**Russia - Briefing for an INDC Participant**

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**1. General Data**

Founded in the 12th century, the Principality of Muscovy was able to emerge from over 200 years of Mongol domination (13th-15th centuries) and to gradually conquer and absorb surrounding principalities. In the early 17th century, a new ROMANOV Dynasty continued this policy of expansion across Siberia to the Pacific. Under PETER I (ruled 1682-1725), hegemony was extended to the Baltic Sea and the country was renamed the Russian Empire. During the 19th century, more territorial acquisitions were made in Europe and Asia. Defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 contributed to the Revolution of 1905, which resulted in the formation of a parliament and other reforms. Devastating defeats and food shortages in World War I led to widespread rioting in the major cities of the Russian Empire and to the overthrow in 1917 of the ROMANOV Dynasty. The communists under Vladimir LENIN seized power soon after and formed the USSR. The brutal rule of Joseph STALIN (1928-53) strengthened communist rule and Russian dominance of the Soviet Union at a cost of tens of millions of lives. After defeating Germany in World War II as part of an alliance with the US (1939-1945), the USSR expanded its territory and influence in Eastern Europe and emerged as a global power. The USSR was the principal adversary of the US during the Cold War (1947-1991). The Soviet economy and society stagnated in the decades following Stalin's rule, until General Secretary Mikhail GORBACHEV (1985-91) introduced glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) in an attempt to modernize communism, but his initiatives inadvertently released forces that by December 1991 led to the dissolution of the USSR into Russia and 14 other independent states.

Following economic and political turmoil during President Boris YELTSIN's term (1991-99), Russia shifted toward a centralized authoritarian state under President Vladimir PUTIN (2000-2008, 2012-present) in which the regime seeks to legitimize its rule through managed elections, populist appeals, a foreign policy focused on enhancing the country's geopolitical influence, and commodity-based economic growth. Russia faces a largely subdued rebel movement in Chechnya and some other surrounding regions, although violence still occurs throughout the North Caucasus.

**Capital:** Moscow

**Area:** 17,098,242 km², the largest country in the world.

Population: 142,423,773 people (2015), ninth in the world.

**Borders:** North: Ocean North, South: Japan, China, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Iran, East: Pacific, West: Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Norway.

Flag Symbol



**2. Politics and Government**

The **politics of Russia** take place in the framework of the [federal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation) [semi-presidential](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semi-presidential_system) [republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic) of [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia). According to the [Constitution of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Russia), the [President of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Russia) is [head of state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_state), and of a [multi-party system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-party_system) with [executive power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_power) exercised by the government, headed by the [Prime Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Russia), who is appointed by the President with the parliament's approval. [Legislative power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislative_power) is vested in the [two houses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicameralism) of the [Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Assembly_of_the_Russian_Federation), while the President and the Government Issue numerous legally binding by-laws.

Since gaining its independence with the collapse of the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) at the end of 1991, Russia has seen serious challenges in its efforts to forge a political system to follow nearly seventy-five years of Soviet rule. For instance, leading figures in the legislative and executive branches have put forth opposing views of Russia's political direction and the governmental instruments that should be used to follow it. That conflict reached a climax in September and October 1993, when President [Boris Yeltsin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boris_Yeltsin) used military force to dissolve the parliament and called for new legislative elections (*see* [Russian constitutional crisis of 1993](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_constitutional_crisis_of_1993)). This event marked the end of Russia's first constitutional period, which was defined by the much-amended [constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Constitution_of_1978) adopted by the [Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Soviet_of_Russia) in 1978. [A new constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Russia), creating a strong presidency, was approved by referendum in December 1993.

With a new constitution and a new parliament representing diverse parties and factions, Russia's political structure subsequently showed signs of stabilization. As the transition period extended into the mid-1990s, the power of the national government continued to wane as Russia's regions gained political and economic concessions from [Moscow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow). Although the struggle between executive and legislative branches was partially resolved by the new constitution, the two branches continued to represent fundamentally opposing visions of Russia's future. Most of the time, the executive was the center of reform, and the lower house of the parliament, [State Duma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Duma), was a bastion of anti-reform communists and nationalists.

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**Vladimir Putin, President of Russia**

**Putin** ([/ˈpuːtɪn/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English); [Russian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language): Влади́мир Влади́мирович Пу́тин, IPA: [[vɫɐˈdʲimʲɪr vɫɐˈdʲimʲɪrəvʲɪtɕ ˈputʲɪn]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Russian) (born 7 October 1952) is a Russian politician and former intelligence officer serving as [President of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Russia) since 2012, previously holding the position from 2000 until 2008. In between his presidential terms he was also the [Prime Minister of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Russia) under his close associate [Dmitry Medvedev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dmitry_Medvedev).

Putin was born in [Leningrad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg) during the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union). He studied law at [Leningrad State University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg_State_University), graduating in 1975.[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Putin#cite_note-law-7) Putin was a [KGB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KGB) foreign intelligence officer for 16 years, rising to the rank of [Lieutenant Colonel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podpolkovnik) before resigning in 1991 to enter politics in Saint Petersburg. He moved to Moscow in 1996 and joined President [Boris Yeltsin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boris_Yeltsin)'s administration, rising quickly through the ranks and becoming [Acting President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acting_President_of_Russia) on 31 December 1999, when Yeltsin resigned.

During his first presidency, the [Russian economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Russia) grew for eight straight years, and GDP measured in [purchasing power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purchasing_power_parity) increased by 72%.

 The growth was a result of the [2000s commodities boom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2000s_commodities_boom), recovery from the [post-Communist depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissolution_of_the_Soviet_Union) and [financial crises](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1998_Russian_financial_crisis), and prudent economic and fiscal policies. In September 2011, Putin announced he would seek a third term as president. He won the [March 2012 presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_presidential_election,_2012) with 64% of the vote.  Falling oil prices coupled with [international sanctions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_sanctions_during_the_Ukrainian_crisis) imposed at the beginning of 2014 after [Russia's annexation of Crimea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annexation_of_Crimea_by_the_Russian_Federation) and [military intervention in Eastern Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_military_intervention_in_Ukraine_(2014%E2%80%93present)) led to GDP shrinking by 3.7% in 2015, though the Russian economy rebounded in 2016 with 0.3% GDP growth and the recession officially ended. Putin gained 76% of the [March 2018 presidential vote](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_presidential_election,_2018) and was re-elected for a six-year term that will end in 2024

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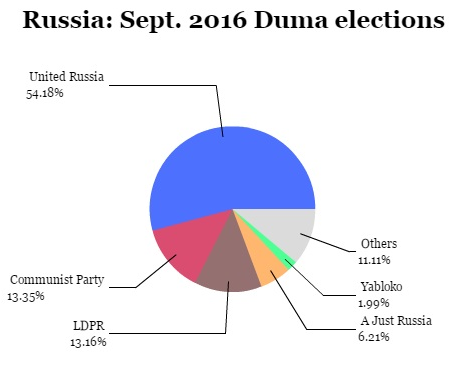
**Dmitry Medvedev, Prime Minister of Russia**

**Dmitry Anatolyevich Medvedev** ([/mɪdˈvɛdɪf/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English); [Russian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language): Дми́трий Анато́льевич Медве́дев, IPA: [[ˈdʲmʲitrʲɪj ɐnɐˈtolʲjɪvʲɪtɕ mʲɪdˈvʲedʲɪf]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Russian); born 14 September 1965) is a Russian politician who has served as the [Prime Minister of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Russia) since 2012. From 2008 to 2012, Medvedev served as the third [President of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Russia).

Regarded as more liberal than his predecessor and later successor as president, [Vladimir Putin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Putin) (who was also prime minister during Medvedev's presidency), Medvedev's top agenda as president was a wide-ranging [modernization program](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medvedev_modernisation_programme), aiming at modernizing Russia's economy and society, and lessening the country's reliance on oil and gas. During Medvedev's tenure, Russia emerged victorious in the [Russo-Georgian War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Georgian_War), and recovered from the [Great Recession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Recession). Medvedev initiated a substantial [law enforcement reform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_police_reform) and launched an [anti-corruption campaign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_anti-corruption_campaign).

**Valentina Matviyenko, Chairwoman of the Federation Council**

The 616-member parliament, termed the [Federal Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Assembly_of_Russia), consists of [two houses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicameralism), the 450-member [State Duma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Duma) (the lower house) and the 166-member [Federation Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation_Council_of_Russia) (the upper house). Russia's legislative body was established by the constitution approved in the December 1993 referendum. The first elections to the Federal Assembly were held at the same time—a procedure criticized by some Russians as indicative of Yeltsin's lack of respect for constitutional niceties. Under the constitution, the deputies elected in December 1993 were termed "transitional" because they were to serve only a two-year term. In April 1994, legislators, Government officials, and many prominent businesspeople and religious leaders signed a "Civic Accord" proposed by Yeltsin, pledging during the two-year "transition period" to refrain from violence, calls for early presidential or legislative elections, and attempts to amend the constitution. This accord, and memories of the violent confrontation of the previous parliament with Government forces, had some effect in softening political rhetoric during the next two years.

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Judiciary:

The activity of the judiciary in Russia is anchored in a series of articles in the Russian constitution, with the Constitutional Court of Russia with 19 judges being the highest court in Russia. The Constitutional Court has the power to interpret and repeal federal laws, presidential decrees, and government directives insofar as they contradict the Russian Constitution or its spirit. The Supreme Court judges are appointed by the Federation Council of Russia on the recommendation of the President of the State.

The Supreme Court is the second entity in the Russian legal system. Is composed of 115 judges appointed by the president, whose function is to judge issues defined as vital to the state. Accordingly, the court only accepted appeals from the State Attorney General. The Supreme Court is divided into four courts:

Criminal, military, administrative, and appeals.

Under the two courts there is a system of courts - regional, municipal, commercial, peace,

Informal Power Centers:

• **Russia's Presidential Staff** - the Kremlin staff responsible for ongoing support and defining the agenda of the Russian president. The staff is personally appointed by the president. This body, like the presidential staff in the United States, assists the president in many areas, such as professional counseling, meetings, timetables, public relations and more.

• **National Security Council of Russia**- SCRF. Advisory body to the Russian President on matters of strategy and national security. The Council was established as a forum for the planning and implementation of national policy on national security issues. Council members include senior ministers and heads of federal agencies. The chairman of the council is the president of the state, who manages the council and determines the order of its meetings, and the council secretary is Nikolai Patrushev, former head of the FSB.

* **Public Chamber of Russia**. Civic Chamber. Was established by Putin in 2008. A 126-member body of the Russian Federation, whose purpose is to examine and monitor the legislation of the parliament, the government, and other public bodies in all federal subjects of the Russian Federation. It lasted two years.
* **The State Council of Russia** is a state advisory body to the Head of State. Discusses issues of supreme importance to the state. The council consists of the district governors in Russia and the seven super-districts. Discussed economic reform issues, social issues and matters of security importance. The Council sometimes holds joint meetings with the Security Council of the Russian Federation on military matters.

**3. The main parties in Russia:**

**Center Parties:**

* **United Russia** - ддиная Россия is a conservative center party led by President Putin, the largest in the Russian Federation with 2,113,767 registered members. The party is now with a majority of similar seats. "United Russia" views Russia as a sovereign democracy that requires a rigid foreign policy to protect state sovereignty. Part of the party's ideology is a patriotic ideology that emphasizes the love of the homeland and the desire to live in peace while maintaining the popular multi-ethnic harmony of Russia.
* **The Republican Party of Russia** - Республиканская партия России is a Liberal Democratic opposition party established in the late 1980s with the first signs of the dissolution of the Communist Party. In 2007, the party refused to register with the Justice Ministry and in 2011 the European Court of Human Rights ruled that revoking the Republican Party's license was illegal.

Right-wing parties:

* **The Liberal Democratic Party of Russia** - ЛДПР is a patriotic and nationalist party. The party platform calls for democracy and social liberalism.
* **The Right Action** - Правое дело is a right-center party founded on the basis of three liberal parties (the civil force, the right-wing alliance, the Democratic Party). The party is supervised by the Kremlin staff.

Leftist parties:

* **The Communist Party of the Russian Federation** - Коммунистичесая партия Российской Федерации is the second largest party and the largest opposition party in Russia. Its structure and ideology (openly atheism) are clearly taken from the original Soviet Communist Party.
* **Fair Russia** is a social-democratic party and a member of the Socialist International.
* **The United Russian Democratic Party "Yabloko"** is a political-social-liberal party, now considered one of the liberal opposition parties in Russia. The party is a member of the European Party of Liberals, Democrats and Reformers and advocates the development of a Western European democracy in Russia.

**4. Foreign relations, international politics**

**4.1 Overview**

After a short interim period from the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia continued to try to preserve its status as a power. At the same time, it aspires to high involvement in its neighboring countries which were formerly members of the Alliance. In order to ensure the integrity of its political, economic, and security sovereignty in the framework of its aspiration to position itself as a world power, Russia is involved in spheres of interests perceived as vital throughout the world, usually as a counterweight to the United Statesand the European Union**.**

**4.2 Relations with selected countries**

**Conference "Russia is here to stay" (February 2019) / Main messages:**

• Even if it wanted to, Russia can not prevent Iran from establishing itself in Syria or pushing it out of the country. Israel must continue to act decisively to thwart the formation of an Iranian strategic threat from Syria.

• Israel must avoid in any way from reaching a direct confrontation with the Russians and talking to them in order to preserve freedom of action. The friction prevention channels at the military level and among the leaders are intended to enable this and complement each other.

• The growing discourse between Moscow and Jerusalem is arousing some suspicion in Washington, for which the Russians are a growing global challenge. The United States itself worked to reduce the channels of dialogue with the Russians in order to punish and isolate them.

• Israel must continue to make it clear that it has no strategic partner other than the United States and that Washington has full transparency vis-à-vis its contacts with Russia: Israel must establish red lines regarding the depth of its relations with Russia and continue to refrain from intelligence or technological cooperation with Russia.

• Israel should be careful not to mediate between the US and Russia on the fundamental and "toxic" issues of global order: The US will not compromise on its values, and Israel is liable to be burned by the broad consensus in Washington that views Russia as an enemy.

* At the same time, thanks to Israel's channels of dialogue with the Kremlin, Washington may be interested in the fact that Israel will check with the Russians possible agreements between the powers on the concrete issue of a future series in Syria. This will enable the US to realize its interests without compromising its principles, while recognizing Russia's role in Syria.

• The troubled relationship between Russia and the US will make it difficult for them to play a constructive role in the scenario of a war between Israel and Iran or Hezbollah, and they will find it difficult to calm the flare-up, which could develop into a conflict of global importance.

• President Trump's decision to withdraw from Syria reflects a response to the will of the American voter, but is perceived in the region as a departure from regional affairs. This is in a way that undermines the US ability to shape Syria and back Israel with Iran and Russia, but the undisputed dominance of the United States in the Middle East will continue.

• The bottom line is that Israel needs a determined independent policy against Iran in close coordination with the United States and through dialogue with Russia.

**Russia - US relations**

**Diplomatic relations:** Russia and the United States have maintained full diplomatic relations since 1807. The two countries have recently marked 200 years of bilateral relations, with their relations at a low point during the Cold War and the missile crisis at the end of World War II, The Soviet Union and the establishment of the Russian Federation, in 1991, significantly improved relations between the two countries.

Since February 2014, relations between the two countries have worsened due to the Russian annexation of the Crimea and involvement in the fighting in Ukraine, which led to US sanctions against the state, senior Russian government officials, and Russian businessmen. Assad and the Iranian regime, and indirectly by Hezbollah in Lebanon, drew harsh criticism from the American administration, while Russia felt threatened by the West, especially the United States, approaching the countries of the former Soviet Union, led by Ukraine.

Another event that symbolizes the crisis in relations between the two countries occurred in 2013, when Russia granted asylum to Edward Snowden, a former NSA employee who was wanted in the United States for revealing state secrets.

**Economic Relations:** Although Russia is a major player in the global economic market led by the US, trade between the two countries is limited, as are mutual investments, in 2015, Russian exports to the US totaled about $ 14 billion and imports from the US totaled $ 12.7 billion. The sanctions from 2014 included arms embargoes and defense equipment for Russia. However, energy cooperation is still maintained, and in August 2011 the Russian company Rosneft signed an agreement with the American company Exonmobil, according to which the two will cooperate in oil drilling in the North Pole and more to Rosneft to participate in drilling in the United States. Thus Rosneft became the first Russian oil company to operate in the United States.

**Security relations**: As stated, since 3/2014, a comprehensive American security embargo has been imposed against Russia. Before the crisis, Russia and the United States conducted a joint plan for space exploration, called the Planetarium Society, which forced the US Department of Defense and NASA to find alternatives to cheap, reliable space accelerators purchased from Russia before the crisis. In 2012, the United States and Russia have conducted military exercises in the field of counter-terrorism, in cooperation with Canada and Norway. In addition, the two are still cooperating in fighting pirates on the coast of Somalia

**Trump-Putin Summit, July 2018**

The Trump-Putin summit marked President Donald Trump's attempts to dwarf American accusations that Russia intervened in the presidential elections and reflected Putin's efforts and efforts to create an intimate dialogue between them that would bring about renewed dialogue between the two countries. In practice, it is doubtful whether the meeting led to agreement on the long list of issues on the agenda. On the Syrian issue, Putin noted that he and Trump had agreed to ensure Israel's security and borders, in accordance with the 1974 disengagement agreement. However, it is highly doubtful whether a significant change will be made in the balance of developments in Syria, which will ensure the realization of Israel's strategic goal - removing the Iranian presence from the country. Israel's challenge stems from the fact that its interests are now at the center of an inter-regional dialogue, and its successful conclusion is still in doubt.

**Russia - China relations**

**Political relations**: full diplomatic and bilateral relations. Relations between the two countries improved after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the establishment of the Russian Federation. The two countries share a long land border and in 2001 signed a good neighborly agreement and cooperation.

**Economic relations**: China is a major export partner (8.7%) and imports (about 17%) for Russia. The reciprocal trade in 2015 totaled $ 64 billion, of which $ 33 billion was Russian imports from China.

China is the largest consumer and importer of energy in the world and therefore imports a large amount of oil and natural gas from Russia. The energy relations between the two countries are accompanied by suspicions and tensions due to increased Chinese imports in recent years from former Soviet Union countries such as Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

In addition, in 2010 the countries signed a trade agreement in their currencies, rubles and yuan, instead of the US dollar. Subsequently, in 2014, the two countries signed a 150 billion yuan liquidity swap agreement to bypass the sanctions imposed by the United States.

**Security Relations:** China is one of the largest clients of the Russian defense and defense industry. However, since 2000, the Chinese defense industry has developed and intensified, and dependence on Russia has decreased significantly. Any current deal with Russia is heavily rewarded - especially in terms of knowledge and production licenses.

**Russia - Germany relations**

Since the end of the Cold War, the two countries have developed a mutual strategic partnership. Germany depends on Russia for energy supply and a very significant export base, while Russia depends on imports of industrial products and technological know-how. The private and business sector in Germany made extensive investments in sectors of the Russian economy. In 2015, the volume of Russian exports to Germany was $ 15.9 billion, and imports totaled $ 18.99 billion. Export from Russia - $ 15.9 billion Import to Russia - $ 18.99 billion

According to a public opinion survey of 2013, only 12% of the Germans see Russia's influence as positive and 61% expressed a negative opinion about relations between Russia and Russia. On the other hand, public opinion is different. Since the Crimean crisis of February 2014, the Merkel administration has adopted a firm stance according to which the referendum on the annexation of the Crimea is illegal and so is the annexation defined as violent invasion by the German government.

Accordingly, Germany is actively involved in the political and economic sanctions against Russia, with political and business lobbies in Germany expressing great concern over the future implications of economic cooperation between its countries. Other examples of sanctions are found in arms deals. For example, in March 2014, the German government ordered Rhienmetall to cancel a key deal in the hundreds of millions of euros for a training range for the Russian ground forces.

**Russia - France relations**

The two countries maintain bilateral relations, embassies and diplomatic missions at the full level. In recent years there has been a significant deterioration in relations between the two countries, mainly because of the human rights situation and the concentration of power that characterizes the Putin regime, as well as the Russian invasions of Georgia and Ukraine. In November 2014, France's extreme right-wing National Front party received a loan of 9 million euros from a Russian bank after failing to raise French donors.

In 2015, the volume of exports from Russia to France was about $ 3 billion, and the volume of imports was about $ 5.5 billion. In the past decade there has also been unprecedented economic cooperation, including the export of security products and technology from France to Russia. In 2011 Russia and France signed an agreement to supply two savers to Russia. In March 2014, French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius announced that he might cancel the project if Russia annexed more territory from the Ukraine. In the same month, France suspended and canceled planned military operations with Russia planned for April 2014. EU sanctions against Russia have a significant impact on the French economy, which is dependent and invested in the Russian market. French giant companies operate in Russia, including energy companies Total, Électricité de France, GDF-Suez, Airbus, and Auchan. The total French exports to Russia in 2014 amounted to $ 10.7 billion, or 3.7% of the total annual Russian imports. This figure is sharply declining due to the sanctions and the decline in purchasing power in the Russian market.

Another issue that overshadows Russian relations is Russia's intervention in domestic politics in European countries and its economic support for right-wing parties.

Since February 2014, relations between the two countries have deteriorated to a deep low. France aligns line with the position of the Union in condemning the annexation of the Crimea and Russia's involvement in the Ukrainian civil war. In April 2015, the French army set up a symbolic armored force in Poland as a deterrent against Russia. In January, President Hollande expressed his support for removing some of the sanctions against Russia, since it had already "paid its duty."

France exported to Russia various defense equipment by March 2014. Since then it has been complying with European sanctions and embargoes.

As far as is known, the French Ministry of Defense has not purchased Russian defense equipment in recent decades.

**Russia - UK relations**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, relations between the two countries began to warm up - mainly in the economic sphere - the burgeoning Russian economy needed investment and business ties in the UK, but after the consolidation of Putin's regime after 2000, relations cooled due to public and government criticism of the anti - After the annexation of the Crimea and the intervention in fighting in Ukraine, the Cameron government adopted a firm anti-Russian line, including the adoption of the EU's international sanctions And the United States. In 2015, Russian exports to Britain totaled $ 4.5 billion and imports totaled $ 3.7 billion. In March 2014, Britain suspended its military cooperation with Russia and the export licenses of military equipment to Russia, and in September 2014 Britain led another round of sanctions aimed at the country's banking and oil industries and imposed restrictions on Russian officials close to the government. With the EU and perceived the EU's moves as external interference in internal matters unrelated to the EU.

**Russia - India relations**

There are full diplomatic and bilateral relations between Russia and India since 1952. The main cooperation between the two countries focuses on political, economic, security, science, nuclear energy, counterterrorism, space.

**Political Relations**:

During the Cold War India and the Soviet Union held close cooperation programs in both political and military spheres. The fabric was preserved even after the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991. Russia does not approve of India's rapprochement with the West over the past decade.

Russia supports the admission of India as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, and the IRIGC Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission is the main body of cooperation between the two governments, divided into two units, one dealing with economics, trade, science and technology, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of India, the second is the security sphere, and the defense ministers of both countries are responsible for this.

**Economic relations**: Trade between the two countries encompasses many goods in various fields. In 2015, mutual trade between the two countries amounted to $ 6.1 billion, of which $ 4.5 billion was Russian exports to India. The two countries have declared a desire to increase the scope by up to $ 30 billion by 2025. Russia agreed in 2014 to participate in the $ 100 billion DMIC project, which aims to connect Delhi and Mumbai with railways, roads, ports and airports. In addition, Russia intends to establish in India about 20 nuclear power reactors. Indian companies also invest in the Russian oil and gas sector.

**Security Relations**: India is the second largest consumer of products from the Russian defense industry. Relations in the security sphere do not only add to the buyer-seller relationship, but also include joint development agreements, mutual investments, and military maneuvers (Indra-Avia-Indra).

**Other Fields**: In 2007, the two countries signed a joint research agreement on the Moon. The research mission is expected to include the joint launch of a satellite to the Moon in 2017.

**Russia - Turkey relations**

**Diplomatic Relations:** Full diplomatic and bilateral relations since 1920. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, relations between Turkey and Russia improved significantly, although countries disagreed on hegemony in the Caucasus, with a loaded focus on relations with Armenia and Azerbaijan. A serious crisis broke out in November of 2015 when a Turkish fighter plane intercepted a Russian fighter plane flying on the Syrian-Turkish border, and imposed economic sanctions on Turkey which included the cancellation of the free passage of Turkish citizens to Russia, the cessation of imports of goods from Turkey and the cessation of charter flights The process of normalization Of relations between the two countries began in June 2016 after an apology by Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to Russian President Vladimir Putin, the Russian government canceled the restrictions on the passage of Turkish citizens and ordered normalization of economic relations.

**Economic relations:** Russia is Turkey's largest energy supplier. The two countries intend to increase the volume of trade currently estimated at $ 38 billion per year to $ 100 billion. In addition, the two countries signed an agreement according to which Russia will establish a nuclear power plant in Turkey.

**Security relations:** Turkey is a founding member of NATO, but one of the few importers of Russian defense equipment, which in August 2016 agreed to cooperate in the fields of military and intelligence, including industrial cooperation.

**Relations between Russia and Eastern European countries**

After the Second World War and until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, Eastern European countries were under Soviet rule under the Warsaw Pact. During the period of Russia's weakness in 1991-99, most of the countries of Eastern and Central Europe began to disengage from the influence of Moscow and join Western organizations such as NATO and the European Union, two of which were Ukraine and Belarus. Russia and Belarus have active security relations and Russia maintains several bases and military radar in Belarus.

**Russia-Ukraine relations**

There are full diplomatic relations between Ukraine and Russia. From February 2014 Russia is perceived as a threat to Ukrainian sovereignty. There is very high tension between the governments, so today diplomatic relations are absolutely minimal and government officials in Ukraine have even expressed recently that in practice there is a war between the two countries. A government sees Ukraine as part of its natural sphere of influence and strives to prevent excessive rapprochement with the West, with an emphasis on joining the NATO alliance. Ukraine's latest national security strategy defines the country as hostile. The significant Russian minority in the eastern part of the country is perceived by Moscow as a population of Russian nationals entitled to its protection.

After the annexation of the Crimea and the outbreak of the civil war in eastern Ukraine, it supports the eastern separatist forces in equipment, intelligence, cyber (hybrid warfare) and even real assistance on Ukrainian-

 Fighting between Russian and Ukrainian soldiers. Prior to the current confrontation, it was a major trading partner for Ukraine, with a great deal of dependence on the Ukrainian gas supply. Trade relations have deteriorated significantly and the cooperation between the defense industries of the two countries has deteriorated significantly, and the Ukrainian government is exerting additional pressure on its government to shut down its air base for government flights between the Russian forces in Transdniestria in Moldova and to export about 7,846 million dollars To $ 8,144 million in 2015. Since 2/2014 there has been no military trade or cooperation between the two countries.

**Relations between Russia and Central Asian countries**

After World War II and until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 were the countries of East Asia and South Eastern Europe under Soviet rule. This status was largely preserved thanks to the establishment of the Soviet Union in 1991, but not in the form of the Russian iron grip that characterized the Soviet era. The permanent members of the organization are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. Turkmenistan is a non-permanent partner, and Ukraine still maintains the same status. In addition, all Central Asian countries are members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization along with Russia, apart from Turkmenistan, which is an organization member and observer status. Russia has embassies in all countries of this region, and they have an embassy in Russia. Russia is making great efforts to control the energy resources of Turkmenistan.

All the CIS countries besides Ukraine maintain close security cooperation with Russia and are devoted customers of security equipment and services. In most countries there are still Russian bases and facilities.

**Relations between Russia and the Caucasus countries -**

**Teams:**

**Georgia**: A territorial dispute between it and Russia continues to this day around the regions of Ostia and Abkhazia. In 2008 Georgian forces invaded the separatist South Ossetia region in order to take control of it. In response Russia invaded

And since then they have been declared 'independent republics' under Russian patronage. As a result, Russia was condemned by the United Nations and the Security Council.

**Chechnya:** Chechnya is a republic of Russia located in the south of the Russian Federation. With the breakup of the Soviet Union, the Chechen people declared independence and the establishment of a Chechen republic, but Russia refused to recognize it and first invaded Chechnya in 1994 and retreated. At the end of this war, Russia recognized the Chechens' future aspiration for independence and that the Chechen Republic's accession to the Russian Federation was provisional and would be decided by referendum. In 1999, Russia invaded Chechnya again in response to a Chechen invasion of the neighboring Russian republic of Daghestan. This fighting ended officially in 2001, but to this day Chechen guerrillas have been engaged in guerilla and terrorist operations against Russian forces.

**Russia - Iran relations**

**Political relations:** Full diplomatic relations were established in the 16th century, Russia was the first to recognize the regime of the ayatollah in 1979. Russia is one of the important and only countries that supported Iran and its nuclear program. However, Russia has obeyed "elected" clauses in UN sanctions in terms of the nuclear program and the military embargo.

**Economic Relations:** In 2015, the volume of exports from Russia to Iran was about $ 1 billion, and the volume of imports amounted to about $ 261 million. Russia has a key role to play in curbing US attempts to denounce the UN Security Council and impose economic sanctions on it, but as previously said, it had to comply with selected clauses.

**Security relations**: Russia has been Iran's main weapon supplier. After the nuclear agreement in 2015, the security alliance was renewed and the process was accompanied by the signing of Iranian purchase contracts at a level of $ 30 billion for the next five years. Russian weapons flowed to Hezbollah via Syria.

**Russia Hezbollah / Yossi Mansharof:**

On November 24, 2016, the Lebanese daily Al-Akhbar, which is close to Hezbollah, reported that for the first time senior officers of the Russian army held a direct meeting with Hezbollah field commanders. The meeting took place in Aleppo, about a week before the date of its report in the daily. According to the report, the direct operational relationship between the two sides has taken place through their representatives in the Joint Operations Room in Baghdad and Damascus, which also includes Syrian and Iraqi army officers. The meeting took place at the request of the Russian side, at the end of which Russia and Hezbollah agreed to hold continuous meetings of this kind. The report also said that Russia initiated the meeting after it was impressed by Hezbollah's proven capabilities to repel the Syrian rebels' offensive in West Aleppo last October. The daily added that the operational channel at the operational level between Russia and Hezbollah would include operational discussions on military plans and would not spill over into the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel.

Hezbollah’s direct military and operational dialogue with Russia will serve Hezbollah in three main dimensions: first, it can provide Hezbollah with image reinforcement and portray it as gaining increasing recognition and backing as a legitimate operational player in the Syrian arena from Russia. Second, it appears that through the leak, Hezbollah is also trying to signal to its domestic critics that the number of its casualties in battles in Syria may be reduced by establishing a direct military channel with Russia.

Hezbollah may therefore reap benefits that will serve it in fighting against Israel on the defensive and offensive fronts. In the defensive part, Hezbollah’s exposure to Russian military activity can significantly improve its overall level of competence and its ability to cope with the infiltration of Israeli Special Forces. On the offensive side, through learning from the Russian army, Hezbollah will be able to improve and improve its combat doctrine and the various combat skills that will make it difficult for the IDF.

**4.3 Russia - Israel Relations**

**Political relations:** The relations between the State of Israel and the Soviet Union were severed in 1967 following the Six-Day War and were renewed only 24 years later in 1991. Russia wants to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel in order to maintain its influence in the Middle East as an objective side and partner with the United States in the region and in finding a solution to the Israeli conflict Palestinian conflict. In recent years senior meetings have been held in Moscow and President Putin has even made a lightning visit to Israel in June 2012. It should be noted that Russia was the first country to recognize the Hamas regime in the Gaza Strip and its representatives were invited to Moscow for an official visit (2006 and 2007).

An important point in Russia's relations with Israel is the fact that more than one million citizens of the former Soviet Union live in Israel, a large part of which came from Russia itself. This is the largest Russian-speaking Diaspora in the world that lives outside the borders of the former Soviet Union. In addition, in 2008 the two countries signed a transit agreement between the two countries without the need for a visa.

**Economic Relations:** In 2015, exports from Russia to Israel stood at $ 1.5 billion and imports totaled $ 784 million. Russia is the main supplier of crude oil to Israel along with Azerbaijan.

**Security relations:** The security relations with Russia are complicated by Russian aid and arms sales to countries hostile to Israel, such as Iran and Syria. In 2015, Russia established an essential liaison channel for operational coordination between the headquarters of the Russian forces in Syria and the Israel Defense Forces, and since then Russian defense exports have been gradually frozen since 2014. In early 2010, the countries signed a military cooperation agreement For a period of five years, and from 2010 the Russian Ministry of Defense invited Israel to launch UAVs in a large-scale transaction. Russia still has another security interest in its relations with Israel, and it is Israel's extensive experience in fighting Islamic terror organizations. After the outbreak of the second Chechen war, Russia asked Israel to share information and experience in this field. In addition, in 2011 the two countries signed a space cooperation agreement.

**The Crisis of the Falling of the Russian Aircraft as a Strategic Offset / General Gershon Hacohen (October 2018)**

A dispute between Israel and Russia over responsibility for the downfall of the Russian plane is apparently not about the facts but about the question of the framework: where and by whom the process of failure began. As far as Moscow is concerned, it all started with the Israeli decision to attack the sensitive area on the Baltic coast of Latakia, and the question of who actually pulled the trigger and caused the plane to fall is secondary at most. For Israel, the root of the problem is the growing Iranian military presence in Syria and Tehran's efforts to transfer advanced weapons to Hezbollah. This is where the seeds of the strategic crisis at the present time lie at the door of the Israeli leadership.

For clarification, we will look at the conclusions of the IAF's investigation of the helicopter disaster on the Lebanese border in the winter of 1997. In the technical dimension it was important to clarify the flight procedures that did not prevent the collision. On the strategic-strategic level, on the other hand, it was important to clarify additional questions, first and foremost what led to the Northern Command's decision to fly fighters to the depth posts in southern Lebanon. In a simple risk-management equation, it would appear that the potential risk from cargoes in transporting the fighters on the roads was significantly smaller than the risk involved in the fall of a helicopter loaded with fighters. Had the incident been investigated within a broader frame of reference, fundamental and vital questions might have emerged for the continued conduct of the campaign, to the point of clarifying the purpose of maintaining IDF forces in the security zone in southern Lebanon.

The same applies to the frame of reference for examining the current crisis. If we focus on the incident as a technical failure, such as a train accident that has fallen off its track, the question of where the train was intended to arrive is not relevant to the investigation. In examining a strategic event, on the other hand, the nature of the purpose and objectives that Israel sought to achieve in the assault mission in Latakia and the overall campaign it is conducting in Syria is currently required as a necessary background question for examining the continuation of the campaign. In this respect, the reconciliation effort vis-a-vis the Russian system has, of course, an important role to play. But beyond that, the main clarification must be carried out in the Israeli defense establishment, with renewed guidance from the political echelon. In any case, the Russian government will seek to exploit the crisis for its own needs, and a genuine clarification of the factual sequence that caused the crisis will be abandoned. In their governmental heritage, in the implantation of the Soviet heritage, Moscow has acquired superior skills in telling the historical and current narrative in a way that suits them. As Jean Daniel wrote:

"There is no other country in the world where the government attaches such importance to history, its writing and its interpretation, as in the Soviet Union; there is no other country in which the leaders are assisted by history and historiography as an instrument for achieving political goals...to relate to a specific event."

The continuation of these trends in the Russian political system leaves little chance for a factual clarification between Jerusalem and Moscow.

Under these circumstances, the Israeli leadership is obliged to re-examine the new conditions. First and foremost, the top echelon of the defense establishment is required to examine the continued relevance of the type of campaign waged in recent years by the air force in the series of attacks in Syria. The struggle to prevent the establishment of Iranian forces in Syria and the arming of Hezbollah with "equal opportunity" weapons must continue, but the battle by its nature has a stage in which it exhausts itself. It seems that a new campaign idea is needed to adapt itself to the new horizon currently under way by Moscow.

**5. Economics**

**5.1 Overview**

Russia is a country rich in natural resources. The list of natural resources is long and varied: oil, natural gas, coal, metals, nickel, diamonds and other precious stones, salts, phosphates and more. In the field of natural gas, Russia shares with Iran the place of the world's first place in the ranking of countries by inventory and in oil - in eighth place.

Russia is the sixth economy in the world. There is still a great deal of government-owned media in strategic sectors alongside a free market economy. Reforms The Russian capital market of the 1990s led to widespread privatization in industry and agriculture and to a lesser extent in the energy sector and the heavy and security industries. Russia's economy relies heavily on energy and mining revenues, including oil, natural gas and ore, metals and exotic raw materials. There are estimates that 30% of the world's natural resources are in Russian soil. The World Bank estimated that the total amount of untapped natural resources in Russia is about $ 75 trillion. In addition, Russia has a military industry with significant exports to the Russian economy.

Between 2000 and 2012, the economy grew due to a surge in energy exports, rising oil prices and cautious fiscal policy. However, the improvement in Russia's economic situation is not evenly distributed and a large number of assets are held by a small group of billionaires. In addition, the national economy suffers from a deep-rooted corruption problem - from the government, through the public service to private sectors. In 2014, the Russian economy experienced a crisis due to a drastic drop in world oil prices that coincided with the imposition of economic sanctions imposed by Western countries because of the annexation of the Crimea. The difficulties peaked on December 16, 2014 when the ruble reached a low of 79 rubles per dollar. During the same week, the Russian currency lost 15 percent of its value.

During the year 2016, it appears that the Russian economy is beginning to recover cautiously. In June, the central bank lowered its lending rate by about 10.5 percent for the first time in a year, a decision that led to the strengthening of the ruble. As part of the recovery, the central bank set a goal of reaching a 4% inflation rate by the end of 2017. Also, oil prices began to rise and were estimated in June 2016 at $ 50 per barrel (in January 2016 were estimated at $ 27 per barrel). There is also hope in Russia that the economic sanctions imposed by Western countries will weaken.

At the same time, in January 2016, Russia ranked 12th in the world in the innovation index. In addition, Russia is ranked 15th in the patent rate, eighth in the rate of public high-tech companies and third in the rate of scientists and engineers.

The Russian currency - the main focus of the Bank in Russia is maintaining a stable inflation value. Therefore, the value of the currency, ruble, relative to the euro and the dollar is often changed. Its current value is about 65 rubles per dollar.

The Bank of Russia is an independent body whose primary responsibility is to protect the value of the national currency, the ruble, and the inflation rate. In addition, the Bank serves as the main regulator and lender, in a state of last resort, for the Russian banking industry. The Bank of Russia is controlled by a board of directors headed by a governor appointed by the President of Russia.

**An article on the economy of Russia in 2018 / The Marker**

**Russia has shown surprising growth in the economy - Putin is suspected of forging the data**

2.3% growth in Russia's economy in 2018 seems too sharp and is in line with Putin's ambitious goal. It may be simply due to lack of precision.

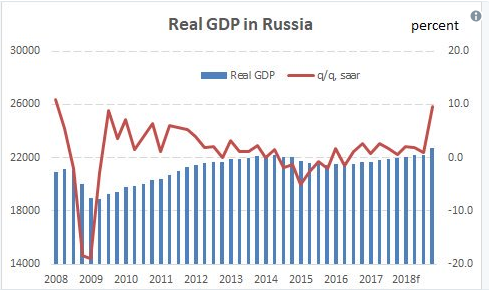
A surprising report released this week, according to which the Russian economy grew in 2018 at the sharpest rate in six years, sparked a wave of accusations that the government is probably faking data, but economists say the real reason for this is more banal: inaccurate statistical data.

Russia's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 2.3 percent, which is particularly suspicious because it brings growth to the ambitious goals of President Vladimir Putin and comes after the restructuring of the National Bureau of Statistics. Of Bloomberg.

The government is under pressure to meet Putin's growth target - more than 3 percent a year at the beginning of the next decade, a level even Russia's central bank says is unrealistic. "There may be political pressure" to present stronger data, says Kiril Tremsov, a former senior official at the Russian Ministry of Economy and now an analyst at Luko-Inst in Moscow. "Even if we imagine that they did not fake anything and ask the real data, it is even sadder, because it is a sign of serious failure in Rostat's work," he explains, referring to the Russian Bureau of Statistics.

Russia has had economic data only from recent decades, and the Bureau of Statistics is notorious for corrections that have completely changed assessments of the state of the economy. Changing the method of measurement in December reduced a year from what would otherwise be considered the longest recession in the Putin era. They also took a new approach to calculating government spending on weapons, among other things. In addition, the change allowed the Bureau to upwardly correct two-year growth figures in 2017.

The positive data surprised the economists, mainly because they did not match those of the first three quarters of the year. It is reasonable to assume that this data has also been corrected upward, but in the meantime, it is only a hypothesis, according to Vladimir Besonov, a researcher at the Moscow School of Economics. Sonov adds that in the last quarter of 2018 there was one more work day than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, which probably also contributed to the change. He noted that the pressure on the agency to improve the accuracy of data has recently increased.



Ondrei Schneider, a senior economist at the International Financial Institute in Washington, wondered in a tweet on Twitter whether the fourth-quarter correction was the cause of the surprising growth. One of the main reasons for annual growth was revised data from last month, which showed a 11-fold increase in construction between January and November, due to data released late on a natural gas project in Siberia. Rustat did not comment.

Analysts at investment bank Renaissance Capital said that an upward revision of last year's data on a one-time basis was pointless, as growth is expected to slow this year. Analysts expect Russia's growth to slow to 1.5% this year.

**Despite the sanctions, Russia's economic impact on Europe has increased**

A report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington: vague rules of corporate registration and inconsistent practices of fighting corruption allow Moscow to increase its presence mainly in Italy, Austria and the Netherlands

Russia is using vague corporate registration laws, a permissive tax environment and inconsistent anti-corruption practices to expand its economic footprint in several Western European countries, according to a report released this week.

The report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a Washington-based party, describes three states - Austria, Italy and the Netherlands - as "enabling" states whose financial and political systems deliberately or unintentionally allow the Kremlin to stretch its economic and political muscle.

Russian investments in Austria have almost doubled since the crisis of Russia's annexation of the Crimea in 2014, which caused the United States and the European Union to impose sanctions on Moscow, accounting for 16 percent of all foreign direct investment in Austria in 2017, 2013, according to the report.

In Italy, economic ties with Russia grew when local governorship standards became obsolete, and several leading political parties shared the Kremlin's anti-immigration and complacency views towards the EU.

Russian companies have made strategic investments in the energy, telecom and real estate sectors in Italy, and Italian banks are ranked after Switzerland in financial exposure to Russia with $23 billion in loans.

The Netherlands became Russia's second largest trading partner, according to the report. The value of Russia's assets in the Netherlands rose in 2017 to $121 billion from $49 billion in 2009. Most of this increase occurred before the sanctions began in 2014, and the level of Russian assets has also been stable in recent years.

**Distribution of the Workforce in Russia by Main Sectors**

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**Unemployment rates and average salary**

**GNP (2017): $ 1.578 trillion (Nominal)**

**$ 4.014 trillion (PPP(**

**GNP per capita (2017): $ 27,900 (PPP) - 74th place in the world**

**Real growth: 1.5% in 2017. Negative growth in the previous two years: -0.2% in 2016, -2.5% in 2015**

**Unemployment (2017): 5.2%**

**Poverty (2015): 13.3%**

**State Revenue: $ 258.6 Billion (2017)**

**State expenditure: $ 281.4 billion (2017)**

**National debt: 14% of the GNP (external debt - $ 532 billion in 2017)**

**Imports: $ 238 billion (2017) - 20th place in the world mainly from: China 21%, Germany 11%, USA 6%**

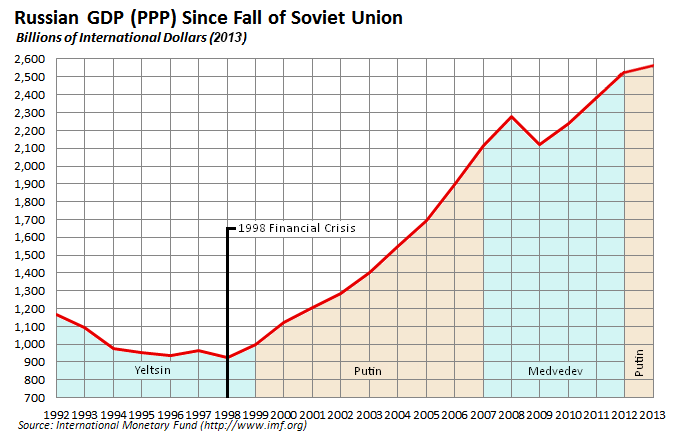
**Exports: $ 353 billion (2017) - 14th place in the world. Mainly to: the Netherlands 10.5%, China 10.3%, Germany 8%**

**Labor force: 76.9 million people**

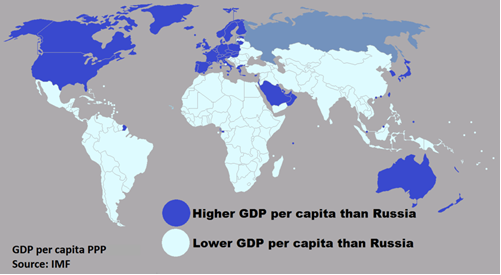
**Industrial Growth Index 1% - (Negative) 177th place in the world**

**5.2 Selected macro data**

GNP figures since the disintegration of the USSR

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GDP in Russia compared to other countries



**6. Company**

In 2002, 145 million people lived in Russia. Russia's population density is very low (about nine people per sq. Km.) The reason for this is Russia's vast territory: while most of the population is concentrated in large cities in general (Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, and a number of other major cities) (71% of the population lives in the European part (80% of the population lives in the European part of the country) If one considers the areas of the Ural Mountains).

Russia has over 160 different ethnic groups:

According to the Population Registry, which was conducted in the country in 2002, which surveyed the origin of its residents, 79.8% were Russians, 3.8% Tatars, 2% were Ukrainians, and the rest had other origins.

About 84% of the country's inhabitants belonged to the Indo-European family of nations (of which about 99% were Slavs), 8.5% were from the Turkish family of nations, 3.5% were from the Caucasian family, 2% were from the family of nations And 0.5% of them were members of the Mongol family.

Muslims

Christians

**Religions in Russia**

The Russians, as well as other ethnic groups in Eastern Europe, belong to the Slavic family of nations, which is the largest ethnic group in Europe. The religion of most Russians is a pre-**The largest cities in Russia:**



Moscow

Leningrad

Novosibirsk

Sverdlovsk

Nizhny Novgorod

Tatarstan

Chelyabinsk

Omsk

Samara

Rostov

Moscow

St. Petersburg

Novosibirsk

Yekaterinburg

Nizhny Novgorod

Kazan

Chelyabinsk

Omsk

Samara

Rostov-on-Don

Rating

Name

District

Population

**Muslims**: The number of Muslims in the country is estimated at 14-20 million (depending on the sources) [source required], which constitute about 14% -10% of the total population. Most of them are concentrated in the South Volga, western Siberia, the North Caucasus and the Crimea. Large minorities also exist in large cities. Almost all of them are Sunni, and most of them come from the Turkic and Caucasian family of nations. At the beginning of March 2019 it was reported that the Grand Mufti of Russia estimates that within 15 years about 30% of the country's population will be Muslim. The Muslim regions of Russia, including the republics of the North Caucasus and the Tatarstan Republic, have the highest birth rates in Russia. Some 147 million people live in Russia today, and an estimated 14-20 million are Muslims (14-10 percent). He also said that the interpretation of the demographic changes was that dozens of new mosques would have to be built. The newspaper also stressed that Dmitry Smirnov, a senior official in the Russian Orthodox Church, agreed with the Mufti's prediction and declared: "In 2050 there will be no Russians, it's too late."

**Immigrants**: About 200,000 people emigrate to Russia every year [source needed], half of them Russians from the former Soviet republics. In addition, there are about 1.5 million illegal immigrants in Russia, most of them from Central Asia, the Caucasus, Ukraine, Moldova and China. Despite the influx of immigrants, Russia's population declines by about 700,000-500,000 people annually (a devaluation of about 0.5% of the total population per year). This decline is due to low birth rates (approximately 1.3 children per woman) and high mortality rates (mainly of working-age men).

**Life expectancy** in Russia especially that of men, is lower than in other Western countries, and even lower than in the Soviet Union. In 2007, life expectancy in the country was estimated at 67.7 years, about 10 years less than in the EU. The life expectancy of men was 61.5 years, and of women - 73.9 years. The main cause of death was, as of this year, heart disease. Low life expectancy is largely influenced by road accidents (some of which are drunkenly induced) and health related to smoking and increased consumption of alcoholic beverages. The spread of diseases: AIDS and tuberculosis is another secondary mortality factor. However, in 2005-2007 there was a slight increase in life expectancy.

**Division to districts and regions**

Russia is divided into 83 districts (subjects) in eight federal districts with 46 districts, 22 republics, 9 counties, one autonomous district, four autonomous Okogrims, and three federal cities.

**• Central Russia** (Moscow, Ivanovo, Klooga district, Kostroma district, Moscow district, Ryazan district, Smolensk district, Tver district, Tula district, Vladimir district, Yaroslavl district). Russia's richest region located on the western edge of Russia. This region, which covers 2.5% of the territory of Russia, contains about 20% of the population of Russia, and plays the leading role in the economy and politics of the country. This area includes, among other things, the vast metropolis of Moscow.

**• Federal District of the Far East** (Emor District, Autonomous Region of Chukotka, Autonomous Jewish District, Kamchatka Province, Khabarovsk Province, Magadan Province, Primorje District, Sakhalin District, Yakutia Province). One of the coldest regions in Russia is the coldest city in the world, Yakutsk. The city contains, among other things, famous national parks, spectacular mountain views, and the Kamchatka volcanoes. This area borders North Korea, China and Mongolia.

• **Kaliningrad district** - the only enclave of Russia between Poland and Lithuania to the Baltic Sea. This area was part of East Prussia and belonged to Germany until 1945.

• **Siberian Federal District** (Altai Province, Altai Republic, Buryatiya, Irkutsk Province, Kmerovo Province, Haskia, Krasnoyarsk Province, Novosibirsk District, Omsk Province, Tomsk Province, Republic of Tova, District of Baikal). The largest area in Russia. The Siberian Federal District accounts for 77 percent of Russia's territory (13.1 million square kilometers), but only 27 percent of Russia's population (40 million people) lives north of the Arctic Ocean, south of Mongolia and China, and the Pacific Ocean in the east.

**• Southern Russia** (Adygeya, Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Kalmikia, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar district, North Ossetia, Rostov district, Stavropol district). The region is characterized by the warmest and most pleasant climate in Russia, which includes popular resorts along the Black Sea, Sochi resort, and various cultural sites in the North Caucasus region.

• **The Ural Region** (Bashkiria, Chelyabinsk Province, Hanti and Mansi Autonomous Region, Kurgan District, Orenburg District, Perm District, Sverdlovsk Province, Tyumen Province, Yamalo Nantz Autonomous Region). It is a geographical area that extends between the plains of Eastern Europe and Western Siberia and where the Ural Mountains are located. It is one of the richest areas in Russia due to its developed industry.

**• North-West Russia** (St. Petersburg, Arkhangelsk, Karelia, Komi, Leningrad, Murmansk, Autonomous Region of Nynetz, Novgorod district, Pskov district, Vologda district). An area extending from the vast metropolis of the Leningrad district to the Baltic coast to the vast, remote, and uninhabited areas north of the Arctic Circle. The most prominent tourist attractions in this area among other things include magnificent views, large lakes, medieval fortresses in the Paskov region, the Karelia Lakes region. The area is bordered by the western part of Scandinavia.

• **The Volga Region** (Astrakhan, Chuvashia, Kirov, Muri El, Mordovia, Nizhny Novgorod, Penza, Samara, Saratov, Tatarstan, Udmurtia, Volgograd). An area containing areas near the Volga River. It is the most industrialized area in Russia which is especially known for its military industry.

**• Chernomycee** (Belgorod district, Bryansk district, Kursk district, Lipetsk district, Oriol district, Tambov district, Voronezh district). Especially fertile rope located along the border of Russia with Ukraine. During World War II, some of the most important battles in the war took place in this area.



**7. Security**

**7.1 Threats**

**7.1.1 Foreign threats**

The Russian regime operates under a thick veil of lack of transparency, and Western commentators find it difficult to establish reliable data about the regime's realistic strategy, the security forces' order of power, internal decision-making processes, and power-building priorities. In 2014, a new military doctrine was issued to Russia, and in December 2015, President Putin approved a new national security strategy.

**An immediate circle**

The Russian regime sees a major strategic threat in the eastward expansion of Western presence and influence, with an emphasis on the NATO alliance and the European Union. The main purpose of the Russian regime is to preserve Russia's status as a world power, with the East, North and Central European, and Euro-Asian arenas perceived as vital.

Moscow is following with concern the expansion of the NATO alliance since the 2000s, and sees moves such as the deployment of systems for active defense against ECS in Europe, arena defense alliances, and other acts of defiance threatening it.

In the recent past, Putin's regime reacted aggressively to extreme situations in which a strategic threat was identified. In 2008, the Russian army invaded Georgia and forcibly decided the issue of the republics of Ostia and Abkhazia. In 2014 Russia annexed the Crimea, and the arms are actively involved in fighting in eastern Ukraine. In 1992, the Russian army intervened actively in favor of the anti-Moldovan separatists in the Transnistria War. Maintains a presence there until today.

Since 1991, the Russian regime has been operating a range of economic and diplomatic pressures to maintain its position in the Central Asian region, which is perceived as a natural sphere of influence.

In the background, the Russian regime also purports to lay the foundations of protection for populations with an ethnic connection to Russia, while in most former Soviet countries there are such significant minorities.

**Far circle - distant threats Involvement, influence and deterrence**

**Middle East** - Russian forces deployed to Syria in 2015 to support the Assad regime that was about to collapse in the Syrian civil war. Russian involvement in Syria is a precedent for direct military involvement by Russia outside of the former Soviet Union since the withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1988. The willingness of the Russian regime to intervene militarily in external and remote arenas requires it to consider considerations of power projection in the decisions of force buildup.In early 2016 Putin announced the withdrawal of forces from Syria, A move that was not executed.

**Far East** - The Russian regime is investing heavily in developing ties with the Asian countries and is following developments in North East Asia with concern. The political measures of the Russian regime coincide with the attempt to accelerate the economic development of the Russian Far East, with the fear of demographic imbalance in the region as compared to northeast China. There are a number of border disputes between China and Russia, and most of them have already been resolved in a diplomatic arrangement. Similar conflicts have also recently arisen over sovereignty over islands in the ocean versus Japan.

**Northern pole** - The Russian regime has since 2013 established its sovereignty claims on large areas of the North Pole, rich in natural quarries. Since 2011, this arena has taken on strategic importance as access to the arena has been enhanced by the melting of glaciers. In 2007 an unmanned Russian submarine placed the Russian flag at the bottom of the North Pole. By 2015, six military bases had been built or renovated in the area and the military infrastructure had been expanded by building deep water ports, power supply sites, airports, and a strategic airlift deployment.

**Cyber** ​​- The Russian regime sees a significant threat of sabotage and espionage in cyberspace. In contrast to Western governments, the Russian regime also refers to subversive content as part of the cyber threat spectrum and aggressively acts to preserve its sovereignty in the cyber dimension as well.

**Non-conventional Weapons Proliferation** - The Russian government's strategy documents relate to the need to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

**Interior Threats 7.1.2**

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, Russian forces have been involved in suppressing rebellions in the Chechen region and in neighboring regions of the Caucasus region, mainly because of ethnic Muslim separatists, and as a result of these conflicts Russia was hit by a series of radical Islamic attacks at the turn of the century. Some 2,400 foreign fighters from Russia arrived in Syria and Iraq to fight in the ranks of ISIS. The Russian regime is also concerned with the rise of Islamic movements in Central Asia.

The stability of the regime –

Russia's economy has experienced a deep recession since 2014 when it was hit by the decline in oil prices and Western sanctions in response to the conflict with Ukraine. The regime fears that economic decline may undermine its legitimacy in the eyes of the public and increase internal pressures for change. In the past, the regime attempted to restrict the involvement of Western Organizations in Russia.

Since 2003 terrorism has been perceived by Islamic extremist separatists in Russia and abroad as a significant and tangible threat to national public security. The centers of activity are now in Chechnya, Stavropol, Ichkeria, and Daghestan.

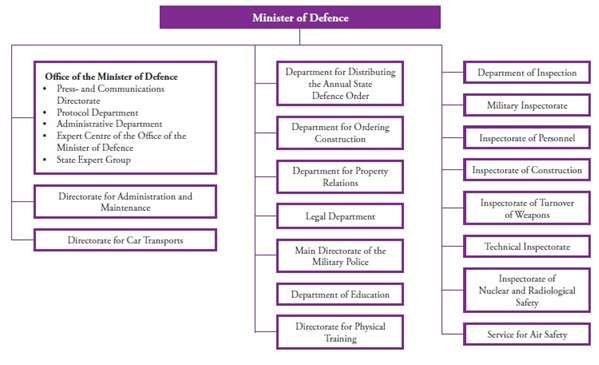
Since the Russian involvement in Syria, ISIS has declared that it will act against the state, and even in the event of the downing of the passenger plane in Sinai

**7.2**

**Ministry of Defense**

The president is the commander of the armed forces and is entitled to declare war, to order the mobilization of reserves without the approval of the parliament. The President also directly supervises the appointment of senior commanders of the armed forces and appointments to the Russian Security Council, a senior security policy coordination body that includes representatives of the Ministry of Defense, Foreign Affairs, The interior, intelligence agencies, and parliamentarians.

The Russian Armed Forces are the military forces of the Russian Federation, established after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. On 7 May 1992, Boris Yeltsin signed a presidential decree establishing the Russian Ministry of Defense and placing all Soviet Armed Forces troops on the territory of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic under Russian control. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces is the President of Russia. The Russian Armed Forces were formed in 1992. The Russian Armed Forces is one of the world's largest military forces. It is also the world's second most powerful military and the world's second largest arms exporter.

****Under Russian federal law, the RUAF along with the Federal Security Service (FSB)'s Border Troops, the National Guard, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), the Federal Protective Service (FSO), the Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR), and EMERCOM's civil defense form Russia's military services and are under direct control of the Security Council of Russia.

**Service Branches**

Armed forces under the Ministry of Defense are divided into:

The three "branches of Armed Forces" (вида вооружённых сил): the Ground Forces, Aerospace Forces, and the Navy

The two "separate troop branches" (Отдельные рода войск): the Strategic Missile Troops and the Airborne Troops

The Logistical Support, which has a separate status of its own

There are additionally two further "separate troop branches", the National Guard and the Border Service. These retain the legal status of "Armed Forces", while falling outside of the jurisdiction of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The National Guard is formed on the basis of the former Internal Troops of Russia. The new structure has been detached from the Ministry of Internal Affairs into a separate agency, directly subordinated to the President of Russia. The Border Service is a paramilitary organization of the Federal Security Service - the country's main internal intelligence agency. Both organizations have significant wartime tasks in addition to their main peacetime activities and operate their own land, air and maritime units.



The number of personnel is specified by decree of the President of Russia. On 1 January 2008, a number of 2,019,629 units, including military of 1,134,800 units, was set. In 2010 the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) estimated that the Russian Armed Forces numbered about 1,027,000 active troops and in the region of 2,035,000 reserves (largely ex-conscripts). As opposed to personnel specified by decree, actual personnel numbers on the payroll was reported by the Audit Chamber of Russia as 766,000 in October 2013. As of December 2016, the armed forces are at 93 percent of the required manpower, up from 82 percent reported in December 2013.

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, between 2005-2009 and 2010-2014, Russian exports of major weapons increased by 37 percent; Russia spent $66.4 billion on arms in 2015, then $69.2 billion in 2016, having taken 3rd place (after the U.S. and China). According to the Russian Defense Ministry, share of modern weapons in the Armed Forces reached from 26 to 48 percent among different kinds of troops in December 2014. This was raised to 30.5–70.7% as of July 2015. The average was 61.5 per cent over the end of 2018

**History**

The Soviet Union officially dissolved on 25 December 1991, leaving the Soviet military in limbo. For the next year and a half various attempts to keep its unity and to transform it into the military of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) failed. Over time, some units stationed in the newly independent republics swore loyalty to their new national governments, while a series of treaties between the newly independent states divided up the military's assets.



Apart from assuming control of the bulk of the former Soviet Internal Troops and the KGB Border Troops, seemingly the only independent defense move the new Russian government made before March 1992 involved announcing the establishment of a National Guard. Until 1995, it was planned to form at least 11 brigades numbering 3,000 to 5,000 each, with a total of no more than 100,000. National Guard military units were to be deployed in 10 regions, including in Moscow (three brigades), Leningrad (two brigades), and a number of other important cities and regions. By the end of September 1991 in Moscow the National Guard was about 15,000 strong, mostly consisting of former Soviet Armed Forces servicemen. In the end, President Yeltsin tabled a decree "On the temporary position of the Russian Guard", but it was not put into effect.

After signing the Belavezha Accords on 21 December 1991, the countries of the newly formed CIS signed a protocol on the temporary appointment of Marshal of Aviation Yevgeny Shaposhnikov as Minister of Defence and commander of the armed forces in their territory, including strategic nuclear forces. On 14 February 1992 Shaposhnikov formally became Supreme Commander of the CIS Armed Forces. On 16 March 1992 a decree by Boris Yeltsin created The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation the operational control of Allied High Command and the Ministry of Defence, which was headed by President. Finally, on 7 May 1992, Yeltsin signed a decree establishing the armed forces and Yeltsin assumed the duties of the Supreme Commander.

In May 1992, General Colonel Pavel Grachev became the Minister of Defence, and was made Russia's first Army General on assuming the post. By August or December 1993 CIS military structures had become CIS military cooperation structures with all real influence lost.]

In the next few years, Russian forces withdrew from central and eastern Europe, as well as from some newly-independent post-Soviet republics. While in most places the withdrawal took place without any problems, the Russian Armed Forces remained in some disputed areas such as the Sevastopol naval base in the Crimea as well as in Abkhazia and in Transnistria. The Armed Forces have several bases in foreign countries, especially on territory of the former Soviet Republics.

A new military doctrine, promulgated in November 1993, implicitly acknowledged the contraction of the old Soviet military into a regional military power without global ambitions. In keeping with its emphasis on the threat of regional conflicts, the doctrine called for a smaller, lighter, and more mobile Russian military, with a higher degree of professionalism and with greater rapid-deployment capability. Such change proved extremely difficult to achieve. Under Pavel Grachev (Defense Minister from 1992 to 1996) little military reform took place, though there was a plan to create more deployable mobile forces. Later Defence Minister Rodionov (in office 1996-1997) had good qualifications but did not manage to institute lasting change. Only under Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev (in office 1997-2001) did a certain amount of limited reform begin, though attention focused upon the Strategic Rocket Forces.

**2008 Military Reform**

Significant reforms were announced in late 2008 under Defence Minister Anatoliy Serdyukov (in office 2007-2012), and major structural reorganisation began in 2009. Key elements of the reforms announced in October 2008 included reducing the armed forces to a strength of one million by 2012 (planned end-date was 2016); reducing the number of officers; centralising officer training from 65 military schools into 10 "systemic" military training centres; reducing the size of the central command; introducing more civilian logistics and auxiliary staff; elimination of cadre-strength formations; reorganising the reserves; reorganising the army into a brigade system; and reorganising air forces into an air-base system instead of regiments. On 17 October 2012 the head of the State Duma's Defence Committee told RIA Novosti that Russia planned to boost annual defense spending by 59 percent to almost 3 trillion rubles ($83.3 billion) in 2015 up from $61 billion in 2012. "Targeted national defence spending as a percentage of GDP will amount to 3.2 percent in 2013, 3.4 percent in 2014 and 3.7 percent in 2015", Defence Committee chairman Vladimir Komoedov is quoted as saying in the committee's conclusion on the draft budget for 2013-2015.

**Structure**

Chief of the General Staff, General of the Army Valery Gerasimov

The Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation serves as the administrative body of the Armed Forces. Since Soviet times, the General Staff has acted as the main commanding and supervising body of the Russian armed forces: U.S. expert William Odom said in 1998, that 'the Soviet General Staff without the MoD is conceivable, but the MoD without the General Staff is not.' However, currently the General Staff's role is being reduced to that of the Ministry's department of strategic planning, the Minister himself, currently Sergey Shoygu may now be gaining further executive authority over the troops. Other departments include the personnel directorate as well as the Logistical Support, Railway Troops, Signal Troops and Construction Troops. The Chief of the General Staff is currently General of the Army Valery Gerasimov.

The Russian military is divided into three services: the Russian Ground Forces, the Russian Navy, and the Russian Aerospace Forces. In addition there are two independent arms of service: the Strategic Missile Troops and the Russian Airborne Troops. The Armed Forces as a whole are traditionally referred to as the Army (armiya), except in some cases, the Navy is specifically singled out.

**Military Districts**

Western Military District

Northern Fleet

Southern Military District

Central Military District

Eastern Military District

Since late 2010 the Ground Forces as well as the Air Forces and Navy are distributed among four military districts: Western Military District, Southern Military District, Central Military District, and the Eastern Military District which also constitute four Joint Strategic Commands — West, South, Central, and East. Previously from 1992 to 2010, the Ground Forces were divided into six military districts: Moscow, Leningrad, North Caucausian, Privolzhsk-Ural, Siberian and Far Eastern and Russia's four fleets and one flotilla were organizations on par with the Ground Forces' Military Districts. These six MDs were merged into the four new MDs, which now also incorporate the air forces and naval forces. There is one remaining Russian military base, the 102nd Military Base, in Armenia left of the former Transcaucasus Group of Forces. It likely reports to the Southern Military District.

In mid-2010 a reorganisation was announced which consolidated military districts and the navy's fleets into four Joint Strategic Commands (OSC). In 2014 the Northern Fleet was reorganized in separate Joint Strategic Command. Geographically divided, the five commands are:

Joint Strategic Command West - Western Military District (HQ in St. Petersburg), includes the Baltic Fleet;

Joint Strategic Command Northern Fleet - (HQ in Severomorsk);

Joint Strategic Command South - Southern Military District (HQ in Rostov-on-Don) includes the Black Sea Fleet and Caspian Flotilla;

Joint Strategic Command Center - Central Military District (HQ in Yekaterinburg);

Joint Strategic Command East - Eastern Military District (HQ in Khabarovsk), includes the Pacific Fleet.

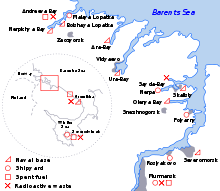
The plan was put in place on 1 December 2010 and mirrors a proposed reorganisation by former Chief of the General Staff Army General Yuri Baluyevsky for a Regional Command East which was not implemented.The four commands were set up by a decree of President Medvedev on 14 July 2010. In July 2011, an Operational-Strategic Command of Missile-Space Defence has also been established on the basis of the former Special Purpose Command of the Russian Air Force. A Presidential decree of January 2011 named commanders for several of the new organisational structures.

Russian military command posts, according to globalsecurity.org, include Chekhov/Sharapovo about 80 kilometres (50 mi) south of Moscow, for the General Staff and President, Chaadayevka near Penza, Voronovo in Moscow, and a facility at Lipetsk all for the national leadership, Yamantau in the Urals, and command posts for the Strategic Rocket Forces at Kuntsevo in Moscow (primary) and Kosvinsky Mountain in the Urals (alternate).It is speculated that many of the Moscow bunkers are linked by the special underground Moscow Metro 2 line.

Russian security bodies not under the control of the Ministry of Defence include the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (now the National Guard of Russia's National Guard Forces Command), the Border Guard Service of Russia (part of the Federal Security Service), the Kremlin Regiment and the rest of the Federal Protective Service (Russia), and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the country's civil defence service since 1995 and successor to earlier civil defence units.

**Naval Fleets -**



Map of naval bases, shipyards and spent fuel storage sites operated by the Northern Fleet.

The Navy consists of four fleets and one flotilla:

Northern Fleet (HQ at Severomorsk) forms own Joint Strategic Command.

Baltic Fleet (HQ at Kaliningrad in the exclave of Kaliningrad Oblast) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command West.

Black Sea Fleet (HQ at Sevastopol, disputed region of Crimea) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command South.

Caspian Flotilla (HQ at Astrakhan) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command South.

Pacific Fleet (HQ at Vladivostok) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command East.

The Kaliningrad Special Region, under the command of the Commander Baltic Fleet, comprises Ground & Coastal Forces, formerly the 11th Guards Army, with a motor rifle division and a motor rifle brigade, and a fighter aviation regiment of Sukhoi Su-27 'Flanker', as well as other forces.

Similarly, the Northeast Group of Troops and Forces, headquartered at Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, comprises all Russian Armed Forces components in the Kamchatka Krai and the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug [district] and is subordinate to the Commander Pacific Fleet headquartered in Vladivostok.

**Personnel -**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SECDEF - Sergei Shoigu  Sergei Shoigu  Gen. of the Army | CJCS - Valery Gerasimov  Valery Gerasimov  Gen. of the Army | Army - Oleg Salyukov  Oleg Salyukov  Colonel General |
| Air - Viktor Bondarev  Viktor Bondarev  Colonel General | Navy - Vladimir Korolev  Vladimir Korolev  Admiral | STRATCOM - Sergei Karakaev  Sergei Karakaev  Colonel General |

Conscription is still used in Russia; the term of service being 12 months; and eligible age is between 18 and 33 years old. Deferments are provided to undergraduate and graduate students, men solely supporting disabled relatives, parents of at least two children and — upon Presidential proclamation — to some employees of military-oriented enterprises. Men holding a Ph.D., as well as sons and brothers of servicemen killed or disabled during their military service, are released from conscription.

There were widespread problems with hazing in the Army, known as dedovshchina, where first-year draftees are bullied by second-year draftees, a practice that appeared in its current form after the change to a two-year service term in 1967. According to Anna Politkovskaya, in 2002, "a complete battalion, more than five hundred men, had been killed not by enemy fire but by beatings". To combat this problem, a new decree was signed in March 2007, which cut the conscription service term from 24 to 18 months. The term was cut further to one year on 1 January 2008.

Thirty percent of Russian Armed Forces' personnel were contract servicemen at the end of 2005. For the foreseeable future, the Armed Forces will be a mixed contract/conscript force.The Russian Armed Forces need to maintain a mobilization reserve to have manning resources capable of reinforcing the permanent readiness forces if the permanent readiness forces cannot deter or suppress an armed conflict on their own.Professional soldiers now outnumber their conscript counterparts in the Russian Army for the first time in Russian history, Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu told Russian media 28 April 2015.Nearly 400,000 contractors serve in Russian army in March 2019. According to Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu, in every regiment and brigade, two battalions are formed by contractors, while one is formed by recruits, who are not involved in combat missions. Currently, there are 136 tactical battalion groups in the armed forces formed by contractors.

The ranks of the Russian military are also open to non-Russian citizens of the Commonwealth of Independent States, of which Russia is the largest member. By December 2003, the Russian parliament had approved a law in principle to permit the Armed Forces to employ foreign nationals on contract by offering them Russian citizenship after several years’ service. Yet, up to 2010, foreigners could only serve in Russia's armed forces after getting a Russian passport. Under a 2010 Defense Ministry plan, foreigners without dual citizenship would be able to sign up for five-year contracts and will be eligible for Russian citizenship after serving three years. The change could open the way for CIS citizens to get fast-track Russian citizenship, and counter the effects of Russia's demographic crisis on its army recruitment. Each soldier in duty receives an Identity Card of the Russian Armed Forces.

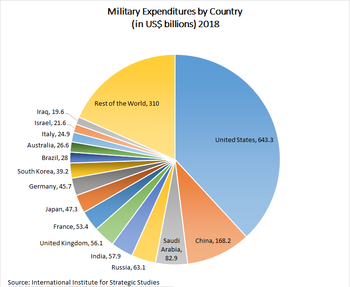
Awards and decorations of the Armed Forces are covered at Awards and Emblems of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

On 17 November 2011, General Nikolai Makarov said that Russia had reached a crisis in the conscript service where there simply were not sufficient able bodied men to draft and was forced to halve its conscription. Military draft dodging declined 66% since 2012 and as of March 2019. It is reported that about 80% of the young people who were drafted into the ranks of the Russian Armed Forces in the autumn of 2018 were found fit for military service. According to the head of the mobilization, in recent years, the fitness of future recruits has increased by 7%.

In March 2013, Defence Minister Shoigu promised that all army quarters would have showers by the end of the year. RIA also said that the shower plans were the latest in a series of creature-comfort improvements the Defence Ministry had recently announced. In mid-January, Shoigu said he would rid the army of its antiquated "footwraps," or portyanki, and a few days later the designer of Russia's new army uniform said that the ear-flap hats traditionally worn in winter would be replaced with more modern headgear. The Russian military’s ushanka hats were improved between 2013 and 2015, when the Russian armed forces were being equipped with new uniforms. The new version of the traditional - and somewhat stereotypical - hat features better heat insulation and longer ear flaps.

Russian military officers with top secret security clearance are now being issued domestically-developed, ultra-secure, cryptographically protected Atlas M-663S cellphones, Russia's Izvestia newspaper has reported in early 2018. A new uniform for hot climates was introduced in mid-2018.

**7.3 Budget**



The National Defense Management Center (conference room)

Between 1991 and 1997 newly independent Russia's defence spending fell by a factor of eight in real prices. In 1998, when Russia experienced a severe financial crisis, its military expenditure in real terms reached its lowest point— barely one-quarter of the USSR's in 1991, and two-fifths of the level of 1992, the first year of Russia's independent existence.

In the early 2000s, defence spending increased by at least a minimum of one-third year-on-year, leading to overall defence expenditure almost quadrupling over the past six years, and according to Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin, this rate is to be sustained through 2010. Official government military spending for 2005 was US $32.4 billion, though various sources, have estimated Russia's military expenditures to be considerably higher than the reported amount. Estimating Russian military expenditure is beset with difficulty; the annual IISS Military Balance has underscored the problem numerous times within its section on Russia. The IISS Military Balance comments - 'By simple observation...[the military budget] would appear to be lower than is suggested by the size of the armed forces or the structure of the military-industrial complex, and thus neither of the figures is particularly useful for comparative analysis'. By some estimates, overall Russian defense expenditure is now at the second highest in the world after the USA. According to Alexander Kanshin, Chairman of the Public Chamber of Russia on affairs of veterans, military personnel, and their families, the Russian military is losing up to US $13 billion to corruption every year.

On September 16, 2008, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin announced that in 2009 the Russian defense budget will be increased to a record amount of $50 billion.

On February 16, 2009, Russia's deputy defense minister said state defense contracts would not be subject to cuts this year despite the ongoing financial crisis, and that there would be no decrease in 2009.The budget would still be 1,376 billion rubles and in the current exchange rates this would amount to $41.5 billion.

However, later that month, due to the world financial crisis, the Russian Parliament's Defense Committee stated that the Russian defense budget would instead be slashed by 15 percent, from $40 billion to $34 billion, with further cuts to come. On May 5th, 2009, First Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov said that the defense budget for 2009 will be 1.3 trillion rubles (US $39.4 billion). 322 billion rubles are allocated to purchase weapons, and the rest of the fund will be spent on construction, fuel storage and food supply. According to the head of the Defense Committee of the State, Duma Vladimir Komoyedov, Russia plans to spend 101.15 billion rubles on nuclear weapons in 2013-2015. "The budget provisions under 'The Nuclear Weapons Complex' section in 2013-2015 will amount to 29.28 billion rubles, 33.3 billion rubles and 38.57 billion rubles respectively," Komoyedov said, Vechernaya Moskva reports.

Komoyedov added that in 2012 the spending on nuclear weapons made up 27.4 billion rubles. The draft law "On the Federal Budget for 2013 and for the planning period of 2014 and 2015" will be discussed in the first reading on October 19, 2012, The Voice of Russia reports. In a meeting in Sochi in November 2013, President Putin said the country's defense budget will reach 2.3 trillion rubles, stressing the huge amount in comparison to the 2003 budget, which stood on 600 billion rubles.

A pie chart showing global military expenditures by country for 2018, in US$ billions, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The Russian government's published 2014 military budget is about 2.49 trillion rubles (approximately US$69.3 billion), the fourth largest in the world behind the US, China and Saudi Arabia. The official budget is set to rise to 3.03 trillion rubles (approximately US$83.7 billion) in 2015, and 3.36 trillion rubles (approximately US$93.9 billion) in 2016. As of 2014, Russia's military budget is higher than any other European nation, and approximately 1/7th (14 percent) of the US military budget. In 2015, SIPRI found that Russia was the world's second biggest exporter of major weapons for the period 2010-14, increasing exports by 37 per cent. India, China and Algeria accounted for almost 60 percent of total Russian exports. Asia and Oceania received 66 percent of Russian arms exports in 2010–14, Africa 12 percent and the Middle East 10 percent.



In 2017, Russia was reported to have slashed its defense spending by 20%, due to calls by Vladimir Putin to spend Russian money on other initiatives such as healthcare and education. The cut decreased Russia's military spending to $66.3 billion, in which Russia slumped to being the fourth-highest spender on its military/

**7.4 Procurement**

The Sukhoi PAK FA is one of the latest procurement projects of the Russian Armed Forces.

About 70 percent of the former Soviet Union's defense industries are located in the Russian Federation. Many defense firms have been privatized; some have developed significant partnerships with firms in other countries.

The recent steps towards modernization of the Armed Forces have been made possible by Russia's economic resurgence based on oil and gas revenues as well a strengthening of its own domestic market. Currently, the military is in the middle of a major equipment upgrade, with the government in the process of spending about $200 billion (what equals to about $400 billion in PPP dollars) on development and production of military equipment between 2006-2015 under the State Armament Program for 2007-2015 (GPV — госпрограмма вооружения).] Mainly as a result of lessons learned during the August War, the State Armament Program for 2011-2020 was launched in December 2010. Prime Minister Putin announced that 20-21.5 trillion rubles (over $650 billion) will be allocated to purchase new hardware in the next 10 years. The aim is to have a growth of 30% of modern equipment in the army, navy and air force by 2015, and of 70% by 2020. In some categories, the proportion of new weapon systems will reach 80% or even 100%. At this point, the Russian MoD plans to purchase, among others, up to 250 ICBMs, 800 aircraft, 1,200 helicopters, 44 submarines, 36 frigates, 28 corvettes, 18 cruisers, 24 destroyers, 6 aircraft carriers, and 62 air defense battalions. Several existing types will be upgraded. The share of modern and advanced weapons in some branches of the Russian Armed Forces currently amounts over 60 percent, the Defense Ministry reported 31 July 2015.

In total since 2012 and as of 2017, the Armed Forces received more than 30,000 units of new and modernized weapons and equipment, including more than 50 warships, 1,300 aircraft, over 1,800 drones, 4,700 tanks and armored combat vehicles compared to two warships, 151 aircraft and 217 tanks received in 2007-2011. The Russian army also receives 150-250 aircraft per year and over 300 short-range UAVs.

The Russian Federation is also producing drones (including combat and kamikaze ones) and EW systems to counter them, unmanned vehicles, exoskeletons and military robots.

As of 2011, Russia's chief military prosecutor said that 20 percent of the defense budget was being stolen or defrauded yearly.

In 2018, RF Armed Forces adopted 35 types of weapons and military equipment and completed state tests of 21 more. The Russian Ministry of Defence (MoD) was procured the YeSU TZ (Yedinaya Sistema Upravleniya Takticheskogo Zvena) battlefield management system that same year. The YeSU TZ battlefield management system incorporates 11 subsystems that control artillery, electronic warfare systems, ground vehicles, air defense assets, engineering equipment, and logistics support, among other things.

12 missile regiments have been rearmed with Yars ICBMs, 10 missile brigades with Iskander tactical ballistic missile systems, 13 aviation regiments with MiG-31BM, Su-35S, Su-30SM, and Su-34 combat aircraft, three army aviation brigades and six helicopter regiments with Mi-28N and Ka-52 combat helicopters, 20 surface-to-air missile (SAM) regiments with S-400 Triumf SAM systems, 23 batteries with Pantsir-S self-propelled anti-aircraft gun-missile systems, and 17 batteries with Bal and Bastion mobile coastal defense missile systems [MCDMSs] since 2012 and as of March 2019.

**7.5 Arms**

RVSN / SMF



Headquarters and arm headquarters in VlasiKha, 2.5 km northwest of Odintsovo, Moscow Oblast.

The Strategic Missile Troops / Strategic Rocket Forces (RVSN) is directly responsible for the deployment of intercontinental ground-to-air (ICBM) and strategic air defense (including air-to-surface combat) and control over the assets of military aviation. Some 20,000 people serve. The force command also directly bent strategic units armed with nuclear weapons, from the arms of the sea and the air.

The RVSN / SMF is organized into 3 missile armies and a total of 11 divisions:

• The 27th Army headquarters in Vladimir

• The 31st Army headquarters in Orenburg

• The 33rd Army in Omsk

In 2010, Russia and the United States signed a START agreement to reduce nuclear weapons, according to which, by 2018, the two countries will be modernized and reduced the number of nuclear warheads up to a maximum of 1550 ICBM and SLBM 800, ICBM / SLBM / The Treaty does not limit nuclear launchers and cruise missiles, which also include 700 mobile launchers (trains, etc.).

As of September 2014, Russia has an arsenal of 1,643 deployed nuclear warheads and 528 suitable launch devices - ICBM / SLBM / Heavy Bombers - with no DGS launchers.

A reference - the nuclear trigger. The nuclear launch code is held by only three senior officials - the president, the defense minister and the chief of staff. A nuclear launch is possible by combining activation codes of two of them.

In May 2014 it was reported that Russian strategic bombers of the Tu-95 Bear had carried out a mission near the shores of California and the island of Guam. In November 2014 it was reported that Russia will conduct a routine air patrols in the Caribbean Basin with strategic bombers of the Tu-160 type. This is an extension of their former tour area, which will now include the Arctic Ocean, the Caribbean Basin and the Gulf of Mexico.

**Sergei Karakaev**



Main current transactions

• In April 2016, the Russian HIJ carried out a successful shooting test at the SCO-300, which was launched from the Moskva missile patrol, operating in the Black Sea.

• In August 2015 it was reported that by the beginning of 2016 an improved GLONASS array is expected to be implemented. The improvement was planned several years ago.

• Updated to 2015, the ICBM RS-24 YARS intercontinental surface-to-surface missile is being launched both from a ground mobile launch and from an underground launch facility (Silo), a new model based on the TOPOL- The MIRV penetrated with four warheads, each with a capacity of 100-300 kilowatts, and in December 2013, the first launch test was carried out with an underground missile. The missile reached 9000 km. In 2013, 15 launchers are deployed, and in 2014, launchers were deployed in two divisions. In addition, a version is being developed for launch from a mobile train called BARGUZIN, which is planned for 2015-2016, similar to the Russian RS-23 MOLODETS system.

• As of 2015, the development of the SARMAT missile is identified as the successor to the R-36M / M2 missiles. This is a new generation of intercontinental ground-based ICBM, which is driven by liquid propulsion, launched from an underground facility and capable of dealing with missile defense systems.

• As of 2015, five additional BOREY submarines are in order and are expected to be delivered by 2020. The submarines are propelled by a nuclear reactor and are used to launch ballistic missiles. At the end of 2013, the second submarine, Alexander Nevsky, was intercepted by the Pacific fleet. In 2014, the production of two additional submarines began with the improved Project 955A model of the BOREY model and another 2 from the improved model. In July 2015, the commander of the Israeli navy declared plans to produce additional Borey submarines after the current armament program, which will be completed in 2020.

• Up to 2015, four additional SEVERODVINSK / K 329 submersibles are under construction. The submarines have vertical launch cells for a 2,500-caliber long range CALIBER cruise missile with conventional warheads and an unknown range with 1 kW nuclear warhead.

• Updated to 2015, the Kh-101 / Kh-102 cruise missile family is in operation and is being replaced by Kh-55 / Kh-555.

• In December 2014, the ELINT satellite was placed on Lotos-S after launching with the Soyuz-2-1b booster from Mirny. The satellite is part of the Liana spy system developed since the 1990s. This system includes the Lotos satellites designed to collect electronic intelligence (ELINT) and Pion satellites, designed to track radio signals from ships. The Lotos-S satellite is intended to replace the Tselina satellites. Pion satellites have not yet been launched. There are claims that the satellite launched is a futile version of the Lotos satellite, designed to test its activity on the route and to prove its initial operational capability.

• In December 2013 and March 2014, successful launch tests were carried out in the TOPol-M RS-12M (SS-27 Sickle-B) intercontinental missile, the second experiment was carried out during the tension with the United States regarding the sanctions against the background of Russia's activity in the Crimea in Ukraine .

• In December 2013, advanced development of the RS-26 Rubezh solid-propellant surface-to-surface missile was reported, apparently based on the design of the Yars missile, which was planned for 2014 and its implementation in 2015.

**8. Russian Ground Forces**



The **Ground Forces of the Russian Federation**([Russian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language): Сухопутные войска Российской Федерации, [tr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization_of_Russian" \o "Romanization of Russian)*Sukhoputnye voyska Rossiyskoy Federatsii*) are the [land forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Army) of the [Russian Armed Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Forces_of_the_Russian_Federation), formed from parts of the collapsing [Soviet Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Army) in 1992. The formation of these forces posed economic challenges after the [dissolution of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissolution_of_the_Soviet_Union), and required reforms to professionalize the Ground Forces during the transition.

Since 1992, the Ground Forces have withdrawn thousands of troops from former Soviet garrisons abroad, while remaining extensively committed to the [Chechen Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chechen_War_(disambiguation)), peacekeeping,[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] and other operations in the [Soviet successor states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-Soviet_states) (what is known in Russia as the "[near abroad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Near_abroad)")

The primary responsibilities of the Ground Forces are the protection of the state borders, [combat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat) on land, the security of occupied territories, and the defeat of enemy troops. The Ground Forces must be able to achieve these goals both in [nuclear war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_war) and non-nuclear war, especially without the use of [weapons of mass destruction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weapons_of_mass_destruction). Furthermore, they must be capable of protecting the national interests of Russia within the framework of its international obligations.

The Main Command of the Ground Forces is officially tasked with the following objectives:

* The training of troops for combat, on the basis of tasks determined by the [Armed Forces' General Staff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Staff_of_the_Armed_Forces_of_the_Russian_Federation).
* The improvement of troops' structure and composition, and the optimization of their numbers, including for [special troops](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spetsnaz).
* The development of military theory and practice.
* The development and introduction of training field manuals, tactics, and methodology.
* The improvement of operational and combat training of the Ground Forces.

**8.1 Air transport array**



The air transport system includes 40,000 Khiram fighters serving in four divisions and is directly subordinate to the General Staff. The Alignment was considered the elite army and enjoyed a very prestigious status in the eyes of the Russian public. By 2019, the expansion is planned for 72,000 people and the 45th Special Forces unit Spetsnaz will be expanded. For the latter, see also Navy units, in GRU.

The equipment of the air transport units is equipped with the most advanced personal, class and metal armament in the arm, enjoying clear preference for personal weapons, protection, survivability, contact and training. The array has dedicated tools to support rapid deployment operations. In each division, the brigades are trained to carry out professional missions in deployment operations, storms, intelligence patrols, rescue operations, ambushes, preparation of outposts for amphibious storms, mosques and more. The power units are assisted by air-borne transport helicopters and air force transport / landing planes.

**9. Air Force**



The **Russian Air Force** ([Russian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language): Военно-воздушные cилы России, [tr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization_of_Russian" \o "Romanization of Russian)***V****oyenno-****V****ozdushnye****S****ily Rossii*, literally "military air forces of Russia") is a branch of the [Russian Aerospace Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Aerospace_Forces), the latter being formed on 1 August 2015 with the merger of the Russian Air Force and the [Russian Aerospace Defence Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Aerospace_Defence_Forces).[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Air_Force#cite_note-Janes2015-6) The modern Russian Air Force was originally established on 7 May 1992 following Boris Yeltsin's creation of the [Ministry of Defense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Defence_(Russia)); however, the Russian Federation's air force can trace its lineage and traditions back to the [Imperial Russian Air Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Russian_Air_Service) (1912–1917) and the [Soviet Air Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Air_Forces) (1918–1991).

The [Russian Navy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Navy) has its own independent air arm, the [Russian Naval Aviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Naval_Aviation), which is the [former Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Naval_Aviation) *Aviatsiya Voyenno-morskogo Flota* (lit. "Aviation of the Military-sea Fleet"), or *AV-MF*.

**In 2009 the Russian Air Forces' structure was completely changed** to a command-air base structure from the previous structure of air army-air division or corps-[air regiment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aviation_regiment_(Soviet_Union)). The VVS is now divided to 4 operational commands, the Aerospace Defense Operational Strategic Command (seemingly primarily made up of the former [Special Purpose Command](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Purpose_Command)), the [Military Transport Aviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_Transport_Aviation) Command, and the [Long-Range Aviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-Range_Aviation) Command. This listing is a composite; the available new information covers frontline forces, and the forces of central subordination are as of approximately August 2008. Warfare.ru maintains what appears to be a reasonably up to date listing, and *Combat Aircraft* magazine in June 2010 listed their organisation's estimate of the new order of battle.

*This listing appears to be as of June 2009*

* [1st Aerospace Defence Forces Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=1st_Aerospace_Defence_Forces_Army&action=edit&redlink=1) (Moscow)
  + 4th Aerospace Defense brigade (Dolgoprudnyi, [Moscow Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow_Oblast))
  + 5th Aerospace Defense brigade (Petrovskoe, Moscow Oblast)
  + 6th Aerospace Defense brigade ([Rzhev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rzhev" \o "Rzhev), [Tver Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tver_Oblast" \o "Tver Oblast)) (former 32nd Corps of PVO?)
  + 6963rd aviation base ([Kursk Vostochny Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kursk_Vostochny_Airport)) (MiG-29SMT/UBT)
  + 6968th fighter aviation base ([Borisovsky Khotilovo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borisovsky_Khotilovo_(air_base)" \o "Borisovsky Khotilovo (air base)), [Tver Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tver_Oblast" \o "Tver Oblast)) (Su-27, MiG-31B, MiG-31BM)
* [6th Air and Air Defense Forces Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/6th_Air_and_Air_Defence_Forces_Army) ([Voronezh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voronezh)) ([Western Military District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Military_District))
  + 1st Aerospace Defense brigade ([Severomorsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Severomorsk" \o "Severomorsk))
  + 2nd Aerospace Defense brigade ([St. Petersburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg))
  + 6961st aviation base ([Petrozavodsk Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petrozavodsk_Airport)) (Su-27)
  + 6964th aviation base ([Monchegorsk Air Base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monchegorsk_(air_base)" \o "Monchegorsk (air base)), [Murmansk Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murmansk_Oblast)) (Su-24M, Su-24MR)
  + 6965th aviation base ([Vyazma Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vyazma_Airport" \o "Vyazma Airport), [Smolensk Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smolensk_Oblast)) (Mi-8TM, Mi-24V, Mi-28N)
  + 7000th aviation base ([Voronezh Malshevo Air Base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voronezh_Malshevo_(air_base))) (Su-24M, Su-24MR, Su-34)
* [14th Air and Air Defense Forces Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/14th_Air_and_Air_Defence_Forces_Army) ([Yekaterinburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yekaterinburg)) ([Central Military District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Military_District))
  + 8th Aerospace Defense brigade ([Yekaterinburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yekaterinburg))
  + 9th Aerospace Defense brigade ([Novosibirsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novosibirsk))
  + 10th Aerospace Defense brigade ([Chita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chita,_Zabaykalsky_Krai))
  + [6977th Aviation Base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/764th_Fighter_Aviation_Regiment) ([Bolshoye Savino Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perm_International_Airport" \o "Perm International Airport), [Perm Krai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perm_Krai)) (MiG-31BM)
  + 6979th aviation base ([Kansk Air Base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kansk_(air_base)" \o "Kansk (air base)), [Krasnoyarsk Krai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krasnoyarsk_Krai)) (MiG-31BM)
  + 6980th aviation base ([Chelyabinsk Shagol Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chelyabinsk_Shagol_Airport)) (Su-24M)
  + 6982nd aviation base ([Domna Air Base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domna_(air_base)" \o "Domna (air base)), [Zabaykalsky Krai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zabaykalsky_Krai" \o "Zabaykalsky Krai)) (MiG-29, Su-30SM)
* [11th Air and Air Defense Forces Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/11th_Air_and_Air_Defence_Forces_Army) ([Khabarovsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khabarovsk)) ([Eastern Military District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Military_District))
  + 11th Aerospace Defense brigade (Komsomolsk-na-Amur)
  + 12th Aerospace Defense brigade ([Vladivostok](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladivostok))
  + 6983rd aviation base ([Komsomolsk-on-Amur Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Komsomolsk-on-Amur_Airport" \o "Komsomolsk-on-Amur Airport), [Khabarovsk Krai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khabarovsk_Krai)) (Su-27SM, Su-30M2, Su-35S, Su-34)
  + 6988th aviation base ([Khurba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Komsomolsk-on-Amur_Airport" \o "Komsomolsk-on-Amur Airport), Khabarovsk Krai) (Su-24M, Su-24M2, Su-24MR)
  + 6989th aviation base ([Vladivostok International Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladivostok_International_Airport)) (Su-27SM)
  + 265th transport aviation base ([Khabarovsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khabarovsk))
* [4th Air and Air Defense Forces Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4th_Air_and_Air_Defence_Forces_Army) – [Southern Military District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Military_District)(former [4th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4th_Air_and_Air_Defence_Forces_Army) and [5th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/5th_Air_and_Air_Defence_Forces_Army) Armies of VVS and PVO) ([Rostov-on-Don](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rostov-on-Don))
  + 7th Aerospace Defense brigade ([Rostov-on-Don](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rostov-on-Don))
  + 8th Aerospace Defense brigade ([Yekaterinburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yekaterinburg))
  + 6970th aviation base ([Morozovsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morozovsk" \o "Morozovsk), [Rostov Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rostov_Oblast)) (Su-24M, Su-34)
  + 6971st aviation base ([Budyonnovsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budyonnovsk" \o "Budyonnovsk), [Stavropol Krai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stavropol_Krai)) (Su-25SM, Mi-8AMTSh, Mi-24V, Mi-28N)
  + 6972nd aviation base ([Krymsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krymsk" \o "Krymsk), [Krasnodar Krai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krasnodar_Krai)) (Su-27, Mi-8, Mi-24P, Mi-28N, Ka-27)
  + 6974th aviation base ([Korenovsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korenovsk" \o "Korenovsk), Krasnodar Krai) (Mi-8MTV-5, Mi-24V, Mi-35M, Mi-28N)
  + 999th aviation base ([Kant Air Base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kant_(air_base)), [Kyrgyzstan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyrgyzstan)) (Su-25, Su-27, Mi-8T)
  + 229th transport aviation base ([Rostov-on-Don](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rostov-on-Don)) (Mi-26(T), Mi-8AMTSh(TM))
* [Military Transport Aviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_Transport_Aviation) Command (Moscow)
  + 6955th Aviation Base ([Migalovo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Migalovo_(air_base)" \o "Migalovo (air base)) (Tver)) (Il-76MD)
  + 6956th Aviation Base ([Orenburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orenburg)) (Il-76MD)
  + 6958th Aviation Base ([Taganrog](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taganrog), [Rostov Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rostov_Oblast)) (Il-76MD)
  + 6985th Aviation Base ([Pskov Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pskov_Airport)) (Il-76MF)
* [Long-Range Aviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-Range_Aviation) Command (Moscow)
  + 6950th Aviation Base ([Engels-2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engels-2_(air_base)), [Saratov Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saratov_Oblast)) (Tu-22 M3, Tu-95 MS6, Tu-160) former [22nd Guards Heavy Bomber Aviation Division](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/22nd_Guards_Heavy_Bomber_Aviation_Division)
  + 6952nd Aviation Base ([Ukrainka Air Base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainka_(air_base)" \o "Ukrainka (air base)), [Amur Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amur_Oblast)) (Tu-95 MS16)
  + 6953rd Aviation Base ([Belaya (air base)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belaya_(air_base)), located at Sredni, [Irkutsk Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irkutsk_Oblast)) (Tu-22 M3)

[**Forces of central subordination of the Russian Air Force 2008**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forces_of_central_subordination_of_the_Russian_Air_Force_2008)

* 8th Air Division for Special Purposes – [Chkalovsky Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chkalovsky_Airport" \o "Chkalovsky Airport)
* 929th State Flight Test Centre – [Akhtubinsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akhtubinsk" \o "Akhtubinsk)
* 4th Centre for Combat Training and Flight Personnel Training – [Lipetsk Air Base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lipetsk_(air_base)) – [Su-34](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhoi_Su-34), [Su-24M2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhoi_Su-24), [Su-30](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhoi_Su-30), [Su-27](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhoi_Su-27)SM, [MiG-29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikoyan_MiG-29), L-39C.
* 344th Centre for Combat Training and Flight Personnel Training – [Torzhok](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torzhok" \o "Torzhok) – ground forces helicopters
  + 696th Research and Instruction Helicopter Regiment – [Torzhok](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torzhok" \o "Torzhok) – [Ka-50](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ka-50), Ka-52, Mi-35M, [Mi-8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mil_Mi-8)AMTSh, [Mi-24](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mil_Mi-24)PN, [Mi-26](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mi-26), has used [Mi-28](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mil_Mi-28)N.
  + 92nd Research and Instruction Helicopter Squadron – Sokol-Vladimir – Mi-8TM(MTV-5) and Mi-24PN
* 2881st Reserve Helicopter Base – [Totskoye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Totskoye_(air_base)" \o "Totskoye (air base)) – [Mi-24](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mil_Mi-24)P
* 924th Centre for Combat Training and Flight Personnel Training – [Yegoryevsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yegoryevsk" \o "Yegoryevsk) – UAVs
* Russian State Scientific-Research Institute Centre for Cosmonaut Training – [Star City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_City,_Russia) (*Zvyozdniy Gorodok*)
* 2457th Air Base of Long-Range Radiolocation Detection Aircraft – [Ivanovo Severny](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivanovo_Severny_(air_base)) – A-50(U)
* 1st Fighter-Bomber Aviation Regiment – [Lebyazhye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebyazhye_(air_base)" \o "Lebyazhye (air base)) – Su-24M
* 764th Fighter Aviation Regiment – [Bolshoye Savino Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perm_International_Airport" \o "Perm International Airport) (Sokol) – MiG-31BM
* 5th Independent Long-Range Reconnaissance Aviation Detachment – Voronezh ([CFE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_on_Conventional_Armed_Forces_in_Europe) and [INF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermediate-Range_Nuclear_Forces_Treaty) verification)
* 185th Centre for Combat Training and Flight Personnel Training – [Astrakhan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astrakhan)
* 118th Independent Helicopter Squadron – [Chebenki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chebenki_(air_base)" \o "Chebenki (air base)) (Dmitriyevka), [Orenburg Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orenburg_Oblast)
* 4020th Base for Reserve Aircraft – Lipetsk
* 4215th Base for Reserve Aircraft – [Chebenki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chebenki_(air_base)" \o "Chebenki (air base))
* 15th Army Aviation Brigade of the [Western Military District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Military_District) at the airport [Ostrov, Pskov Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ostrov,_Ostrovsky_District,_Pskov_Oblast" \o "Ostrov, Ostrovsky District, Pskov Oblast)

**10. NAVY**



The **Russian Navy** ([Russian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language): Военно-морской флот Российской Федерации (ВМФ России), lit. *Military-Maritime Fleet of the Russian Federation*) is the [naval arm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navy) of the [Russian Armed Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Armed_Forces). It has existed in various forms since 1696, the present iteration of which was formed in January 1992 when it succeeded the Navy of the [Commonwealth of Independent States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Independent_States) (which had itself succeeded the [Soviet Navy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Navy) following the [dissolution of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissolution_of_the_Soviet_Union) in late December 1991).

The first iteration of the [Russian Navy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Russian_Navy) was established by [Peter the Great](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_the_Great) (Peter I) in October 1696. Ascribed to him is the oft quoted statement: "A ruler that has but an army has one hand, but he who has a navy has both." The symbols of the Russian Navy, the [St. Andrew](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Andrew)'s ensign (seen to the right), and most of its traditions were established personally by Peter I.

Neither [*Jane's Fighting Ships*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane%27s_Fighting_Ships) nor the [International Institute for Strategic Studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Institute_for_Strategic_Studies) list any standard [ship prefixes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship_prefix) for the vessels of the Russian Navy. The U.S. government sometimes uses the prefix "RFS" (for "Russian Federation Ship"). However, the Russian Navy itself does not use this convention.

The Russian Navy possesses the vast majority of the former Soviet naval forces, and currently comprises of the [Northern Fleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Fleet), the [Russian Pacific Fleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Fleet_(Russia)), the Russian [Black Sea Fleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Sea_Fleet), the Russian [Baltic Fleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_Fleet), the Russian [Caspian Flotilla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caspian_Flotilla), [Naval Aviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Naval_Aviation), and the Coastal Troops (consisting of the [naval infantry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Infantry_(Russia)) and the Coastal Missile and Artillery Troops).

A rearmament program approved in 2007 placed the development of the navy on an equal footing with the [strategic nuclear forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategic_Missile_Troops) for the first time in Soviet and Russian history. This program, covering the period until 2015, expected to see the replacement of 45 percent of the inventory of the Russian Navy. Out of 4.9 trillion rubles ($192.16 billion) allocated for military rearmament, 25 percent will go into building new ships. "We are already building practically as many ships as we did in Soviet times," First Deputy Prime Minister [Sergei Ivanov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sergei_Ivanov) said during a visit to [Severodvinsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Severodvinsk) in July 2007, "The problem now is not lack of money, but how to optimize production so that the navy can get new ships three, not five, years after laying them down.

The Russian Navy suffered severely since the dissolution of the Soviet Union due to insufficient maintenance, lack of funding and subsequent effects on the training of personnel and timely replacement of equipment. Another setback is attributed to Russia's domestic shipbuilding industry which is reported to have been in decline as to their capabilities of constructing contemporary hardware efficiently. Some analysts even say that because of this Russia's naval capabilities have been facing a slow but certain "irreversible collapse". Some analysts say that the recent rise in gas and oil prices has enabled a sort of renaissance of the Russian Navy due to increased available funds, which may allow Russia to begin "developing the capacity to modernize". In August 2014, Defense Minister [Sergei Shoigu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sergei_Shoigu) said that Russian naval capabilities would be bolstered with new weapons and equipment within the next six years in response to NATO deployments in Eastern Europe and recent developments in Ukraine.

|  |
| --- |
| **10.1 Russian Navy Organization** |

### Coastal troops



The Russian Naval Infantry are the [amphibious](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amphibious_warfare) force of the Russian Navy and can trace their origins back to 1705, when [Peter I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_I_of_Russia) issued a decree for an infantry [regiment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regiment) "of naval equipage". Since its formation it has seen action in the [Napoleonic Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars), the [Crimean War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_War), th e [Russo-Japanese War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War), the First and Second World Wars, and the Chechen and Georgian conflicts. Under the leadership of [Admiral Gorshkov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sergey_Gorshkov) during the Cold War, the Soviet Navy expanded the reach of the Naval Infantry and deployed it worldwide on numerous occasions, but since the [dissolution of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissolution_of_the_Soviet_Union) its role has been greatly reduced.

The Soviet Marines and their Russian successors have a reputation as elite shock troops. For their black uniforms and ferocious performance in combat in the Black Sea and Baltic Sea regions during [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) they received the nickname "The Black Death" The Russian Naval Infantry is a mechanized force, organized in brigades, separate regiments and separate battalions. The 55th Marine Division of the Pacific Fleet has been disbanded in 2009 and replaced by two separate brigades. Each brigade has a tank battalion, a self-propelled artillery battalion, a self-propelled air defense battalion, mechanized marine infantry battalions, other support units and one Airborne Assault Marine Battalion, with the mission to spearhead amphibious landings.

The coastal defense troops of the Russian Navy are conventional mechanized brigades with the main task to prevent enemy amphibious landings. An example of coastal defense troops are those of the Baltic Fleet. With Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania declaring independence at the end of the Soviet Union the [Baltic Military District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_Military_District) practically disintegrated. The massive ground forces formations left landlocked in the [Kaliningrad Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaliningrad_Oblast) were transferred from the ground forces to naval command and control. The integration of marine infantry and coastal defense troops is a relatively new tendency from the 2010s’ in order to simplify the naval command structure and the new arctic infantry brigades in formation under the [Northern Fleet Joint Strategic Command](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Fleet_Joint_Strategic_Command_(Russia)) fall within that process.

The coastal artillery troops also play a very important role for the Navy. The geography of the [Barents Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barents_Sea), the [Baltic Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_Sea), the [Black Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Sea) and the [Sea of Okhotsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_of_Okhotsk) as well as the [Caspian Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caspian_Sea) makes the deployment of shore-based, anti-ship systems in an area-denying role very effective. They deploy [K-300P Bastion-P](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K-300P_Bastion-P) supersonic [AShM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-ship_missile" \o "Anti-ship missile), [3M-54 Kalibr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3M-54_Kalibr)cruise subsonic AShM and [A-222E Bereg-E 130mm coastal mobile artillery system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A-222E_Bereg-E_130mm_coastal_mobile_artillery_system) as well as self-propelled [surface-to-air missile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surface-to-air_missile) systems.

The Naval Infantry and Coastal Troops are led by the Deputy Commander for Naval Infantry/Commandant of the Naval Infantry of the Russian Navy, [Major General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_General) (NI) Aleksandr Kolpatsenko. Their motto is: "Where We Are, There is Victory!"

**11. Space Program**

The **Roscosmos State Corporation for Space Activities** is a [state corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_corporation) responsible for the wide range and types of [space flights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_science) and [cosmonautics programs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_space_agencies) for the [Russian Federation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Federation).

Originally being a part of the Federal Space Agency), the corporation evolved and consolidated itself to the national [state corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_corporation) on 28 December 2015 through a presidential decree. Before, since 1992, Roscosmos was a part of the Russian Aviation and Space Agency

The headquarters of Roscosmos are located in [Moscow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow), while the main [Mission Control space center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RKA_Mission_Control_Center) site is in the nearby city of [Korolev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korolyov_(city)" \o "Korolyov (city)) as well as the [Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuri_Gagarin_Cosmonaut_Training_Center) located in [Star City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_City,_Russia) of [Moscow Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow_Oblast). The launch facilities used are [Baikonur Cosmodrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baikonur_Cosmodrome" \o "Baikonur Cosmodrome) in [Kazakhstan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazakhstan) (with most launches taking place there, both manned and unmanned), and [Vostochny Cosmodrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vostochny_Cosmodrome" \o "Vostochny Cosmodrome) being built in the [Russian Far East](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Far_East) in [Amur Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amur_Oblast).

The current [director](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Heads_of_Roscosmos) since May 2018 is [Dmitry Rogozin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dmitry_Rogozin). In 2015 the Russian government merged Roscosmos with the [United Rocket and Space Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Rocket_and_Space_Corporation), the re-nationalized [Russian space industry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_industry_of_Russia), to create the Roscosmos State Corporation.



Igor Komarov

**12. Russia Defense Industry**

The [**defense industry**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_industry)**of**[**Russia**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) is a strategically important sector and a large employer in Russia. It is also a significant player in the global arms market, with Russian Federation being the second largest military products exported after the USA. Russia is the second largest conventional arms exporter after the United States, with $13.5 billion worth of exports in 2012.  Combined, the US and Russia account for 58% of all major weapons exports. President [Vladimir Putin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Putin) considers [Syrian Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrian_Civil_War) to be a good advertisement of the capabilities of Russian weapons capable of boosting Russia's military sales.

Economic significance.

Russia's defense industry employs 2.5 – 3 million people and accounts for 20% of all manufacturing jobs in Russia. [Sevmash](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sevmash" \o "Sevmash) directly employs 27,000 people. The combined revenue of the industry's 20 largest companies in 2009 was $12.25 billion. Russian shipbuilders and naval missile manufacturers survived the difficult period of transition from a [command](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planned_economy) to a [market-driven economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_market), and kept skills needed for the development of advanced combat systems. With recently won orders for [Project 955](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borei-class_submarine) and [Project 885](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yasen-class_submarine)submarines, the share of domestic military orders in Sevmash's portfolio has risen to above 70%.

Visiting Severodvinsk in February, deputy premier of the Russian Government in charge of defense industry, Dmitry Rogozin said the local shipbuilders are contracted to build eight fourth-generation nuclear submarines by 2020, and that more orders are coming. He further said the earlier program for scrapping third-generation submarines is being revised so that “these vessels will get newer missiles and be subjected to a series of repair efforts enabling them to serve for another seven years”.

In November 2011, the Russian defense ministry awarded Sevmash contracts for construction of four [Project 955A Borey-A](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borei-class_submarine) strategic underwater cruisers armed with the Bulava intercontinental ballistic missiles. This order comes after construction of three Project 955 Boreys (Yuri Dolgorukiy, Aleksander Nevsky and Vladimir Monomakh). The Russian Navy also ordered five [Project 885M Yasen-M](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yasen-class_submarine) fast attack submarines, in addition to the head vessel, the K-329 Severodvinsk. The exact sum of these contracts has not been made public. It is only known that the Alexander Nevsky was built under contract worth 23 billion Rubles.

The last nuclear powered surface combatant built in St. Petersburg was the [Peter the Great](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_battlecruiser_Pyotr_Velikiy). The 23,800-tonne cruiser, fourth and the last in the Atlant series (after Ushakov, Lazarev and Nakhimov) was commissioned in 1998, and serves with the Northern Fleet. [Saint Petersburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg) shipbuilders continue to work on civil projects. They have completed one floating nuclear electric power generation station known as [Project 20870](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_floating_nuclear_power_station) with displacement of 21,500 tons. Six more such stations and five nuclear-powered ice-breakers are on order. During the last 20 years Moscow has repeatedly tried to attract the Turkish military with its advanced technology.

A new attempt was made at the IDEF 2013 exhibition. Russia presented its Ka-50-based [Ka-52](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ka-52) Alligator attack helicopter and the [Mi-28NE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mil_Mi-28) Night Hunter. The proposal to start joint development of a surface-to-air missile system with Ankara was perhaps the most intriguing development of IDEF 2013. The [SAM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surface-to-air_missile) would be based on the Russian [S-300](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S-300_(missile))V Antey-2500 system. Besides the Antey, Moscow has offered the [Buk-M2E](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buk_missile_system) and the [Tor-M2E](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tor_missile_system) surface-to-air missile system, and the [Pantsir-S1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pantsir-S1) combined missile and artillery system. Exhibited mock-ups included the [T-90S](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T-90S) tank, Terminator fire support combat vehicle, the [BMP-3M](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BMP-3) infantry combat vehicle, the [BTR-80](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BTR-80) and the BTR-80A Armored Personnel Carriers, the [Smerch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BM-30_Smerch" \o "BM-30 Smerch) multiple rocket launcher, the [Kornet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kornet" \o "Kornet) and the [Metis-M](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/9K115-2_Metis-M) anti-tank missile systems, the [Msta-S](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2S19" \o "2S19) 152-millimeter howitzer, the [2S9](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2S9_Nona) 120-milemeter self-propelled mortar, and the Vena self-propelled automated artillery system.

Turkey was the first [NATO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NATO) member country to build close military and technical ties with Moscow. Peru will sign a contract to upgrade Lima's fleet of Mikoyan [MiG-29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MiG-29) Fulcrum fighters, Peru is interested in buying 700 [Kamaz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kamaz" \o "Kamaz) trucks and a new batch of [Mi-8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mi-8)/[Mi-17](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mil_Mi-17) helicopters from Russia. Peru is also considering buying 100 T-90S tanks.

## 12. 1 Exports

In 2012, Russia's military exports hit another record sum of $15 billion the structure of military exports had become more balanced. The biggest sales were in aviation equipment — 37 percent. Total exports of land-based weapons and military equipment grew to 27 percent. At the same time, the shares of naval equipment and anti-aircraft systems increased to 18 percent and 15 percent, respectively.Russia is the world's second largest conventional arms exporter after the United States. In 2012, Rosoboronexport received 1,877 enquiries from foreign clients, and, following consideration of the applications, 1,309 contracts were signed. This is 2.5 times more than in 2011. The most popular types of weaponry bought from Russia are [Sukhoi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhoi" \o "Sukhoi) and [MiG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MiG" \o "MiG) fighters, [air defense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_defense) systems, [helicopters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helicopter), [tanks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tank), [armored personnel carriers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armored_personnel_carriers) and [infantry fighting vehicles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infantry_fighting_vehicle).[[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_industry_of_Russia#cite_note-rian_2008exports-11)  Russian arms were exported to 60 countries. The most significant supplies went to countries in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region — 43 percent. The second most significant market remains the Near and Middle East, together with North Africa — 23 percent. For the period 2010-14, the [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stockholm_International_Peace_Research_Institute), SIPRI, found that Russian exports of major weapons had increased by 37 per cent between 2005-2009 and 2010-14. Russia delivered weapons to 56 states and to rebel forces in eastern Ukraine in 2010–14. Three countries— India, China and Algeria—accounted for almost 60 per cent of total Russian exports. Asia and Oceania received 66 per cent of Russian arms exports in 2010–14, Africa 12 per cent and the Middle East 10 per cent

Since 2007, the government-controlled consortium [Rosoboronexport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosoboronexport" \o "Rosoboronexport) has had a legal monopoly on Russian arms exports. All exports must proceed through Rosoboronexport, although 22 firms are allowed to independently export spare parts and components. In 2010, total Russian arms exports amounted to $10 billion. Rosoboronexport's share was $8.6 billion, with independent suppliers making up the difference.

The Moscow-based independent military think-tank [Centre for Analysis of Strategies and Technologies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_for_Analysis_of_Strategies_and_Technologies) has analysed the identified exports of Russian weapons in the year 2009. The share of different weapon types was the following: 61% Aerospace, 21% Ground, 9% Naval, 8% Air Defense and 1% other. In 2010-11,[Algeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria" \o "Algeria) was the top customer (with an export share of 29%), followed by [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) (25%) (once India was the largest importer in terms of quantity, and it is still the largest importer in terms of value/money paid) and China (10%). [Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam) became Russia's largest weapons customer in terms of new contracts signed in 2009, especially due to a large order for six Project 636M [Kilo-class submarines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilo-class_submarine). Vietnam is expected to considerably increase its share of Russian arms exports in the future.Russia’s military exports between 2008 and 2011 amounted to $29.8 billion. The top three customers were India ($8.2 billion), Algeria ($4.7 billion) and China ($3.5 billion). These importers accounted for 55.47 percent of its total exports during that period.

As of 2012, Russia has managed to maintain its position as the number two exporter of arms to the world in spite of losing sales in some markets such as [Libya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libya) and [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), by selling products to new markets in Africa and Latin America."Between 2012 and 2015, India will once again become the number one importer ($14.3 billion), followed by Venezuela ($3.2 billion) instead of [Algeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria). Vietnam will rank third, with imports of $3.2 billion.that the Asia-Pacific now accounts for more than half of the company's deliveries. In recent years Russia approved about $7 billion worth of export loans under weapons contracts. This has enabled Rosoboron export to sign new deals with Myanmar, [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia), Indonesia, Sri Lanka and [Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam). Moscow is determined to keep its share of the Indian defence market and to retain its status as the world's second-largest defence exporter. Last year [Rosoboronexport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosoboronexport" \o "Rosoboronexport) signed $17.6 billion worth of new contracts, which represents an increase of 150 percent compared to 2011. The company's portfolio of contracts has reached an impressive $37.3 billion. Russia ranks second in the world's arms export. Moscow supplies arms and military equipment to 66 countries, has concluded agreements on military and technical cooperation with 85 countries and its portfolio of orders for defence-related products currently stands at a staggering $46.3 billion. Russian global arms exports reached $15.2 billion in 2012, up 12% compared to the previous year.said [Venezuela](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venezuela), Peru, [Brazil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil), [Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina) and [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico) were interested in buying helicopters and air defense systems. Grigory Kozlov, head of Helicopter Export Department at Rosoboronexport, said there is good potential for cooperation virtually with all the countries in the region, and especially with Brazil, where [Mi-35M](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mi-35M) helicopters are successfully used.The main partner in the region is a traditional friend of Russia – Venezuela. It is now the second biggest purchaser of Russian arms, after India, that Russia needs to press ahead. The [Sukhoi Su-57](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhoi_Su-57" \o "Sukhoi Su-57) fifth generation fighter and the [BrahMos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BrahMos" \o "BrahMos) supersonic multiple usage cruise missile are the most visible outcomes of joint venture production with India.

 The Center for Analysis of the World Arms Trade estimates the value of equipment acquired by Caracas from the Russian defense industry at $4.4 billion. This includes 24 Su-30MK2V fighters, 100,000 AK-103 machine guns, more than 40 Mi-17V-5 multipurpose helicopters, 10 Mi-35M2 attack helicopters, three Mi-26T2 heavy transport helicopters and 5,000 SVD sniper rifles. India is working on two co-design defense projects with Russia – the [FGFA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FGFA) and the [Multi-role Transport Aircraft](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Multi-role_Transport_Aircraft&action=edit&redlink=1), which is already in detailed design stage

**13. Ministry of Internal Affairs**

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (MOI, [Russian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language): Министерство внутренних дел, МВД, *Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del*, MVD) is the [interior ministry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interior_ministry) of [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia). Emperor [Alexander I of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_I_of_Russia)founded its predecessor in 1802 in [Imperial Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Russia). The Ministry has its headquarters in [Moscow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow).

The current Minister of Internal Affairs, General of Police [Vladimir Kolokoltsev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Kolokoltsev), assumed office in 2012. He had served as the [Moscow Police](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow_Police) Commissioner between 2009 and 2012.

**14. Law enforcement, internal security**



**14.1 The Ministry of the Interior**

National police was established in 2011 as part of a reform that replaced the previous police force which was called Militsiya. The reform was carried out by former President Dimitry Medvedev in order to reduce police corruption and increase public trust in it, and the change has led to a 20% reduction in the police force by 2015. Police forces number 914,525 police officers. Is 2.1 trillion rubles ($ 32 billion according to a matching rate).



**14.2 Traffic Security Manager** - GIBDD - Главное управление по обеспечению безопасности дорожного движения МВД России, ГУ ОБДД. Federal Traffic Police. The head of the Administration since 2011 is Viktor Nilov. The extent of staffing and current budget has not been identified.



**14.3 The Chief Narcotics Control Administration** (NSCN-Narko-Control) was established in 2016 following the transfer of the Russian Federal Drug Enforcement Service to the Ministry of the Interior. The head of the director stands Andrei Khrapov. About 40,000 servants, an annual budget of about $ 1 billion.



**14.4 GUVM - The Directorate of Migration Control MVD** Главное управление по вопросам миграции Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации, ГУВМ МВД РФ - Established in 2016 by the National Immigration Agency's FMS, the body is responsible for issuing passports, registering residents and supervising immigration. The head of the body is Olga Kirillova, whose scope of service and current budget have not been identified.

**15. Managing emergency situations**

## 15.1 EMERCOM

## AAA

## • EMERCOM - Министерство России по делам гражданской обороны, чрезвычайным ситуациям и ликвидации последствий стихийных бедствий. An office responsible for dealing with emergency situations and mass disasters throughout the country. Heading the office is Minister Vladimir Puchkov. This office is subordinate to the Firefighting Service (which has about 220,000 employees and about 30,000 fire stations). The firm has capabilities for land, air and sea operations. At the end of 2013, the intention was to unify this ministry with the Ministry of Defense, but it seems that the union has not been implemented. Budget for the latest office was not identified.

## תיאור: https://img.rt.com/files/2016.05/original/5734a2a1c46188fc0d8b4583.jpg

## [Vladimir Puchkov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Puchkov)

## 15.2 Ministry of Energy.

## AAA

**Ministry of Energy -** Министерство энергетики Российской Федерации. Was separated in 2008 from the Ministry of Industry and became an independent firm. Is responsible, inter alia, for monitoring and securing the infrastructure for the production and transportation of energy resources. The energy minister who heads the firm is Alexander Novak.



**Alexander Novak**

**15.3 Independent agencies subject to government.**



FSB is also responsible for internal security issues, border security (through the Russian Border Guard, Pogranichnyie Voiska Rossii), war on terrorism, surveillance and investigations of serious crimes and federal law violations**.**



**Border Guard - FPS -** Pogranichnyie Voiska Rossii. He was merged in 2003 under the FSB, responsible for securing national land borders, border crossings and airport security. Headquarters and headquarters at the FSB headquarters in Moscow, a total of 240,000 employees, with a budget of $ 8.4 billion per year.

Deployment across 10 border sectors, controlled by 30 regional stations:

Regional border districts:

* Regional Border Directorate of the Central Federal District
* Regional Border Management for the Southern Federal District
* Regional Border Directorate of the Ural Federal District
* Regional Border Directorate of the Volga Federal District
* Regional Border Directorate for the Siberian Federal District
* North West Regional Border Management
* Arctic regional border management on
* Regional Border Directorate for the Far Eastern Federal District



General Vladimir Kulishov

**15.4 FSO**



The Russian Federal Security Service FSO Федеральная служба охраны, ФСО - is responsible for the security of senior figures in Russia, such as Russian President, Prime Minister of Russia, government ministers and others. The service is headed by General Evgeny Murov. The service includes about 20-30 thousand men in uniform. This service is subject to:

o Presidential Security Service of Russia SBP Служба безопасности президента России who is responsible for the personal security of the President. The service is headed by Dmitry Kochnev.

o Special communication service and information SSCR Служба специальной связи и информации Responsible for the security of government communications. Head of the service is Alexey Mironov.



**General Evgeny Murov, head of the FSO**

**15.5 FCS**

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The Federal Customs Service of Russia Федеральная таможенная служба - is responsible for customs control and the implementation of government policy on currency issues and the fight against illegal smuggling. Head of the service organization since July 2016 Andrey Belyaninov who was appointed by Russian Prime Minister Medvedev.

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[**Andrey Belyaninov**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrey_Belyaninov)

**15.6 National Guard of Russia**



Organization and subordination of the 'interior troops' Внутренние войска Министерства внутренних дел, Vnutrenniye Voiska Ministerstva VnutrenniKh Del; abbreviated ВВ, VV. Security forces of government institutions, strategic facilities, suppression of riots, search and rescue in times of emergency, backup to the police. In the past they were subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, but in April 2016 they were separated from it and formed the nucleus of the National Guard of Russia (Федеральная служба войск национальной гвардии Российской Федерации, ФСВНГ РФ) which is subordinate to the President. The new head of the guard is Viktor Zolotov, who previously served as the head of the internal forces of Russia and as head of the president's personal security forces, will serve as a permanent member of the Security Council of Russia.



[**Viktor Zolotov**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viktor_Zolotov)

The new area of responsibility for this force includes border security, arms control, counterterrorism, organized crime, public order, and the security of strategic national infrastructures. The force is expected to number about 350-400 thousand fighters. This force received many tasks that were previously subordinate to the special forces of the police, so these tasks were transferred from the responsibility of the Minister of the Interior to the responsibility of the President.

**15.7 OMON**



OMON (Отряд мобильный особого назначения) - is an elite unit for rapid intervention in events in the major cities of Russia. Serves as a takeover unit and an elite counter-terrorism unit. The unit counts over 20,000 fighters stationed in major cities.

**15.8 SOBR**



SOBR (специальные отряды быстрого реагирования) - Special unit for rapid intervention. Smaller unit, equipped and trained than OMON.

**15.9 SLEDCOM**



The Investigative Commission of Russia was a unit of the Attorney General and in 2011 was separated from it. It is an independent investigation organization of the administration whose role is to fight corruption and its authority to investigate senior officials and state ministers. The organization is directly subordinate to the president headed by Alexander Bastrykin. Employs about 19,000 workers, whose budget is not identified

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[**Alexander Bastrykin**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Bastrykin)

**16. CYBER**

**Cyberwarfare by Russia** includes [denial of service attacks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DDoS_attack), [hacker attacks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyberwarfare), dissemination of [disinformation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disinformation) and propaganda, [participation of state-sponsored teams in political blogs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_brigades), internet [surveillance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surveillance) using [SORM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SORM) technology, [persecution of cyber-dissidents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_repression_of_cyber-dissidents) and other [active measures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_measures). According to investigative journalist [Andrei Soldatov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrei_Soldatov), some of these activities have been coordinated by the Russian [signals intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FAPSI), which is part of the [FSB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Security_Service_(Russia)) and was formerly a part of the 16th [KGB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KGB) department. An analysis by the [Defense Intelligence Agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_Intelligence_Agency) in 2017 outlines Russia's view of "Information Confrontation" or IPb (*informatsionnoye protivoborstvo*) as "strategically decisive and critically important to control its domestic populace and influence adversary states", delineating the term 'Information Confrontation' into two categories of "Informational-Technical" and "Informational-Psychological" Effects. The former encompasses network operations relating to defense, attack, and exploitation with the latter relating to "attempts to change people's behavior or beliefs in favor of Russian governmental objectives."

**.Online presence**

US journalist [Pete Earley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pete_Earley) described his interviews with former senior [Russian intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_Intelligence_Service_(Russia)) officer [Sergei Tretyakov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sergei_Tretyakov_(intelligence_officer)), who defected in the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) in 2000:

Sergei would send an officer to a branch of [New York Public Library](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Public_Library) where he could get access to the Internet without anyone knowing his identity. The officer would post the propaganda on various websites and send it in emails to US publications and broadcasters. Some propaganda would be disguised as educational or scientific reports. ... The studies had been generated at the [Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_Intelligence_Service_(Russia)) by Russian experts. The reports would be 100% accurate

Tretyakov did not specify the targeted web sites, but made clear they selected the sites which are most convenient for distributing the specific disinformation. According to him, during his work in [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City) in the end of the 1990s, one of the most frequent disinformation subjects was the [War in Chechnya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Chechen_War).

According to a publication in Russian computer weekly *[Computerra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computerra" \o "Computerra)*, "just because it became known that anonymous editors are editing articles in [English Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Wikipedia) in the interests of UK and US intelligence and security services, it is also likely that Russian security services are involved in editing [Russian Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Wikipedia), but this is not even interesting to prove it — because everyone knows that security bodies have a special place in structure of our [Russian] state"

**Cyber attacks**

It has been claimed that Russian security services organized a number of [denial of service attacks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DDoS_attack) as a part of their [cyber-warfare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyber-warfare) against other countries, such as the [2007 cyberattacks on Estonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2007_cyberattacks_on_Estonia) and the [2008 cyberattacks on Russia, South Ossetia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyberattacks_during_the_2008_South_Ossetia_war). One identified young Russian hacker said that he was paid by [Russian state security services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Security_Service_(Russia)) to lead hacking attacks on [NATO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NATO) computers. He was studying [computer sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_sciences) at the Department of the Defense of Information. His tuition was paid for by the FSB.