



DECREE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

On Approval of the Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation

In order to ensure the implementation of the national maritime policy of the Russian Federation, I hereby decree:

1. Approve the attached Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation.
2. Declare null and void the Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation, approved by the President of the Russian Federation on June 17, 2015 № Pr-1210.
3. This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its signing.

President
Russian Federation
V. Putin



Moscow, Kremlin
July 31, 2022
№ 512

APPROVED

Decree of the President
of the Russian Federation
No. 512 of July 31, 2022

MARITIME DOCTRINE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

I. General provisions

1. This Doctrine is a strategic planning document that reflects a set of official views on the national maritime policy of the Russian Federation and the maritime activities of the Russian Federation.

2. The legal basis for this Doctrine is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation in the field of maritime activities, as well as generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation in the field of maritime activities and use of resources and areas of the World Ocean.

3. This Doctrine takes into account the directions and targets stipulated by the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation, Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 № 204 "On National Goals and Strategic Development Objectives of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024", of July 21, 2020 № 474 "On National Development Goals of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030", forecast of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030, it specifies and develops the main provisions of the Strategy for National

4. The following basic concepts are used in this Doctrine:

1) national maritime policy of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the national maritime policy) - the definition of the state and by society the goals, principles, directions, tasks and ways to ensure the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans, as well as practical activities for their implementation;

2) maritime activities of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as "maritime activities") - activities to study, develop, use, protect and preserve the resources and spaces of the World Ocean in the interests of sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and ensuring its national security;

3) national interests of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean - objectively significant needs of the state and society in the sphere of maritime activities associated with ensuring national security of the Russian Federation and the creation of favorable conditions for its sustainable development;

4) risks of threats to the national security of the Russian Federation in the field of maritime activities - a set of actions and factors that pose a threat to maritime activities;

5) challenges to national security of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans are a set of actions and factors that lead to the following are some of the most important factors that can lead to the deterioration of interstate to the emergence of threats to the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans;

6) threats to national security of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans are a set of conditions and factors that lead to the following are some of the most important factors that can lead to the emergence of a real possibility of damage to the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans;

7) maritime potential of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the maritime potential) - a set of maritime transport, the Navy, fishing, research and specialized fleets, deep-sea forces and means of the Russian Defense Ministry, forces and means of federal security bodies, forces and means of the Federal Guard Service, forces and means of the Russian Emergencies Ministry

(hereinafter also referred to as the Russian fleet), as well as Russian shipbuilding and shipbuilding organizations, infrastructure ensuring their functioning and development, facilities and means of exploration, production and transportation of marine hydrocarbon and mineral resources and other minerals.

II. National interests, challenges and threats to national security of the Russian Federation in the oceans and seas

5. The modern stage of human development is characterized by an increase in the intensity of development of the world's oceans, including The expansion of scientific and economic activities to study and use its resources.

6. The importance of the World Ocean for the Russian Federation and other states in the long term will steadily increase due to the natural resources of the land are increasing due to the depletion of natural resources and the resulting need to replenish the resource base for the economic development of states, the impact of human economic and other activities on the environment, the melting of the Arctic ice, migration of the population, and other processes.

7. The development of maritime activity and maritime potential is one of the decisive conditions for sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation in the XXI century.

The directions of such development are determined by the characters national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans and the need to guarantee their security and protection.

8. The national interests of the Russian Federation as a great maritime power extend over the entire World Ocean and the Caspian Sea. they are formed taking into account the challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean, the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, as well as the sovereignty and national interests of other states.

9. The national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans are:

1) independence, state and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, inviolability of the country's sovereignty, which extends to the inland seas, territorial sea, their bottom and subsoil, as well as to the airspace above them;

2) ensuring the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;

3) preserving the Russian Federation's status as a great maritime power whose activities are aimed at maintaining strategic stability in the world's oceans, strengthening national influence and developing mutually beneficial partnerships in maritime activities in an emerging polycentric world;

4) development of the Russian Federation's naval potential and strengthening its defense capabilities in the world's oceans;

5) freedom of the high seas, including freedom of navigation, flights, fishing, scientific research, the right to lay submarine cables and pipelines, and the right to explore and exploit the mineral resources of the international seabed area;

6) safe operation of offshore pipeline systems for the transportation of hydrocarbons of strategic importance for domestic consumption and the development of foreign economic activities of the Russian Federation;

7) ensuring guaranteed access for the Russian Federation to global transport communications in the world's oceans;

8) conducting naval activities in the world's oceans in order to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans and to maintain strategic and regional stability;

9) the preservation of human life at sea;

10) stable functioning of vital sea (ocean) communications;

11) ensuring environmental safety during operations in the world's oceans, preventing pollution of the marine environment, including production and consumption waste, and preserving biodiversity of the marine environment;

12) integrated study and rational use of the resources and spaces of the World Ocean in order to ensure sustainable economic and social development of the Russian Federation, especially its coastal territories;

13) development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation as a strategic resource base and its rational use including full-scale development of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation beyond the 200-mile exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation after its external border has been fixed in accordance with article 7b of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982 (hereinafter - the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea);

14) development of the Northern Sea Route as a national transport communication, competitive in the world market.

10. Protecting the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans is one of the state's highest priorities.

11. The Russian Federation determines priority areas (zones) in the World Ocean in order to guarantee and protect its national interests.

12. In terms of importance, the areas (zones) of national interests of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean can be vital, important and others.

13. Vital areas (zones) of national interests of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean are directly related to the development of the state, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and defense strengthening, and have a critical impact on the socio-economic development of the country. Loss of control over them may jeopardize national security of the Russian Federation and the very existence of the state.

14. Vital areas (zones) of national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans and seas include:

1) the internal sea waters and territorial sea of the Russian Federation, as well as their bottom, subsoil and airspace above them;

2) exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation, including the continental shelf of the Russian Federation outside the 200 mile exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation in the Arctic basin within the boundaries defined in the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in accordance with Article 7b of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;

3) the Arctic basin adjacent to the coast of the Russian Federation, including the water area of the Northern Sea Route;

4) the water area of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Russian sector of the Caspian Sea.

15. Important areas (zones) of the Russian Federation's national interests in the oceans and seas have a significant impact on economic development, the material well-being of the population and the state of national security of the Russian Federation, as well as on the maintenance of the strategic and regional security of the state. Such areas (zones) include:

1) the waters of the oceans and seas adjacent to the coasts of the Russian Federation, including the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea;

2) the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea;

3) Black Sea, Baltic and Kuril Straits,

4) areas of the world's maritime transport corridors communications, including those along the Asian and African coasts.

16. Other areas (zones) of national interests of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean are areas (zones) of the open part of the World Ocean which are not classified as vital and important areas (zones).

17. The implementation and protection of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans and seas is ensured by public authorities, state corporations and civil society institutions.

18. In order to protect its national interests in the oceans and seas, the Russian Federation exercises its indisputable right to the presence of naval forces (troops) and their use in strict compliance with the laws of the Russian Federation, its international treaties, and the norms of international law

19. Development of the Russian Federation in the modern world occurs against the background of existing and new challenges and threats to its national security, which is primarily due to the geopolitical position of the Russian Federation and its role in world politics.

20. The Russian Federation's independent foreign and domestic policy is opposed by the United States and its allies, who seek to maintain their dominance in the world, including in the world's oceans. The policy of containment of the Russian Federation implemented by them includes political, economic, military and informational pressure on it.

21. The role of the power factor in international relations has not diminished. The leading world powers with significant naval capabilities and developed basing systems continue to build up their naval presence in geopolitically important areas of the World Ocean, including in the areas of the oceans and seas adjacent to the territory of the Russian Federation.

22. The main challenges and threats to national security and sustainable development of the Russian Federation associated with the world's oceans are:

1) U.S. strategic course for dominance in the world's oceans and their global influence on the development of international processes, including those related to the use of transport communications and energy resources of the world's oceans;

2) the desire of the United States and its allies to limit the access of the Russian Federation to the resources of the world's oceans and vital maritime transport communications;

3) territorial claims against the Russian Federation by a number of states concerning some of its coastal and island territories;

4) the movement of the military infrastructure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to the borders of the Russian Federation and the increase in the number of exercises in the waters of the seas adjacent to the territory of the Russian Federation;

5) the U.S. desire to achieve overwhelming superiority of its naval forces, as well as increased combat

the capabilities of the naval forces of other states;

6) armed conflicts in areas of particular geopolitical importance to the Russian Federation and its allies, as well as on the territories of states with access to the World Ocean;

7) economic, political, international legal, informational and military pressure on the Russian Federation in order to discredit and reduce the effectiveness of its maritime activities;

8) efforts by a number of states to weaken Russian control over the Northern Sea Route, an increase in the foreign naval presence in the Arctic, and an increase in conflict potential in the region;

9) attempts by a number of states to change the existing legal regimes of maritime spaces and straits used for international navigation in the interests of achieving their own geopolitical goals;

10) increase in international terrorism, piracy, illegal transportation by sea of weapons, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, chemical and radioactive substances.

23. The main risks to maritime activities are:

1) insufficient participation of the Russian merchant fleet in global international transportation, in particular, the small share of vessels sailing under the state flag of the Russian Federation in the total number of ships of the world merchant fleet;

2) significant dependence of foreign trade activities of the Russian Federation on maritime transportation and the functioning of marine pipeline systems;

3) the inconsistency of the composition and condition of the Russian research fleet with the modern requirements and the scale of the tasks faced by the Russian Federation in the field of marine scientific research;

4) introduction of state restrictions applying to Russian shipbuilding enterprises of the defense-industrial complex and oil and gas companies, including those related to the transfer of modern technology, supply of equipment and attraction of long-term financing;

5) incomplete international legal delimitation of maritime spaces in the Arctic, attempts to revise the provisions of international law regulating maritime activity in the Arctic, the Black Sea (the Convention on the regime of straits of July 20, 1936) and in other directions;

6) lack of a sufficient number of basing points outside the Russian Federation to support ships and vessels of the Navy performing tasks in remote areas of the world's oceans;

7) global influence of the world ocean on atmospheric processes and climate change on the planet, which is characterized by an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural phenomena (including in coastal areas of the Russian Federation) that negatively affect maritime activities.

24. New risks to maritime activities are sudden and difficult to predict pandemics of dangerous diseases.

25. The New Coronavirus Infection Pandemic (COVID-19) has led to geopolitical uncertainty and a global economic crisis in a world of leading foreign states to change the existing world order, increasing the tendency to roll back globalization processes, the struggle for leadership in the world, increasing the role of national economies and public administration, including in the field of maritime activities.

III. Strategic objectives and principles national maritime policy

26. The national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans define the strategic goals and principles of national maritime policy.

Strategic objectives of the national maritime policy

27. The strategic goals of national maritime policy are related to ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation and its sustainable socio-economic development, including the expansion of the production base and the creation of new jobs.

28. The strategic goals of national maritime policy are:

1) the development of the Russian Federation as a great maritime power and strengthening of its position among the leading maritime powers of the world;

2) building capabilities to ensure and protect national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans;

3) ensuring, in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, guaranteed access of the Russian Federation to the oceans and their water, fuel and energy, mineral and biological resources;

4) maintaining strategic stability in the world's oceans, strategically and regionally deterring potential adversaries, and preventing aggression against the Russian Federation from ocean and sea directions;

5) implementation and protection of the sovereign rights of the state on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation related to the exploration and development of its natural resources;

6) creation of a comfortable and safe environment, including favorable political, economic, military and informational conditions, for the activities of Russian organizations, regardless of their form of ownership, to develop and rationally use marine natural resources and conduct marine scientific research in the World Ocean;

7) increasing the competitiveness of the Russian maritime transport complex and the Northern Sea Route in the maritime market;

8) increasing the operational (combat) capabilities of the Navy to ensure the national security of the Russian Federation and protect its national interests in the world's oceans;

9) increasing the effectiveness of the protection and protection of the state border of the Russian Federation at sea;

10) conservation of marine natural ecosystems and rational use of their resources;

11) improving the efficiency of forecasting changes in climatic conditions in the world's oceans in order to adequately respond to them, timely prevent possible negative consequences for the coastal territories of the Russian Federation, and maintain the sustainable development of these territories;

12) increasing the competitiveness of Russian science in terms of basic and applied scientific research on the world's oceans;

13) creation of new jobs and social development of the coastal territories of the Russian Federation;

14) fixing in the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in accordance with Article 76 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic beyond the 200-mile exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation.

29. The implementation of national maritime policy is carried out consistently through short- and long-term objectives in various areas of maritime activity.

30. The tasks of the national maritime policy are determined by the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation in strategic planning documents based on its national interests and strategic goals of the national maritime policy, as well as on the basis of the results of ongoing monitoring and analysis of the status and development trends of maritime activities in the Russian Federation and the world as a whole, the results of systematic research on issues related to ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation, federal targeted and other programs and projects in

the field of study, development and use of resources and spaces of the World Oceans.

31. The tasks of the national maritime policy are carried out by the federal executive bodies of the authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments, state corporations, including through organizations and organizations of corporations subordinate to these bodies, interested public associations and the business community (hereinafter referred to as the subjects of national maritime policy).

Principles of national maritime policy

32. The principles of national maritime policy that guide national maritime policy actors in the main objectives of the Russian Federation's maritime activities and protection of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans are:

1) compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as provisions of international treaties of the Russian Federation;

2) a proportionate and timely response to challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation, an effective combination of non-military and military measures, the priority of political and diplomatic, legal, economic, informational, and other non-military methods and means of ensuring and protecting the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans;

3) effective use of naval capabilities;

4) continuous interaction and coordination of national maritime policy subjects to protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans;

5) an integrated approach to the development of systems of state environmental monitoring (state environmental monitoring) of coastal territories, inland maritime waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;

6) comprehensive support for maritime activities;

7) health protection of seafarers and maritime infrastructure personnel,

8) the ecosystem approach (considering the marine environment and the processes occurring in it are interconnected, as a single whole);

9) strengthening the material and technical base of the fundamental and applied scientific research in the interests of the development of maritime activities and maritime potential, ensuring national security of the Russian Federation, reducing possible damage from natural and man-made disasters;

10) legal support of maritime activities of Russian individuals and legal entities, including exploration and development of mineral resources of the international seabed area;

11) media coverage of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans, explaining the goals and objectives of national maritime policy;

12) using the capabilities of other states that are allies and partners of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans to pursue its national interests.

33. The national maritime policy is implemented through the implementation of maritime development priorities in functional and regional areas.

IV. Priorities for the development of maritime activities in functional areas

34. The functional areas of maritime activities are those associated with the study, development and use of the resources and spaces of the world's oceans.

35. The functional areas of maritime activities include:

- 1) development of maritime transport;
- 2) development and conservation of the world's ocean resources;
- 3) development of offshore pipeline systems;
- 4) marine scientific research;
- 5) naval activities.

Development of maritime transport

36. The main efforts of the state in the development of maritime transport should be aimed at creating a favorable organizational, legal and economic environment that promotes the expansion of its opportunities and competitiveness, as well as the substantial development of the coastal port infrastructure of the Russian Federation, which will be able to ensure the economic independence and national security of the Russian Federation.

37. The priorities for the development of maritime transport are:

- 1) renewal and development of the Russian transport fleet, increasing its competitiveness on the world freight market;
- 2) significant increase in the share of vessels flying the State Flag of the Russian Federation in the total number of ships in the world merchant fleet

through the use of various mechanisms, including concessional subsidies, and the elimination of unnecessary administrative barriers;

3) renewal of specialized fleets (icebreaking, rescue, environmental, service and auxiliary), providing the activity of the transport fleet, in order to improve the quality of services and maritime safety;

4) creating conditions for the development of the Northern Sea Route as a national transport communication of the Russian Federation, taking into account the possibility of its international use, ensuring its competitiveness in the world market (in terms of quality transport services and safety of navigation);

5) ensuring the balanced functioning and development of port infrastructure through the construction and modernization of terminals in Russian seaports, construction and reconstruction of access railway tracks and highways;

6) creation of modern large maritime transport and logistics centers on the basis of Russian seaports on all regional directions, capable of handling the entire volume of maritime exports and imports of the Russian Federation and create conditions for serious competition with seaport complexes of other states;

7) development and reliable functioning of the system of maritime safety;

8) increasing the level of environmental protection by ensuring compliance with environmental requirements in the implementation of investment projects for the development of maritime transport infrastructure, construction of new and reconstruction of existing facilities for wastewater treatment, processing and decontamination of ship waste;

9) active participation of the Russian Federation in the activities of international organizations that form international norms and standards for the functioning of maritime transport in the world's oceans, updating current norms of international law in the field of maritime transport and preparing new norms, taking into account the national interests of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean and the Caspian Sea.

Development and conservation of the world's oceans and seas

38. The development of the resources of the World Ocean is a necessary and obligatory condition for expanding the raw material base of the Russian Federation, ensuring its economic and food security. This direction includes the development of marine fishing and fish farming (aquaculture), as well as the development of marine mineral and energy resources.

39. Marine fishery and fish farming (aquaculture) occupy a significant place in the food complex of the Russian Federation, ensuring its food security and are an important source of employment in most of the coastal territories.

40. Priority areas for the development of marine fisheries and fish farming (aquaculture) are:

1) implementation of projects to build new fishing vessels and creation of conditions for preferential placement of orders for their construction at Russian shipbuilding companies enterprises;

2) implementation of projects to create highly efficient vessels that ensure profitable extraction (catch) of aquatic biological resources (hereinafter referred to as aquatic bioresources) outside the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation and in remote areas of the World Ocean;

3) creation of conditions to stimulate Russian fishing vessels to deliver harvested (caught) aquatic resources to domestic fish-processing enterprises;

4) construction of new and modernization of existing fish processing and refrigeration facilities;

5) expansion of directions and scope of research and development in the field of fisheries, regular research and state monitoring of aquatic bioresources of the World Ocean;

6) conservation and rational use of aquatic bioresources of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation;

7) development of aquaculture and mariculture, including artificial reproduction of ecologically pure aquatic bioresources, development and use of modern technologies for breeding and cultivation of fish and non-fish objects, including creation of innovative biotechnoparks;

8) development of a system for monitoring fishing fleet activities and information processing based on the use of modern means of communication and observation;

9) increase in the volume of production (catch) of aquatic bioresources in the agreed areas of exclusive economic zones of foreign states, in convention areas and open parts of the World Ocean using modern vessels of the fishing fleet, providing production at the place of production (catch);

10) activation of participation of the Russian Federation in the activity of international fishing organizations competing for access to the use of aquatic bioresources of the World Ocean, further development of the processes of international coordination and international legal regulation of fisheries, increasing the requirements for activities to protect and preserve the marine environment;

11) ensuring the interests of the Russian Federation with regard to the conservation and use of aquatic bioresources in the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azov, the development and enforcement of agreed measures aimed at preserving populations of valuable and endangered species of aquatic bioresources;

12) strengthening of Russia's position on the world markets of fish and other products made from aquatic bioresources;

13) development and implementation of the national system ecological certification of harvested (caught) aquatic bioresources and fish and other products made from them.

41. The prospect of depletion of mineral and hydrocarbon resources on the supra-ice predetermines the reorientation of prospecting, exploration and production of mineral resources to the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, and later to the oceanic slopes and the bottom of the World Ocean. With this factor in mind, the priority areas for the development of mineral and hydrocarbon resources of the World Ocean are:

1) studying the geological structure and determining the resource potential of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation by measuring the physical fields on the ocean floor, mapping, drilling, bottom lifting, state monitoring of the geological environment, increasing, through state and private investments, the scope of geological exploration, including those related to the development of unconventional sources of energy raw materials, such as gas hydrates and others;

2) state regulation of exploration and extraction of minerals, including fuel and energy and mineral resources, on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and in other areas of the World Ocean and state control in this area, taking into account the need to ensure national security of the Russian Federation;

3) increase in the volume of exploration and production of hydrocarbon resources on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, including in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, as well as in the Russian sector of the Caspian Sea;

4) elimination of administrative barriers to the intensive and safe development of marine natural resources;

5) providing support to Russian enterprises - exporters of hydrocarbon resources produced at offshore fields, ensuring optimal use of both pipeline systems (offshore and onshore) and offshore vessels (tankers and gas carriers) in transportation of hydrocarbon resources;

6) advanced development of the Russian scientific and technological base, which is the basis for the development of new methods and means of prospecting, exploration and production of mineral resources, including modern domestic technologies and equipment for the exploration and development of deepwater and Arctic offshore fields, including the construction of offshore platforms of various classes;

7) creation of favorable conditions, including legal and regulatory ones, in the interests of intensification of study, exploration and extraction of mineral resources in the areas of the international seabed area assigned to the Russian Federation;

8) fulfillment of obligations under contracts for exploration of ferromanganese nodules, deep-sea polymetallic sulfides and cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts concluded with the International Seabed Authority established by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereinafter, the International Seabed Authority);

9) development of innovative production technologies of electric power using tidal phenomena, coastal driven winds and wind waves, temperature water gradient, thermal energy and currents, and thermal caloric content of algal biomass;

10) searching, studying and determining the resource potential of new areas on the seabed of the World Ocean to expand the mineral resource base of the Russian Federation.

Development of offshore pipeline systems

42. The effective functioning and development of offshore pipeline systems for the transportation of hydrocarbon raw materials, including those produced on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, is of strategic importance for ensuring domestic consumption and the development of foreign economic activities of the Russian Federation. Taking into account this factor the following priority directions of the development of the offshore main pipelines network are relevant:

1) ensuring the effective functioning and development of a network of offshore pipelines that meet the national interests of the Russian Federation, including for the purpose of reducing dependence exports of domestic hydrocarbon resources from the reliability of the operation of onshore pipeline systems that pass through the territories of other states;

2) ensuring the independence of the Russian Federation in matters related to the laying of offshore pipelines for the transportation of hydrocarbon resources in modern conditions;

- 3) ensuring the security of pipe-laying vessels, installations and structures involved in the construction of offshore pipeline systems;
- 4) prevention of man-made and man-made disasters through state control (supervision) of design, construction and operation of offshore pipelines, including through the development and use of modern technical means, including robotic complexes and systems;
- 5) protection of the environment from possible negative consequences of construction and operation of offshore pipeline systems, including by establishing special standards, licensing conditions and requirements.

Marine scientific research

43. Marine scientific research is aimed at obtaining systematic knowledge about the World Ocean, its biological productivity, mineral resources and the possibility of their use, as well as about natural and man-made processes occurring on its bottom, subsoil, water column, surface, in the atmosphere above it, on anthropogenic objects in the World Ocean, in the interests of sustainable development and strengthening national security of the Russian Federation, reducing possible damage from marine natural and man-made disasters.

44. Priority areas of activity in the field of marine scientific research are:

- 1) increase in the volume of complex fundamental and applied scientific research (especially expeditionary research) aimed at studying the state of the marine environment, resources and spaces of the World Ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic;
- 2) a study of the military-political, economic and legal problems in the use of the resources and spaces of the world's oceans;
- 3) environmental and climate studies in the world's oceans, including studies of paleoclimate, sediment, sea ice, Antarctic glaciers, and islands in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation, the coasts and of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- 4) modernization of existing and construction of new research vessels that meet modern requirements and the Russian Federation is a leader in the development and implementation of a new type of research vessel, including multi-purpose ocean class research vessels, for marine scientific, including oceanographic, research and exploration work, and providing them with modern equipment;

5) development of marine robotic complexes and systems for ocean research, including unmanned aerial vehicles for observing processes in the upper sea layer;

6) development of remote observation methods and facilities, including autonomous stations transmitting information via satellite channels, autonomous free-floating and submersible systems of complex observations transmitting information via satellite and hydroacoustic channels;

7) commissioning of new generation equipment, machinery and technological means at Russian Arctic and Antarctic stations and field bases;

8) development of international cooperation in the field of marine scientific research, including in the framework of international organizations;

9) elimination of administrative barriers hindering an increase in basic and applied scientific research on the world's oceans.

45. Marine scientific research is conducted with the participation of interested federal executive agencies and organizations, including coordination of plans and research, if necessary.

Naval activities

46. Naval activities are state activities to prevent aggression against the Russian Federation and to realize and protect its national interests in the world's oceans.

47. Naval activities are carried out in accordance with the basics of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of naval activities approved by the President of the Russian Federation.

V. Regional areas of national maritime policy

48. Regional directions of the national maritime policy are determined in accordance with the most important regions of the world for the Russian Federation, united by common physical and geographical, economic and geographical, political and military-geographical characteristics.

49. The Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic (Baltic, Azov-Black Sea and Mediterranean basins), Caspian, Indian Ocean and Antarctic regional directions of the national maritime policy are distinguished as regional directions. The national maritime policy in these areas is based on geographical and socio-

economic characteristics of the regions, as well as their geopolitical and military-strategic importance for the Russian Federation.

Arctic regional direction

50. The national maritime policy in the Arctic region is conditioned by significant mineral and hydrocarbon resources, which are rich in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean, the increasing importance of the Northern Sea Route in the system of world transport communications, the increasing role of the Navy in ensuring national defense in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, and the transformation of the Arctic into a region of global competition not only in economic from the economic point of view. In view of these factors the priorities of the national maritime policy in the Arctic regional direction are:

1) strengthening the leading position of the Russian Federation in the study and development of the Arctic maritime space, including geological exploration, updating existing data on mineral deposits and the safe development of natural resources deposits on the Arctic continental shelf of the Russian Federation;

2) reducing the level of threats to national security of the Russian Federation and ensuring strategic stability in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;

3) ensuring a given operational regime in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation by strengthening the combat capabilities of the forces (troops) of the Northern and Pacific Fleets, as well as federal security agencies, in accordance with the existing and projected nature of military dangers and military threats to the Russian Federation in the Arctic;

4) comprehensive development of the Northern Sea Route in order to make it a safe year-round and globally competitive national transportation route for the Russian Federation;

5) ensuring the invariability of the historically established international legal regime of inland sea waters in the Arctic straits of the Northern Sea Route;

6) exercising control over the naval activities of foreign states in the waters of the Northern Sea Route;

7) extensive development of natural resources, primarily fuel and energy resources, in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, creating favorable conditions for the activities of Russian oil and gas production and gas transportation companies;

8) improvement of the navigation management system in the waters of the Northern Sea Route, integrated development of its port and coastal infrastructure, formation of development support zones and ensuring their functioning, improvement of navigational-hydrographic and hydrometeorological of the emergency supply, the creation of emergency rescue centers;

9) development of icebreaking, rescue and auxiliary fleets with the composition necessary and sufficient to ensure safe, year-round and cost-effective navigation in the waters of the Northern Sea Route and other transport corridors of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;

10) development of a system to ensure search and rescue of people, systems of prevention and elimination of consequences of emergency oil spills at sea in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;

11) active interaction with the Arctic states to delimit maritime spaces, including the Arctic shelf, taking into account the national interests of the Russian Federation, based on international law and mutual agreements;

12) continuation of marine scientific research, surveys and works in order to expand and legally establish the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean;

13) formation of an industrial, technological and scientific base for the economic development of the Arctic coastal territories of the Russian Federation and adjacent water areas;

14) increasing the effectiveness of public administration in the socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, including the improvement of the system of public administration in the field of maritime activities in the Arctic;

15) creation of a unified secure information system of the telecommunications system of the transport complex of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation, including the construction of trans-Arctic backbone submarine fiber-optic communication line;

16) use the tourist and recreational potential of the coastal territories of the Russian Federation, the waters and islands of the Arctic Ocean, and preserve the maritime natural and cultural and historical heritage on the basis of the interaction between public authorities, local self-government, interested public associations and organizations;

17) conduct comprehensive scientific research on the state and pollution of the Arctic maritime environment under conditions of active anthropogenic impact, taking into account the role of the Arctic basin in global climatic processes;

18) implementation of comprehensive protection of the natural environment of the Arctic water areas under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation;

19) development of systems for monitoring the situation in the Arctic, conducting comprehensive scientific research, including monitoring the condition of potentially hazardous underwater objects, including monitoring of chemical and radiation situation in places of burial of chemical weapons, radioactive waste, and large emergency facilities with high level of radioactivity;

20) improvement of combat capabilities and development of the basing system of the Northern Fleet, forces and means of the Federal Security Service, and forces and means of the Rosgvardia;

21) diversification and activation of maritime activities on the archipelagos of Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya and Wrangel Island.

Pacific Regional Track

51. The Pacific regional area is strategically important for socio-economic development and national security of the Russian Federation. The Russian Far East has significant marine resources and holds the leading position in the country in terms of the volume of production (catch) of aquatic bioresources.

52. Important components of national maritime policy in the Pacific regional area are reducing threats to national security of the Russian Federation and ensuring strategic stability in this area, the development of good neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of maritime activities with the states of the Asia-Pacific region, the regional organization Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the use of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum platform. With this in mind, national maritime policy priorities in the Pacific regional area are:

1) overcoming the economic and infrastructural isolation of the Far East from the industrially developed regions of the Russian Federation, establishing sustainable sea (river), air and rail communications with cities and towns of Siberia and the European part of the Russian Federation, including the development of the Northern Sea Route;

2) ensuring the coordinated development of major maritime transport and logistics hubs, including seaports of national, regional and local importance, the integration of the Far East into the economic space of the Asia-Pacific region, while restoring and developing regular passenger maritime service in the Far Eastern seas;

3) development in the Far East of the modern high-tech shipbuilding complex designed for the construction of large-capacity vessels (including for the development of the Arctic, modern aircraft-carrying ships for the Navy);

4) Development of the forces (troops) and basing system of the Pacific Fleet, forces and means of the federal security service agencies, forces and means of the Federal Guard Service, increasing their quantitative and qualitative parameters;

5) creating conditions for a naval presence in the Asia-Pacific region to control the security of maritime transport communications in that region;

6) formation of logistical support points in the Asia-Pacific states to create conditions for inter-fleet crossings of naval forces;

7) renovation of the fishing fleet, construction of a competitive passenger fleet, ferries and other modern maritime vessels;

8) intensified development of natural resources of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, including increasing the level of geological study of the Sea of Japan, the Okhotsk Sea and the Bering Sea;

9) performance of geological exploration work within Russian exploration areas to search for ferromanganese nodules and cobalt-rich crusts within the framework of contracts of the Russian Federation with the International Seabed Authority;

10) formation of the resource base and creation of liquefied gas production and shipping facilities with the creation of specialized terminals for long-term gas supply to Russian consumers and export deliveries;

11) preservation and increase of jobs in the sphere of maritime activity in the Far East, the formation of a comfortable environment of life activities of the population of coastal areas;

12) development and implementation of new technologies of aquatic bioresources reproduction, creation and development of fishery technical-innovative and innovative biotechnoparks, fish-farming enterprises of pastoral and industrial aquaculture, as well as full-cycle fish and seafood processing enterprises, production of products for biopharmaceutical, food and fuel industries, forage for agroindustrial complex and mariculture, technical products;

13) carrying out comprehensive scientific research, including monitoring the state of underwater potentially dangerous objects, including monitoring the radiation situation in the places of disposal of radioactive waste and the state of underwater pipelines, as well as monitoring the state and pollution of the maritime environment of the Far Eastern seas under conditions of active anthropogenic impact, studying and forecasting dangerous hydrometeorological,

hydrophysical and seismological phenomena in order to ensure the safety of the population of coastal areas and the operation of underwater pipelines, adequate response and timely prevention of possible negative consequences of their impact;

14) Study and forecasting of dangerous hydrometeorological, hydrophysical and seismological. The first of these is the "Safety of Coastal Communities and Maritime Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region;

15) Development and implementation of new technologies and technological deep-water complexes for exploration and extraction of mineral resources on the bottom of the Pacific Ocean.

Atlantic Regional Direction

53. The national maritime policy in the Atlantic regional direction is determined by the existence of NATO, whose activities are aimed at direct confrontation with the Russian Federation and its allies.

54. The determining factor in relations with NATO remains the unacceptability for the Russian Federation of plans to move NATO military infrastructure to its borders and attempts to give the alliance global functions.

55. The goals of national maritime policy in the Atlantic regional area are to vigorously defend and reliably ensure the national interests of the Russian Federation in the region and to create conditions for stable economic cooperation with foreign states.

56. National maritime policy priorities in the Atlantic regional area are:

1) in the Atlantic Ocean:

interaction with Atlantic basin states to ensure strategic stability in its waters and adjacent territories;

developing and increasing the volume of shipping, fisheries, marine scientific research and monitoring of the maritime environment;

expansion of marine scientific research in the interests of preserving and strengthening the position of the Russian Federation in the region;

performance of geological exploration work within the Russian exploration area for deep-sea polymetallic sulfides under the contracts of the Russian Federation with the International Seabed Authority;

development and implementation of new technologies and technological deepwater complexes for exploration and extraction of mineral resources on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean;

2) in the Baltic Sea:

development of domestic coastal port infrastructure - railroads, logistics centers and port complexes, including processing and transportation of hydrocarbon resources, in order to redirect export and import cargoes to domestic ports;

further development in the interests of exports of the system of underwater pipelines, ensuring their effective and safe functioning;

the creation in St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad and Leningrad region of favorable conditions for the development of maritime transport, construction of competitive ships, icebreaking (nuclear and diesel-electric) and fishing fleets as one of the key elements of specialization in this regional area;

development of the forces (troops) and basing system of the Baltic Fleet and its ability to ensure protection of national interests of the Russian Federation in the Baltic Sea;

ensuring transport accessibility of the Kaliningrad region through the operation of the ferry line in the direction of the seaports of Ust-Luga and St. Petersburg;

Modernization of existing and construction of new facilities of the fishery complex, primarily the renovation of the fishing fleet and production facilities of fish processing enterprises;

conducting comprehensive scientific research, including monitoring the condition of potentially hazardous underwater facilities, including chemical weapons burial sites, and the condition of underwater pipelines;

development of cruise and yacht tourism;

preservation of maritime cultural and historical heritage through cooperation between state and local authorities, and interested public associations and organizations;

3) in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov:

comprehensive strengthening of the geopolitical position of the Russian Federation in the region;

ensuring, on the basis of international maritime law, a favorable international legal regime for the Russian Federation in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov and the procedure for the use of their aquatic bioresources, exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon deposits, installation and operation of underwater pipelines;

improving and strengthening the groupings of forces (troops) of the Black Sea Fleet, the development of their infrastructure in the Crimea and on the coast of Krasnodar Territory;

construction of competitive ships transport, replenishment of the fleet with ships of mixed (river-sea) navigation;

modernization and development of coastal infrastructure and port facilities in order to meet the forecast growth of export and import cargo shipping;

further development of the export gas transportation system, including the system of underwater pipelines;

realization of the transport and transit potential of coastal territories through the development of international transport corridors;

development on the basis of shipbuilding and ship repair enterprises of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol shipbuilding complex, including large-capacity shipbuilding (shipbuilding) and ship repair;

expansion of comprehensive scientific research, including monitoring of the condition of potentially hazardous underwater objects and the condition of underwater pipelines, monitoring of the condition and changes in marine ecosystems under conditions of active anthropogenic impact, forecasting of dangerous hydrometeorological, hydrophysical and seismological phenomena that pose a threat to the population in coastal areas;

conducting geological exploration, updating data on mineral deposits and the safe development of economically viable deposits in the Azov-Black Sea basin;

development of commercial fish farming and training of personnel for this industry;

development of tourism, including yacht tourism, sea resorts with the subsequent spread of infrastructure investments in new resort centers, ensuring sustainable development of recreational areas through the establishment of a balance between the consumption of marine resources and their natural reproduction;

increasing the capacity of maritime transport links to ensure passenger traffic in areas of tourism development, the inclusion of ports of the Azov-Black Sea basin, including the ports of Crimea, in the Mediterranean cruise routes and the development of multifunctional recreational complexes of international importance;

preservation of the marine natural and cultural-historical heritage through cooperation between governmental and local authorities, interested public associations and organizations;

4) in the Mediterranean Sea:

developing relations with the states of the Middle East and North Africa with adjacent seas and maritime areas, including the Mediterranean and the Red Sea;

pursuing a focused course to ensure military and political stability in the Middle East region;

strengthening the partnership with the Syrian Arab Republic, fully assisting in the resolution of regional conflicts;

ensuring a permanent naval presence of the Russian Federation in the Mediterranean Sea on the basis of the logistical support point of the Navy on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, the establishment and development of logistical support points on the territories of other states in the region;

development of economic and military-technical cooperation with the Mediterranean basin states;

development of tourist cruise shipping from the ports of the Mediterranean coast to the ports of Crimea and Krasnodar Krai;

conducting marine scientific research in the interests of preserving and strengthening the position of the Russian Federation in the region
Caspian regional direction

57. The Caspian region possesses significant in volume and unique in quality mineral and biological resources that require a comprehensive approach to their development, taking into account the rights and obligations of the Russian Federation as defined in the Convention on the Legal Status of the Caspian Sea of August 12, 2018.

58. The priorities of the national maritime policy in the Caspian Regional Area are:

1) strengthening the economic and geopolitical position of the Russian Federation in the Caspian region, deepening economic, military and cultural ties with the states of the region;

2) formation of a modern oil and gas production complex in the Russian sector of the Caspian Sea and the associated coastal transport infrastructure, taking into account the requirements of environmental safety;

3) involvement of Russian companies in the implementation of exploration and prospecting works with subsequent inclusion of the fields of the Russian sector of the Caspian Sea in the system of underwater pipelines;

4) modernization and increasing the capacity of Russian seaports, rail and road approaches to them in order to further socio-economic development of the Caspian region by increasing maritime transportation of export and import cargo, diversifying destinations, expanding the volume and methods of

delivery of goods and services to domestic and foreign markets by sea transport;

5) improving the efficiency of measures for the conservation and reproduction of aquatic bioresources, primarily fish of the sturgeon family, and the development of integrated forms of fish farming;

6) conducting complex scientific research , including monitoring the condition of potentially hazardous underwater facilities and underwater pipelines, the condition and changes in the ecosystem of the Caspian Sea under conditions of active of anthropogenic impact, prediction of hazardous hydrometeorological, hydrophysical and seismological phenomena that pose a threat to the population of coastal areas, coastal zone and drilling platforms;

7) development of cooperation with the states of the Caspian region in the field of hydrometeorology and monitoring of the maritime environment of the Caspian Sea, ensuring environmental safety of life of the population in coastal areas;

8) prevention of growth and, in the long term, a significant reduction of the negative anthropogenic impact on ecosystems of the Volga-Caspian fishery basin;

9) organization of transboundary cooperation in the field of tourism in order to organize the Caspian sea cruise routes;

10) developing the forces (troops) and basing system of the Caspian Flotilla, increasing their quantitative and qualitative parameters;

11) development of international military cooperation with the naval forces of the Caspian region states.

Indian Ocean Regional Area

59. The priorities of the national maritime policy in the Indo-Pacific region are:

1) developing strategic partnership and naval cooperation with the Republic of India, as well as expanding cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other states in the region;

2) pursuing a targeted course towards transforming the region into a zone of peace and stability, developing relations with the states of the region aimed at developing trade, economic, military-technical and cultural ties, and developing tourism;

3) expansion of Russian shipping in the region;

4) preservation and maintenance of the naval presence of the Russian Federation in the Persian Gulf region on the basis of logistical support points in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and the use of the infrastructure of the states in the region in the interests of supporting the naval activities of the Russian Federation;

5) participation in ensuring the safe functioning of maritime transport communications in the region, including the fight against piracy;

6) conducting marine scientific research in the interests of preserving and strengthening the position of the Russian Federation in the region.

Antarctic regional direction

60. The Russian Federation, as a country with historically proven international primacy in the discovery of Antarctica, is interested in maintaining peace and stability in the Antarctic region, preventing its militarization and maintaining equal conditions for international cooperation in the interests of scientific activity and its use.

61. The permanent and active presence of the Russian Federation as one of the States Parties to the Antarctic Treaty System contributes to ensuring full participation of the Russian Federation in international issues related to the use of Antarctica.

62. The priorities of national maritime policy in the Antarctic Regional Area are:

1) effective use of mechanisms and procedures provided by the Antarctic Treaty System in the interests of preserving and expanding the presence of the Russian Federation in the Antarctic;

2) comprehensive assistance to the preservation and progressive development of the Antarctic Treaty System;

3) development of comprehensive scientific research in the Antarctic, taking into account its role in global climate processes;

4) conducting geological and geophysical scientific research to study the geological structure, evolution and resource potential of the Antarctic subsurface and the seas bordering it;

5) ensuring the operation of Russian Antarctic stations and field bases within the framework of the Russian Antarctic Expedition, as well as updating the equipment, machinery and technological means used at them;

6) increase in the number of field research projects in the work program of the Russian Antarctic Expedition;

- 7) providing hydrometeorological, navigational and heliogeophysical information support for maritime activities in the Antarctic;
- 8) repair, modernization and construction of scientific expedition and research vessels for the development of research in the Antarctic and transport support of the Russian Federation of the Antarctic expedition;
- 9) development of satellite communication and navigation systems in Antarctica, remote sensing of its surface, expansion and modernization of ground complexes to support the global navigation satellite system GLONASS;
- 10) protection of the Antarctic environment.

VI. Ensuring maritime activities

63. The types of activities that provide and create the conditions for the effective implementation of maritime activities include shipbuilding, staffing, education and training, safety, protection and preservation of the maritime environment, information support, international legal support and international cooperation.

Shipbuilding

64. Availability of a modern and independent from external conjuncture shipbuilding complex is one of the most important conditions for ensuring national security of the Russian Federation and its sustainable socio-economic development.

65. The national maritime policy in the field of shipbuilding is aimed at creating a new competitive image of the shipbuilding industry of the Russian Federation on the basis of the development of scientific, technical and personnel potential, production capacity of the industry, its modernization and technical re-equipment, as well as the improvement of the regulatory framework to meet the needs of the state and other customers in modern products of the shipbuilding industry.

66. The priority areas for the development of the shipbuilding complex of the Russian Federation are:

- 1) developing and ensuring the construction of warships, naval auxiliary, transport, fishing, research and other civilian ships, civilian maritime equipment for domestic needs and consumers (including offshore platforms for the development of mineral resources in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation) primarily at Russian shipyards with domestic equipment;

2) assistance in maximum placement of orders of domestic consumers of marine equipment at Russian shipyards to fully meet the needs of the state and the business community in modern shipbuilding and shipbuilding products;

3) creation of favorable conditions for innovation and investment activity in the shipbuilding industry, enabling comprehensive modernization, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing and construction of new shipbuilding facilities;

4) ensuring technological independence of the Russian Federation in the field of shipbuilding;

5) implementation of advanced digital technologies, digital platforms at all stages of the life cycle of ships, vessels and maritime equipment;

6) ensuring maximum localization of shipbuilding production on the territory of the Russian Federation;

7) increasing the role and efficiency of state regulation in the shipbuilding industry;

8) maintaining state control over strategically important shipbuilding and shipbuilding organizations;

9) ensuring the capability of the shipbuilding complex of the Russian Federation to build large-capacity vessels, including modern aircraft carriers for the Navy;

10) a significant increase in the share of civilian ships and maritime equipment built and constructed at domestic enterprises for Russian entrepreneurs and shipowners in the total volume of their orders;

11) formation, development and implementation of a set of priority technologies, allowing to create advanced systems and samples of weapons, military and special equipment, including marine robotic complexes for various purposes based on artificial intelligence, and ensuring advanced development of the Navy and competitiveness of domestic naval products;

12) development of the production of marine robotic complexes and dual-purpose systems;

13) Creation of domestic high-speed technical means and protected high-speed communication systems for computer-aided design of ships, vessels and other maritime equipment;

14) maintaining world leadership in the construction and operation of nuclear icebreakers;

15) providing state support for the construction and operation of icebreakers and ice-class transport ships, primarily with nuclear-powered units, and the development of a specialized system for their basing;

16) Improvement of regulatory and methodological documents on pricing, labor intensity and labor regulation in the field of construction, repair and decommissioning of ships and vessels of the Navy.

Staffing, education and upbringing in the field of maritime activities

67. Staffing, education, and upbringing in the field of maritime activities are aimed at training, attracting and retaining qualified personnel at all levels, maintaining professionalism, maritime traditions and a caring attitude citizens to the nation's maritime history and to positively represent, promote, and support national maritime policy, maritime activities, and maritime service in the community.

68. Priority directions of the national maritime policy in the field of staffing, education and upbringing in the following are the main areas of maritime activity;

1) development and improvement of the education system aimed at training personnel in various specialties and the main goal of the project is to develop the educational programs in the field of maritime activities, taking into account the national experience of educational organizations implementing educational programs in the field of maritime activities, and to eliminate the shortage of qualified personnel in the field of maritime activities, including researchers and faculty;

2) attracting and retaining qualified personnel in the field of maritime activities;

3) development of the material and technical base of educational organizations implementing educational programs in the field of maritime activity, increasing to the required level their provision of scientific and teaching staff;

4) development of professional educational organizations providing training of workers and technical specialists for the shipbuilding complex of the Russian Federation;

5) Improving the management training system of executive personnel of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation, local authorities and state corporations in the field of maritime activities;

6) preserving and strengthening the traditions of the Russian Navy, developing a network of maritime cadet schools, schools, classes, gymnasiums, clubs for young sailors and river boatmen;

7) creation of conditions for effective implementation intellectual, scientific and practical potential of the Russian fleet veterans in the interests of increasing the prestige of maritime service and the development of the national fleet;

8) preservation of objects of maritime cultural heritage, perpetuating the memory of famous national ships and vessels (installation for eternal storage, refitting into museum complexes, the preservation of their replicas), taking into account the cultural and historical significance through the use of program-targeted methods;

9) ensuring state support for construction and the operation of training ships;

10) improvement of the contractual form of employment, interaction with seafarers' trade unions, employers and public associations of shipowners on issues of social protection of Russian seafarers, including work on foreign ships;

11) ensuring social guarantees for servicemen of the Navy, the Federal Security Service, the Federal Guard Service and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia and their families;

12) development of the system of seafarers' health protection, preservation and protection of labor resources in the maritime transport, meeting national and international requirements in the sphere of health and safety of navigation.

Ensuring the safety of maritime activities

69. When carrying out maritime activities, a set of measures to ensure its safety related to the peculiarities of the aquatic environment and other circumstances of natural and of technogenic nature. Safety of maritime activities includes maritime safety, search and rescue, medical and sanitary support, safety of maritime infrastructure facilities, fighting against maritime piracy and terrorism.

Safety of navigation

70. The priority areas of maritime safety are.

1) performance of hydrographic works, oceanographic and marine geophysical research in the World Ocean, accumulation, storage and distribution of knowledge about the World Ocean;

2) improvement of normative legal acts of the Russian Federation and elimination of duplication of functions of federal executive bodies in the sphere of navigation and hydrographic support of navigation, including safety of navigation on the Northern Sea Route;

3) updating and maintaining the national collection and production of nautical, including electronic charts, publications and manuals at the level of modern requirements;

4) equipping ships and vessels with maritime navigation and oceanographic facilities that meet modern national and international requirements;

5) equipping the coasts of the seas and oceans under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation with modern means of navigation equipment and maintaining the established modes of their operation;

6) development of scientific and technical potential, infrastructure, tools, methods and technology for navigational and hydrographic support of maritime safety;

7) state control over standardization, certification, technical regulation, accreditation and licensing of state services in the sphere of navigational and hydrographic support of maritime safety;

8) improving the organization of interaction between the civil administration (captains) of seaports and senior maritime managers in the management of traffic of military ships (vessels), ships of civil departments and other subjects of maritime activities in the waters of joint basing;

9) creation and development of Russian independent navigation systems as an alternative to global navigation satellite systems;

10) promptly inform the subjects of maritime activities about dangerous marine hydrometeorological phenomena, about condition and forecasts of changes in the marine environment and other information related to maritime safety and marine pollution;

11) maintenance and development of the scientific expeditionary fleet subordinate to Roshydromet;

12) build-up and improvement of the orbital of the grouping of spacecraft used for hydrometeorological, oceanographic and heliogeophysical support of maritime activities, including deployment of a highly elliptical space system, providing hydrometeorological data on the polar region of the Earth, and a constellation of spacecraft used for radar sounding of the Earth in order to

obtain information about ice conditions in any cloudiness and in the hours of darkness (including polar night conditions);

13) regular expeditionary studies of hydrometeorological processes in the World Ocean, Arctic and Antarctic and state monitoring of the condition and pollution of the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation;

14) developing and increasing the density of the state hydrometeorological marine network stations and their technical equipment in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation to the values recommended by the World Meteorological Organization;

15) improvement of a unified state subsystem for the collection, processing, analysis, storage and use of information on the condition and pollution of the marine environment;

16) improving the base of state information resources, creating a unified state fund of data on the state and pollution of the marine environment;

17) Improvement of state control over certification, standardization, technical regulation, accreditation or licensing of hydrometeorological activities in the field of maritime safety;

18) development of scientific centers and research to create modern technologies and methods for forecasting natural phenomena dangerous for maritime activities and climate change.

Search and rescue support for maritime activities

71. Search and rescue support of maritime activities includes a complex of organizational and technical measures, search, rescue, underwater technical and diving operations aimed at providing assistance to damaged and distressed ships, vessels and other maritime objects, the rescue of their crews, as well as the performance of work on the lifting of sunken ships and vessels.

72. The priorities for the development of search and rescue support for maritime activities are:

1) improving the federal system of search and rescue at sea, based on the interaction of federal executive authorities under the jurisdiction of which there are rescue services, forces and means of search and rescue at sea;

2) Improving the regulatory framework to improve the efficiency of the search and rescue system at sea and ensuring sustainable management of search and retrieval forces and rescue at sea at the federal, interregional and regional levels;

3) creation of a unified state interdepartmental automated system that ensures the exchange of information about the location of Russian and foreign vessels and search and rescue operations;

4) construction and modernization of search and rescue vessels for maritime rescue services, search and rescue and emergency units of the federal executive authorities;

5) creation, development and equipping of maritime rescue services, search and rescue and salvage organizations with modern means of search and rescue at sea, aviation, deep water and robotic means of search and rescue;

6) development of Arctic integrated rescue centers to eliminate accidents and emergencies in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;

7) unification of departmental systems for training specialists of maritime rescue services, search and rescue and emergency rescue teams, certification of search and rescue equipment and licensing of various types of search and rescue activities, including training of relevant specialists and development of diving and diving medicine in all regional areas of national maritime policy;

8) development and strengthening of international cooperation in search and rescue at sea, including joint exercises and drills with the emergency services of foreign countries.

Medical and sanitary support of maritime activities

73. Preserving human life at sea and protecting the health of seafarers and maritime infrastructure personnel are important principles of the national maritime policy and meet the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans. The main condition for implementing these principles is to improve the system of medical and sanitary support of maritime activities.

74. Medical and sanitary support of maritime activities is a set of activities carried out by the subjects of maritime activities to ensure occupational health and safety of seafarers, personnel of maritime facilities infrastructure, including the provision of medical assistance to them, as well as medical assistance to passengers and other persons temporarily on board the ship (vessel).

75. The priority areas for improving the system of medical and sanitary support of maritime activities are:

1) bringing the quality and level of medical care in compliance with the standards established by international legal acts on health care and health services of maritime shipping to which the Russian Federation is a party;

2) adoption and implementation of normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, harmonized with the norms of international law, regulating the organization of medical care for seafarers on board a ship (vessel) and ashore, including medical examinations, examinations and expertise, also conducting medical consultations for crews of ships and vessels at sea using telemedicine technology;

3) establishment of specialized health care centers for seafarers in multidisciplinary medical organizations located in port cities in order to provide them with medical care regardless of the place of residence, home port and flag state of the ship (vessel);

4) creation of specialized subdivisions in multidisciplinary medical organizations located in port cities to provide medical care to people engaged in diving operations;

5) providing maritime facilities with medical stations and equipping them with modern medical equipment;

6) improvement of the system of medical-psychological rehabilitation of seafarers, providing disease prevention and improving their quality of life;

7) conducting a set of research works to improve medical and sanitary support for maritime activities in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;

8) equipping ships (vessels) with telemedicine complexes with the ability to connect them to national and departmental telemedicine systems;

9) construction of modern hospital ships capable of ensuring the autonomous presence of Navy forces (troops) in remote areas of the world's oceans and their performance of humanitarian tasks.

Ensuring the safety of maritime infrastructure facilities

76. Ensuring the safety of maritime facilities the infrastructure and adjacent water areas are carried out by:

1) coordination of the activities of public authorities and organizations of all forms of ownership with the definition and delimitation of the scope of their authority and responsibility;

2) equipping maritime infrastructure facilities with modern systems for safe operation (including robotic systems), including for protection against unlawful interference with their activities;

3) detection, prevention and suppression of subversion and terrorism by special state services acts, other unlawful acts against maritime infrastructure facilities.

Combating maritime piracy and terrorism

77. The security of maritime navigation, including combating maritime piracy and terrorism, is ensured by:

1) development of a system of political, legal, socio-economic and military measures aimed at the prevention, prevention and suppression of piracy and terrorist acts against ships flying the State Flag of the Russian Federation;

2) effective coordination and prompt response of federal executive authorities to piracy and terrorist acts against ships flying the national flag of the Russian Federation and foreign ships carrying citizens of the Russian Federation;

3) deterrence (suppression) of persons committing armed piracy and terrorist acts against ships;

4) providing assistance to ships against which piracy and terrorist acts have been committed;

5) developing international cooperation and interaction as it relates to combating piracy and terrorism at sea.

Protection and preservation of the maritime environment

78. One of the priorities of maritime activities is to ensure the environmental safety of the marine environment, conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems. As part of the implementation of this priority are carried out:

1) monitoring the condition and pollution of the marine environment and comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of its pollution;

2) improving federal state environmental control (supervision) over maritime facilities and state supervision over the operation of maritime facilities - vessels with nuclear facilities and radiation sources;

3) implementation of measures to prevent oil spills during its exploration, production and transportation, construction and reconstruction of receiving facilities in ports;

- 4) improvement of federal state environmental control (supervision) at sea;
- 5) equipping offshore facilities with automatic control systems
- 6) encouraging the creation and purchase of domestic equipment for pollution prevention and elimination the effects of marine pollution;
- 7) replenishing the Russian fleet with specialized ships to carry out environmental protection activities and underwater works of special (special) purpose;
- 8) technical support of state ecological maritime supervision carried out by specialized vessels in inland sea waters, territorial sea and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, including its Arctic zone;
- 9) providing subjects of maritime activities with regime-reference materials, factual and prognostic information about the state of the environment and its pollution, including emergency information;
- 10) developing the infrastructure of the national nuclear fleet, the system of oversight over its safe operation, and improving the technology for recycling ships with nuclear power plants and nuclear waste;
- 11) prevention and elimination of emergencies at potentially hazardous underwater objects located in internal sea waters and in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation;
- 12) fulfillment of international obligations at the following are some of the most important factors for the prevention and elimination of emergencies, including using opportunities for international cooperation;
- 13) conducting activities to restore marine ecosystems;
- 14) formation of a system of mandatory environmental insurance of risks in carrying out maritime activities;
- 15) increasing the level of environmental protection through the transition of domestic ships to cleaner fuels, compliance with environmental requirements in the implementation of investment projects in the development of maritime transport, construction of new and reconstruction of existing facilities for wastewater treatment, recycling and neutralization of ship waste.

Information support in the field of maritime activities

79. Information support in the field of maritime activities is one of the foundations for the study, development and use of resources and spaces of the World Ocean at all levels and areas of national maritime policy.

80. Information support of maritime activities consists in timely provision to the subjects of maritime activities of necessary information on the situation in

the World Ocean, including information on the condition and pollution of the marine environment, coastal territories and airspace above them, including coordinate-object and other information on anthropogenic objects in the World Ocean.

81. Information support for maritime activities involves the maintenance and development of global information systems, including a unified state system of information on the situation in the world's oceans, a unified state system of surface and underwater situation lighting, representing the general information and communication infrastructure of information support of maritime activities.

82. The formation, development and maintenance of a unified information space in the field of maritime activities requires:

1) improving the means and technologies for collecting, processing and providing information about the situation in the world's oceans to maritime stakeholders and other interested users of information;

2) building data collection capabilities, including the use of domestic orbital constellation of spacecraft for remote sensing, navigation, communications and surveillance, monitoring the condition and pollution of the seas of the Russian Federation and strategically important areas of the World Ocean;

3) ensuring integration and rational use in maritime activities, including in the Arctic zone Russian Federation, departmental and other information systems, including the promising satellite communications and broadcasting system "Express-RV";

4) creation of high-performance data processing centers and optimal bandwidth communication channels between the centers and the main consumers of information, including telemedicine channels for medical consultations for crews of ships located in remote areas of the world's oceans;

5) ensuring regulated exchange of information resources with similar foreign systems on the basis of domestic and international standards of interaction and interoperability;

6) ensuring the necessary level of information security of maritime activities, processes of collection, exchange, processing and provision of information on the situation in the World Ocean, including the protection of maritime activities from cyber attacks;

7) Integration of navigational and hydrographic information systems resources and tools into the general infrastructure of information support for

maritime activities, hydrometeorological, search and rescue, environmental protection and other types of support for maritime activities;

8) creation of a national orbital grouping of spacecraft to ensure the reception and transmission to coastal centers of information from ships transmitted using an automatic identification system.

International Legal Support for Maritime Activities and International Cooperation in the Field of Maritime Activities

83. International legal support for maritime activities and international cooperation in the field of maritime activities are important areas of national maritime policy, within the framework of which are carried out:

1) comprehensive assistance in promoting the national interests of the Russian Federation, strengthening its position and influence in international organizations, and expanding mutually beneficial international cooperation in the field of maritime activities, including activities in the Arctic and Antarctic;

2) ensuring equal cooperation and protection of national interests of the Russian Federation in committees and subcommittees, working and correspondent groups during implementation and development of conventions and codes of the International Maritime Organization, in which the Russian Federation participates;

3) active participation within the framework of international organizations in addressing issues of international security in the world's oceans, freedom of maritime navigation, development of marine natural resources and other important issues related to the activities of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans;

4) conducting joint naval exercises of the Navy with the naval forces of foreign states, as well as federal security agencies with the border agencies (coast guards) of foreign states;

5) expanding the geography of annual visits (official, unofficial visits and business calls) to foreign ports by ships and vessels of the Navy and Federal Security Service agencies;

6) conduct regular exercises and training on search and rescue at sea in conjunction with the forces and means of search and rescue support of foreign countries;

7) expanding areas of international cooperation in the Russian Federation's international obligations to provide navigational and navigational information to ships, and to ensure the safety of maritime activities.

meteorological information as part of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety Communications System;

8) development and improvement of the international treaty legal framework through the preparation and conclusion of intergovernmental agreements on prevention of incidents at sea, prevention of dangerous military activities, on simplified procedures for ships' visits to foreign ports and other agreements.

VII. Mobilization preparation and mobilization readiness in the field of maritime activities

84. Mobilization training and mobilization readiness in the sphere of maritime activities are strategically important for increasing the naval potential of the Russian Federation and are aimed at ensuring the incorporation into the Russian Armed Forces of pre-prepared civilian vessels and crews, and at preparing the facilities of maritime activities for wartime operation.

85. The priority areas for improving mobilization training and mobilization readiness in the field of maritime activity are:

1) improving the system of recalling vessels flying the State Flag of the Russian Federation during an immediate threat of aggression and in wartime, with the transfer of their management to the military management bodies of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;

2) development of the state system of management of the Russian Federation of maritime transport, fishing fleet and the functioning of ports during the immediate threat of aggression and in wartime;

3) development and implementation of state support measures aimed at increasing the number of ships flying the State Flag of the Russian Federation;

4) development of a system of mobilization training for ship crews, port and shipping administrations;

5) improving the organization and procedure for carrying out measures for the advance equipping and preparation of mobilized civilian ships in accordance with their purpose in wartime in order to carry out their mobilization as soon as possible and at lower costs;

6) development of effective measures to stimulate mobilization training of shipbuilding companies and ship owners, as well as the maintenance of mobilization capabilities in the construction and operation of transport, fishing and special vessels, port facilities, the definition of the order of financial support for these activities;

7) improving and updating the regulatory and legal framework for mobilization training of water transport facilities;

8) improving the procedure for providing mobilized civilian courts to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation when mobilization is declared and during wartime;

9) improving the procedure for the conscription and use of transport, fishing and special vessels of all forms of ownership, as well as the use of port facilities under peacetime special operations by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and bodies;

10) improvement of the procedure for compensation by the state of losses incurred by ship owners in connection with the provision of maritime vehicles and other property owned by them to the Russian Federation Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies when they solve special tasks in peacetime conditions, as well as the procedure for compensation for losses incurred by ship owners during training and exercises in mobilization preparation.

VIII. Fundamentals of state management of maritime activities.

Tasks of state authorities, other state bodies to implement the main provisions of this Doctrine

86. State management of maritime activity is aimed at increasing its efficiency in the interests of sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and ensuring its national security.

87. Implementation of the priorities of maritime activities in accordance with this Doctrine requires strengthening the role of public authorities and the development of regulatory and legal support for their activities, aimed at improving and legislating state management of maritime activities, improving mobilization training and mobilization readiness in the field of maritime activities, search and rescue, navigation and hydrographic, hydrometeorological, medical and sanitary support of maritime activities

88. The main objectives of public authorities and other state bodies in implementing this Doctrine are to strengthen the maritime power of the state, creating favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of maritime activities, the necessary technological and human resource potential, economic benefits from the use of domestic maritime potential, natural resources and the spaces of the World Ocean in the interests of national security, economic development, the welfare of citizens of the Russian Federation

89. State authorities within the framework of state management of maritime activities:

- 1) protect the rights and legitimate interests of Russian citizens and organizations of all forms of ownership in the field of maritime activities;
- 2) assess the state of maritime activity, make its forecasts, determine priority areas for the development of maritime activities and monitor their implementation;
- 3) ensure the use of modern digital technologies in the state management of maritime activities;
- 4) plan and evaluate the effectiveness of the complex measures for the development of maritime activities;
- 5) organize the activities of the subjects of maritime activity and coordinate their interaction, including the coordination of development plans of shipbuilding enterprises, shipping, fishing and oil and gas companies;
- 6) develop and implement measures of state support of subjects of maritime activity;
- 7) ensure the strengthening of centralized management of maritime activities at the federal, interregional, regional and municipal levels.

90. The subjects of state management of maritime activities are state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, authorized management bodies, as well as legal entities with public-law functions.

91. The President of the Russian Federation exercises general direction of national maritime policy, determines its priority areas and, in accordance with his constitutional authority, takes measures to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans and seas.

92. The Security Council of the Russian Federation, as a constitutional advisory body, identifies challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation in the oceans and seas, defines the national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans and the procedure for using state policy instruments to protect them.

93. The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, within the framework of its constitutional powers, provides legislative support for the implementation of national maritime policy and maritime activities.

94. The Government of the Russian Federation, through the federal executive authorities and the Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation, carries out state management of maritime activities, determines priority areas of maritime activities in the strategic planning

documents and ensures their implementation. The development of various types of maritime activities is carried out on the basis of the program-targeted methods of planning within the framework of the relevant national projects and state programs of the Russian Federation.

95. Federal executive authorities, interacting with each other and with the executive authorities of the coastal subjects of the Russian Federation, carry out in the state management of maritime activities within their authority and ensure the implementation of the national maritime policies and priority ways to develop maritime activities in functional and regional areas.

96. The Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation is a permanent coordinating body which ensures the coordinated action of federal

executive authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and organizations in the field of maritime activities, shipbuilding and creation of maritime equipment, as well as in the field of research and development of the World Ocean, including research and development of the Arctic and Antarctic exploration. Preparation of draft decisions of the Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation, scientific-analytical and expert support of its activities are carried out by the permanent Scientific-Expert Council of the Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation.

97. Maritime Councils of littoral subjects of the Russian Federation are coordinating and advisory bodies which contribute to ensuring coordinated actions of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation and organizations in the field of maritime activities.

98. The effectiveness of state management of maritime activities is determined by the achievement of socially significant results in various spheres of maritime activities.

99. Monitoring of the implementation of this Doctrine is carried out as part of a comprehensive assessment of the state of national security of the Russian Federation in the field of maritime activities and the implementation of the strategy for the development of maritime activities of the Russian Federation, approved in the Government of the Russian Federation, taking into account the implementation of the basis of state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of naval activities.

100. The results of the monitoring of the implementation of this Doctrine are reflected in the annual report of the Government of the Russian Federation to the President of the Russian Federation on a comprehensive assessment the state of national security in the field of maritime activities and proposals to ensure it.

IX. Procedures for the use of national maritime policy instruments to protect national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans

101. Conducting effective national maritime policy and intensification of maritime activity is one of the priorities of the Russian Federation in the XXI century and requires consolidated efforts of all public authorities of the Russian Federation, scientific, educational and business community, including small and medium business, to form a favorable legal, investment and business climate in the field of maritime activity.

102. The Russian Federation uses the whole range of political, diplomatic, economic, informational, military and other state policy instruments to implement and protect its national interests in the world's oceans.

103. Russian Federation to implement and protect its national interests:

1) in vital areas (zones) of the world's oceans, along with political, diplomatic, economic and informational methods, makes full use of military force, including naval presence, demonstration of flag and force, and, if necessary, uses military force in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation and the generally recognized principles and norms of international law;

2) in important areas (zones) of the world's oceans uses mainly political, diplomatic, economic, informational and other nonforceful tools, and when the possibilities of using such tools are exhausted, may use military force adequate to the situation; in other areas (zones) of the world's oceans uses, following the principles and norms of international law, primarily political and legal tools, the mechanism of diplomacy and information actions, as well as other non-violent methods.

X. Conclusion

104. The modern Russian Federation cannot exist without a strong navy. The world's largest territory and length of sea borders, enormous reserves and diversity of maritime natural energy, mineral and biological resources, quality and quantity of population of the Russian Federation objectively predetermine its existence and development in the 21st century as a great continental and maritime power.

105. Guided by this Doctrine, the Russian Federation will firmly and decisively defend its national interests in the world's oceans, and the availability of sufficient maritime power guarantees their security and protection.

106. The implementation of the provisions of this Doctrine will contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, ensuring its national security and strengthening its credibility in the international arena.
