

# TASS: New Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation

## Non-Tass précis:

**Some principal subjects, new Russian Maritime Doctrine:**

**National interests of the Russian Federation**

**Priority zones in the world's oceans**

**Priorities for the Russian maritime policy**

**Risks for Russian maritime activities**

**Threats to Russian security**

**Creation of logistics support points for the Russian Navy**

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[MOSCOW, July 31, 2022/TASS/](#). Russia's New Maritime Doctrine provides for the intensification of maritime activities in the archipelagos of

Svalbard, Franz Joseph Land, Novaya Zemlya and Wrangel Island. This is stated in the text of the document published on the official [portal of regulatory legal acts](#). It was signed on Sunday by the President of the Russian Federation, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Vladimir Putin.

The new doctrine assumes "diversification and intensification of maritime activities in the archipelagos of Svalbard, Franz Joseph Land, Novaya Zemlya and Wrangel Island," the text of the document says.

It also notes "increase in combat potential and development of the basing system of the Northern Fleet, forces and means of the Federal Security Service, forces and means of Rosgvardia".

National interests of the Russian Federation

It follows from the country's new Maritime Doctrine that the national interests of the Russian Federation extend to the entire oceans. "The national interests of the Russian Federation as a great maritime power extend to the entire oceans and the Caspian Sea. They are formed taking into account the challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation in the oceans, universally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, as well as taking into account the sovereignty and national interests of other states," the document says.

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According to the doctrine, Russia's national interests in the oceans include ensuring independence, state and territorial integrity, the inviolability of the country's sovereignty, maintaining the status of a great maritime power for the Russian Federation, developing maritime potential and strengthening defense capability, ensuring freedom of navigation, fishing and scientific research, safe functioning of offshore pipeline systems, environmental safety, development of the Arctic zone and the Northern Sea Route, etc.

"Protection of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans is one of the highest state priorities," the doctrine emphasizes.

Priority zones in the oceans

The areas of ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans are divided in a new document on significance into vital, important and others. Thus, the first group includes zones that are "directly related to the development of the state, the protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and the strengthening of defense, critically affect the socio-economic development of the country." These include inland sea waters and the territorial sea of the Russian Federation, the exclusive economic zone of the country and its continental shelf, the Arctic basin, including the water area of the Northern Sea Route, the water area of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Russian sector of the Caspian Sea.

Important areas identify those that "significantly affect the economic development, material well-being of the population and the state of national security of the Russian Federation, as well as the maintenance of strategic and regional security of the state." These are, in particular, the water areas adjacent to the coast of the Russian Federation, including the Azov and Black Seas, the eastern Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, Baltic and Kuril Straits, areas of passage of world transport communications. "To protect its national interests in the oceans, the Russian Federation exercises its indisputable right to the presence of forces (troops) of the Navy and their application in strict accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, its international treaties and norms of international law," the doctrine summarizes.

### Priorities for maritime policy of the Russian Federation

The Russian Maritime Doctrine approved by the President of the Russian Federation provides for the development of a shipbuilding complex in the Far East, including for the construction of aircraft carriers.

"Development of a modern high-tech shipbuilding complex in the Far East, designed for the construction of large-capacity vessels (including

for the development of the Arctic, modern aircraft-carrying ships for the Navy," the document contains an item in the list of priorities of national maritime policy in the Pacific regional direction.

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The document notes that Russia will improve the operational capabilities of the Navy to ensure the national security of the country and protect interests in the oceans. As specified in the doctrine, also the strategic goal is to improve the effectiveness of ensuring the protection and protection of the state border of the Russian Federation at sea.

In addition, according to the doctrine, control of naval activities of foreign countries in the waters of the Northern Sea Route is one of the priorities of the national maritime policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic regional direction. The doctrine also sets the task of "improving combat potential and developing the basing system of the Northern Fleet, forces and means of the Federal Security Service, forces and means of Rosgvardia". The document also refers to "ensuring the specified operational regime in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation by strengthening the combat potential of the forces (troops) of the Northern and Pacific fleets."

Another priority for the maritime policy of the Russian Federation is the development of international military cooperation with the Navy of the states of the Caspian region. As specified in the doctrine, it is also planned to develop the forces (troops) and basing system of the Caspian Flotilla, increase their quantitative and qualitative parameters.

Also among the priorities are the strengthening of the economic and geopolitical position of the Russian Federation in the Caspian region, deepening economic, military and cultural ties with the states of this region.

The text of the document also notes that the determining factor in relations with NATO is the unacceptability of promoting the alliance's infrastructure to the borders of the Russian Federation. As specified in the doctrine, national maritime policy in the Atlantic regional direction is determined taking into account the existence of NATO, whose activities are "aimed at direct confrontation with the Russian Federation and its allies."

At the same time, the goals of the national maritime policy in the Atlantic direction, according to the document, are to strongly defend and reliably ensure Russia's national interests, to create conditions for stable economic cooperation with other countries.

#### Risks for maritime activities of the Russian Federation

The document notes that one of the main risks to the maritime activities of the Russian Federation is the lack of a sufficient number of locations outside the Russian Federation to provide ships and vessels of the Navy performing tasks in remote areas of the World Ocean.

Risks to the maritime activities of the Russian Federation are also sudden and difficult to predict pandemics of dangerous diseases. As specified in the doctrine, the coronavirus pandemic has led to geopolitical uncertainty and a global economic crisis in the world. This crisis, the document emphasizes, is related to the desire of leading foreign countries to change the world order, to intensify trends towards the curtailment of globalization, the struggle for world leadership, as well as increasing the role of national economies and public administration, including in the field of maritime activities.

## Security threats of the Russian Federation

The doctrine refers to the main threats to the security of the Russian Federation the U.S. policy of dominance in the oceans and the growth of NATO activity. "The main challenges and threats to national security and sustainable development of the Russian Federation related to the oceans are: the U.S. strategic policy towards dominance in the oceans and its global impact on the development of international processes, including those related to the use of transport communications and energy resources of the oceans," the document says.

The document also includes the promotion of NATO's military infrastructure to the borders of Russia, the increase in the number of exercises of the unification forces in the waters of the seas adjacent to the territory of the Russian Federation. The new doctrine also indicates the desire of the United States and its allies to limit Russia's access to ocean resources and vital maritime transport communications, the U.S. desire to achieve the overwhelming superiority of its naval forces and increase the combat capabilities of the Navy of other states.

In addition, the territorial claims against the Russian Federation of a number of states regarding some of its coastal and island territories and armed conflicts in areas of special geopolitical importance for the Russian Federation and its allies are listed as threats. These include similar conflicts in the territories of the allied countries of the Russian Federation and states with access to the oceans.

One of the points of the new doctrine relates to the economic, political, international legal, information and military pressure on Russia to discredit and reduce the effectiveness of its maritime activities, as well as efforts to weaken its control over the Northern Sea Route (NSR), increase its foreign naval presence in the Arctic and increase conflict potential in the region.

In addition, according to the document, threats to the security of the Russian Federation are attempts by a number of states to change the existing legal regimes used for international navigation of maritime spaces and straits in the interests of their own geopolitical goals. Another point of the doctrine records as such threats the increase in international terrorism, piracy, illegal transportation by sea of weapons, drugs and psychotropic substances, their precursors, as well as chemical and radioactive substances.

"The conduct of independent foreign and domestic policy of the Russian Federation causes opposition from the United States and its allies, seeking to maintain their dominance in the world, including in the oceans. Their policy of deterrence of the Russian Federation provides for political, economic, military and information pressure on it," the document says.

In general, it is stated that the development of the country takes place against the background of existing and new threats, which is "primarily related to the geopolitical situation of the Russian Federation and its role in world politics." "In international relations, the role of the force factor is not reduced. The leading world powers, with significant naval potential and a developed base system, continue to increase their naval presence in geopolitically significant areas of the world's oceans, including the oceans and seas adjacent to the territory of the Russian Federation," the doctrine says.

#### Creation of logistics points of the Russian Navy

The new Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation provides for the formation of logistics points (PMTO) of the Russian Navy in the states of the Asia-Pacific region in order to create conditions for inter-navy transitions of Navy forces.



The document also notes "the creation of conditions for a naval presence in the Asia-Pacific region, allowing to monitor the safety of the functioning of maritime transport communications in this region."

The new Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation assumes that, in addition to the PMTO Navy in Syrian Tartus, the PMTO will be established in a number of countries in the Mediterranean region. "In the Mediterranean Sea (provides) ensuring on a permanent basis the naval presence of the Russian Federation in the Mediterranean Sea on the basis of PMTO on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, the creation and development of PMTO in the territories of other states in the region." It is also planned to "develop relations with the states of the Middle East and North Africa with adjacent seas and maritime spaces, including the Mediterranean and Red Seas".

In addition, Russia plans to create a Navy PMTO in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The document calls "preservation and maintenance of the Russian naval presence in the Persian Gulf region on the basis of PMTO in



the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean" as one of the priorities of the national maritime policy.

It also notes "the use of infrastructure of the states of the region in the interests of naval activities of the Russian Federation."

Infrastructure for reorientation of goods to the ports of the Russian Federation

The development of railway tracks, logistics centers and port complexes for the reorientation of goods to domestic ports is a priority for the Russian Federation. "The priorities of national maritime policy in the Atlantic regional direction are in the Baltic Sea: the development of domestic coastal-port infrastructure - railway tracks, logistics centers and port complexes, including the processing and transportation of hydrocarbon resources, in the interests of reorientation of export and import goods to domestic ports; further development in the interests of export of the underwater pipeline system, ensuring their effective The doctrine as a priority of the Russian Federation reflects the need to create favorable conditions in St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad and Leningrad regions for the development of maritime transport, the construction of competitive vessels of sea, icebreaker and fishing fleets as one of the key elements of specialization in this area.

In addition, the document contains a paragraph on the development of troops and the basing system of the Baltic Fleet, its ability to guarantee the protection of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the Baltic Sea, as well as ensuring transport accessibility of the Kaliningrad region through the functioning of the ferry line in the direction of the ports of Ust-Luga and St. Petersburg.

According to the doctrine, the construction of new and modernization of the existing capacities of the fishery complex, primarily the renewal of the fishing fleet and means of production of fish processing enterprises, are also a priority.

The need to monitor the condition of underwater potentially dangerous facilities, including in places of chemical weapons disposal, as well as monitoring the condition of underwater pipelines, are also cited as priorities. Another priority is the development of cruise and yacht tourism; preservation of marine cultural and historical heritage. It is noted that this should be done on the basis of interaction between public authorities and local self-government bodies, interested public associations and organizations.

Development of domestic coastal and port infrastructure

The new Maritime Doctrine also provides for the strengthening of groups of forces of the Black Sea Fleet and the development of their infrastructure in the Crimea and on the coast of Krasnodar Krai. In addition, it is planned to comprehensively strengthen Russia's geopolitical position in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, as well as to ensure, on the basis of international maritime law, an international legal regime favorable for the Russian Federation of the Black and Azov Seas and the procedure for the use of their aquatic bioresources, exploration and operation of hydrocarbon deposits, laying and operation of underwater pipelines.

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The document also notes the development of the ship repair complex in the Crimea and Sevastopol. "Development of a shipbuilding complex on the basis of shipbuilding and ship repair enterprises of the Republic of

Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, including large-capacity shipbuilding (shipbuilding) and ship repair," the document says.

Within the framework of the doctrine, it is also planned to increase the capacity of sea routes in the Azov-Black Sea basin, including Crimea, to ensure passenger traffic to tourism development zones. Thus, the Russian Federation will develop tourist cruise shipping from the ports of the Mediterranean coast to the ports of Crimea and Krasnodar Krai. The doctrine involves the development and provision of transport accessibility of Kaliningrad. "Ensuring transport accessibility of the Kaliningrad region through the functioning of the ferry line in the direction of the seaports of Ust-Luga and St. Petersburg," the doctrine says.

The new Maritime Doctrine also provides for the development of domestic coastal-port infrastructure - railway tracks, logistics centers and port complexes, including processing, throughout the Baltic basin. In addition, the Russian Federation will create conditions in St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad and Leningrad regions for the development and construction of maritime transport. Within the framework of the Marine Doctrine, it is planned to update the fishing fleet and means of production of fish processing enterprises of the Baltic basin.

Increasing the share of vessels flying the flag of the Russian Federation  
In addition, it calculates an increase in the share of vessels flying the flag of the Russian Federation. "The priority areas of development of maritime transport are: <...> a significant increase in the share of vessels flying the national flag of the Russian Federation in the total number of vessels of the world merchant fleet through the use of various mechanisms, including preferential subsidies, and the elimination of unnecessary administrative barriers," the document says.



Within the framework of the doctrine, it is planned to create a favorable organizational, legal and economic environment to expand opportunities and increase competitiveness, as well as for the development of the coastal and port infrastructure of Russia. Thus, economic independence and national security of the Russian Federation will be ensured. The Russian Federation plans to update and develop the domestic transport fleet to increase competitiveness in the world freight market.

According to the Maritime Doctrine, the icebreaker, rescue, environmental, service and auxiliary fleets will also be updated. It is planned to improve the quality of services and safety within the framework of navigation.

One of the priorities for the development of maritime transport is to create conditions for the development of the Northern Sea Route as the country's national transport communication. The development of the Northern Sea Route will take into account international use and the possibility of ensuring competitiveness in the world market.

In the Russian Federation, it is planned to create modern large sea transport and logistics centers on the basis of domestic seaports. They will ensure the processing of the entire volume of the country's sea exports and imports and create conditions for serious competition with the seaport complexes of other states.

In addition, the new Maritime Doctrine implies the construction of new port complexes in the Baltic Sea.

It is also noted that Russia plans to expand cooperation with Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, as well as naval cooperation with India. "The priorities of national maritime policy in the Indian Ocean region are <...> the development of strategic partnership and naval cooperation with the Republic of India, as well as the expansion of cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other states of the region," the document says.

The doctrine also provides for a course to turn this region into a zone of peace and stability, the development of relations with the states of the region aimed at the development of trade, economic, military-technical and cultural ties, and the development of tourism.

Possibility of introducing civil courts into the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation

Pre-prepared civil vessels and crews, according to the new Maritime Doctrine, can be introduced into the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in wartime. "Mobilization training and mobilization readiness in the field of maritime activities are strategically important for increasing the naval potential of the Russian Federation and are aimed at ensuring the introduction of pre-prepared civilian vessels and crews into the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, as well as at preparing marine activities facilities for operation in wartime," the document says.

It is also pointed out that one of the priorities for improving mobilization training and mobilization readiness in the field of maritime activities is to improve the system of recall of ships flying the Russian flag during the immediate threat of aggression and in wartime with the transfer of control of them to the military authorities of the country's armed forces. "The priority in this area is the development of the state management system of the Russian Federation for the activities of maritime transport, fishing fleet and the functioning of ports during the immediate threat of aggression and in wartime," the document says.

#### Expansion of the geography of naval ships to foreign ports

As part of strengthening international cooperation in the field of maritime activities, Russia plans to expand the geography of annual call of ships and vessels of the Navy to ports of foreign countries. "International legal support of maritime activities and international cooperation in the field of maritime activities are important areas of national maritime policy, within the framework of which <...> expansion of the geography of annual calls (official, informal visits and business visits) to the ports of foreign states of ships and vessels of the Navy and bodies of the Federal Security Service is carried out," the document says.

As specified in the doctrine, joint naval exercises of the Navy with the naval forces of other states, as well as bodies of the Federal Security Service with border agencies (coast guards) of other countries are also carried out within the framework of the activities.

#### Development of satellite communication and navigation systems in Antarctica

The new Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation provides for the development of satellite communication and navigation systems in Antarctica, as well as the expansion of GLONASS ground support systems. "The priorities of national maritime policy in the Antarctic

regional direction are <...> the development of satellite communication and navigation systems in Antarctica, remote sensing of its surface, expansion and modernization of ground-based systems to support the global navigation satellite system GLONASS," the document says. As specified in the document, it is also a priority to provide hydrometeorological, navigational and heliogeophysical information support for marine activities in the region.

### Production of robotic complexes

Russia's maritime doctrine involves the development and implementation of robotic complexes for various purposes based on artificial intelligence. "The priority areas of development of the shipbuilding complex of the Russian Federation are: <...> formation, development and implementation of a set of priority technologies that allow to create promising systems and samples of weapons, military and special equipment, including marine robotic complexes for various purposes based on artificial intelligence, and ensuring the advanced development of the Navy and competitiveness of domestic naval products," the document contains an item in the list of priorities in the field of ensuring the maritime activities of the Russian Federation. The document also refers to the development of production of marine robotic complexes and dual-use systems.

### Geological exploration work on the Arctic and Caspian shelf

The new Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation includes Russia's intention to increase the volume of geological exploration and production of hydrocarbon resources on the continental shelf, in the Arctic zone and in the Caspian Sea region. The document emphasizes that state regulation is necessary in these areas to ensure Russia's national security.

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The new doctrine proposes to remove administrative barriers to the intensive and safe development of marine natural resources, as well as to support Russian exporting enterprises.

It is noted that a modern oil and gas production complex should be formed in the Caspian Sea sector, taking into account environmental safety requirements. To do this, Russia should involve Russian companies in geological exploration. Subsequently, new fields should be included in the underwater pipeline system.

The doctrine also declares Russia's intention to increase the volume of geological exploration to search for ferromanganese and cobalt-rich deposits, as well as to create capacities for the production of liquefied gas and its shipment.

All these measures should lead to the preservation and increase of jobs in the field of maritime activities in the Far East, the formation of a comfortable living environment for the population of coastal areas, the document says.

Creation of new LNG capacities in the Far East

The Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation also notes the creation of new plants for the production of liquefied natural gas in the Far East. "Formation of a resource base and creation of capacities for the production of liquefied gas and its shipment with the creation of specialized terminals in the interests of long-term gas supply to Russian



consumers and export supplies," the documents list the priorities of the maritime policy of the Russian Federation in the Pacific regional direction. In addition, the doctrine provides for more active development of natural resources of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, including an increase in the level of geological study of the Japanese, Okhotsk and Bering Seas.

#### Cooperation in combating piracy and terrorism at sea

Russia will take measures to combat piracy and terrorism at sea, including through the development of international cooperation. As stated in the doctrine, this work will be carried out, in particular, through "the development of a system of political, legal, socio-economic and military measures aimed at preventing, preventing and suppressing pirate and terrorist acts against ships flying the national flag of the Russian Federation." In addition, it is envisaged to develop "international cooperation and interaction in the fight against piracy and terrorism at sea."

The doctrine prescribes the prompt response of the authorities to pirate and terrorist acts against ships flying the Russian flag or on which citizens of the Russian Federation are located, and in general, assistance to courts in such situations.

#### Construction of fishing vessels at domestic shipyards

It follows from the doctrine that the Russian Federation plans to implement the construction of new fishing vessels at Russian shipyards. "Priority areas for the development of marine fisheries and fish farming (waterculture) are the implementation of projects for the construction of new fishing vessels and the creation of conditions for the preferential placement of orders for their construction at Russian shipbuilding enterprises," the document says.

Also, within the framework of the doctrine, the Russian Federation will create highly efficient vessels for the extraction of aquatic biological resources outside the exclusive economic zone of Russia and in remote areas of the World Ocean.

Within the framework of the fishing fleet, it is planned to develop systems for monitoring the activities of the fishing fleet and processing information based on the use of modern means of communication and observation.

### Technological independence in shipbuilding

Technological independence in the field of shipbuilding has become one of the priorities in the development of the shipbuilding complex in Russia. "The priority areas of development of the shipbuilding complex of the Russian Federation are: <...> ensuring the technological independence of the Russian Federation in the field of shipbuilding," the document says.

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Also in the text of the doctrine it is noted that among the priority areas is the development and provision of the construction of warships, military auxiliary, transport, fishing, research and other civil vessels, civil marine equipment equipped with domestically produced equipment and maximum localization of shipbuilding in the Russian Federation.

Within the framework of the Maritime Doctrine, it is planned to create an opportunity for the construction of large-capacity vessels. Thus, in the Far East it is planned to build a high-tech shipbuilding complex designed for the construction of large-capacity vessels.

According to the doctrine, the Russian Federation will introduce advanced digital technologies, digital platforms at all stages of the life cycle of ships, ships and marine equipment. For this purpose, conditions will be created "for innovation and investment activity in the field of shipbuilding, allowing for comprehensive modernization, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing and construction of new shipbuilding capacities."

State control will be maintained over strategically important organizations in the field of shipbuilding and shipbuilding.

Construction of modern hospital courts

The new Maritime Doctrine of Russia provides for the construction of modern hospital vessels capable of ensuring the autonomous location of Navy forces in remote areas of the World Ocean. "Medical and sanitary support of maritime activities provides for <...> the construction of modern hospital vessels capable of ensuring the autonomous location of Navy forces in remote areas of the World Ocean and their performance of humanitarian tasks," the document says.

In addition, the document refers to equipping ships with telemedicine complexes with the possibility of connecting them to national and departmental telemedicine systems.

Currently, the Russian Navy includes three hospital ships that were built according to the project in Poland. Yenisei, built in 1981, is based on the main base of the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol. The hospital ship of the Northern Fleet "Svir" (1989) is based in Severomorsk. "Irtys" (1990) is

based on the Pacific Fleet in Vladivostok. The fourth, the lead vessel Ob, built in 1980 for the Pacific Fleet, was disposed of in 2007.

Creation of a state system for informing about the location of courts  
Russia plans to create a single interdepartmental state system to inform about the location of Russian and foreign courts and conduct search and rescue operations. "The priority areas of development - search and rescue support of marine activities are: <...> creation of a unified state interdepartmental automated system that ensures the exchange of information on the location of Russian and foreign vessels and search and rescue operations," the document says.

It is also planned to ensure the development of global information systems within the framework of information activities, including a unified state system of information on the situation in the oceans, a unified state system of lighting of surface and underwater conditions, representing a common information and communication infrastructure.

Development of digital systems in the field of maritime transport  
Within the framework of Maritime Doctrine, Russia will create and continue to develop domestic independent navigation systems as an alternative to global navigation satellite systems.

"The Arctic does not need to be conquered, it must be respected."  
Monologues of the captain of the nuclear icebreaker



In the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, it is planned to create a unified secure information and telecommunication system of the transport complex, including the construction of a transarctic main underwater fiber-optic communication line.

In the field of health safety, it is planned to equip ships with telemedicine complexes with the possibility of connecting them to national and departmental telemedicine systems.

According to the Marine Doctrine of the Russian Federation, marine robotic complexes and systems will be used to explore the oceans, as well as unmanned aerial vehicles will be used to monitor processes in the upper sea layers.

Development of export gas pipelines in the Black Sea

Russia's new Maritime Doctrine provides for the development of export gas pipelines in the Black and Azov Seas, as well as the creation of new complexes for the processing and transportation of hydrocarbons. "In the Black Seas and the Sea of Azov: further development of the export gas

transportation system, including the underwater pipeline system," the document says.

The doctrine also provides for geological exploration, updating of field data and development of cost-effective fields in the Azov-Black Sea basin.

In the Baltic, it is planned to create new complexes for the processing and transportation of hydrocarbons. "In the Baltic Sea: development of domestic coastal and port infrastructure - railway tracks, logistics centers and port complexes, including processing and transportation of hydrocarbon resources, in the interests of reorienting export and import cargo to domestic ports," the document says.

The doctrine also gives priority to the development of fuel and energy natural resources of the Arctic, including on the shelf, and the creation of favorable conditions for the activities of Russian oil and gas production and gas transportation companies.

In addition, the document notes the priority of ensuring the independence of the Russian Federation in the field of laying offshore pipelines. In the Atlantic, priorities include the development and implementation of new technologies and technological deep-sea complexes for exploration and extraction of mineral resources of the Atlantic Ocean floor.

#### Expansion of satellite constellation

According to the document, Russia will increase the satellite constellation, which is necessary for hydrometeorological, oceanographic and heliogeophysical support of marine activities. "The priority areas of ensuring the safety of navigation are <...> the increase and improvement of the orbital constellation of spacecraft used for hydrometeorological, oceanographic and heliogeophysical support of marine activities," the document says.

In particular, the expansion of the satellite constellation will include the deployment of a highly elliptical space system to provide hydrometeorological data on the Earth's polar region and the grouping of spacecraft used for radar sensing of the Earth in order to obtain information about the ice situation in any cloudiness and at night, including in polar night conditions.

The doctrine also notes that in order to form, develop and maintain a single information space in the field of maritime activities, it will be necessary to integrate and use departmental and other information systems, including the promising satellite communication and broadcasting system Express-RV.

Guarantee of ensuring and protecting the interests of the Russian Federation

The text of the new Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation states that modern Russia cannot exist without a strong fleet, and the presence of sufficient marine power guarantees the provision and protection of its national interests. "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 population of the Russian Federation objectively predetermine its existence and development in the XXI century as a great continental and maritime power," the text of the document says.

It notes that Russia, guided by the text of the new doctrine, "will firmly and resolutely defend its national interests in the oceans, and the availability of sufficient marine 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," the text summarizes.

The possibility of using force to protect the interests of the Russian Federation in the ocean

Russia, according to the new Maritime Doctrine, can, along with other methods, use force to protect its interests in the oceans. The doctrine notes that "the implementation of an effective national maritime policy and the intensification of maritime activities are one of the priorities of the Russian Federation in the XXI century" and require consolidation, including the scientific and business communities.



It also notes that Russia "in order to realize and protect its national interests in the oceans, uses the full range of political, economic, information, military and other instruments of state policy."



The areas of ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation in the oceans are divided in a new document on significance into vital, important and others. Thus, in vital areas of the Russian Federation, along with political and other instruments, "full uses military and power methods, including naval presence, flag and force demonstration," and, if necessary, "uses military force in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and universally recognized principles and norms of international law."

In important areas, the document notes, Russia "uses mainly political, diplomatic, information and other non-power tools," and if their capabilities are exhausted, "can use military force adequately in the current situation."

In zones that are classified as "others", the Russian Federation, following the principles and norms of international law, uses primarily political and diplomatic mechanisms, as well as applies other non-violent methods.

The situation on the sea line to Baltiysk

The sea route is the main alternative to delivering goods to the Kaliningrad region bypassing the territory of Lithuania. In June, Lithuania stopped passing goods included in the EU sanctions lists that went to the Kaliningrad region from other regions of the Russian Federation by trucks and by rail. The Russian authorities called these restrictions illegal. Later, the European Commission gave explanations on transit to Kaliningrad, according to which the ban on the transit of goods by road, organized by Russian operators, while restrictions on transit for railway transport are lifted, subject to cargo control. As the governor of the Kaliningrad region Anton Alikhanov said, a complete ban on land transit in the future may require up to 22 vessels of different types for the import and export of goods from the region.

Earlier, the head of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation Vitaly Saveliev said that Kaliningrad will not be in a transport blockade.

Rosmorport considered the possibility of reducing the delivery time of goods to the Kaliningrad region on the Ust-Luga - Baltiysk line. If necessary, the issue of redirecting petroleum products going to the Kaliningrad region from ferries to tankers may be considered. Also, from September 2022, the carrying capacity of the ferry fleet will increase due to the start of work on the line of the fourth road and railway ferry "General Chernyakhovsky". If necessary, additional cargo can be forwarded from rail and road to the ports of Bronka or Ust-Luga and transported as general cargo on ships of the Northern Shipping Company.

Rosmorport stressed that now the loading of sea road and railway ferries working on the Ust-Luga - Baltiysk line is almost 100%.

The situation in the field of the fishing fleet of the Russian Federation  
In early July, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of Russia Viktor Evtukhov reported that 75 fishing vessels are being built at domestic shipyards.

In May, the head of the United Shipbuilding Corporation Alexey Rakhmanov reported that the Kronstadt Marine Plant USC together with the Norwegian company had mastered the production of about 80% of components for fish factories. Also earlier, the head of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Denis Manturov said that Russian fishing vessels have difficulties with Western equipment, and currently redesign is underway for the products of friendly countries.

At the end of April, Russian President Vladimir Putin instructed the government to consider providing an additional 7 billion rubles for import substitution of ship equipment for fishing vessels.

Updated doctrine

In May, Yuri Borisov, who then served as Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, announced the adjustment of Maritime Doctrine

against the background of the deployment by the collective West of a total hybrid war against Russia. He pointed out that the updated version of the document provided for a number of fundamentally new provisions, in particular those related to mobilization training and mobilization readiness in the field of maritime activities.

Putin signed a decree approving the new Maritime Doctrine on July 31. The previous Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation was approved in June 2015.