

APPROVED
President
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Maritime Doctrine of Russian Federation 2020

I. General Provisions

The development of space and ocean resources - one of the major directions of development of world civilization in the third millennium. The essence of the national policies of the major maritime powers and the majority of the world community in the foreseeable future will be an independent action and cooperation in the development of the oceans, as well as the inevitable competition on the way.

Historically, Russia - the leading maritime power, on the basis of its spatial and geophysical features, place and role in global and regional international relations. She earned this status because of geographical location with access to three oceans and sea borders, as well as a tremendous contribution to the study of the oceans, to the development of shipping, many great discoveries made by famous Russian navigators and adventurers.

The Maritime Doctrine of Russian Federation (hereinafter - Marine doctrine) is the fundamental document defining the public policy of the Russian Federation in the field of maritime activities - a national marine policy of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the National Maritime Policy).

Maritime activities - activities of the Russian Federation in the field of research, development and use of the oceans in the interest of security, sustainable economic and social development of States (hereinafter - the maritime activity).

The legal basis for maritime doctrine consists of the Constitution of Russian Federation, federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, international treaties in the field of maritime activity, the use of space resources and the oceans.

Marine doctrine developed in relation to maritime activity provisions of the National Security Concept of Russian Federation, the Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation Military Doctrine, Concept of the shipping policy of the Russian Federation, the Basic Policy of the Russian Federation in the field of naval activities in 2010 and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation.

The combination of forces and means of the state and the ability to implement the National Marine Policy constitute marine potential Russian Federation. The basis of maritime capabilities the Russian Federation are the Navy, the Maritime Border Guard Federal Border Service, the civilian maritime fleet (hereinafter - the Russian Navy), as well as infrastructure for their operation and development, maritime business and naval activities of the state.

Implementation of Marine doctrine should further strengthen the position of Russia as a leading maritime power, and create an enabling environment for achieving the goals and objectives of national maritime policy.

II. The essence of the national marine policy

The National Maritime policy - is the definition of the state and society, the objectives, goals, directions and how to achieve the national interests of the Russian Federation on the sea coast and inland marine waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf of the Russian Federation and on the high seas.

The subjects of the national marine policy by the state and society. The state is implementing a national marine policy through the public authorities of the Russian Federation and the bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation. The company is involved in the development and implementation of national maritime policy, through the representative bodies of the Russian Federation, local governments and associations operating on the basis of the Russian Constitution and the laws of the Russian Federation.

The main methods of activity of the National Marine Policy are:

- prioritization of national maritime policy for the near and long term;
- determination of the National Marine Policy;
- management of marine components of building state of the economy and science related to marine activities;
- create a favorable legal regime, economic, information, research, personnel and other support to the national marine policy;
- evaluation of the effectiveness of national maritime policy and timely adjustment.

1. The national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans, the purposes and principles of the National Marine Policy

The national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans

The national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans - a set of balanced interests of the individual, society and state in the area of maritime activities implemented through the law of the sea-building state.

On the national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans include:

- inviolability of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, covering the internal maritime waters, territorial sea and the airspace above them, on the floor and subsoil;
- to ensure the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, carried out in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation for the exploration, development and conservation of natural resources, both living and non-living at the bottom, in the subsoil and the superjacent waters, the management of these resources, energy production through the use of water, currents and wind, and the creation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, marine scientific research, protection and preservation of the marine environment;

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- freedom of the high seas, including freedom of navigation, operations, fisheries, research, freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines;
- protection of human life at sea, the prevention of marine pollution, the control of the vital sea communications, the creation of conditions conducive to the benefit of the maritime economic activities of the Russian Federation population, especially its coastal regions, as well as the state as a whole.

The objectives of the National Marine Policy

The objectives of the national marine policy is to implement and protect the interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans and the strengthening of the position of the Russian Federation among the leading maritime nations.

The main objectives of the national marine policy are:

- preservation of the sovereignty inland marine waters, territorial sea and airspace above them, on the bottom and in the subsoil;
- implementation of the jurisdiction and protection of sovereign rights in the exclusive economic zone for exploration, development and conservation of natural resources, both living and non-living at the bottom, in the subsoil and the superjacent waters, the management of these resources, energy production through the use of water, currents and wind, the creation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, marine scientific research and conservation of the marine environment;
- realization and protection of sovereign rights over the continental shelf of the Russian Federation for the exploration and exploitation of its resources;
- realization and protection of freedom of the seas, including freedom of navigation, operations, fisheries, research, freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines;
- protection of the Russian Federation with the marine areas, protection and the protection of national borders the Russian Federation, sea and airspace.

The principles of national maritime policy

The principles of national maritime policies include basic general provisions that govern the subjects of national maritime policy during its formation and implementation.

The principles of national maritime policy are:

- compliance with generally accepted norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation in the implementation of maritime activities;
- the priority of political-diplomatic, economic, information and other non-military means in resolving conflicts in the oceans and the removal of threats to national security of the Russian Federation with the ocean and marine areas;
- possession of the necessary naval capabilities and its effective use, if necessary, to force States to support the marine activities;
- integrated approach to maritime activities in general and its differentiation in certain areas, taking into account the changes of priority depending on the geopolitical situation;

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- the maintenance of maritime capabilities the Russian Federation at levels consistent with the national interests of Russia, including the presence of the Russian fleet in the remote areas of the oceans and Russian researchers on the Antarctic continent;
- interaction and coordination in the formulation and implementation of national maritime policy of the state authorities of the Russian Federation, the state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, local governments and public interest groups, based on the Constitution and laws of the Russian Federation;
- joint efforts and coordination of research on the formation and implementation of national maritime policy;
- State control over vessels flying the State flag of the Russian Federation, port state control, monitoring and use of natural resources, internal sea waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- focusing on construction and infrastructure development the Russian fleet in the territories of the Russian Federation, traditionally associated with sailing, the unification of the infrastructure for the military and economic needs;
- maintenance of the Russian fleet in readiness to address challenges, as well as mobilization readiness of the trade, fisheries, research and other specialized fleets;
- the concentration of funds and resources of the center and the regions for the development of communications between the central and coastal parts of Russia, especially its far eastern and northern outskirts, for their further development;
- integrated marine scientific research in the interests of the Russian Federation, the development of systems for monitoring the marine environment and coastal areas;
- the preservation and improvement of training, education and upbringing of young people;
- Effective advocacy of national maritime policy.

2. The objectives of the National Marine Policy

The objectives of national maritime policies are in accordance with the content and the principles of national maritime policy and aimed at achieving its objectives.

The formation and the production targets of national maritime policy is being implemented within its competence, the President of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation.

The objectives of national maritime policies are short-term and long term.

Short-term objectives are defined, depending on the evolving:

- geopolitical conditions and the military-political situation in the world;
- socio-economic situation in the Russian Federation and its individual regions;
- economic conditions in world markets, maritime transport services, seafood, hydrocarbon and other resources extracted from the bottom of the seas and in the subsoil;
- of scientific and technological advances;

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- the effectiveness of maritime activities.

These take into account the results of the federal target program "Oceans", an ongoing analysis of the status and trends of marine activity of the Russian Federation and the world at large, as well as systematic research on issues related to ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation in the field of research, development and the use of the oceans. Long-term objectives represent the content of national maritime policy at the functional and regional areas and identify the present Naval doctrine.

Meeting the challenges of national maritime policy is carried out by federal executive bodies, executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation, local governments across the organization, under their control and sphere of activity, as well as acting on the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and legislation of the Russian Federation, concerned associations.

III. Contents of the National Marine Policy

The Russian Federation realizes the consistency and continuity national marine policy through the implementation of short and long term objectives agreed on the functional and regional areas.

1. The functional areas of the national marine policy

This is the scope of the maritime activities in accordance with their functional purpose, such as: the state and society in the field of maritime transport, development and conservation of resources and the spaces of the oceans, marine science, naval and other areas of maritime activity.

Shipping

For the Russian Federation, maritime transport is crucial in ensuring the domestic traffic, especially in regions where sea transportation is the only mode of transport, as well as in foreign economic activity. Continues to be the decisive role of maritime transport for the sustenance of the Far North and Far East.

The National Marine Policy in the field of maritime transport is to implement the provisions of the Concept of the shipping policy of the Russian Federation, the main objectives of which are the maintenance of the fleet and the coastal port infrastructure at a level that guarantees economic independence and national security of the state, reducing transport costs, increase trade and transit traffic through territory.

To solve this long-term objectives:

- formation of a regulatory legal framework for marine activities in compliance with international law and the interests of the Russian Federation;
- ensuring the competitiveness of maritime transport, to create conditions for attracting investment and replacement of fixed assets;
- creating prerequisites for sustainable replenishment fleet, controlled by Russian shipping companies and ships registered in the Register of the Russian Federation;
- increase the share of the fleet of Russian shipping companies in the total national foreign trade transportation and transit of goods;

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- modernization of the fleet, reducing the average age of vessels controlled by the Russian shipping companies, and construction of new vessels that meet international standards;
- assigning tasks of building a fleet is one of the priority tasks of the state, creating conditions that encourage the construction of the fleet to domestic enterprises;
- transport fleet replenishment ships major classes, including for the transport of container and specialized cargo, to the extent that it could fully meet the needs of the country, taking into account the possible transfer of the ships to the Navy during the period of mobilization;
- optimum use of vehicle fleet for the North on the basis of supply and forecasting of navigational hydrographic, meteorological and other conditions;
- the preservation of world leadership in the construction and operation of nuclear icebreakers;
- development of coastal port infrastructure, taking into account existing and future traffic volumes, the status of cargo and transit, increasing the share of Russian ports in the processing of such goods;
- an increase in exports of services by domestic shipping companies and seaports;
- multimodal transport involving maritime and other modes of transport on the basis of modern transport and logistics technologies;
- improving the safety of maritime transport, health and safety, protecting the environment from possible adverse effects of marine-related activities, including through the establishment of special licensing conditions and requirements;
- regulation order to attract vessels Russian shipping companies to ensure the mobilization needs of the state by improving the regulatory framework.

Development and conservation of ocean resources

The development of ocean resources is mandatory and a prerequisite for preserving and increasing raw material base of the Russian Federation, for its economic and food independence.

a) The Law of the Sea commercial fisheries

The Russian Federation is one of the leading fishing nations of the world. Fishing plays an important role in the food together and is a source of employment in most coastal regions. In the short term, the bulk of raw fish would be in the biological resources of the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation.

With a view to the effective exploitation of the Russian Federation of marine biological resources and maintain its position among the leading maritime powers in the field of commercial fishing has the following long-term objectives:

- specialized research and monitoring of biological resources of the oceans;
- optimization of fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation, strengthening state control over fishing and management of fishing fleets, including the monitoring system based on modern means of communication, observation and data processing;

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- optimizing the management of fishing fleets through effective prediction of spatial and temporal distribution of biological resources available to the fishing waters of seas and oceans;
- development of mariculture;
- maintaining and increasing the volume of traditional biological resources in the exclusive economic zones of foreign states;
- increased research and a return to fishing in the open part of the world's oceans with resource-processing complex at the site of fishing, the creation of new technological processes and equipment for the production of waste;
- revision of the order aside restrictions of use of the Russian water bio-resources on a free-of-charge basis (пересмотр порядка в сторону ограничения использования российских водных биоресурсов на бесплатной основе);
- creating the conditions for preferential placement of orders for the construction of fishing vessels at Russian shipyards and the shipyards of those countries whose economic zones is the Russian fishing fleet, the introduction of debt to the Russian Federation through the purchase of goods and services from the debtor countries, providing a license to fish in their economic zones of the Russian fishermen;
- the preservation and development of state licensing of new construction and sale of vessels in order to maintain an optimal balance between the number of ships and the size of allowable catches, as well as the systematic management of fishing fleet renewal;
- Increased participation of the Russian Federation in international fisheries management organizations in relation to the further development of international coordination, international regulation of fisheries and increasing demands for the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
- interests of the Russian Federation in the development of fishery resources and conservation in remote areas of the oceans, as well as the adoption and strict enforcement of agreed with the coastal countries of measures aimed at preserving the population of valuable species of fish and other biological resources in the Caspian and Azov seas.

b) The development of mineral and energy resources

The prospect of depletion of hydrocarbon reserves and other mineral resources on the mainland prejudices reorientation exploration and production of mineral resources on the continental shelf, and in the future and the ocean floor and slopes of the ocean.

In order to maintain and further enhance the raw material base, a strategic reserve stocks, the prospects for exploitation of mineral and energy resources in the oceans to solve the following long-term objectives:

- study the geological structure and definition of the resource potential of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation through the state monitoring the geological environment, as well as measurements of physical fields on the ocean bottom, mapping, drilling and hoisting works from the bottom;
- mineral and energy resources of the oceans;

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- state control and regulation of exploration and monitoring of minerals and mineral resources in the oceans, taking into account the defense of state interests;
- development of known deposits and intensive exploration of oil and natural gas on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- preservation of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation reserves of mineral resources as a strategic reserve;
- creating conditions and opportunities for exploration and production resources of the deep areas of the oceans (at the bottom and in the subsoil), consolidation within the powers of the International Seabed Authority, the rights of the Russian Federation to explore and develop the resources of the seabed beyond the jurisdiction of coastal States;
- development of technology generation of electric energy from tidal phenomena, coastal winds and wind-driven waves, the water temperature gradient, thermal energy and flow, as well as thermal caloric biomass of algae;
- development of new technologies and advanced technologies for the study and development of mineral resources of the oceans and the continued work of the special ship.

Improving the scientific activities

The exercise and protection of national interests of the Russian Federation in the field of maritime activities in achieving the national marine science, basic and applied research and development related to marine activities in the oceans.

Long-term objectives in this area are the preservation and development of the scientific complex, ensuring the construction of Russian navy, marine research, resources and spaces of the oceans, the development of research and lotsmeysterskogo (и лоцмейстерского флотов: piloting? exploration?) fleets, the establishment of marine navigation, geophysical, fishing and other specialized maps and guides sailing in all parts of the world's oceans, creating a federal fund marine cartography and nautical charts in the bank's electronic digital form, the restoration of production of oceanographic and meteorological instruments.

The solution of these problems ensured the continuation of scientific research:

- continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, territorial sea and inland marine waters of the Russian Federation;
- marine biological resources and the dynamics of the ecosystems of the oceans, inland marine waters of the Russian Federation;
- hydrometeorological issues, navigation, hydrographic, rescue, information management activities of the Russian fleet;
- meteorological phenomena in the coastal seas of the Russian Federation and the remote areas of the oceans;
- impact on the ecosystem of the oceans of the world;
- environment and global processes in the oceans and related fields;
- the structure of continental shelf, slope, submarine canyons, mountains, rift valleys and the ocean floor;

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- shipbuilding issues, shipbuilding, marine instrumentation and infrastructure development the Russian fleet;
- economic, political and legal problems of space and ocean resources;
- problems with construction, development and use of the Navy, and other areas of naval science;
- principles and practices aimed at reducing the environmental load in the area of the oceans, inland marine waters of the Russian Federation.

Implementation of the naval activity

Naval activities of the Russian Federation - is the State of the study, development and use of the oceans for defense and security of the country with the participation of the military component of its maritime capacity (the Navy and the Maritime Border Protection Service of the Russian Federation).

The main objectives, principles and priorities for naval activities outlined in the Russian Federation approved the President of the Russian Federation, the foundations of the Russian Federation in the field of naval activities in 2010.

Naval activities related to the protection and promotion of national interests and security of the Russian Federation in the oceans, falls under the category of higher government priorities.

The tasks of parrying (parirovaniya) threats and guaranteeing the national interests and security of the Russian Federation and its allies in the oceans based on the maintenance of adequate naval capacities of the Russian Federation.

Navy is the main pillar and foundation of maritime capabilities the Russian Federation, one of the tools of foreign policy and is designed to protect the interests of the Russian Federation and its allies in the oceans by military methods, the maintenance of military-political stability in the adjacent seas, military security with marine and ocean areas. Navy exercises deter the use of military force or threat of force against the Russian Federation, protect the sovereignty of the military means the Russian Federation, extending beyond its land territory to the inland marine waters and territorial sea, the sovereign rights of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf as well as the freedom of the seas. In addition, the Navy creates and maintains the conditions for navigational/naval security (morehozyaystvennoy) activities of the Russian Federation in the oceans, provides the naval presence of the Russian Federation in the oceans, display the flag and military forces, visits the ships and vessels, the Navy, participated in of world war, peacekeeping and humanitarian actions, the interests of the Russian Federation.

Regional deployed operational strategic association Navy: Northern, Pacific, Baltic and Black Sea fleets, as well as the Caspian flotilla, are the power basis of solving problems of national maritime policy at the regional tracks.

Quantitative and qualitative composition of fleets, fleets are maintained at a level consistent with threats to security of the Russian Federation on a specific regional focus, and maintain the identity-based infrastructure, shipbuilding and ship repair.

When addressing the protection and safety of the state border of the Russian Federation on the Sea provides:

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- enforcement of natural and legal persons of the State border regime and border management;
- protection of internal sea waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation and their natural resources;
- tasks Border Service of the Russian Federation to coordinate the activities of federal executive authorities, to protect internal sea waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation and their natural resources;
- control over the courts of foreign countries in the internal maritime waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements between States to promote confidence-building measures in border areas, sharing of information on illegal migration and smuggling of weapons, explosives and drugs.

2. Regional trends of national maritime policy

This is the scope of maritime activities associated with the characteristics of individual regions of the Russian Federation and the world, which is defined as the totality of the most important for the Russian Federation, the territories and waters, sharing common physical-geographical, economic and geographic, political and geographic or military-geographical characteristics.

As a major regional areas of the National Marine Policy of the Russian Federation provides: Atlantic, Arctic, Pacific, Caspian and the Indian Ocean area. The National Maritime policy is built on the basis of their specific characteristics.

Atlantic regional direction

National Maritime Policy for the Atlantic regional direction is determined by the growing economic, political and military pressure from NATO countries, promoting it to the east, a sharp decline in the capacity of the Russian Federation to implement its maritime activities.

The basis of the national marine policy in this area is long-term objectives in the Baltic, Black and Azov seas, as well as in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

At the Baltic Sea:

- development of coastal port infrastructure, the upgrade of maritime trade and the mixed (river-sea) navigation;
- creating the conditions for sustained economic cooperation with countries in the Baltic region, the joint management of marine natural resources, making comprehensive confidence-building measures in all fields of maritime activities;
- settlement of issues related to the delimitation of maritime areas and continental shelf between the Russian Federation, opposite and adjacent States;
- economic and military security of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation, the development of maritime transportation;
- creation of conditions, including those with the capacity of the region for the home and use of marine capabilities, ensuring the protection of sovereignty, sovereign and international rights of the Russian Federation on the Baltic Sea.

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At the Black and Azov Seas:

- Updated maritime trade and the mixed (river-sea) navigation, modernization and development of coastal port infrastructure;
- improving the legal framework for the functioning of Russian Black Sea fleet on Ukrainian territory, the preservation of the city of Sevastopol as the main base;
- creation of conditions, including those with the capacity of the region for the home and use of marine capabilities, ensuring the protection of sovereignty, sovereign and international rights of the Russian Federation in the Black and Azov seas;
- development of passenger traffic from the ports of the Krasnodar Territory in the country's Mediterranean Sea, as well as intra-Black Sea ferry traffic.

In the Mediterranean Sea:

- a course focused on turning it into a zone of military-political stability and good neighborly relations;
- Sufficient naval presence of the Russian Federation in the region.

At the Atlantic Ocean - and to increase the development of fisheries, maritime transport, research and monitoring of the marine environment. National Maritime Policy for the Atlantic regional track has completed a national marine policy in the Arctic regional direction.

Arctic regional direction

National Maritime Policy for the Arctic regional direction is determined by the particular importance of providing free access of Russian fleet in the Atlantic, wealth of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation, the crucial role of the Northern Fleet for the defense of the state of marine and ocean areas, as well as the increasing importance of the Northern Sea Route for sustainable Development of the Russian Federation.

The basis of the national marine policy in this regard is the creation of conditions for the Russian fleet in the Barents, White, and other Arctic seas, on the route of Northern Sea Route, as well as in the northern Atlantic.

In doing so, has the following long-term objectives:

- research and development of the Arctic to the development of export-oriented economic sectors, priority social problems;
- protecting the interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic;
- the creation of ice-class vessels for shipping, specialized vessels for fishing, research and other specialized fleets;
- account the interests of the state defense in exploration and development of bio-resources and reserves of mineral resources in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
- creation of conditions, including those with the capacity of the region for the home and use of marine capabilities, ensuring the protection of sovereignty, sovereign and international rights of the Russian Federation in the Arctic regional direction;

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- restriction of foreign naval activities in the agreed areas and zones on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements with the leading maritime power;
- ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation in relation to the Northern Sea Route, centralized governance of the transport system, icebreaking services and the provision of equitable access to interested carriers, including foreign;
- updating and safe operation of nuclear icebreaker fleet;
- the interests of the Russian Federation to the delimitation of maritime areas and the bottom of the seas of the Arctic Ocean with Arctic coastal States;
- consolidation of efforts and resources of the federal center and the subjects of the Russian Federation for the development of Arctic shipping, marine, estuarine and river ports and the implementation of the Northern delivery, as well as information systems, providing the activity.

Pacific Regional direction

The significance of the Pacific coast to the Russian Federation is enormous and continues to grow. The Russian Far East has huge resources, especially in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, while sparsely populated and relatively isolated from the industrialized regions of the Russian Federation. These contradictions are compounded by the heavy economic and military development of neighboring countries in Asia Pacific, providing a very significant impact on economic, demographic and other processes in the region.

The basis of the National Marine Policy at the Pacific regional direction of long-term challenges in Japan, Okhotsk, the Bering Sea in the north-western Pacific Ocean, in the eastern part of the Arctic along the Northern Sea Route:

- acceleration of socio-economic development of the Russian Far East on the basis of the intensification of sea-based activities the Russian Federation;
- intensification of maritime transport in relation to increasing the participation of the Russian Far East in the division of labor in the Asia-Pacific region;
- intensification of exploration and exploitation of marine resources and mineral resources in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation, as well as in the exclusive economic zones and continental shelves of South-East Asia on the basis of the agreements reached;
- creation of conditions, including those with the capacity of the region for the home and use of marine capabilities, ensuring the protection of sovereignty, sovereign and international rights of the Russian Federation at the Pacific Regional direction;
- development of coastal port infrastructure and the Russian fleet in the Far East, especially in the Sakhalin and Kurile Islands;
- Finally, international agreements on limiting naval activities in the agreed areas and zones;
- increased cooperation with countries in the Asia-Pacific region to ensure the safety of navigation, combating piracy, drug trafficking, smuggling, assisting ships in distress and save lives at sea;

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- More efficient use of existing transport infrastructure in the region to bring to the Trans-Siberian transit of goods from South-East Asia and the U.S. to Europe and other countries, the implementation of measures aimed at maximizing the development of cargo in the region.

Caspian regional direction

The Caspian region is unique in the volume and quality of mineral and biological resources.

At this regional long-term direction to solve the following tasks:

- determination favorable to the Russian Federation, the international legal regime of the Caspian Sea, the use of fish stocks, oil and gas;
- together with the littoral states up to preserve the marine environment;
- creation of conditions, including those with the capacity of the Russian Federation, for the home and use all the maritime capacity;
- Updated maritime trade and the mixed (river-sea), the navigation of vessels and fishing fleet;
- preventing the displacement of the Russian fleet from the market of maritime transport services;
- Organization of the ferry service as part of intermodal transport with access to the Mediterranean basin and the Baltic Sea;
- development, reconstruction and specialization of existing ports.

Indian Ocean regional track

National Maritime Policy in the Indian Ocean region provides the following long-term objectives:

- expansion of the Russian transport and shipping and fishing and together with other nations act to protect them from piracy;
- research in the Antarctic, as the principal element in the implementation of public policies to preserve and consolidate the position of Russia in this region;
- a course focused on the transformation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, stability and good neighborly relations, on a periodic basis to ensure a naval presence of the Russian Federation in the Indian Ocean.

IV. Implementation of the National Marine Policy

1. Administration of maritime activities

Administration in the formation and implementation of a national marine policy is to identify the bodies of state power of the Russian Federation and the state authorities of the Russian Federation priorities and content of national maritime policy for the near and long term, in the management of marine components of the capacity of state of the economy and science-related with the maritime activities in the future planning of maritime activities and the construction of the Russian fleet.

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Russian President sets priorities and content of national maritime policy for the near and long term, in accordance with the constitutional authority to take measures to ensure the sovereignty of the Russian Federation in the oceans, protect and promote the interests of the individual, society and the state of maritime activities, administers the national Maritime policy.

The Federal Assembly of Russian Federation in the framework of its constitutional authority of the legislative action to ensure the realization of national maritime policy.

The Government of the Russian Federation, through the federal executive authorities and the marine board directs the implementation of the tasks of national maritime policy.

The Security Council of Russian Federation, as the constitutional authority of the President of the Russian Federation, identifies threats, determines the vital interests of society and state, developing the basic directions of the security of Russian Federation in the oceans.

The federal executive bodies, interacting with each other, are within its competence, management of the marine activities of the Russian Federation.

2. Economic provision

The successful implementation of national maritime policy is crucial to ensure the maritime economic activity of the Russian Federation, which includes:

- comprehensive use of economic management: the regulation of monetary relations, the conclusion of public contracts, the optimization of tax, antitrust and customs regimes, the differentiated state aid;
- creating an enabling environment to attract extra-budgetary sources of financing, including foreign investors by improving the regulatory framework and targeted state support for investment projects;
- creating the conditions for shifting the supply of fish for the domestic market;
- rational development and deployment of the Russian Federation maritime capacity in the regional areas;
- the use of the federal budget and the budgets of the Russian Federation, which is located on the territory of the Russian fleet, based on the priorities to ensure their effective use;
- creating conditions to attract the labor force in the coastal regions of the Russian Federation with adverse natural and climatic conditions;
- the reorganization of the strategically important, but poorly performing shipping companies and organizations of the fleet;
- restricting access of foreign capital in certain types of maritime activities affecting the national security of the Russian Federation;
- support for science, energy-saving and energy-saving technologies in the research, development and utilization of space and ocean resources;
- assured that the necessary appropriations for the implementation of state programs in the field of construction and development of maritime military capabilities of Russian Federation;

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- create conditions that increase the competitiveness of the Russian fleet, ports and industries related to their operation;
- State support for maritime training institutions and organizations whose activities are related to the implementation of international obligations of the Russian Federation in the field of training, the safety of maritime navigation;
- State support for separate transport systems, public funding for the cost of maintenance, construction and operation of icebreakers and ice-class vessels, primarily in nuclear power plants, the creation of a specialized system for their home;
- State support for research in the public part of the world's oceans and seas of Russia, a unified system of information on the situation in the oceans, new technological processes and equipment for the production of waste;
- Maintaining and developing the domestic orbital group of spacecraft for remote sensing, navigation, communications and surveillance systems to monitor pollution of the seas of Russia, as well as terrestrial reception of satellite information;
- ensuring the development of traditional maritime economic sectors of minority peoples living in coastal regions, the establishment of a sustainable system for their food and household items.

3. Ensuring the safety of maritime activities

Maritime activities are carried out with the necessary set of concrete measures to ensure its security-related features of the water element.

Safety includes the safety of maritime navigation, search and rescue at sea, protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Safety of navigation provided by:

- strict compliance with relevant rules of international law and Russian legislation;
- maintenance, improvement and development of the means of navigation, hydrographic and hydrometeorological service, the creation of the Russian Federation of a unified state hydrographic service;
- State control for the classification requirements for technical condition and seaworthiness of vessels, equipment and their full support, training and certification of ships' crews;
- prompt delivery of the necessary information to mariners.

To ensure search and rescue at sea should be:

- improve the existing system of search and rescue people at sea, based on the interaction of federal executive authorities, are administered in the field of force and means of rescue, to ensure public support for the development and functioning of the system;
- promote international cooperation in search and rescue persons at sea;
- To ensure the establishment and functioning of a unified state of global automated system for monitoring and control over the location of Russian vessels and monitor the situation in the oceans.

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The protection and preservation of the marine environment is achieved:

- monitoring of the marine environment and integrated measures to prevent and eliminate the effects of pollution, the implementation of measures to prevent oil spills from the exploration, production and transportation, construction and renovation of port reception facilities for collecting and recycling waste;
- stimulating the creation and purchase of domestic equipment to prevent pollution and eliminate the effects of marine pollution, the Russian fleet replenishment of specialized courts for environmental action;
- infrastructure development of domestic nuclear fleet, the safety of its operation and improved utilization of nuclear technology vessels;
- Compliance with the Russian Federation of its international obligations in this area, including taking into account the possibilities for international cooperation;
- resolution of differences between the increase in volume and intensity of extraction of hydrocarbon raw materials and other resources from the seabed and the need for preservation, reproduction and production of biological resources of the oceans.

4. Staffing

Staffing of all kinds of maritime activities is of paramount importance and provides:

- creating the conditions for maintaining and attracting qualified personnel in the crew and the management of maritime activities;
- the preservation and development of education, specializing in all kinds of maritime activities;
- establishing a system of leadership training of the public authorities of the Russian Federation, the state authorities of the Russian Federation in the field of maritime activities;
- the strengthening of Russia's maritime tradition, expanding the network of marine childhood school clubs for young sailors and river, looking at training in them, as the initial stage of preparation for the service and work in the Russian navy;
- to ensure public support for the maintenance and operation of the training courts, material and technical base of educational institutions marine profile.

5. Information support

Information support of maritime activities in the first instance to the maintenance and development of global information systems for marine activities in Russia, including systems for navigation, hydrographic, hydro and other forms of security, a unified system of information on the situation in the oceans, a single state system of surface and underwater lighting the situation created on the basis of force and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Federal Service of Russia for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, and other interested federal bodies of executive authorities of the Russian Federation to the integration and management of systems, facilities and funds to the various departmental subordination. Information provision is the basis for decision-making in the field of maritime activities at all levels.

V. Conclusion

The implementation of the doctrine of the Russian Federation, Maritime will help to achieve high efficiency of maritime activities, the sustainable development of the state, protect and promote national interests and security of the Russian Federation in the oceans, to strengthen the international authority of Russia.

Generalized criteria for the effectiveness of the national marine policy are:

- the degree of short-and long-term goals of the national marine policy;
- the degree of trade, commercial, research and other specialized fleet of the Russian Federation, the sovereign rights in its exclusive economic zone, continental shelf of the Russian Federation, as well as freedom of the seas;
- the ability of the military component of marine potential of Russia, in collaboration with armed forces of the Russian Federation, other troops and military units to protect the interests and security of the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation is a national maritime policy, will strongly and firmly to strengthen its position among the leading maritime nations.