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Strategy national security of the Russian Federation to 2020

I. General provisions

1. Russia has overcome the consequences of the system of political and socio - economic crisis end of the 20th century - stopped decline and quality of life of Russian citizens, upheld abject nationalism, separatism and international terrorism, preventing the discredit of the constitutional system, has maintained the sovereignty and territorial integrity, re-established the possibility of building its competitiveness and promote national interests as a key subject emerging multi-polar international relations.

Implemented policy of the State of national defence, State and public security, sustainable development of Russia, adequate internal and external conditions. For strengthening the system of national security, consolidates legal space. Resolved priorities in the economic sphere, increased investment attractiveness of the national economy. Are being revived native Russian ideals, spirituality, respectful to historic memory. Strengthened public consent based on shared values - freedom and independence of the Russian State, humanism, inter-ethnic peace and unity crops multi-ethnic people of the Russian Federation, respect for family traditions, patriotism. In General, formed the preconditions for reliable prevention of internal and external threats to national security, dynamic development and the Russian Federation in one of the leading powers on the level of technical progress, quality of life of the population, impact on world processes.

In the context of globalization processes of world development, international political and economic relations, generate new threats and risks for human development, society and State, Russia as a guarantor of successful national development goes to the new State policy of national security.

2. The main areas of national security of the Russian Federation are strategic national priorities, which defines the task critical social, political and economic transformation to create safe conditions of implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, the implementation of sustainable development of the country, preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of States.

3. The national security strategy of the Russian Federation to 2020 - officially recognized system of strategic priorities, objectives and measures in the field of internal and external policies, determinants of national security and sustainable development of the State.

Conceptual for national security are based on the fundamental interrelationship and interdependence of national security strategy of the Russian Federation to 2020 and the concept of long-term socio - economic development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020.

4. This strategy is a basic instrument for development planning system of national security of the Russian Federation, which outlines the procedures and measures to ensure national security. It is the basis for constructive engagement of the public authorities, organizations and public associations to protect national interests of the Russian Federation and the safety of individuals, society and State.

5. The main objective of this strategy consists in creating and maintaining national security forces of the internal and external conditions favourable to the implementation of strategic national priorities.

6. This strategy are the following concepts:

"national security" - protection of the individual, society and the State of internal and external threats, which allows for constitutional rights, freedom, decent quality and level of life of citizens, sovereignty, territorial integrity and sustainable development of the Russian Federation, defence and security of the State;

"national interests of the Russian Federation" - the combination of internal and external needs State in ensuring protection and sustainable development of the individual, society and State;

"threat to national security" - the direct or indirect damage constitutional rights, freedoms, decent quality and level of life of citizens, sovereignty and territorial integrity, sustainable development of the Russian Federation, defence and security of the State;

"strategic national priorities" - the main areas of national security, which are constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, are sustainable socio - economic development and protection of national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity;

"system of national security" - forces and means to ensure national security;

"forces of national security" - armed forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies in which federal law provides for military and law enforcement service (or), as well as federal public authorities involved in ensuring national security state under the laws of the Russian Federation;

"means of ensuring national security" - technology, as well as technical, software, socio-linguistic, legal, organizational tools, including telecommunication channels used in the system of national security for the collection, processing, transfer or receive information on the status of national security and measures to strengthen it.

7. The force and means to ensure national security were focusing its efforts and resources on ensuring national security in the internal political, economic, social spheres, in science and education, international, spiritual, information, military, the Defense - Industrial and environmental spheres, as well as in the area of public security.

II. the modern world and Russia: status and trends

8. Development of the world is globalization of all spheres of international life, which was dynamic and interdependence of events.

Between States exacerbated conflicts related to the uneven development by глобализационных processes, deepening the gap between levels of well-being. Values and models of development were the subject of global competition.

Increased vulnerability of all members of the international community face new challenges and threats.

As new centres of economic growth and political influence is qualitatively new geopolitical situation. Is a tendency to find a solution of problems and crisis situations on a regional basis without the participation of non - regional forces.

Failure of the existing global and regional oriented architecture, especially in the Euro - Atlantic region, only to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as insufficient legal instruments and mechanisms increasingly threaten international security.

9. The transition from confrontation to cluster principles многовекторной diplomacy, and resource potential of Russia and pragmatic policies use opportunities of the Russian Federation to strengthen its impact on the world arena.

The Russian Federation has sufficient capacity to count on the establishment in the medium term conditions for its consolidation in the number of States leaders in the world economy based on the effective participation in world Division of labour, increasing global competitiveness of the national economy, defence capability, level of State and public security.

10. At the national interests of the Russian Federation a negative impact will be apparent recurrences of unilateral approaches in international relations, contradictions between the main actors in world politics, the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its terrorists, and forms of unlawful activities in cyber - and biological areas, in the high tech. Increase global information infighting, increase threats to stability industrialized and developing countries of the world, their socio - economic development and democratic institutions. Will nationalism, xenophobia and violent extremism, separatism, including under the slogans religious radicalism. Would intensify world population situation and problems of the environment, increase threats associated with uncontrolled and illegal migration, drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, other forms of transnational organized crime. Probably epidemics caused by new, previously unknown viruses. Greater will be a scarcity of water.

11. The attention of the international policy in the long term will focus on the possession of sources of energy, including in the Middle East, the Barents Sea and in other Arctic areas, in the Caspian Sea basin and in Central Asia. Negative impact on international environment in the medium term will continue to the situation in Iraq and Afghanistan, conflicts in the near and Middle East, in some countries of South Asia and Africa, on the Korean peninsula.

12. The critical state of physical security of dangerous materials and facilities, particularly in countries with unstable political situation, and not controlled by the proliferation of conventional arms can exacerbate existing and new regional and inter-State conflicts.

Compete for resources are not excluded coping with the use of military force - can be disrupted established balance of forces near the borders of the Russian Federation and the borders of its allies.

Increase the risk of increasing the number of States of the holders of nuclear weapons.

The possibility of maintaining global and regional stability significantly сузятся when Europe elements of the global missile defence system of the United States of America.

Consequences of the world's financial and economic crises may become comparable on accumulated damage scale - out the use of military force.

13. Long-term Russian Federation will strive to build international relations on the principles of international law, secure and equal security of States.

To protect their national interests of Russia, while remaining under international law, will hold a rational and pragmatic foreign policy, intending to eliminate expensive confrontation, including a new arms race.

The United Nations and the Security Council of the United Nations Russia sees as a central element of stable system of international relations, a respect, equality and mutually beneficial cooperation of States, based on civilized policy instruments permissions global and regional crisis situations.

Russia will enhance the interaction in such multilateral formats as "the Group of eight", "group of twenty" G8 (Russia, India and China), the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China), and use other informal international institutions.

The development of relations of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with States parties to the Commonwealth of independent States is for Russia's foreign policy. Russia will seek to develop the capacity of regional and subregional integration and coordination in the States members of the Commonwealth of independent States in the first of all the Commonwealth of independent States, as well as the Treaty on collective security and the Eurasian Economic Community, providing a stabilizing influence on the general climate in the regions bordering States parties to the Commonwealth of independent States.

The Organization of the collective security treaty Keystone Interstate tool designed to resist regional challenges and threats of military and political and military strategic nature, including combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

14. Russia would strengthen the Eurasian Economic Community as a kernel economic integration, promote the implementation of large water - energy, infrastructure, industrial and other joint projects, primarily regional importance.

15. For Russia of particular importance will be strengthening political capacity of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, promoting the practical steps that strengthen mutual trust and partnership in Central Asian region.

16. The Russian Federation was in favour of the greatest strengthening mechanisms for interaction with the European Union, including the progressive establishment of common spaces in the areas of economy, external and internal security, education, science, culture. Long-term national interests of Russia is the formation in евроатлантике open system of collective security within a clear legal basis.

17. The determining factor in relations with North Atlantic Treaty Organization remain unacceptable Russia plans advance military infrastructure Alliance to its limits and attempts to make it global functions, contrary to international law.

Russia is ready to develop relations with North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the basis of equality and to strengthen the universal security in the Euro - Atlantic region, depth and content of which will be determined by the willingness of the Alliance to integrate the legitimate interests of Russia in the implementation of the political and military planning, respect for international law, as well as to their further transformation and search for new tasks and functions of humanistic orientation.

18. The Russian Federation will strive to set up equal and full strategic partnership with the United States of America on the basis of interests and taking into account the key influence of Russian - American relations on the status of the international environment. As priorities will remain the achievement of the new arrangements in the field of disarmament and arms control, confidence, as well as issues of non - proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, capacity anti-terrorist cooperation, resolve regional conflicts.

19. In the international security Russia commitment use political, legal, economic, military and other instruments of protection of State sovereignty and national interests.

A predictable and open foreign policy is inextricably linked with sustainable development of Russia. The successful integration of Russia in global economic space and the international system of Division of labour difficult low rate of transfer of the national economy on the innovative development path.

20. To prevent threats to national security need to ensure social stability, ethnic and конфессиональное consent, improve the mobilisation and growth potential of the national economy, to raise the quality of the work of the public authorities and establish effective mechanisms for their interaction with civil society in order to implement the citizens of the Russian Federation the right to life, security, labour, housing, health and healthy life, to accessible education and cultural development.

III. national interests of the Russian Federation and the strategic national priorities

21. The national interests of the Russian Federation for the long term are:

in the development of democracy and civil society, improving the competitiveness of the national economy; in ensuring the inviolability of the constitutional order, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Russian Federation;

in making the Russian Federation in the world power, which is aimed at maintaining strategic stability and mutually beneficial partnerships in a multipolar world.

22. Internal and external needs sovereign States in ensuring national security are implemented through strategic national priorities.

23. The main priorities of national security of the Russian Federation are national defence, State and public safety.

24. To ensure national security, the Russian Federation, together with the achievement of the main priorities of national security, focuses its efforts and resources on the following priorities for sustainable development: improving the quality of life of Russian citizens by safeguarding the personal security, and also high standards of life;

economic growth, which is achieved primarily through the development of national innovation system and investment in human capital;

Science, technology, education, health and culture, by strengthening the role of the State and improve public - private partnership;

Ecology living systems and environmental management, maintenance of which is achieved through balanced consumption, development of advanced technologies and appropriate replacement natural - resource potential of the country;

strategic stability and equitable strategic partnership, which are being strengthened through active participation of Russia in the development of a multipolar world order. model

IV. national security

25. The main contents of national security is in the maintenance of legal and institutional mechanisms and resource capacity of the State and society at the level of responsible national interests of the Russian Federation. Status of the national security of the Russian Federation directly depends on the economic capacity and effectiveness of the system of national security.

1. The national defence

26. Strategic objectives of improving national defence are to prevent global and regional wars and conflicts, as well as in the implementation of strategic deterrence in the interest of military security.

Strategic deterrence involves the development and system implementation interrelated political, diplomatic, military, economic, information and other measures aimed at pre-empting or threat of negative action by the aggressor State (coalition of States).

Strategic deterrence is using economic opportunities of the State, including resource support of national security, through the development of military - patriotic education of citizens of the Russian Federation, as well as military infrastructure and management system military organisation of the State.

27. The Russian Federation provides national defence, based on sound principles of sufficiency and effectiveness, including through the methods and means of non - military response mechanisms public diplomacy and peacemaking, the international military cooperation.

28. The military security is provided by development and improvement of the military organization of the State and defence capacities, as well as the allocation of sufficient financial, material and other resources.

Implementation of strategic objectives of national defence is through the development of national security, the promising military - technical policy and development of military infrastructure, as well as by improving the system of the military organization of the State and set of measures to increase the prestige of the military service.

29. Public policy of the Russian Federation in the area of national defence and military construction, including within the Union State, long-term aims at improving the Russian Federation armed forces, other troops, military units and bodies, to the development of the military - political environment to ensure security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State.

30. The threats of military security are: policy a number of leading foreign countries, the predominant superiority in the military sphere, particularly in strategic nuclear forces, through the development of high - precision, information and other high - tech tools of the armed struggle, strategic arms in nonnuclear, unilaterally global missile defence system and over-militarization околосемного of outer space, capable of causing could, as well as on the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological technologies, the production of weapons of mass destruction or its components and means of delivery.

Negative impact on the status of military security of the Russian Federation and its allies is exacerbated by the departure from international agreements on limitations and arms reduction, as well as efforts to violation of the sustainability of Government and military administration, warning of missile attack, control of outer space, the functioning of the strategic nuclear forces, storage sites of nuclear weapons, nuclear energy, nuclear and chemical industry, other potentially dangerous objects.

31. The Russian Federation implements long-term State policy in the field of defence through the development system underlying conceptual, policy documents, as well as planning documents, standards of legislative regulation of public authorities, institutions, enterprises and organizations of the real economy, civil society

institutions in peacetime and wartime, as well as improve forces and civil defence assets, network and transport infrastructure of the country in the interests of national defence.

32. The main task of strengthening of national defence in the medium term is the transition to a qualitatively new but Russian Federation armed forces while maintaining the capacity of strategic nuclear forces by improving the structure and system territorial home the troops and forces, increase the number of parts, as well as improve the operational and training, organization jointness troops and forces.

For this specified staffed Russian Federation armed forces, other troops, military units and bodies, including training and development of infrastructure, combine the best mechanisms in reserve, rises the prestige of military service and the status of the officers and State programmes and tailor, establishment and modernization of weapons, military and special equipment, including communications, intelligence, warfare and management.

33. In the medium term should be completed the transition to a single system orders federal executive bodies of arms, military and special equipment for armed forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military units and bodies, as well as on a unified system of support and technical support. Should be normative legal regulation maintaining stocks in the public and мобилизационном reserve, as well as cooperation with other States in the field of military security.

34. The restructuring, optimization and development of the Defense - industrial complex of the Russian Federation in the medium term negotiated with the decision of the task management and ensure that the armed forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military units and bodies of the modern kinds of weapons and special equipment.

2. The State and public security

35. The strategic objectives of national security in the field of State and public security are the protection of the foundations of the Russian Federation, the fundamental rights and freedoms, the protection of sovereignty of the Russian Federation, its independence and territorial integrity, as well as preserving civil peace, political and social stability in society.

36. The Russian Federation in ensuring national security in the field of State and public security in the long term was permanent improving law enforcement measures to detect, prevent, combat and disclosure of acts of terrorism, extremism, other criminal attacks on human rights and freedoms and the citizen, property, public order and public security, the constitutional order of the Russian Federation.

37. Основными источниками угроз национальной безопасности в сфере государственной и общественной безопасности являются: разведывательная и иная деятельность специальных служб и организаций иностранных государств, а также отдельных лиц, направленная на нанесение ущерба безопасности Российской Федерации; деятельность террористических организаций, группировок и отдельных лиц, направленная на насильственное изменение основ конституционного строя Российской Федерации, дезорганизацию нормального функционирования органов государственной власти (включая насильственные действия в отношении государственных, политических и общественных деятелей), уничтожение военных и промышленных объектов, предприятий и учреждений, обеспечивающих жизнедеятельность общества, устрашение населения, в том числе путем применения ядерного и химического оружия либо опасных радиоактивных, химических и биологических веществ; экстремистская деятельность националистических, религиозных, этнических и иных организаций и структур, направленная на нарушение единства и территориальной целостности Российской Федерации, дестабилизацию внутриполитической и социальной ситуации в стране; деятельность транснациональных преступных организаций и группировок, связанная с незаконным оборотом наркотических средств и психотропных веществ, оружия, боеприпасов, взрывчатых веществ; сохраняющийся рост преступных посягательств, направленных против личности, собственности, государственной власти, общественной и экономической безопасности, а также связанных с коррупцией.

38. The main Government policies in the field of State and public security in the long term should be strengthening the role of the State as guarantor of the security of person, especially children and adolescents, improved regulatory legal regulation of preventing and combating crime, corruption, terrorism and extremism, improving the protection of rights and legitimate interests of Russian citizens abroad, enhanced international cooperation in enforcement.

39. Provision of State and public security in the long term will also contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of enforcement and intelligence services, create a unified State system for prevention of crime (especially among minors) and other offences, including monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of enforcement, development and use of special measures aimed at reducing corruption and the criminalization of social relations.

40. В целях обеспечения государственной и общественной безопасности: совершенствуется структура и деятельность федеральных органов исполнительной власти, реализуется Национальный план противодействия коррупции, развивается система выявления и противодействия глобальным вызовам и кризисам современности, включая международный и национальный терроризм, политический и

религиозный экстремизм, национализм и этнический сепаратизм; создаются механизмы предупреждения и нейтрализации социальных и межнациональных конфликтов; формируется долгосрочная концепция комплексного развития и совершенствования правоохранительных органов и спецслужб, укрепляются социальные гарантии их сотрудников, совершенствуется научно-техническая поддержка правоохранительной деятельности, принимаются на вооружение перспективные специальные средства и техника, развивается система профессиональной подготовки кадров в сфере обеспечения государственной и общественной безопасности; укрепляется режим безопасного функционирования предприятий, организаций и учреждений оборонно-промышленного, ядерного, химического и атомно-энергетического комплексов страны, а также объектов жизнеобеспечения населения; повышается социальная ответственность органов обеспечения государственной и общественной безопасности.

41. One of the conditions of national security is defense and protection of the State border of the Russian Federation.

The principal threats interests and security of the Russian Federation in the border area are the existence and possible escalation of armed conflict near its border, the incompleteness of the international legal discharge of the State border of the Russian Federation with individual neighbouring States.

The security threat in the border area are the activities of international terrorist and extremist organizations for the transfer to Russian territory their emissaries, means of terror and sabotage the cross - border criminal groups on the illicit movement across the border of the Russian Federation in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, products and goods, aquatic biological resources, other material and cultural values, the channels of illegal migration.

Negative impact on the effective protection and the State border protection of the Russian Federation has insufficient border infrastructure and technical facilities of the border authorities.

42. The decision of the security tasks of the State border of the Russian Federation is achieved by creating high - tech and multifunctional border complexes, particularly at the borders with the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Georgia and the Azerbaijani Republic, as well as improve the efficiency of the State border protection, in particular in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, in the far East and on the Caspian direction.

43. The national security in emergency situations is achieved through the improvement and development of a single State system of prevention and elimination of natural and man-made (including territorial and functional segments), its integration with similar foreign systems.

The task of ensuring national security in emergency situations is achieved by improving the effectiveness of the powers of local self-government in the field of safety of life of the population, fleet technological equipment and production technologies to potentially dangerous sites and objects, introduction of modern technical means to inform and alert population mass stay, as well as developing a system of preventive measures to reduce the risk of terrorist acts and mitigate the effects of man-made and natural emergency nature.

44. The Russian Federation strengthens national defence, provides State and public security in order to create an enabling domestic and external conditions for achieving the priorities of socio - economic development of the State.

3. Improving the quality of life of Russian citizens

45. The strategic objectives of national security in improving the quality of life of Russian citizens are reducing the level of social and property inequalities, stabilization of population in the medium term, and in the long term - improve the demographic situation.

46. Improving the quality of life of Russian citizens are guaranteed by ensuring personal safety and comfort, high - quality and safe goods and services, decent pay activity.

47. The sources of threats to national security can be factors such as crises world and regional financial and banking systems, increased competition for scarce commodity, energy, water and food resources, development of advanced technological ways to improve strategic risks depending on changes to external factors.

48. National security in improving the quality of life of Russian citizens will contribute to reducing the level of organized crime, corruption and drug addiction, countering criminal formations in the legalization of their own economic framework, socio - political stability and momentum of the Russian Federation, the sustainability of development finance and banking system, extended reproduction mineral base, the availability of modern education and health, high social mobility and support for socially significant employment, skills and quality of labour resources, managing migration flows.

49. One of the main directions of national security in the medium term is defined by the food security and guaranteed supply of high quality and affordable medicines.

50. The food security is provided through the development of biotechnology and import substitution on basic food, and by preventing the depletion of land resources and reduction of agricultural land and arable land, the capture of the national grain market foreign companies, the uncontrolled spread of food products from genetically modified plants using genetically modified micro - organisms and micro - organisms, with genetically modified analogues.

51. For the development of the pharmaceutical industry are conditions for overcoming commodity dependence from foreign suppliers.

52. To counter threats to national security in improving the quality of life of Russian citizens forces national security, in collaboration with civil society institutions:

improve the national system of protection of human rights through the development of the judicial system and legislation;

promote well-being, reduce poverty and differences in to ensure sustainable access of all categories of citizens to the necessary for healthy lifestyles to the number of foodstuffs;

create the conditions for health, fertility and mortality of the population;

improve and develop transport infrastructure, increase the protection of the population of natural and man-made;

updated protection against unemployment, create conditions for participation of people with disabilities are rational regional migration policies, congregacion pension system, standards of social support for certain categories of citizens;

conserving cultural and spiritual heritage, the availability of information technologies, as well as information on various socio - political, economic and spiritual life of society;

improve public - private partnership to strengthen the logistics of health, culture, education, housing development and improve the quality of housing and communal services.

4. Economic growth

53. The strategic objectives of national security are the occurrence of Russia in the medium term in the number of five countries - leaders by volume of gross domestic product, and achieving the required level of national security in the economic and technological spheres.

54. National security through economic growth is achieved through the development of national innovation system, enhance productivity, the development of new sources, modernization of the priority sectors, improving the banking system, financial services sector and inter-budgetary relations in the Russian Federation.

55. The main strategic risks and threats to national security in the economic sphere a long-term perspective are save export development model of the national economy, competitive and high dependence of its major of foreign economic conditions, the loss of control over national resources, deterioration of raw materials base industry and energy, uneven development regions and incremental труднедостаточность, low sustainability and security of the national financial system, save the conditions for corruption and the criminalization of economic and financial relations, as well as illegal migration.

56. The effectiveness of State regulation of the national economy, slowdown, the emergence of the trade deficit and balance, reducing the income budget may be the transition to innovative development, subsequent accumulation of social problems in the country.

57. Direct negative impact on national security in the economic sphere can have a shortage of fuel and energy, water and biological resources, the adoption of discriminatory measures and the strengthening of unfair competition in relation to Russia, as well as the crises in the world financial and banking system.

58. To ensure national security through economic growth, the Russian Federation focuses on the development of the main effort of science, technology and education, improving national investment and financial institutions to achieve the required level of security in the military, the Defense - Industrial and international spheres.

59. Threats to national security, related to the disparity in levels of development actors of the Russian Federation, preventing sound State regional policy, aimed at improving the coordination of the public authorities, local self-government bodies, the business community and civil society institutions.

60. One of the main directions of national security in the economic sphere long-term is energy security. Essential to ensure national and global energy security are interaction for the formation of meeting the principles of the World Trade Organization energy markets, development and international exchange of promising improvements, and the use of clean, alternative energy sources.

Main content of the energy security are sustainable provision demand sufficient energy standard quality, energy efficiency by improving the competitiveness of domestic producers, preventing possible shortages of fuel and energy resources, creating strategic stocks fuel, and components, ensuring stability operation of power and heating.

61. To counter threats economic security forces of national security, in collaboration with civil society institutions aim to support the State socio - economic policies:

on production and exports, the antimonopoly regulation and support of competition policy;

on the development of national innovation system in order to implement high performance projects and priority programmes the development of hi-tech sectors;

on the strengthening of financial markets and liquidity of the banking system;

to reduce informal employment and the legalization of labour relations, increased investment in human capital development;

on balance the interests of the indigenous population and labour migrants, taking into account their ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious differences, including the improvement of migration accounting, and well-grounded territorial distribution of labour migrants needs of regions in the labour;

on the formation of the system of scientific and technology foresight and the implementation of the scientific and technological priorities, strengthening the integration of science, education and production;

for the development of a competitive domestic pharmaceutical industry;

on the development of industry information and communication technologies, tools, computer engineering, electronics, telecommunications equipment and software.

62. In order to ensure national security in the medium term develop competitive industries and expanding markets for Russian products better fuel and energy complex, use toolbar public - private partnership to address the strategic objectives of economic development and completion of the formation of the basic transport, energy, information, military infrastructure, especially in the Arctic zone, East Siberia and far east of the Russian Federation.

63. The strengthening of economic security will contribute to improving State regulation of economic growth by developing a conceptual and policy documents interregional and spatial planning, establishing integrated control system for risk, including:

an active state, anti-inflationary monetary, Exchange, monetary and fiscal policy aimed at the import and support the real economy;

stimulate and support the development of market innovation, knowledge - based products and products with high value added, the development of promising technologies General, double and special purpose.

64. At the regional level stable as national security is balanced, integrated and systematic development of the Russian Federation.

One of the main directions of national security at the regional level for the medium term is defined by the establishment of mechanisms for reducing the level of interregional differentiation in socio - economic development of the Russian Federation by balanced territorial development.

In the long term threat to national security, related to the disparity between levels of development of Russian regions, preventing the deployment of full-scale national innovation system the promising clusters of industrial areas in southern regions and povolje, in the Urals and Siberia, far East and in other regions of the Russian Federation.

65. In the field of regional development forces national security, in collaboration with civil society institutions contribute to the effective implementation of the public authorities of the Russian Federation and local authorities of their powers by coordinating and implement at federal, regional and municipal levels, measures aimed at development of the regional economy and social sphere, including the alignment of their budget availability.

5. Science, technology and education

66. The strategic objectives of national security in science, technology and education are: development of State scientific and technological organizations capable of competitive advantages of the national economy and the needs of national defence through effective coordination of research and development of the national innovation system;

increased social mobility, the level of General and vocational education, merit higher for the competitive education.

67. Direct negative impact on national security in science, technology and educational backwardness in transition in the subsequent technological structure, dependence on imports of scientific equipment, appliances and electronic component base, strategic materials, an unauthorized transfer abroad competitive domestic technologies, unreasonable unilateral sanctions on scientific and educational organizations Russia, underdevelopment of normative legal base and weak motivation in the area of innovation and industrial policy, low level of social security engineering, faculty and teachers and the quality of general secondary education, professional primary, secondary and higher education.

68. One of the main directions of the Russian Federation for the medium term defines technology security. With this view to improving State innovation and industrial policies are defined as unconditional priority innovative development of the national economy fundamental and applied science, education, improving federal contract system and system for the preparation of highly qualified specialists and skilled workers, is developing public - private partnership in science and technology, integration of science, education and industry, are system research to address the strategic objectives of national defence, State and public security and sustainable development of the country.

69. To counter threats in science, technology and education of national security forces in collaboration with civil society institutions carry out civic education of new generations in tradition prestige labour scholar and teacher, provide effective public administration in the integration of science, education and high - tech industry.

70. The task of national security in science, technology and education in the medium and long term is achieved by:

building trust basic and applied research and its State support for institutional and scientific support achieving the strategic national priorities;
create a network of Federal universities, national research universities, providing the networks training of specialists for work in science and education, development of competitive technology and knowledge - based products, samples of the Organization of knowledge - based production;
programmes establishing schools for training for the needs of regional development bodies and forces of national security;
ensure the participation of Russian scientific and educational organizations in the global technology and research projects market intellectual property.

6. The health

71. The strategic objectives of national security in health and health are:

life expectancy, reducing disability and death;

improved prevention and provide timely qualified primary health care and high - tech medical assistance;
improvement of standards of medical assistance, as well as quality control, efficiency and safety of medicines.

72. The main threats to national health security and health are the emergence of major epidemics and pandemics, the massive spread of HIV, tuberculosis, drug and alcohol abuse, increased availability of psychoactive and psychotropic substances.

73. Direct negative impact on national security in health and health of the nation have low efficiency of health insurance system and the quality of training and retraining of health professionals, inadequate social guarantees and pay health workers and the financing of development of high - tech medical assistance, pending regulatory legal framework of health in order to improve the availability and implementation of safeguards to ensure the population.

74. Public policy of the Russian Federation in health and health of the nation is aimed at prevention and prevention of growth level socially dangerous diseases.

75. The main areas of national security in health and health of the nation, the Russian Federation for the medium term defines strengthening preventive focus of health, orientation, health human improvement as the basis of society the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood.

76. Strengthening of the national health security and health of the nation will contribute to improving the quality and accessibility by use of forward-looking information and telecommunication technology, State support promising development in pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and nanotechnology, and economic mechanisms of the functioning of health and development base of State and municipal health systems, taking into account regional characteristics.

77. To counter threats in health and health forces of national security, in collaboration with civil society institutions ensure the effectiveness of public administration in the field of standardization, licensing, certification medical services, accreditation of medical and pharmaceutical institutions, ensure State guarantees care and modernization of the statutory health insurance, the definition of common criteria evaluation of medical institutions at the level of municipalities and the Russian Federation.

78. The national health security and health of the nation in the medium and long term is achieved by:
the formation of national programmes (projects) for the treatment of socially significant diseases (cancer, cardiovascular, диабетологические, фтизиатрические diseases, drug addiction, alcoholism) with the development of common approaches to diagnosis, nationwide treatment and rehabilitation;
development of quality management system and the availability of medical assistance, training of health;
ensure qualitative restructuring of diseases and the Elimination of prerequisites epidemics, including caused by a particularly dangerous infectious pathogens, through the development and implementation of promising technologies and national programmes of public support for disease prevention.

7. Culture

79. Strategic objectives of the national security in the sphere of culture are:

increased access to the general public to best domestic and foreign culture and art by creating modern distributed information funds;

the creation of conditions to stimulate people to creative self-realization through improving the system of culture, leisure and mass - school artistic education;

promotion of cultural potential regions of the Russian Federation and support regional initiatives in the sphere of culture.

80. The main threats to national security in the sphere of culture are засилие products mass culture oriented spiritual needs of marginalized, as well as unlawful encroachments on objects of culture.

81. The negative impact on the status of the national security in the sphere of culture reinforce attempts to the history of Russia, its role and place in world history, lifestyle, which - ' power and violence, racial, national and

religious intolerance.

82. To counter threats cultural forces of national security, in collaboration with civil society institutions ensure the effectiveness of public administration management support and development of the diversity of national cultures, tolerance and self-esteem, and the development of inter-nationality and cross-regional cultural ties.

83. The strengthening of national security in the sphere of culture will contribute to the preservation and development of cultural multi-ethnic people of the Russian Federation, spiritual values of citizens, improving the framework of cultural institutions and leisure, improving training and their social security, development of production and distribution of works of the domestic film, the development of intercultural tourism, the formation of public order on the establishment of the film and print, television broadcasting and Internet resources, and the use of cultural potential Russia for multilateral international cooperation.

84. The task of ensuring national security in the sphere of culture in the medium and long term is achieved by recognizing the paramount role of culture for the revival and preservation of cultural and moral values, strengthening the spiritual unity of multi-ethnic people of the Russian Federation and international image of Russia as a country with abundant traditional and modern culture dynamic, a system of spiritual and patriotic education of citizens of Russia, the overall humanitarian and development information and telecommunications environment in the States members of the Commonwealth of independent States and in neighbouring regions.

8. Ecology living systems and environmental management

85. The strategic objectives for environmental security and environmental management are:

Save the environment and ensuring its protection;

Elimination of the environmental effects of increasing economic activity and global climate change.

86. At the national security in the environmental field negative impacts the depletion of the world's mineral, water and biological resources, as well as in the Russian Federation environmentally disadvantaged regions.

87. The status of national security in the field of ecology is exacerbated by the persistence of significant quantities of hazardous industries, which leads to ecological balance, including violation of the counter-epidemic and (or) hygiene standards of the population of drinking water, outside the normative legal regulation and supervision remain radioactive waste - nuclear fuel cycle. Is growing strategic risk exhaustion essential mineral resources of the country, falls extraction many strategically important minerals.

88. To counter threats in the field of environmental safety and environmental management forces national security, in collaboration with civil society institutions create conditions for the introduction of environmentally sound production, search promising energy sources, formation and realization of the State programme to establish strategic stocks mineral resources sufficient to ensure the mobilization of the needs of the Russian Federation and guaranteed to meet the needs of the population and economy in water and biological resources.

9. Strategic stability and equitable strategic partnership

89. The achievement of the priorities of sustainable development of the Russian Federation strongly foreign policy, which focused on the search for the efforts of the consent and interests with other States on the basis of bilateral and multilateral mutually beneficial partnerships.

90. Enabling environment for sustainable development of Russia in the long term is achieved by ensuring strategic stability, including through the consistent progress towards peace, free of nuclear weapons, and create conditions equal security for all.

91. Russia in relations with the international community is based on principles of maintaining stability and predictability in strategic offensive arms, attached particular importance to the achievement of the new flagship bilateral arrangements for the further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

92. The Russian Federation will promote the involvement of other States, especially weapon, as well as interested in joint action to ensure total security, in the process of ensuring strategic stability.

93. Russia considers that maintaining strategic stability and equitable strategic partnership can contribute to the presence in conflict regions contingents of the armed forces of the Russian Federation on the basis of international law in order to address the political, economic and other tasks non - military methods.

94. Russia will act in the international arena with fixed rate of participation, together with other States in strengthening international mechanisms for the non - proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, means of delivery and related products and technologies, prevent the use of military force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as with the position of the commitment to arms control and rational sufficiency in military construction.

95. In order to preserve strategic stability and equitable strategic partnership, the Russian Federation: will serve the existing treaties and agreements in the area of limitation and reduction of armaments, participate in developing and negotiating new agreements that meet its national interests;

ready to further discuss the reduction of nuclear capacities through bilateral arrangements and in multilateral formats, and will help to create appropriate conditions, reduce nuclear weapons without prejudice to international security and strategic stability;

intends to further promote the strengthening of regional stability through participation in processes reduction and control of conventional armed forces, as well as development and application of confidence in the military; considers international peacemaking viable settlement of armed conflict, advocated the strengthening of the Institute in strict accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and will continue its participation in it;

will participate in the United Nations and other international organizations activities on the Elimination of natural and man-made disasters and emergencies, as well as in providing humanitarian assistance to affected countries.

96. In the interest of strategic stability and equitable multilateral cooperation in the international arena Russia in the period of implementation of this strategy will take all necessary efforts at least затратном level to maintain parity with the United States of America in strategic offensive weapons in a deployment of the global missile defence system and the concept of global fast impact using strategic media in nuclear and nonnuclear.

V. organizational, legal and information framework implement this strategy

97. Public policy of the Russian Federation in the area of national security is the actions of all elements of national security under Security Council of the Russian Federation set institutional, regulatory and information.

98. Implementation of this strategy is the consolidation of efforts and resources of the public authorities, civil society institutions, aimed at advancing national interests of the Russian Federation through the integrated use of political, organizational, socio - economic, legal, special and other measures developed under the strategic planning in the Russian Federation.

99. The adjustment of this strategy is the coordinating role of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, periodically - from the permanent monitoring of implementation of this strategy with the changes that have significant impact on the status of the national security.

100. The organizational support implementation of this strategy is to improve public administration of the Russian Federation, as well as in the development of national security through improved mechanisms of the strategic planning for sustainable development of the Russian Federation and the national security under the leadership of President of the Russian Federation.

101. Система документов стратегического планирования (концепция долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации, программы социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации на краткосрочную перспективу, стратегии (программы) развития отдельных секторов экономики, стратегии (концепции) развития федеральных округов, стратегии и комплексные программы социально-экономического развития субъектов Российской Федерации, межгосударственные программы, в выполнении которых принимает участие Российская Федерация, федеральные (ведомственные) целевые программы, государственный оборонный заказ, концепции, доктрины и основы (основные направления) государственной политики в сферах обеспечения национальной безопасности и по отдельным направлениям внутренней и внешней политики государства) формируется Правительством Российской Федерации и заинтересованными федеральными органами исполнительной власти с участием органов государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации на основании Конституции Российской Федерации, федеральных законов и иных нормативных правовых актов Российской Федерации.

102. To address the President of the Russian Federation documents on domestic and foreign policy of the State may be imposed on the consideration of the Security Council of the Russian Federation.

103. The development of strategic planning is in accordance with the Government of the Russian Federation and in accordance with the preparation of documents in the administration of President of the Russian Federation.

104. Government policy to counter drug offences and terrorism is public антинаркотическим Committee and the national anti-terrorist Committee - multisectoral bodies providing coordination of federal executive authorities and bodies of the Russian Federation in relevant areas.

105. The integrated issues of national security can be seen in joint meetings of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, the State Council of the Russian Federation, public Chamber of Russian Federation with the participation of other consultative and advisory bodies established to ensure the constitutional President of the Russian Federation.

106. The measures the regulatory and legal support the implementation of this strategy by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, federal laws, decrees and orders of the Russian Federation, regulations and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation, as well as normative legal acts of federal executive agencies.

107. Information and information and analytical support to implement this strategy is the coordinating role of the Security Council of the Russian Federation through the information resources concerned public authorities and State scientific institutions using system distributed situational centres on a uniform rules.

108. For the development system distributed situational centres in the medium term will need to overcome the technology gap in critical areas of information, telecommunications and communications, determinants of national security, develop and implement technology information security systems State and military control, management systems environmentally hazardous industries and critical objects, as well as to ensure conditions for the harmonization of national information infrastructure with global information networks and systems.

109. Threat information security in the implementation of this strategy, preventing by improving the safety information and communications systems critical infrastructure and facilities of high in the Russian Federation, increasing the level of protection of corporate and individual information systems, a unified system of information, telecommunications support system of national security.

110. The development and implementation of the set of operational and long-term measures to prevent threats to national security in federal districts are coordinating role of the Government of the Russian Federation Federal Executive authorities in cooperation with State bodies of the Russian Federation.

111. Monitoring implementation of this strategy is implemented through the annual report of the Secretary-General of the Security Council of the Russian Federation to the President of the Russian Federation on the status of national security and measures to strengthen it.

VI. essential characteristics of the State of national security

112. The main characteristics of the State of national security are intended to evaluate the status of national security and include:

the unemployment rate (percentage of economically active population);

децильный ratio (ratio of 10 per cent of the most income and 10 poorest);

level of growth of consumer prices;

the level of Government of the external and domestic debt as a percentage of gross domestic product;

level of resources of health, culture, education and science as a percentage of gross domestic product;

annual update of arms, military and special equipment;

level of military and engineering personnel.

List of the main characteristics of the State of national security can be refined on the results of monitoring the State of national security.

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Implementation of national security strategy of the Russian Federation to 2020 a catalysing factor of national economic development, improving the quality of life of the population, political stability in society, strengthening of national defence, public security and law, improving competitiveness and the international prestige of the Russian Federation.