

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1.1 Bagian Pembukaan Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 1993

1. Introduction

The "Basic Provisions of the Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation" are an integral part of the security concept of the Russian Federation and constitute a document of the transitional period -- the period of establishing Russian statehood, implementing democratic reforms, and shaping a new system of international relations. They constitute a system of views officially adopted in the state on the prevention of wars and armed conflicts, on military organizational development, on the country's defense preparation, on the organization of countermeasures to threats to the state's military security, and on the utilization of the Russian Federation Armed Forces and other troops for the defense of the Russian Federation's vitally important interests.

The Russian Federation's vitally important interests in no way impinge upon the security of other states and they are secured within the framework of equitable and mutually beneficial interstate relations. The implementation of the provisions of the military doctrine is achieved by means of coordinated measures of a political, economic, legal, and military nature with the participation of all organs of state power and administration, public organizations, and citizens of the Russian Federation.

Lampiran 2.1 Bagian Pembukaan Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 2000

Introduction

The Russian Federation military doctrine (hereinafter "military doctrine") represents a systemized aggregate of fundamental official views (guidelines), concentrated in a single document, on preventing wars and armed conflicts, on the nature and methods of waging them, and on organizing the activities of the state, society and citizens to ensure the military security of the Russian Federation and its allies. The military doctrine is a document of the transition period, the period of establishment of democratic statehood and of a multistructured economy, of reorganization of the Russian Federation military organization, and of a dynamic transformation of the system of international relations. The provisions of the military doctrine as a component part of the set of regulatory legal, conceptual and political programme documents regulating and organizing military security activities are binding on all bodies of executive authority and management, enterprises, establishments and organizations to which Russian Federation legislation has assigned responsibility, within the scope of their obligations and powers, for organizing and accomplishing military organizational development and performing missions of defence and security of the Russian Federation and its allies.

The military doctrine elaborates on the 1993 "Basic Provisions of the Russian Federation Military Doctrine" and, as applied to the military sphere, specifies the guidelines of the Russian Federation National Security Concept. It is based on a comprehensive assessment of the status of the military-political situation; on a strategic forecast of its development; on a scientifically substantiated determination of current and future missions, objective requirements and real capabilities for ensuring the Russian Federation's military security; and on conclusions from a systemic analysis of the content and nature of modern wars and armed conflicts and of the domestic and foreign experience of military organizational development and military art.

The Russian Federation military doctrine is strictly defensive, which is predetermined by integrally combining in its content a consistent adherence to peace with firm resolve to defend national interests and guarantee the military security of the Russian Federation and its allies. The structure of the military doctrine includes three interrelated parts: military-political principles, military-strategic principles and military-economic principles of the military security of the Russian Federation and its allies.

Military-political principles are determined with respect to the other parts of military doctrine. The legal basis of the military doctrine consists of the Russian Federation Constitution, federal laws and other regulatory legal instruments of the Russian Federation, as well as the Russian Federation's international obligations in military security. The military doctrine is implemented by unified, centralized state and military management and by coordinated activities, within the scope of their competence, of all branches and bodies of state authority, public associations and citizens for accomplishing a set of political-diplomatic, economic, social, information, legal, military and other measures aimed at ensuring the military security of the Russian Federation and its allies.

Lampiran 3.1 Struktur dan Rangkuman Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 2014

Bab I. Ketentuan Umum

Structure

The 2014 Russian military doctrine consists of four sections:

- » General Provisions
- » Military Risks and Threats Encountered by the Russian Federation
- » Military Policy of the Russian Federation
- » Military Economic Support for Defense

SECTION I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Outlines the purpose, legal basis, and basic principles of the military doctrine. This section also lists and defines key terms used throughout the document. The most important definitions are of "military risk" and "military threat."⁶

- » **Purpose** – The Military Doctrine of the Russia Federation represents a system of officially adopted State views on preparations for armed defense and on the armed defense of the Russian Federation.
- » **Legal Basis** – The Military Doctrine is based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation in the field of defense, arms control and disarmament, federal constitutional laws, federal laws, as well as statutory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation.
- » **Basic Principles** – The Russian Federation is committed to taking military measures for the protection of its national interests and the interests of its allies only after political, diplomatic, legal, economic, informational and other non-violent instruments have been exhausted.
- » **Military Risk** – A situation in the inter-state or intra-state relations characterized by the totality of factors which can lead to a military threat under certain conditions.
- » **Military Threat** – A situation in the inter-state or intra-state relations characterized by a real possibility of an outbreak of a military conflict between opposing sides and by a high degree of readiness of a given state (group of states) or separatist (terrorist) organizations to resort to military force (armed violence).

Bab II. Resiko dan Ancaman Militer

SECTION II MILITARY RISKS AND THREATS

Outlines Russia's geostrategic view of the global order, highlighting those elements that constitute either a military risk or threat to Russia's national security. This section covers an overall global threat perspective, narrowing that picture down to **Main External Military Risks**, **Main Internal Military Risks**, **Main Military Threats**, and **Characteristic Features and Specifics of Current Military Conflicts**. Key takeaways from this section are the following:⁷

Global Threat Perspective

- » The Kremlin sees a general reduction in the likelihood of large-scale conflict.
- » Military risks and military threats are growing in the non-military sphere, manifesting in both the information space and the domestic environment of the Russian Federation.

Main External Military Risks

- » NATO due to its expansion, global reach, and build up on Russia's border.
- » Terrorism and the violation of international agreements.
- » Proliferation of WMD, missiles, and missile technologies.
- » Western weapon systems that endanger or threaten Russia (e.g., Prompt Global Strike, Ballistic Missile Defense, space weapons, and conventional precision strike weapons).
- » Information technology used for military-political purposes that threaten sovereignty, territorial integrity, regional or global stability.

Main Internal Military Risks

- » For the first time, the doctrine classifies unnamed actors using information warfare and political subversion, as well as force to destabilize and overthrow regimes as an "internal military risk."

Main Military Threats

- » Drastic aggravation of the military-political situation (i.e., interstate relations) and creation of conditions for using military force.
- » Illegal armed formations internally to or demonstrations of military force in states contiguous with Russia.

Characteristic Features and Specifics of Current Military Conflicts

- » Nuclear weapons are to deter conventional and nuclear conflict (large-scale or regional wars) and can only be used in the event of an existential threat to the State.
- » For the first time, this section characterizes modern conflict as one that includes the integrated use of military force, political, economic, information, special operations forces, and other non-military means to exploit the "protest potential of the [Russian] population."

This overall threat perspective highlights the close relationship between external military threats and Russia's internal security dynamics, a feature likely to be included in a future iteration of military doctrine.

Bab III. Kebijakan Militer

SECTION III MILITARY POLICY

In accordance with federal legislation, the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2020 (2009), and the military doctrine, emphasize the deterrence and prevention of military conflicts. This section also discusses the disposition and employment of forces in peacetime, in the lead up to conflict, and in wartime. Areas covered in this section also include manning, training and education, force development, mobilization and readiness. This section is broken down into 5 parts. Key elements therein are below.

Activities to Deter and Prevent Military Conflict

Prevention of a nuclear military conflict, as well as any other conflict is the basis of the military policy of the Russian Federation. Notable key tasks include the following:

- » Maintain global and regional stability, backed by sufficient strategic (nuclear and non-nuclear) deterrence.
- » Neutralize potential military risks and threats through political, diplomatic, and other non-military means.
- » Pursue new, "non-bloc" security models (directed at NATO and EU).
- » Strengthen its global ties in the Asia-Pacific region, BRICS partners (Brazil, India, China, and South Africa), as well as collective security relationships with Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Employment of the Armed Forces Under Threat of Aggression and in Wartime

This section outlines justification for the use of military force to repel aggression against itself and/or its allies in protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Russia. Notable segments in this section include the following:

- » The construct, in the form of "an attack against one is an attack against all," of Russia's defense policy towards the "Union State" (Russia and Belarus) and the members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization members (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan).
- » The use of nuclear weapons in response to any WMD weapons used against it and/or its allies, as well as the use of conventional weapons that threaten the very existence of the State.
- » The participation in law enforcement activities to ensure public security during a state of emergency regime.

Development of the Military Organization

This section highlights the priorities of improving the overall management and functionality of the military organization. Within the Ministry of Defense, the military organization is comprised of the General Staff, ground forces, air and space forces, naval forces, strategic rocket forces and airborne forces. These forces are assigned to the Western, Central, Eastern, and Southern regional joint strategic commands, and the Northern Fleet. Other entities within the military organization include the National Guard (Rosgvardiya), Federal Protective Services (FCO), Federal Security Service (FSB), Ministry of Emergencies (MChS), the military industrial complex (VPK), and other local authorities and agencies that assist Russian security objectives in support of mobilization and infrastructure security. Notable segments of this section include the following tasks:

- » Ensuring all levels of the military organization maintain a constant state of readiness, focusing on manning, training and education.
- » Ensuring effective communication across all agencies of the State.
- » Improving information security.
- » Raising prestige of the military and preparing Russian citizens for military service.

Organizational Building and Development

This section focuses on ensuring balanced force development of a modern military in terms of personnel and materiel, based on a given level of war preparedness. Notable elements of this section on force development include the priorities below:

- » Factoring in the political, socio-economic, military-technical and demographic conditions and capabilities of the Russian Federation.
- » Maintaining the capability of the national economy to meet the needs of the Armed Forces.
- » Strengthening law and order and military discipline, as well as prevention and suppression of corruption.

Mobilization Preparation and Readiness

Russia's mobilization models are based on the pre-determined estimates of the military threat and the nature of military conflict. The main task of mobilization preparation is to prepare, in its entirety, the economy of Russia and economies of its constituent entities for the defense of the State. Key main tasks are as follows:

- » Ensuring sustainable governance during wartime.
- » Developing a legal framework to regulate economic and other measures in the period of mobilization, during a state of martial law, and in wartime.

Bab IV. Dukungan Ekonomi-Militer untuk Pertahanan

SECTION IV MILITARY ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE

Outlines the main tasks of equipping and providing requisite supplies and material for the armed forces, developing the country's whole-of-government integrated approach to defense-industrial complex coordination across all civilian sectors, and advancing military-political and military technical cooperation with foreign states (i.e., security assistance/security cooperation). This section consists of four components, highlights of which are listed below:

Equipping the Armed Forces

- » Enhance the capacity and means of information warfare.
- » Develop new high-precision weapons, as well as means of counteracting them.
- » Create basic information management systems to integrate with the systems of command and control of weapons, as well as computerized systems of command and control across all levels of operations.

Provision of Materiel for the Armed Forces

- » Stockpiling, disbursement, and maintenance of materiel reserves supporting the mobilization and strategic deployment of the Armed Forces.

Defense Industrial Complex Development

- » Develop a high-tech multi-profile sector of the national economy to meet the needs of the Armed Forces in the areas of modernized weapons and special equipment, a sector that has a strategic presence on the global market for high-tech products and services.
- » Ensure technological independence in the production of strategic weapons and special equipment.
- » Enhance innovation and investment activities to improve Russia's qualitative advantage in scientific, technical, production, and technological development.

Military-Political and Military-Technical Cooperation with Foreign States

- » Strengthen international security and strategic stability across the globe, including the use of Russian military contingents in peacekeeping operations.
- » In accordance with the military doctrine of the Union State (Russia and Belarus), coordinate military activities to maintain the defense and security of the Union State.
- » Ensure the common defense and security of the Republic of Abkhazia and Republic of South Ossetia, as well as Collective Security Treaty Organization members.
- » Coordinate with Shanghai Cooperation Organization member states (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, and Pakistan) to identify and address new military risks and threats within the common space.
- » Intensify cooperation in the area of international security in the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan).

Lampiran 4.1 Pasal 19 Bab Kebijakan Militer Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 2014

Russian Federation's activities to deter and prevent military conflicts

19. The Russian Federation shall ensure the permanent readiness of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies for deterring and preventing military conflicts and for armed defense of the Russian Federation and its allies in accordance with the norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

Lampiran 5.1 Pasal 22 Bab Kebijakan Militer Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 2014

Employment of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, and their main tasks in peacetime under the conditions of an imminent threat of aggression and in wartime

22. The Russian Federation has the legitimate right to employ the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies to repel aggression against itself and/or its allies, to maintain (restore) peace as decided by the UN Security Council or another collective security body, as well as to protect its citizens abroad in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

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Lampiran 6.1 Pasal 35 (d) Bab Kebijakan Militer Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 2014

d) to improve the system of military and economic support for the military organization on the basis of efficient use of financial, physical, and other resources;

Lampiran 7.1 Pasal 43 Bab Kebijakan Militer Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 2014

Military-economic support for the defense

43. The main task of the military-economic support for the defense is to create conditions for sustainable development and maintenance of the State's military-economic and military-technical potential at the level necessary for the implementation of military policy and for meeting reliably the needs of the military organization in peacetime, in the face of an imminent threat of aggression and in wartime.

Lampiran 8.1 Pasal 8 (a) Bab Ketetapan Umum Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 2014

8. The following basic terms are used in the Military Doctrine:

a) military security of the Russian Federation (hereinafter military security) is the state of safety of vital interests of the individual, the society, and the State from external and internal military threats related to the use or a threat of the use of military force that is characterized by the absence of a military threat or by the ability to counter such a threat;

Lampiran 9.1 Pasal 12 (a) Bab Resiko dan Ancaman Militer Doktrin Militer Rusia Tahun 2014

12. The main external military risks are:

a) build-up of the power potential of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and vesting NATO with global functions carried out in violation of the rules of international law, bringing the military infrastructure of NATO member countries near the borders of the Russian Federation, including by further expansion of the alliance;

Lampiran 10.1 Poin ke-8 dokumen strategis *National Security of The Russian Federation 2021*

» **Achieving public safety includes, inter alia, the prevention of interference by those foreign states and their proxies from inspiring “color revolutions.”**