

National Ocean Policy of **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

DATED: 27 July 2001

PURPOSE

Implementation of the Marine Policy Document should enable further reinforcement of Russia's position as a leading marine power and creation of favourable conditions for achieving the goals and fulfilling the missions of marine policy.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Approved by the President of the Russian Federation, V. V. Putin, on No. Pr-1387. The Marine Policy Document of the Russian Federation (known as the "Marine Policy Document") is the fundamental document defining the State policy of the Russian Federation in the field of marine activity – the domestic marine policy of the Russian Federation.

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MARINE POLICY DOCUMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2020

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Exploiting the expanses and resources of the world's oceans is one of the main aims of the development of the world's civilization in the third millennium. The essence of the domestic policy of the leading maritime powers and most States of the international community will, in the foreseeable future, consist of independent activity and cooperation in exploiting the world's oceans, as well as inevitable competition in that regard.

Historically, Russia has been a leading marine power, a consequence of its regional and geographical features, location and role in global and regional international relations. It has earned that status thanks to its geographical position bordering three oceans and the length of its maritime borders, as well as because of huge investment in study of the ocean, development of maritime shipping and many great discoveries by well-known Russian sailors and voyagers.

The Marine Policy Document of the Russian Federation (hereinafter known as the "Marine Policy Document") is the fundamental document defin-

ing the State policy of the Russian Federation in the field of marine activity – the domestic marine policy of the Russian Federation (hereinafter "domestic marine policy").

Marine activity is the activity of the Russian Federation in studying, exploiting and using the ocean in the interests of security and the sustainable economic and social development of the State (hereinafter known as "marine activity").

The legal basis of the Marine Policy Document is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal legislation and other regulations of the Russian Federation, the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* of 1982 and international agreements on marine activity and the use of the resources and space of the world's oceans.

The Marine Policy Document builds on the marine activity-related provisions of the National Security Guidelines of the Russian Federation, the Domestic Policy Guidelines of the Russian Federation, the Military Policy Document of the Russian Federation, the

Shipping Policy Guidelines of the Russian Federation, the Policy Foundations of the Russian Federation in the Field of Naval Activity for the Period up to 2010 and other regulations of the Russian Federation.

The whole of the forces and means of the State and the possibilities for their use in implementing domestic policy constitute the marine capacity of the Russian Federation. The foundation of the marine capacity of the Russian Federation are the Naval Forces, the coastguard agencies of the Federal Coastguards, the

non-defence sea fleet (hereinafter known as the "Russian Fleet"), as well as infrastructure which ensures their operation and development and the marine economic and naval activity of the State.

Implementation of the Marine Policy Document should enable further reinforcement of Russia's position as a leading marine power and creation of favourable conditions for achieving the goals and fulfilling the missions of marine policy.

2. OUTLINE OF DOMESTIC **MARINE POLICY**

Domestic marine policy is the definition by the State and society of goals, missions, targets and means of ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation on the coast, in inland sea waters, in territorial waters, in the exclusive economic zone, on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and the high seas.

The State and society act through the elements of domestic marine policy. The State implements domestic policy through the agencies of the State authorities of the Russian Federation and its constituent elements. Society participates in shaping and applying domestic marine policy through the representative bodies of the Russian Federation, local authorities and civil society organizations operating in accordance with the Constitution of Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The main ways of implementing the elements of domestic marine policy are:

- Identifying the priorities of domestic marine policy in the short- and long-term perspective;
- Identifying the content of domestic marine policy;
- Managing the elements of marine capacity of the State and the economic and science Branches associated with marine activity;
- Creating favourable legal regulations and economic, information technology, science, staffing and other support for marine policy;
- Evaluating the effectiveness of domestic marine policy and its timely updating.

1. NATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE WORLD'S OCEANS AND THE AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF DOMESTIC MARINE POLICY

National interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans

The national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans are a balance of the interests of individuals, society and the State as regards marine activity carried out on the basis of marine capacity of the State.

The following are associated with the national interests in the world's oceans:

- The inviolability of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, regarding its inland sea waters, territorial waters and the airspace above them and the seabed and mineral wealth;
- Guarantee of the sovereign rights and the legal safeguarding of the Russian Federation carried out in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation with a view to exploring, exploiting and conserving natural resources, both living and non-living found in the seabed and superjacent waters, management of those resources, production of energy using water, current and the wind, creation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, marine research, protection and conservation of the marine environment;
- Freedom of the high seas, including freedom of maritime shipping, flights, fishing, scientific research and freedom to lay submarine cables and pipes;
- Safety of life at sea, preventing pollution of the marine environment, monitoring the functioning of vital sea lines of communication, creating

conditions conducive to maximizing the benefits of the maritime economic activity of the population of the Russian Federation, in particular in its coastal regions, as well as the activity of the State as a whole.

Aims of domestic marine policy

The aims of domestic marine policy consist of acting on and protecting the interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans and reinforcing the position of the Russian Federation among the leading maritime powers.

Some of the fundamental aims of domestic marine policy are as follows:

- Preserving sovereignty in inland sea waters, territorial waters, as well as in the airspace above them, the seabed and mineral resources therein;
- Ensuring jurisdiction and protection of sovereign rights in the exclusive economic zone to explore, exploit and conserve both living and non-living natural resources found in the seabed, below the seabed and in the superjacent waters, management of those resources, production of energy using water, current and the wind, creation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, marine research, protection and conservation of the marine environment;
- Application and protection of the sovereign rights of the Russian Federation on the continental shelf as regards exploration and exploitation of its resources;
- Implementation and protection of the freedom of the high seas, including freedom of maritime shipping, flights, fishing and scientific research, and the freedom to lay submarine cables and pipes;
- Protection of the territory of the Russian Federation from marine conductors, protection and security of the national borders of the Russian Federation at sea and in the airspace above.

Principles of domestic marine policy

The fundamental general provisions, which govern the elements of domestic marine policy as it is formulated and applied, are related to the principles of domestic marine policy.

The principles of domestic marine policy are as follows:

- Compliance with generally recognized standards of international law and international agreements of the Russian Federation related to marine activity;
- The priority of political and diplomatic, economic, information technology and other non-military means of conflict resolution in the world's oceans and elimination of threats to the national security of the Russian Federation from the ocean and sea;
- Possession of the required naval capacity and its effective use where necessary to support by force the marine activity of the State;
- An integrated approach to marine activity as a whole, and its division into separate areas according to changes in the order of priority depending on the geopolitical situation;
- Support for the constituent marine capacity of the Russian Federation at a level which meets Russian national interests, including ensuring the presence of the Russian Navy in remote areas of the world's oceans and Russian research in the Antarctic;
- Cooperation and coordination of efforts to form and implement the domestic policy of the State authorities of the Russian Federation and of its constituent elements, local authorities and relevant civil society organizations operating in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation;
- Uniting efforts on and coordinating scientific research into the problems related to forming and implementing domestic marine policy;
- State monitoring of ships under the flag of the Russian Federation, State monitoring of ports, monitoring of the state and use of natural resources of inland sea waters, territorial seas, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- Concentration of the efforts to build and develop the Russian Navy's infrastructure on the territory of the entities of the Russian Federation traditionally associated with seagoing and unification of that infrastructure for military and economic needs;
- Support for the Russian Navy in readiness to carry out the missions before it and the mobili-

- zation readiness of commercial, fishing, scientific research and other specialized fleets;
- Concentration of central and regional resources for the development of communication between the central and coastal parts of Russia, in particular its far-eastern and northern periphery, in the interests of further opening them up;
 - Carrying out of integrated marine scientific research in the interests of the Russian Federation, development of a system for monitoring the state of the marine natural environment and coastal territories;
 - Maintaining and improving the staff training system and teaching and educating young people;
 - Effective information campaign on the aims of domestic marine policy.

2. MISSIONS OF DOMESTIC MARINE POLICY

The missions of domestic marine policy are formulated according to the contents and the principles of domestic marine policy and aimed at achieving its goals.

The missions of domestic marine policy are formed and organized within the remit of the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly and the Government of the Russian Federation.

The goals of domestic marine policy are of a short- and long-term nature.

The short-term goals are determined according to the following:

- Geopolitical conditions and the military and political situation in the world;
- The socio-economic situation in the Russian Federation and its individual regions;
- Economic conditions on the world markets of maritime transport services, sea products, oil and gas and other resources extracted from the seabed and below;
- Scientific and technological advances;
- The efficiency of marine activity.

In addition, the outcome of the completion of the "World's Oceans" Special Programme is being taken into consideration. The programme was carried out on a permanent basis of analysis of the state and the development trends of the marine activity of the Russian Federation and in the world as a whole, together with systemic research in the area of ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation regarding the study, exploitation and use of the world's oceans.

The long-term missions consist of the contents of domestic marine policy in functional and regional fields and are set out in the present Marine Policy Document.

The missions of domestic marine policy are fulfilled by the federal organs of the executive authorities, the executive authorities of the constituent elements of the Russian Federation and local authorities through the organizations under their control and in the relevant field, as well as the relevant civil society organizations operating in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. CONTENTS OF DOMESTIC NATIONAL **MARINE POLICY**

The Russian Federation is implementing a gradual and consistent domestic marine policy by meeting short- and long-term goals consistent with operating and regional aims.

1. OPERATING AIMS OF DOMESTIC MARINE POLICY

These are the operational areas of marine activity, such as: the activity of the State and society in the field of shipping, exploitation and conservation of resources and the space of the world's oceans, marine science, naval and other areas of marine activity.

Shipping

Shipping has the greatest significance for the Russian Federation, both in ensuring domestic shipping, in particular in the regions where maritime transport is the only form of transport, and in foreign economic activity. Shipping continues to play a decisive role in the survival of the regions of the far north and east.

The domestic shipping policy consists of implementing the provisions of the Shipping Policy Framework of the Russian Federation, the main aims of which are to support the fleet and coastal and port infrastructure at a level which guarantees the economic independence and national security of the State, to reduce shipping costs and increase the volume of foreign-trade and transit shipping through the country's territory.

For that to happen, the following long-term goals must be met:

- Forming a regulatory basis for marine activity which meets the standards of international law
- and corresponds with the interests of the Russian Federation;
- Ensuring the competitive advantage of maritime transport and creating conditions for attracting investment and rolling capital funds;
- Establishing the necessary conditions for sustainable renewal of the fleets under the control of Russian shipping companies and registered in the shipping records of the Russian Federation;
- Increasing Russian shipping companies' share of the overall volume of shipping of foreign-trade and transit freight;
- Modernizing the fleet, reducing the average age of ships, monitoring Russian shipping companies and building new ships which comply with international standards;
- Adding the task of building a fleet to the list of the State priority tasks and creating conditions which stimulate the building of a fleet in national businesses;
- Renewal of the transport fleet of basic-class ships, including for shipping containers and specialized freight, at a level at which it could be fully guaranteed to meet the needs of the country, taking into account the possible transfer of some ships to the Navy in time of mobilization;
- Maximizing the transport fleet for the delivery of goods to the Northern Territories through forecasting and in the light of navigational, hydrographical, hydrometeorological and other conditions;
- Maintaining the position of world leader in building and exploiting nuclear-powered icebreakers;
- Developing coastal and port infrastructure in the light of existing and long-range shipping, the state of freight centres and freight volume, and increasing the share of Russian ports in the processing of such freight;
- Increasing export of the services of national shipping companies and sea ports;
- Developing multimodal freight transport with

the involvement of maritime and other forms of transport through modern transport and logistical technologies;

- Improving shipping safety, labour force protection and protection of the environment from possible negative consequences of the marine activity, for example by establishing special licensing conditions and requirements;
- Governing the method for outsourcing vessels of Russian shipping companies to ensure that the mobilization requirements of the State are provided for by means of improving the regulatory framework.

Exploitation and conservation of the resources of the world's oceans

Exploitation and conservation of the resources of the ocean is a compulsory and necessary condition of conserving and extending the reserve of raw materials of the Russian Federation and of ensuring its economic and food independence.

(a) Maritime industrial fishing

The Russian Federation is one of the world's leading industrial fishing States. Fishing is of great significance to the commodity pool of the country and is one of the sources of employment for the inhabitants of most coastal regions. In the near future, the majority of fishing stock will be made up of the living resources of the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation.

In order for the Russian Federation to effectively exploit living marine resources and maintain its position among the leading maritime powers in industrial fishing, the following long-term goals are being met:

- Specialized research and monitoring of the living resources of the ocean;
- Optimizing fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation, strengthening State monitoring of fish catches and effective use of the fishing fleet, including through a system of monitoring based on modern telecommunications, surveillance and information processing;
- Optimizing the management of the fishing fleet on the basis of effective forecasting of the spatial and temporal distribution of living resources in

sea and ocean waters accessible for fishing;

- Developing sea-farming;
- Maintaining and increasing the volume of traditional fishing of living resources in the exclusive economic zones of other States;
- Widening the scope of research and returning to fishing in the open parts of the world's oceans with resource-saving integrated processing of raw materials at the site of the catch, and the creation of new technological processes and equipment for waste-free production;
- Revision of the method limiting the use of Russian water living resources on a free-of-charge basis;
- Creating conditions for preferential placing of orders for building fishing vessels in Russian shipyards and in the shipyards of those countries in whose economic zones the Russian fishing fleet operates, and introducing practices for settling arrears owed to the Russian Federation by buying goods and services from the debtor countries granting a licence to Russian fishing operators to fish in their economic zones;
- Conserving and developing State licensing for building new and selling second-hand vessels with a view to maintaining an optimal ratio between the number of craft and the size of the allowable catch, as well as systematically and effectively renewing the fishing fleet;
- Promoting the participation of the Russian Federation in the activities of international fishery organizations in connection with further development of international coordination processes, regulation through international fishing law and tightening the requirements for protecting and conserving the marine environment;
- Safeguarding the interests of the Russian Federation in exploiting fish stocks and their conservation in remote regions of the world's oceans, as well as adopting and ensuring strict compliance measures agreed with countries which border the sea, aimed at conserving the populations of valuable species of fish and other living resources in the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azov.

(b) Exploitation of mineral and energy resources

The prospect of exhausting oil and gas reserves and other mineral resources in the continental area has required a change in direction of exploration and the exploitation of mineral resources on the con-

tinental shelf, and, ultimately, in the ocean depths and the deep-sea bed.

In the interests of maintaining and further extending the base of raw materials, creating a strategic reserve of stocks and ensuring long-term exploitation of the ocean's mineral and energy resources, the following long-term goals are being met:

- Studying the geological aspects and identifying the resource capacity of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation through State monitoring of the geological environment, as well as measuring physical fields above the seabed, mapping, boring and work lifting loads from the seabed;
- Exploiting the mineral and energy resources of the world's oceans;
- State monitoring and regulation of exploration and monitoring exploitable fossil fuel and mineral resources in the ocean, taking into account the defence interests of the State;
- Processing known fields and intensive prospecting of oil and natural gas on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- Maintaining, on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, detected stocks of mineral resources as a strategic reserve;
- Creating conditions and opportunities to explore and extract resources of the deep-water regions of the world's oceans (in the seabed and below), strengthening within the framework of the terms of reference of the International Seabed Authority the rights of the Russian Federation to prospect and exploit the resources of the seabed beyond coastal jurisdiction;
- Exploiting technologies for producing electrical energy by using ebb-and-flow phenomena, coastal winds and wind-generated waves, temperature gradients of the water, thermal energy and currents and thermal calorific value algal biomass;
- Developing new technical means and advanced technology for studying and exploiting the mineral resources of the world's oceans and continuing work on specialized shipbuilding.

Improving scientific work

The application and protection of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the field of marine

activity are ensured by the achievements of national marine science, pure and applied research and prospecting related to marine activity in the ocean.

The long-term goals in this area are conserving and developing scientific facilities for building a Russian fleet, researching the marine environment, the resources and the expanses of the world's oceans, developing the scientific research and Lotzmeister fleets, ensuring the production of maritime navigation, geophysical, fishing and other specialized maps and sailing directions for every region of the ocean, creating a federal fund of marine cartography and a database of maps in electronic and digital form, and rehabilitating facilities for the production of national oceanographic and hydrometeorological instruments.

Achievement of the given goals is ensured by continuing scientific research into:

- The continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, territorial seas and the inland seas of the Russian Federation;
- The living marine resources and dynamics of the ecosystem of the world's oceans and the inland seas of the Russian Federation;
- The problems of the hydrometeorological, navigational and hydrographical, search-and-rescue and information technology support for the activity of the Russian fleet;
- Hydrometeorological phenomena in the coastal waters of the Russian Federation and the remote areas of the world's oceans;
- The influence of the ocean on the planet's ecosystem;
- The natural environment and the global processes occurring in the world's oceans and related areas;
- The formation of continental platforms and rises, underwater canyons, mountains, rift valleys and the seabed of the ocean;
- Problems related to building vessels, shipbuilding, maritime instrument manufacturing and development of the infrastructure of the Russian fleet;
- Economic, political and legal problems in exploiting the expanses and resources of the world's oceans;
- Problems related to building, developing and exploiting the Naval Fleet and other areas of naval science;

- Principles and methods aimed at reducing ecological pressure in the waters of the ocean and the inland seas of the Russian Federation.

Carrying out naval activities

The naval activity of the Russian Federation is the activity of the State in studying, exploring and exploiting the world's ocean in the interests of the country's defence and security with the involvement of the military elements of its marine capacity (the Navy and the Sea Border Police of the Russian Federation).

The main goals, principles and priority areas of the naval activities of the Russian Federation are set out in the Policy Foundations on Naval Activity of the Russian Federation for the period up until 2010, approved by the President.

Naval activity related to the protection and guarantee of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans is one of the categories of the above-listed State priorities.

Response to the challenge of warding off threats and guaranteeing the national interests and security of the Russian Federation and its allies on the world's oceans is based on supporting a sufficient naval capacity for the Russian Federation.

The Navy is one of the main elements and foundations of the marine capacity of the Russian Federation, one of the instruments of the State's foreign policy, and is charged with defending the interests of the Russian Federation and its allies in the world's oceans by military methods, upholding the military and political stability in the seas belonging to the Russian Federation and military security from a marine and ocean point of view.

The Navy deters the use of military force and threats to use force with regard to the Russian Federation, defends by military means the sovereignty of the Russian Federation extending beyond the borders of its land territory to inland seas, territorial seas and the sovereign rights to the exclusive economic zone and to the continental shelf, as well as the freedom of the high seas. In addition, the Navy creates and support conditions for guaranteeing the safety of the fishing activity of the

Russian Federation in the world's oceans, ensures the military presence of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans, displays the flag and military strength, provides visits of the ships and vessels of the Navy, and participates in military, peacekeeping and humanitarian actions of the world community corresponding to the interests of the Russian Federation.

The regionally deployed strategic alliance of the Navy – the Northern, Pacific, Baltic and Black Sea fleets, as well as the Caspian Sea flotilla – is a powerful basis for meeting the goals of domestic marine policy in the relevant regional areas.

The quantitative and qualitative composition of the fleets and the flotilla is supported to a level appropriate for the threats to the security of the Russian Federation in specific regional areas, and they are provided with independent infrastructures for deployment, shipbuilding and ship repair.

To meet the goals of the defence and surveillance of the borders of the Russian Federation at sea, the following are envisaged:

- Guarantee that moral and physical persons comply with State border regulations and the frontier regime;
- Guarding of the inland seas, territorial seas, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and their natural resources;
- Performance of the Russian Federation Border Police's mission to coordinate the activity of the federal executive authorities in guarding the inland seas, territorial waters, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and their natural resources;
- Monitoring of the activity of the ships of foreign States in inland seas, territorial seas, the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- Implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements between States through the extension of confidence-building measures in border zones, exchange of information on illegal migration and suppression of the illegal arms, explosives and drugs trades.

2. REGIONAL AIMS OF DOMESTIC MARINE POLICY

These concern areas of marine activity linked to the specific characteristics of the separate regions of the Russian Federation and the world, which include a number of highly significant territories and waters for the Russian Federation, as well as associated general geo-physical, geo-economic, politico-economic or geo-military characteristics.

The following are some of the main regions for the domestic marine policy of the Russian Federation: the Atlantic, Arctic, Pacific, Caspian and Indian Ocean areas. Domestic marine policy is built around the specific characteristics of those areas.

Atlantic region

Domestic marine policy in the Atlantic region is characterized by heightened economic, political and military pressure from the NATO-bloc countries, their advance eastwards and a sharp reduction in opportunities for the Russian Federation to carry out its marine activity.

In the Baltic Sea:

- Developing coastal and port infrastructure and renewing commercial marine and other (fluvio-marine) sailing fleets;
- Establishing conditions for a stable economic partnership with the Baltic countries, rational joint use of marine natural resources and the inclusion of comprehensive confidence-building measures in all areas of marine activity;
- Settling issues connected to the delimitation of maritime space and the continental shelf between the Russian Federation, adjacent and opposite States;
- Ensuring the economic and military security of the Kaliningrad province of the Russian Federation and developing shipping channels;
- Creating conditions including and with the involvement of the region's capacities for deployment and use of existing marine capacity, and ensuring the protection of the sovereignty and the sovereign and international rights of the Russian Federation in the Baltic.

In the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov:

- Renewing commercial marine and other (fluvio-marine) sailing fleets and modernizing and developing coastal and port infrastructures;
- Improving the legal basis for the operations of the Black Sea fleet of the Russian Federation in the territory of Ukraine and maintaining Sevastopol as its main base;
- Creating conditions including and with the involvement of the region's capacities for deployment and use of existing marine capacity, and ensuring the protection of the sovereignty and the sovereign and international rights of the Russian Federation in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov;
- Developing passenger transportation from the Krasnodar regional ports to Mediterranean countries, as well as internal Black Sea ferry transport.

In the Mediterranean:

- Implementing a targeted policy for turning it into a zone of military and political stability and good neighbourliness;
- Ensuring a sufficient naval presence of the Russian Federation in the region.

In the Atlantic Ocean, the aim is to develop and build up the volume of fishing, shipping, scientific research and monitoring of the marine environment.

Domestic marine policy in the Atlantic region is necessarily linked to the domestic marine policy in the Arctic region.

Arctic region

Domestic marine policy in the Arctic region is determined by the particular importance of ensuring the free passage of the Russian fleet to the Atlantic, the wealth of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, the decisive role of the Northern fleet for the defence of the State from a marine and ocean point of view, as well as the growing significance of the Northern Sea Route to the sustainable development of the Russian Federation.

Domestic marine policy in the region is based on creating conditions for the activity of the Russian fleet in the Barents Sea, the White Sea and other Arctic seas, along the Northern Sea Route and in the northern part of the Atlantic.

In addition, the following long-term goals are being tackled:

- Researching and exploring the Arctic with a view to developing the export sector of the economy and resolving social problems as a priority;
- Protecting the interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic;
- Creating ice-class vessels for shipping, specialized fishing boats and scientific research and other fleets;
- Taking into consideration the defence interests of the State in prospecting for and exploiting reserves of bioresources and mineral raw materials in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- Creating conditions including and with the involvement of the region's capacities for deployment and use of existing marine capacity, and ensuring the protection of the sovereignty and the sovereign and international rights of the Russian Federation in the Arctic region;
- Restricting foreign naval activity in agreed areas and zones in accordance with bilateral and multilateral agreements with leading maritime powers;
- Safeguarding the national interests of the Russian Federation as regards the Northern Sea Route and ensuring centralized State management of this transport system, ice-breaking services and equal access for the relevant transporters, including foreign transporters;
- Renewing and safely exploiting the nuclear-powered ice-breaking fleet;
- Maintaining the interests of the Russian Federation in the delimitation of maritime space and the seabed of the Arctic Ocean with the surrounding States;
- Consolidating the efforts and resources of the federal centre and the constituents of the Russian Federation in developing the Arctic navigation, sea and river estuary ports and delivering goods to the Northern Territories, as well as consolidating the information systems which safeguard this activity.

Pacific region

The significance of the Pacific coast for the Russian Federation is great and continuing to grow. The Russian Far East has colossal resources, in particular in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf; it is, however, sparsely populated and relatively isolated from the industrially developed regions of the Russian Federation. These contradictions are compounded by the intensive economic and military development of the neighbouring States of the Asia-Pacific region which is having a very real impact on economic, demographic and other processes in the region.

Domestic marine policy in the Pacific region is based on meeting long-term goals in the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea, in the north-western Pacific and the eastern Arctic along the Northern Sea Route. For example:

- Accelerating socio-economic development in the Russian Far East on the basis of the marine activity of the Russian Federation;
- Boosting shipping in connection with the growing participation of the Russian Far East in division of labour in the Asia-Pacific region;
- Intensifying prospecting for and exploitation of living marine resources and mineral raw materials in the exclusive economic zones and on the continental shelves of the Russian Federation and of the States of South-East Asia in accordance with agreements made;
- Creating conditions including and with the involvement of the region's capacities for deployment and use of existing marine capacity, and ensuring the protection of the sovereignty and the sovereign and international rights of the Russian Federation in the Pacific region;
- Developing coastal and port infrastructure and the Russian fleet in the Far East, especially on the islands of Sakhalin and Kurile;
- Concluding intergovernmental agreements on restricting military activity in agreed areas and zones;
- Boosting cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region in ensuring the safety of maritime traffic, the fight against piracy, drug-dealing and contraband, as well as helping vessels in distress and life-saving at sea;

- Making more effective use of existing transport infrastructures in the region for attracting to the main Trans-Siberian line transit shipping which is going from South-East Asia and the United States of America to Europe and other countries, and implementing measures aimed at maximizing the exploitation of national freight bases in this region.
- Preventing the Russian fleet from being supplanted within the market of maritime transport services;
- Organizing ferry transport as a part of intermodal transport with passages to outlets in the Mediterranean basin and the Baltic Sea;
- Developing, rehabilitating and specializing existing ports.

Caspian region

The Caspian region has unique mineral and biological resources in terms of volume and quality. In this region the following long-term goals are being met:

- Identifying the benefits for the Russian Federation of the international legal regulations of the Caspian Sea, as well as a way of exploiting fish stocks and oil and gas deposits;
- Jointly working with coastal States to conserve the marine environment;
- Creating conditions including and with the involvement of the capacities of the constituents of the Russian Federation for deployment and use of existing marine capacity;
- Renewing commercial marine and other (fluvio-marine) sailing fleets;

Indian Ocean region

Domestic marine policy in the Indian Ocean region provides for meeting the following long-term goals:

- Extending Russian transport and industrial fishing traffic and working jointly with other States to protect it from piracy;
- Carrying out scientific research in Antarctica as a major element of implementing State policy aimed at maintaining and strengthening the position of Russia in this region;
- Carrying out a targeted policy to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, stability and good neighbourliness and ensuring the regular military presence of the Russian Federation in the Indian Ocean.

4. APPLICATION OF DOMESTIC **MARINE POLICY**

1. ADMINISTRATION OF MARINE ACTIVITY

Administration as regards the formulation and application of domestic marine policy consists of identification by the State authorities of the Russian Federation and the State authorities of the constituents of the Russian Federation of priority tasks and the contents of domestic marine policy in the short- and long-term, of managing the State's existing marine capacity and the economic and scientific sectors related to marine activity in the context of planning such activity and of building a Russian fleet.

The President of the Russian Federation identifies the priority tasks and contents of domestic marine policy in the short- and long-term, adopts measures safeguarding the sovereignty of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans, protects and implements the interests of the individual, society and the State as regards marine activity in accordance with the constitutional authorities, and directs domestic marine policy.

The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation undertakes, within the remit of its constitutional powers, legislative activity on implementing domestic marine policy.

The Government of the Russian Federation, through the federal organs of executive authority and the Naval College provides leadership in carrying out the missions of domestic marine policy.

The Security Council of the Russian Federation, as a constitutional body attached to the President of the Russian Federation, detects threats, identifies the vitally important interests of society and the State and elaborates the basic aims of the security strategy of the Russian Federation in the world's oceans. The Federal executive authorities, working together, manage, within the limits of their competence, the marine activity of the Russian Federation.

2. ECONOMIC PROVISION

To successfully implement domestic marine policy, economic support for the marine activity of the Russian Federation is crucial, which includes:

- Integrated use of economic management capacities; regulation of monetary arrangements, conclusion of State contracts, optimization of tax, antimonopoly and customs regulations and provision of differentiated State aid;
- Formation of favourable conditions for attracting extrabudgetary sources of funding, including foreign investors, pursuant to improving the regulatory basis and targeted State support for investment projects;
- Creation of conditions for redirecting the supply of fishery produce to the domestic market;
- Effective development and placement of the elements of marine capacity of the Russian Federation in the regions;
- Prioritized use of the resources of the Federal budget and the budgets of the constituents of the Russian Federation on the territories in which the Russian fleet is located and guarantee of their effective expenditure;
- Creation of conditions to attract labour to the coastal regions of the Russian Federation which have unfavourable natural and climate conditions;
- Strategic reorganization of important but ineffectively functioning shipping companies and organization of their fleet;
- Restriction of foreign capital access to the specific types of marine activity which have an impact on the national security of the Russian Federation;
- Support of science-driven, energy- and resource-saving technologies in research, exploitation and use of the space and resources of the world's oceans;
- Guaranteed release of the necessary sums of allocations needed for implementing State pro-

grammes for building and developing the military component of the marine capacity of the Russian Federation;

- Creation of conditions which increase the competitive ability of the Russian fleet, ports and industrial sectors in order to ensure their functioning;
- State support for marine educational establishments and organizations, the activity of which is connected with fulfilling the international obligations of the Russian Federation in training staff and ensuring the security of marine transport;
- State support for individual transport systems and State funding of expenditure on the maintenance, building and exploitation of icebreakers and ice-class transport vessels, primarily through atomic power plants and the creation of specialized systems for their deployment;
- State support for scientific research in the open parts of the world's oceans and the seas of Russia and creation of a single system of information on the condition of the ocean and new technological processes and equipment for wasteless production;
- Support and development for national orbital clusters of satellites for geological sounding of the Earth, navigation, communications and observation, systems for monitoring pollution of Russia's seas and terrestrial satellite-assisted information analysis centres;
- Safeguarding of the development of traditional marine sectors of the economy of minority peoples in coastal regions and the creation of a sustainable system for ensuring food products and goods for them.

3. ENSURING SAFETY OF MARINE ACTIVITY

Marine activity is implemented along with the necessary range of concrete security measures linked to the specific nature of water.

Marine activity security includes safety for marine traffic, search and rescue at sea and protection and conservation of the marine environment.

Marine traffic safety is ensured by:

- Rigorous compliance with the relevant standards of international law and Russian legislation;
- Maintenance, improvement and development of the means of navigational and hydrographical

and hydrometeorological support and the creation of a single State hydrographical service in the Russian Federation;

- Monitoring by the State that class requirements for the technical state and suitability of vessels are upheld, that those vessels are comprehensively equipped and that crews are provisioned, trained and licensed;
- Operative dissemination to seafarers of necessary information.

To ensure search and rescue at sea, it is necessary to:

- Improve the existing system of search and rescue for people at sea on the basis of cooperation between the federal executive authorities which have under their control and their remit rescue forces and means, as well as to ensure State support for the development and functioning of this system;
- Develop international cooperation in search and rescue of persons at sea;
- Ensure the creation and the operation of a single State-wide surveillance system for locating Russian vessels and monitoring of the situation in the world's oceans.

The protection and conservation of the marine environment is being achieved by:

- Monitoring of the state of the marine environment and integrated measures for preventing and eliminating the consequences of its pollution and the implementation of measures to prevent oil spills related to exploration, extraction and transportation, as well as the building and rehabilitation of the inlet structures of ports for waste disposal and processing;
- Promotion of the creation and purchase of national equipment for preventing pollution and eliminating the consequences of pollution of the marine environment, as well as replenishment of the Russian fleet with specialized vessels for carrying out environmentally friendly work;
- Development of the infrastructure of the national nuclear-powered fleet, its safe exploitation and improvement of technology for recycling nuclear-powered vessels;
- The Russian Federation's fulfilment of its international obligations in the field, including as regards opportunities for international cooperation;

- Resolution of the conflict between the great quantity and intensity of extraction of oil and gas and other resources from the seabed and the need to conserve, propagate and extract the bioresources of the world's oceans.

4. STAFFING

Staffing of all forms of marine activity is of primary importance and is provided for by:

- Creating conditions for keeping and attracting qualified staff as shipboard personnel and marine activity managers;
- Maintaining and developing educational establishments specialized in all types of marine activity;
- Creating a training system for the management staff of the State authorities of the Russian Federation and the State authorities of the constituents of the Russian Federation in the field of marine activity;
- Strengthening Russian maritime traditions, extending the network of maritime children's schools and young sailor and triton clubs and viewing teaching in those schools and clubs as the first stage of training for service and work in the Russian fleet;

CONCLUSION

Implementing the provisions of the Marine Policy Document of the Russian Federation will facilitate the achievement of great efficiency in marine activity, the sustainable development of the State, the protection and guarantee of the national interests and security of the Russian Federation on the world's oceans and the reinforcement of the international standing of Russia.

The general criteria for an effective domestic marine policy are as follows:

- The scope of the implementation of short- and long-term tasks of domestic marine policy;
- The scope of the enjoyment of the sovereign rights in the exclusive economic zone and on

- Ensuring State support for maintaining and exploiting training ships and facilities of maritime-oriented educational establishments.

5. PROVISION OF INFORMATION

The provision of information support for marine activity primarily provides for the support and development of global information systems guaranteeing Russia marine activity, including systems of navigational hydrographical, hydrometeorological and other types of support, a single system of information on the state of the world's oceans and a single awareness-raising system on the surface and underwater situation established using the forces and means of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, the Federal Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring Service of the Russian Federation and the other relevant federal executive authorities of the Russian Federation, with a view to the integrated and effective use of the systems, facilities and means of the various departmental subdivisions. The provision of information is a basis for decision-making in the field of marine activity at all levels.

the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and the freedom of the high seas by commercial, fishing, scientific research and other specialized fleets;

- The ability of the military elements of Russia's marine capacity (in cooperation with the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, troops and military units) to ensure the protection of the interests and security of the Russian Federation.

By clearly stating its marine policy, the Russian Federation intends to decisively and resolutely strengthen its position as one of the leading maritime powers.