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Article



**Yulia Igorevna Prokhorova**

Institute of Service Sector and Entrepreneurship(branch) DSTU  
bachelor

**Artur Aleksandrovich Blagorodov**

Institute of Service Sector and Entrepreneurship(branch) DSTU  
master's degree  
Shakhty, Russia

**Natalya Sergeevna Rumyanskaya**

Institute of Service Sector and Entrepreneurship(branch) DSTU  
Ph.D. assistant professor  
Shakhty, Russia

**Natalya Valerievna Volkova**

LLC TsPOSN «Ortomoda»  
PhD in Law, Director

**Galina Yurievna Volkova**

LLC TsPOSN «Ortomoda»  
Doctor of Economics, Professor  
Moscow, Russia

## ON THE PECULIARITIES OF THE NATIONAL GOALS OF THE STRATEGIC DOCTRINE IN THE REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC

**Abstract:** *in the article, the authors consider the features of the national goals of the strategic development of the Russian Arctic, namely: national maritime policy in the regions of the Russian Arctic as the determination by the state and society of goals, principles, directions, tasks and ways to ensure the national interests of the regions of the Russian Arctic, as well as practical activities for their implementation; maritime activities of the regions of the Russian Arctic - activities for the study, development, use, protection and conservation of resources and spaces of the regions of the Russian Arctic in the interests of sustainable socio-economic development, ensuring their national security; national interests of the Russian Arctic regions as objectively significant needs of the state and society in the field of maritime activities related to ensuring the national security of the Russian Arctic regions, creating favorable conditions for their sustainable development; risks of threats to the national security of the regions of the Russian Arctic in the field of maritime activities as a set of actions and factors that pose a danger to maritime activities; challenges to the national security of the regions of the Russian Arctic - a set of actions and factors leading to the deterioration of interstate relations and capable of leading to threats to the national interests of the regions of the Russian Arctic; threats to the national security of indigenous minorities in the regions of the Russian Arctic - a set of conditions and factors leading to the aggravation of interstate relations and that can lead to the emergence of a real possibility of causing damage to the national interests of the regions of the Russian Arctic; the maritime potential of the regions of the Russian Arctic is the totality of maritime transport, the Navy, fishing, research and specialized fleets, deep-sea forces and means of the Russian Ministry of Defense, forces and means of the federal security service, forces and means of the Russian Guard, forces and means of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia, and also Russian shipbuilding and shipbuilding organizations, infrastructure that ensures their operation*

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and development, facilities and means for exploration, production and transportation of marine hydrocarbon and mineral resources, and other minerals.

**Key words:** regions of the Russian Arctic, national danger, security threat, damage to indigenous peoples, preservation of the conditions of the provinces of indigenous peoples, health care, socio-economic development, preservation of maritime potential, environmental safety.

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## Introduction

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The current stage of human development is characterized by an increase in the intensity of development of the regions of the Russian Arctic, including the expansion of scientific and economic activities to study and use their resources. At the same time, the importance of the Russian Arctic regions in the long term will steadily increase due to the depletion of natural land resources and the resulting need to replenish the resource base that ensures their economic development, the impact of economic and other human activities on the environment, the melting of Arctic ice, population migration and others. processes. Consequently, the development of maritime activities and maritime potential is one of the decisive conditions for the sustainable socio-economic development of these regions in the 21st century. The directions of such development are determined by the nature of the national interests of the AZ regions of the Russian Federation and the need for their guaranteed provision and protection, which is the main task for the government of the Russian Federation. Thus, the national interests of the Russian Federation as a great maritime power extend to all regions of the Russian Arctic. They are formed taking into account the challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, as well as taking into account the sovereignty and respect for the national interests of other states. The national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic are, namely:

— independence, state and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, the inviolability of the country's sovereignty, extending to the internal regions, the territorial sea, their bottom and subsoil, as well as the airspace above them;

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

— maintaining the status of a great maritime power for the Russian Federation, whose activities are aimed at maintaining strategic stability in the internal

regions, strengthening national influence and developing mutually beneficial partnerships in the field of maritime activities in the context of the emerging polycentric world;

— development of maritime potential and strengthening of the defense capability of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— freedom of the high seas, including freedom of navigation, flight, fishing, scientific research, the right to lay submarine cables and pipelines, the right to study and develop the mineral resources of the international seabed area;

— safe operation of offshore pipeline systems for the transportation of hydrocarbon raw materials, which are of strategic importance for ensuring domestic consumption and the development of foreign economic activity of the Russian Arctic regions;

— ensuring guaranteed access of the Russian Federation to global transport communications in the World Ocean;

— carrying out naval activities in the AZ regions in order to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in these regions, ensuring the maintenance of strategic and regional stability;

— preservation of human life of indigenous peoples; stable functioning of vital sea communications; ensuring environmental safety when carrying out work in the Russian Arctic, preventing pollution of the marine environment, including production and consumption waste, preserving the biological diversity of the marine environment.

To ensure the national interests of indigenous peoples, it is necessary to comprehensively study and rationally use the resources and spaces of the Russian Arctic in order to ensure their sustainable economic and social development, especially their coastal territories. Development of the Arctic zone as a strategic resource base and its rational use, including full-scale development of the continental shelf beyond the 200-mile exclusive economic zone after securing its external border in accordance with Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982. Development of the Northern The sea route as a national transport communication, competitive in the world market is one of the highest

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government priorities. In order to guarantee the provision and protection of their national interests, priority regions in the Russian Arctic have been identified, which, in terms of significance, Arctic zones for ensuring national interests can be vital. These regions are directly related to the development of the state, the protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and strengthening of defense, and critically influence the socio-economic development of the country. Losing control over them could threaten their national security and the very existence of the state. The vital zones for ensuring the national interests of the Russian Arctic include:

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

- the 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 76 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;

- the Arctic basin adjacent to the coast of the Russian Federation, including the waters of the Northern Sea Route;

- water area of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Russian sector of the Caspian Sea.

Important regions for ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation in the Russian Arctic significantly influence the economic development, material well-being of the population and the state of national security of the Russian Federation, as well as maintaining the strategic and regional security of the state. Such regions of the Russian Arctic include:

- water areas of oceans and seas adjacent to the coast of the Russian Federation;

- areas of global maritime transport communications, including those along the Asian and African coasts.

Other areas (zones) for ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic zone are areas of the open part of the World Ocean that are not classified as vital areas. The implementation and protection of the national interests of the regions of the Russian Arctic are ensured by government bodies, state corporations and civil society institutions. The Russian Federation, in order to protect its national interests in the regions of the Russian Arctic, exercises its indisputable right to the presence of Navy troops and their use in strict accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, its international treaties and international law. The development of the AZ regions 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 associated with the geopolitical position of the Russian Federation and their role in world politics. The Russian Federation's pursuit of an independent foreign and domestic policy causes opposition from the United States and its allies, who seek to maintain their dominance in the world, including in the regions of the Russian Arctic. The policy they are implementing to contain the Russian Federation involves exerting political, economic, military and information pressure on it. The role of the factor of power in international relations is not diminished. The leading world powers, with significant naval potential and a developed basing system, continue to increase their naval presence in geopolitically significant regions of the Russian Arctic, including in the oceans and seas adjacent to the territory of the Russian Federation. The main challenges and threats to national security and sustainable development of the Russian Federation associated with the regions of the Russian Arctic are, namely:

- the US strategic course towards dominance in the World Ocean and its global influence on the development of international processes, including those related to the use of transport communications and energy resources of the World Ocean;

- the desire of the United States and its allies to limit the Russian Federation's access to the resources of the World Ocean and vital maritime transport communications;

- territorial claims against the Russian Federation by a number of states relating to some of its coastal and island territories in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

- promotion of the military infrastructure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to the borders of the Russian Federation, increasing the number of exercises conducted in the waters of the seas adjacent to the territories of the AZ regions of the Russian Federation;

- the desire of the United States to achieve overwhelming superiority of its naval forces, as well as increasing the combat capabilities of the navies of other states;

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

- economic, political, international legal, information and military pressure on the regions of the Russian Arctic in order to discredit them and reduce the effectiveness of their maritime activities;

- efforts by a number of states to weaken the Russian Federation's control over the Northern Sea Route, increasing foreign naval presence in the Arctic, increasing conflict potential in this region;

- attempts by a number of states to change the current legal regimes of sea spaces and straits used for

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international navigation in the interests of achieving their own geopolitical goals;

— an increase in the scale of international terrorism, piracy, illegal transportation by sea of weapons, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, chemical and radioactive substances.

The main risks for maritime activities are, namely:

— insufficient participation of the Russian merchant fleet in global international transport, in particular the small share of ships flying the State flag of the Russian Federation in the total number of ships of the world merchant fleet;

— significant dependence of the foreign trade activities of the Russian Federation on maritime transportation and the functioning of offshore pipeline systems;

— inconsistency of the composition and condition of the Russian research fleet with modern requirements and the scale of the tasks facing the Russian Federation in the field of marine scientific research;

— the introduction by a number of states of restrictions that apply to Russian shipbuilding enterprises of the military-industrial complex and oil and gas companies, including those relating to the transfer of modern technologies, the supply of equipment and the attraction of long-term financing;

— the incompleteness of the international legal delimitation of maritime spaces in the Arctic, attempts to revise the provisions of international law governing maritime activities in the Arctic (Convention on the Regime of the Straits of July 20, 1936) and in other areas;

— lack of a sufficient number of bases outside the Russian Federation to support ships and vessels of the Navy performing tasks in remote areas of the Russian Arctic;

— the 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 disasters (including in the coastal regions of the Russian Federation), which negatively affect marine activities;

new risks for maritime activities are sudden and difficult to predict pandemics of dangerous diseases.

The coronavirus infection (COVID-19) pandemic has led to geopolitical uncertainty and a global economic crisis in the world associated with the desire of leading foreign countries to change the existing world order, increasing trends towards curtailing 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.

### Main part

The national interests of the Russian Federation

in the AZ regions determine its strategic goals and principles of national maritime policy. The strategic goals of the national maritime policy are related to ensuring the national security of the Russian Arctic regions and their sustainable socio-economic development, including building up the production base, creating new jobs and protecting indigenous peoples. The strategic goals of the national maritime policy in the regions of the Russian Arctic are, namely:

— the development of the Russian Federation as a great maritime power and the strengthening of its position among the leading maritime powers of the world, including in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— increasing capabilities to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— ensuring, in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, guaranteed access of the Russian Federation to the spaces of the regions of the Arctic zone, its water, fuel and energy, mineral and biological resources;

— maintaining strategic stability in the regions of the Russian Arctic, strategic and regional deterrence of potential adversaries and preventing aggression against the Russian Federation from ocean and sea directions;

— 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;

— creating a comfortable and safe environment, including favorable political, economic, military and information conditions, for the activities of Russian organizations, regardless of their form of ownership, in the development and rational use of marine natural resources and conducting marine scientific research in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— increasing the competitiveness of the Russian maritime transport complex and the Northern Sea Route in the maritime transportation market, increasing the operational (combat) capabilities of the Navy to ensure the national security of the Russian Federation and protect its national interests in the regions of the Russian Arctic; increasing the efficiency of ensuring the protection and security of the state border at sea in the Russian Arctic regions; conservation of marine natural ecosystems and rational use of their resources;

— increasing the efficiency of forecasting changes in climatic conditions in the regions of the Russian Arctic in order to adequately respond to them, timely prevent possible negative consequences for the coastal territories of the regions of the Russian Arctic and maintain the sustainable development of these territories; increasing the competitiveness of Russian science in terms of fundamental and applied scientific research in the regions of the Russian Arctic; creation



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of new jobs and social development of coastal territories of the Russian Federation; consolidation 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 of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic outside the 200-mile exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation.

The implementation of the national maritime policy is carried out consistently through the implementation of short-term and long-term tasks in various areas of maritime activities. The objectives 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 state 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, and the results of the implementation of national projects, state programs 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 Russian Arctic regions.

The implementation of the tasks of the national maritime policy is carried out by federal executive authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, state corporations, including through organizations subordinate to these bodies and organizations of corporations, interested public associations and the business community. The principles of the national maritime policy that guide the subjects of the national maritime policy when carrying out maritime activities and protecting the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic are, namely:

— compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as the provisions of international treaties of the Russian Federation; 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, priority of political, diplomatic, legal, economic, information and other non-military methods and means of ensuring and protecting the national interests of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean; effective use of naval potential; constant interaction and coordination of the activities of subjects of national maritime policy to protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic; an integrated approach to the development of state environmental monitoring systems (state environmental monitoring

of coastal territories, internal sea waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation; comprehensive support for maritime activities; preserving the health of seafarers and personnel of maritime infrastructure facilities; eco-system approach (consideration of the marine environment and the processes occurring in it in interconnection, as a single whole);

— strengthening the material and technical base of fundamental and applied scientific research in the interests of developing maritime activities and maritime potential, ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation, reducing possible damage from natural and man-made disasters; legal support for maritime activities of Russian individuals and legal entities, including exploration and development of mineral resources in the international seabed area; coverage in the media of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic, clarification of the goals and objectives of national maritime policy; using the capabilities of other states that are its allies and partners to realize the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic.

National maritime policy is implemented through the implementation of priorities for the development of maritime activities in functional and regional areas. The functional areas of maritime activity are areas of activity related to the study, development and use of resources and spaces of the Russian Arctic regions. The functional areas of maritime activities include, namely:

- 1) development of maritime transport;
- 2) development and conservation of resources in the Russian Arctic regions;
- 3) development of offshore pipeline systems;
- 4) marine scientific research;
- 5) naval activities.

The main efforts of the state in the field of development of maritime transport should be aimed at creating a favorable organizational, legal and economic environment that will contribute to expanding its capabilities and increasing competitiveness, as well as to the significant development of the coastal and port infrastructure of the Russian Federation, which can ensure the economic independence and national security of the Russian Federation. The priority areas for the development of maritime transport are, namely:

— staffing, education and training in the field of maritime activities are aimed at training, attracting and retaining qualified personnel at all levels, maintaining professionalism, maritime traditions and the caring attitude of citizens to the maritime history of the country, positive representation, promotion and support of national maritime policy and maritime activities and maritime service in the community. The priority directions of the national maritime policy in the field of staffing, education and training in the field

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of maritime activities are:

— development and improvement of the education system aimed at training personnel in various specialties and areas of training, taking into account the domestic 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 professors teaching staff;

— attracting and retaining qualified personnel in the field of maritime activities; development of the material and technical base of educational organizations implementing educational programs in the field of maritime activities, increasing their supply of scientific and teaching personnel to the required level; development of professional educational organizations that provide training for workers and technical specialists for the shipbuilding complex of the Russian Federation; improving the system for training management and executive personnel of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments and state corporations in the field of maritime activities; preserving and strengthening the traditions of the Russian fleet, developing a network of naval cadet schools, schools, classes, gymnasiums, clubs for young sailors and rivermen; creating conditions for the effective implementation of the intellectual, scientific and practical potential of veterans of the Russian fleet in the interests of increasing the prestige of maritime service and the development of the domestic fleet; preservation of objects of maritime cultural heritage, perpetuation of the memory of famous domestic ships and vessels (installation for eternal mooring, conversion into museum complexes, preservation of their replicas) taking into account cultural and historical significance based on the use of program-targeted methods; providing state support for the construction and operation of training ships; improving the contract form of hiring workers, interaction with trade unions of seafarers, employers and public associations of shipowners on issues of ensuring the social security of Russian seafarers, including when working on foreign ships; ensuring social guarantees for military personnel of the Navy, federal security service agencies, the Russian National Guard and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia and their families; development of a system for protecting the health of seafarers, preserving and protecting labor resources in maritime transport, meeting national and international requirements in the field of health and safety of navigation.

When carrying out maritime activities, a set of measures is provided to ensure its safety, related to the characteristics of the aquatic environment and other circumstances of a natural and man-made nature. Ensuring the safety of maritime activities includes

navigation safety, search and rescue support, medical and sanitary support, ensuring the safety of maritime infrastructure, combating maritime piracy and terrorism. The priority areas for ensuring navigation safety are:

— carrying out hydrographic work, oceanographic and marine geophysical research in the World Ocean, accumulation, storage and distribution of knowledge about the World Ocean; improving the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and eliminating duplication of functions of federal executive authorities in the field of navigation and hydrographic support for navigation, including the safety of navigation along the Northern Sea Route; updating and maintaining the national collection and production of marine navigational materials, including electronic charts, publications and manuals at the level of modern requirements; equipping ships and vessels with marine navigation and oceanographic aids that meet modern national and international requirements; equipping the coasts of seas and oceans under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation with modern means of navigation equipment, maintaining established operating modes; development of scientific and technical potential, infrastructure, tools, methods and technologies for navigation and hydrographic support for the safety of maritime activities; state control over standardization, certification, technical regulation, accreditation and licensing of activities for the provision of public services in the field of navigation and hydrographic support for the safety of maritime activities; improving the organization of interaction between the civil administration (captains) of seaports and senior maritime commanders when controlling the movement of warships (vessels), vessels of civil departments and other subjects of maritime activity in jointly based waters; creation and development of Russian independent navigation systems as an alternative to global navigation satellite systems; promptly communicate to subjects of maritime activities information about dangerous marine hydrometeorological phenomena, the state and forecasts of changes in the marine environment and other information relating to the safety of navigation and pollution of marine areas;

— maintenance and development of scientific expedition fleet subordinate to Roshydromet; building up and improving the orbital constellation of spacecraft used for hydrometeorological, oceanographic and heliogeophysical support of maritime activities, including the deployment of a highly elliptical space system that provides 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 on ice conditions under any cloudiness and in the dark (including in polar night conditions); conducting regular expeditionary studies of

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hydrometeorological processes in the World Ocean, the Arctic and state monitoring of the condition and pollution of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation; development and increase in the density of points of the marine state hydrometeorological network and their technical equipment in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation to the values recommended by the World Meteorological Organization; improving the unified state subsystem for collecting, processing, analyzing, storing and using information on the state and pollution of the marine environment; improving the base of state information resources, creating a unified state database of data on the state and pollution of the marine environment; improving state control over certification, standardization, technical regulation, accreditation and licensing of hydrometeorological activities in the field of ensuring the safety of maritime activities; development of scientific centers and research on the creation of modern technologies and methods for forecasting natural phenomena dangerous to marine activities and climate change;

— preserving human life at sea, preserving the health of sailors and personnel of maritime infrastructure are important principles of the national maritime policy and meet the national interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic zone. The main condition for the implementation of these principles is the improvement of the system of medical and sanitary support for maritime activities. Medical and sanitary support for maritime activities is a set of activities carried out by maritime entities in order to ensure the health and safety of seafarers and personnel of maritime infrastructure facilities, including the provision of medical care to them, as well as the provision of medical care to passengers and other persons temporarily on board ship (vessel).

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

— bringing the quality and level of medical care in accordance with the standards established by international legal acts on health care and medical care in maritime shipping, to which the Russian Federation is a party; 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 on shore, including medical examinations, surveys and examinations, as well as medical consultations for the crews of ships and vessels located in sea, using telemedicine technologies; creation of specialized health centers for seafarers in multidisciplinary medical organizations located in port cities for the purpose of their medical care, regardless of their place of residence, home port and flag state of the ship (vessel); the creation of specialized units in multidisciplinary medical

organizations located in port cities to provide medical care to persons engaged in diving work; providing maritime facilities with medical stations and equipping them with modern medical equipment;

— improving the system of medical and psychological rehabilitation of seafarers, ensuring the prevention of diseases and improving their quality of life; carrying out a complex of research work to improve the medical and sanitary support of maritime activities carried out in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation; equipping ships (vessels) with telemedicine systems with the ability to connect them to national and departmental telemedicine systems, building modern hospital ships capable of ensuring the autonomous presence of forces (troops) of the Navy in remote areas of the Russian Arctic and performing humanitarian tasks.

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

— monitoring of the state and pollution of the marine environment and comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of its pollution; improvement of federal state environmental control (supervision) over offshore facilities and state supervision over the operation of offshore facilities - ships with nuclear installations and radiation sources; implementation of measures to prevent oil spills during its exploration, production and transportation, construction and reconstruction of receiving facilities in ports;

— improvement of the federal state environmental control (supervision) at sea; equipping offshore facilities with automatic control systems; stimulating the creation and purchase of domestic equipment to prevent pollution and eliminate the consequences of marine pollution; replenishment of the Russian fleet with specialized vessels for environmental protection activities and underwater work for special purposes; technical support for state environmental marine supervision carried out by specialized vessels in internal sea waters, the territorial sea and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, including its Arctic zone; provision of maritime activities with regulatory reference materials, factual and forecast information on the state of the environment and its pollution, including emergency information;

— development of the infrastructure of the domestic nuclear fleet, a system of supervision over its safe operation, improvement of the technology for recycling ships with nuclear power plants and nuclear waste;

— prevention and liquidation of emergency situations at underwater potentially dangerous objects located in internal sea waters and in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation;

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— fulfillment of international obligations to prevent and respond to emergency situations, including using opportunities for international cooperation; carrying out activities to restore marine ecosystems; formation of a system of compulsory environmental insurance of risks when carrying out maritime activities;

— increasing the level of environmental protection through the transition of domestic sea vessels to environmentally friendly fuels, compliance with environmental requirements when implementing investment projects in the field of development of maritime transport, construction of new and reconstruction of existing facilities for wastewater treatment, processing and disposal of ship waste.

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 they are carried out, namely:

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

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

— active participation within international organizations in resolving issues of international security in the World Ocean, freedom of maritime navigation, development of marine natural resources and other important issues related to the activities of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean;

— conducting joint maritime exercises of the Navy with the navies of foreign states, as well as federal security service agencies with border departments (coast guards) of foreign states;

— expanding the geography of annual calls (official, unofficial visits and business calls) to the ports of foreign states by ships and vessels of the Navy and federal security service agencies; conducting regular exercises and training on search and rescue at sea together with search and rescue forces and means of foreign countries;

— expanding areas of international cooperation in the field of ensuring the safety of maritime activities, fulfilling the international obligations of the Russian Federation to provide ships and vessels with navigation and meteorological information within the framework of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System;

— development and improvement of the

international treaty legal framework based on the preparation and conclusion of intergovernmental agreements on the prevention of incidents at sea, the prevention of dangerous military activities, on a simplified procedure for ships entering the ports of foreign states and other agreements.

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

The implementation of the priorities of maritime activities in accordance with this Doctrine requires strengthening the role of public authorities and the development of regulatory support for their activities, aimed at improving and legislatively consolidating state management of maritime activities, improving mobilization preparation and mobilization readiness in the field of maritime activities, search and rescue, navigational and hydrographic, hydrometeorological, medical and sanitary support for maritime activities and other types of support. The main tasks of government bodies and other government bodies for the implementation of this Doctrine are to strengthen the maritime power of the state, create favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of maritime activities, the necessary technological and personnel potential, obtain economic benefits from the use of domestic maritime potential, natural resources and spaces in the Arctic regions zones in the interests of ensuring national security, economic development, improving the well-being of citizens of the Russian Federation and all its regions, including in the Arctic zone. State authorities within the framework of state management of maritime activities, namely:

— ensure protection of the rights and legitimate interests of Russian citizens and organizations of all forms of ownership in the field of maritime activities; assess the state of maritime activities, forecast them, determine priority directions for the development of maritime activities and monitor their implementation;

— ensure the use of modern digital technologies in the field of state management of maritime activities;

— carry out planning and assessment of the effectiveness of a set of measures for the development of maritime activities;

— organize the activities of maritime entities and coordinate their interaction, including coordination of development plans for shipbuilding enterprises, shipping, fishing and oil and gas companies;

— develop and implement measures of state support for maritime entities;

— ensure strengthening of centralization of maritime activity management at the federal, interregional, regional and municipal levels.

Subjects of state management of maritime activities are state authorities of the Russian



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia)	= 3.939	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, authorized management bodies, as well as legal entities with public legal functions. The President of the Russian Federation exercises general management of national maritime policy, determines its priority directions and, in accordance with constitutional powers, takes measures to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic. 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 Arctic regions, determines the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Arctic zone and the procedure for using state policy instruments to protect them.

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 the implementation of maritime activities. The Government of the Russian Federation, through federal executive authorities and the Maritime Board under the Government of the Russian Federation, carries out state management of maritime activities, determines priority directions for the development of maritime activities in strategic planning documents and ensures their implementation. The development of various types of maritime activities is carried out on the basis of program-targeted planning methods within the framework of relevant national projects and state programs of the Russian Federation. Federal executive authorities, interacting with each other and with executive authorities of the coastal regions of the Russian Federation, exercise, within the framework of their powers, state management of maritime activities and ensure the implementation of national maritime policy and priority ways for the development of maritime activities in functional and regional areas. The Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation is a permanent coordinating body that ensures coordinated actions of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and organizations in the field of maritime activities, shipbuilding and the creation of marine equipment, as well as in the field of study and development of the Russian Arctic regions, including their further study and development. The preparation of draft decisions of the Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation, scientific, analytical and expert support for its activities are carried out by the permanent scientific and expert council of the Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation. Maritime councils of the coastal constituent entities of the Russian Federation are coordinating and advisory bodies that contribute to ensuring coordinated actions of federal executive

authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and organizations in the field of maritime activities. The effectiveness of state management of maritime activities is determined by the achievement of socially significant results in various areas of maritime activities. Monitoring of the implementation of this Doctrine is carried out within the framework 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 development strategy for the maritime activities of the Russian Federation, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation, taking into account the implementation of the fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of naval activities.

The results of monitoring 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 of the state of national security in the field of maritime activities and proposals for ensuring it.

### Conclusion

Carrying out an effective national maritime policy and intensifying maritime activities are one of the priorities of the Russian Federation in the 21st century and require the consolidation of efforts of all government bodies of the Russian Federation, the scientific, educational and business community, including small and medium-sized businesses, to create a favorable legal, investment and business climate in the maritime sector. The Russian Federation, in order to implement and protect its national interests in the regions of the Russian Arctic, uses the entire range of political, diplomatic, economic, informational, military and other instruments of state policy. To realize and protect its national interests, the Russian Federation has provided, namely:

— in vital areas of the Russian Arctic, along with political, diplomatic, economic and information methods, make full use of military force methods, including naval presence, demonstration of the flag and force, if necessary, use military force in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and generally recognized principles and norms of international law;

— in important areas, the Russian Arctic uses primarily political, diplomatic, economic, information and other non-force tools, and when the possibilities of using such tools are exhausted, it can use military force adequately to the current situation;

— in new areas of the Russian Arctic, use, following the principles and norms of international law, first of all, political and legal instruments, the mechanism of diplomacy and information actions, as well as use other non-violent methods.

## Impact Factor:

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**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

The modern Russian Federation cannot exist without a strong fleet. The world's largest territory and length of maritime borders, huge reserves and diversity of marine natural energy, mineral and biological resources, the quality and quantity of the population of the Russian Federation objectively determine its existence and development in the 21st century as a great continental and maritime power. Guided by this Doctrine, the Russian Federation will

firmly and decisively defend its national interests in the regions of the Russian Arctic, and the presence of sufficient naval power guarantees their provision and protection. 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 authority in the international arena.

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