Formosa Journal of Science and Technology (FJST)
Vol.3, No.9, 2024: 2169-2190

Russia's National Security Policy in Facing the Dynamics of Threats and Global Challenges: a Critical Analysis

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A R T I C L E I N F O

Keywords: National, Russia, Policy, Security, Strategy

Received : 15, August
Revised : 29, August
Accepted: 30, September

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A B S T R A C T

Every country definitely has goals and interests in maintaining its existence. In making this happen, countries often face challenges and threats that can cause failure to achieve goals. This article discusses the important role of Russia's National Security Policy in responding to the country's threats and challenges. The main focus of the articles includes the current analysis of global geopolitical dynamics, changes in security threats, and steps taken by the Russian government. Through a cross-sector literature approach, this article analyzes the newest security policies and strategies implemented by Russia to protect its sovereignty, sovereign rights, territorial integrity, and national integrity and unity. The use of economic power, military resources, diplomacy, and cyber security policies are the focus of research to measure a country's effectiveness and responsiveness to evolving threats. This article aims to provide in-depth insight into the role of Russia's National Security Policy in maintaining stability, security, and national interests amidst ever-changing geopolitical dynamics.

ISSN-E: 2964-6804
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55927/fjst.v3i9.10301
https://journal.formosapublisher.org/index.php/fjst

INTRODUCTION

The East Slavs became acknowledged as a distinct ethnic group in Europe between the third and the eighth centuries AD, marking the beginning of Russia's lengthy history. Kievan Rus', the first East Slavic kingdom, was founded in the ninth century and converted to Orthodox Christianity from the Byzantine Empire in 988. Rus' finally fell apart, and in the early eighteenth century the Grand Duchy of Moscow became the Russian Tsardom. (Obolensky, 1994). The Russian SFSR, the first constitutional socialist state in history, took the place of Russia's monarchical government after the 1917 Russian Revolution. The Soviet Union was created by the Russian SFSR and three other Soviet republics, which constituted its core and largest members, following the Russian Civil War. In the 1930s, the Soviet Union quickly industrialized and went on to lead a huge effort on the Eastern Front during World War II, which was a crucial role for the Allies. (Milner-Gulland, 1997).

According to the Potsdam Conference, the Red Army conquered portions of Eastern and Central Europe, including East Germany and eastern Austria, after World War II. Eastern Bloc satellite states were given dependent communist regimes. (Bunce, 1985). As the second nuclear power in the world, the Soviet Union founded the Warsaw Pact alliance. (Wolfe, 1966), This started the Cold War, a conflict between the opposing United States and NATO over supremacy in the world. (Wagg & Andrews, 2007).

In an effort to bring an end to a period of economic stagnation and democratize government, the final Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, instituted the policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) starting in 1985. (McForan, 1998). However, this led to the emergence of strong nationalists and separatists throughout the country (McWilliams, 2019). Before 1991, the Soviet economy was the second largest economy in the world, but in its final years, the Soviet economy experienced a crisis The Russian SFSR emerged from the dissolution of the Soviet Union as an independent Russian Federation (Shleifer & Vishny, 1991). Since the turn of the century, Russia's political system has been dominated by Vladimir Putin, under whose leadership the country experienced a decline in democracy and a shift towards authoritarianism. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, 15 independent republics separated.

Figure 1: Transformation from the Soviet Union into Russia Federation
Source: Expres.co.uk (Murrison, 2022)

Russia is entering a new chapter under the leadership of Boris Yelstin and continuing by Vladimir Putin, with various global threats and challenges that must be faced and resolved. With all its national resources, Russia has developed a national policy and strategy that can be relied upon to face the obstacles that stand in the way of achieving victory for the Russian Federation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction to the Concept of National Security Policy

The concept of national security has evolved significantly over time, particularly in response to change in global geopolitical dynamic. Historically, national security was primarily concerned with protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a nation-state from external military threats. However, as global dynamics have shifted, the scope of national security has expanded to include a broader range of challenges, including economic, societal, and environmental issues (Buzan et al., 1998). Traditional security threats, such as military aggression, have been supplemented by non-traditional threats like cyber-attacks, terrorism, and climate change, prompting a need for comprehensive security strategies. Theoretical frameworks like Buzan et al.'s (1998) multidimensional approach to security provide a lens through which to analyze a nation's security policies, emphasizing the interplay between military, political, economic, societal and environmental security.

Global Security Challenges

The post-Cold War era introduced a complex set of global security challenges, marked by the emergence of new geopolitical dynamics. The dissolution of the Soviet Union and the subsequent shift in the balance of power created a multipolar world where state security became increasingly influenced by global and regional conflict (Barnet, 2009). For Russia, this period was particularly transformative, requiring a reevaluation of its national security strategy amidst changing international norms. The rise of non-state actors, global terrorism, and cyber warfare further complicated the security landscape, demanding more adaptive and multifaceted national security policies (Feinstein & Pirro, 2021). Literature on global security emphasizes how these changing dynamics have pressured states, including Russia, to adopt strategies that go beyond conventional military preparedness.

Russia's Geopolitical and Security Challenges

Russia's national security policy has been shaped by its historical and contemporary geopolitical challenges. The country's geopolitical strategy has evolved from the imperial ambitions of the Russian Empire to the ideological confrontations of the Soviet Union era and the current global power dynamics. The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a turning point, leading to significant national security concerns related to territorial integrity, internal stability, and global influence (Neumann, 2008). As Russia transitioned into the Russia Federation, it faced a decline in global influence economic instability, and emerging internal and external threats. Scholar like Nichol (2012) highlight how

these factors have influenced Russia's approach to national security, necessitating a strategy that addresses both traditional military threats and non-traditional challenges.

Dimensions of National Security

National security is a multifaceted concept encompassing various dimensions, including political, military, economic, societal, and environmental aspects (Buzan et al. 1998). Political security involves the stability of governmental structures and the legitimacy of the state, while military security focuses on defense capabilities and deterrence against external aggressions. Economic security emphasizes access to resources and markets, societal security pertains to the preservation of cultural and national identity, and environmental security addresses the sustainability of natural resources and the mitigation of ecological risks. Russia's national security policy reflects these dimensions, with a particular emphasis on military and political security, given its strategic objectives and geopolitical environment. The framework provided by Buzan et al. (1998) serves as a foundation for understanding how Russia prioritizes and addresses these diverse security concerns.

Russia's National Security Strategy

Rusia's national security strategy has evolved to address the dynamic global and regional challenges it faces. The strategy emphasizes maintaining sovereignty, ensuring territorial integrity, and securing Russia's influence in the international arena. Key policy documents, such as Russian Presidential Decree No. 400, outline the country's approach to national security, including the use of military power, diplomatic efforts, and economic measures. Russia's strategy encompasses defense policies aimed at countering NATO expansion, protecting national borders, and asserting dominance in key regions (Feinstein & Pirro, 2021). Moreover, the strategy involves a proactive foreign policy that seeks to establish a multipolar world order, challenging Western hegemony. This comprehensive approach illustrates Russia's effort to balance traditional security concern with emerging threats, such as cyber warfare and economic sanctions.

Gaps and Challenges in Existing Literature

While the existing literature provides a substantial overview of Russia's national security policy, several gaps, remain in understanding how the country adapts to evolving global challenges. The impact of non-traditional threats, such as cyber warfare, information manipulation and economic sanction, on Russia's security policy requires further exploration. Additionally, there is a need to critically assess how Russia's security strategy aligns with or diverges from global security norms, particularly in the context of its assertive foreign policy and military interventions. This paper aims to address these gaps by offering a critical analysis of Russia's national security policy in response to contemporary global threats and challenges, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of the country's strategic posture.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research adopts a qualitative approach, employing a cross-sector literature review to analyze Russia's national security policy comprehensively. The study focuses on examining how Russia's strategies are structured to respond to an evolving landscape of global security threats. A critical analysis framework is utilized to assess the effectiveness of these strategies, taking into account the multifaceted nature of national security, including traditional and non-traditional threats. The qualitative nature of this research allows for an in-depth exploration of complex policy dynamics and their broader geopolitical implications.

Data Collection

The data for this study is collected from various sources, including academic literature policy documents, and official reports. Key policy documents, such as the Russian Presidential Decree No. 400, serve as primary sources, providing insights into Russia's official national security strategy. Additionally, the research incorporates historical documents that outline the evolution of Russia's security posture from the Soviet era to the present. Reports from global security institutions and academic analyses offer contemporary perspectives on Russia's approach to managing traditional and emerging security threats. This diverse set of data sources ensures a comprehensives understanding of the context, strategies, and challenges faced by Russia in the realm of national security.

Analytical Framework

The study utilizes Buzan et al.'s (1998) dimensions of security as the primary theoretical framework to categorize and analyze the various threats and policy responses encompassed within Russia's national security strategy. This framework divides security into five dimensions: military, political, economic, societal, and environmental. By applying this model, the research systematically examines how Russia prioritizes and addresses threats in each domain. The framework aids in evaluating the coherence and adaptability of Russia's strategies, particularly in relation to the country's geopolitical objectives and the global security environment.

Analysis

The analysis involves a critical review of the collected literature, identifying patterns, strategic priorities, and gaps within Russia's national security approach. This includes a detailed examination of how Russia's policies are formulated to respond to specific threats, such as NATO expansion, cyber warfare, and economic sanction. The study also employs case studies, including the Ukraine conflict and Russia's broader foreign policy maneuvers, to illustrate the practical application of its national security strategy. These case studies offer concrete examples of how theoretical framework and policy declaration are

operationalized in real-world scenarios, providing a nuanced understanding of Russia's strategic behavior.

Limitation

This study acknowledges several limitations. First, there is potential bias in the available literature, as analyses of Russia's national security policy ofteb reflect diverse perspectives, including Western and Russia's viewpoints. This may affect the interpretation of Russia's strategic intentions and actions. Second, the study is constrained by its reliance on publicly available information, which may not fully capture classified or confidential aspects of Russia's national security strategy. Finally, the evolving nature of global security dynamic present a challenge in analyzing Russia's strategy in a constantly shifting geopolitical landscape. Despite these limitations, the research seeks to provide a thorough and balanced analysis of Russia's national security policy within the constraints of available data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Security Environment

Figure 2: Map of Russia
Source: (Political Map of Russia, 2018).

According to Barnett (2009), Depending on how the environment and security are viewed, there are several ways to understand a security environment. The idea originated from the environmental movement and the shifting geopolitical situation following the end of the Cold War. The idea is most critically interpreted in relation to the ways that environmental change jeopardizes human security, state security, and the possibility that it would contribute to violent conflicts. (Barnett, 2009). Though it differs greatly from the traditional security issue of armed invasion, environmental change is undoubtedly a national security concern for many nations. It has little bearing on the emergence of violent conflicts. It is also a matter of human security due to shifts in the quantity and quality of resources that the world's impoverished rely on. Next, we will look at the conditions that occur in Russia in the current era.

Geography

Russia's enormous size spans both the northern and easternmost regions of Asia and Europe. At more over 37,653 kilometres, it boasts the fourth-longest coastline in the globe and stretches across the northernmost tip of Eurasia. Russia is roughly 9,000 km long and 2,500–4,000 km wide, with latitudes between 41° and 82° N and longitudes between 19° E and 169° W. (Medvekov et al., 2021).

Russia, is one of three countries in the world that borders three oceans, namely the Baltic Sea, Artic Sea and Atlantic Ocean. The main archipelagos and islands are Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands (four of which are contested with Japan), Wrangel Island, Franz Josef Land, Severnaya Zemlya, the New Siberian Archipelago, and Novaya Zemlya. (Curtis, 1998). The Diomede Islands, administered by Russia and the United States, are only 3.8 km away and Kunashir Island in the Kuril Islands is only 20 km from Hokkaido, Japan (Chapple, 2019).

With the exception of the tundra and the very southwest, most of Russia's vast landmass and isolation from the sea caused a humid continental climate to prevail throughout the majority of the nation. The European Plain that stretches to the west and north exposes it to the influence of the Atlantic and Arctic seas, while mountain ranges to the south and east prevent warm air masses from the Indian and Pacific oceans from flowing through it. (Curtis, 1998). Much of northwestern Russia and Siberia has a subarctic climate, with particularly harsh winters in inner northeastern Siberia (mostly Sakha, where the Arctic Cold is located with a record low temperature of −71.2 °C) and milder winters elsewhere (The Artic Institute, 2021).

Demography

Base on Census in 2022, Russia has a population of 144 million people (Russian Federal State Statistics Service, 2022). The majority of the population (73.7%) lives in urban areas. With Russia's area reaching 17 million square kilometers (The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016), its make the population density is only around 8.4 people per square kilometer. It is one of the countries with the lowest density in the world.

Russia's official language and most often spoken tongue is Russian. Geographically, it is the most commonly spoken Eurasian language, the most generally spoken mother tongue in Europe, and the most widely spoken Slavic language globally. Russian is one of the six official languages of the UN and one of the two official languages of the International Space Station. (Chevalier, 2006). Russia is a multilingual country, approximately 100–150 minority languages are spoken throughout the country (Ulasiuk, 2011).

The law on languages became the first law to divide the population of the republic according to linguistic characteristics, but in fact, based on ethnicity. The destruction of the Soviet Union began with the disintegration of one of its supporting structures (V. Bondarenko et al., 2018).

Russia's primary religion is Eastern Orthodox Christianity, which is primarily represented by the Russian Orthodox Church. Russia is a secular state according to its constitution. According to Russian law, Orthodox Christianity is one of the nation's traditional religions and is recognized alongside Islam, Buddhism, and Paganism (revived or conserved) as part of its "historical heritage". (Bourdeaux, 2003).

In health sector, Due to a mandated national health insurance scheme, Russia's constitution provides free universal healthcare to all of its residents. Russia's public healthcare system is governed by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, and the industry employs over two million people. Local government is supervised by the

health departments of federal territories. In Russia, access to private healthcare requires a separate private health insurance plan. (Cook, 2015).

Politic and Foreign Policy

Russia, according to the 1993 constitution, is a symmetric federal republic that uses a semi-presidential system, with the prime minister serving as the head of government and the president as the head of state. A multi-party representative democracy underpins the system, and the federal government is divided into three branches. (DeRouen & Heo, 2005), namely: Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

The President is chosen twice in a row by the general public to serve a six-year term. The prime minister and his deputies, ministers, and other elected officials make up the ministries in government. The president appoints these individuals based on the prime minister's recommendation, but the State Duma must approve the prime minister's nomination. Russian political parties United Russia and Party of Power have been referred to as "big tent" and "party of power" respectively. (Konitzer & S. K., 2006). Under Vladimir Putin's rule, Russia experienced a decline in democracy, and became an authoritarian state under a dictatorship, and Putin's policies were referred to as Putinism (Taylor, 2018).

In 2019, Russia has the fifth-largest diplomatic network globally. Together with 144 embassies, it upholds diplomatic ties with 190 UN member nations, four partially recognized governments, and three UN observer states. One of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council is Russia. As the main force behind the dissolution of the Soviet Union, it has historically been a major power and a former superpower. (Neumann, 2008). Russia is a member of the G20, the OSCE, and the APEC. Russia also takes a leading role in organizations such as the CIS (Fish et al., 2017), the EAEU (Sadri, 2014), the CSTO (The Economist, 2022), the SCO (Tiezzi, 2015), and BRICS (Roberts, 2010).

Russia has adopted an assertive foreign policy in the twenty-first century with the goal of securing both worldwide and regional influence as well as bolstering support for the leadership at home. Two examples of military action in the post-Soviet space are the 2008 war with Georgia and the 2014 invasion and destabilization of Ukraine. Additionally, Russia has made an effort to strengthen its position in the Middle East, most notably by sending troops into the Syrian civil war. Election meddling, cyberwarfare, and airspace violations have all been utilized to boost public impressions of Russian dominance. (Feinstein & Pirro, 2021). Following the outbreak of the Russo-Ukrainian War in 2014, Russia's relations with neighboring Ukraine and the West, particularly the United States, the European Union, the United Nations, and NATO, have completely crumbled. (Kanerva, 2018), and the consequent escalation in 2022.

In the Central Asia and South Asia region, Russia continues to dominate political decision-making in the former Soviet Union; although as other countries entered the region, Russia's influence began to decrease although Russia still maintains military bases in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Analysis, 2015). After the Russian Civil War, the Soviet Union took control of Central Asia and divided the region into union republics, autonomous republics, and regions. These boundaries were created to meet political interests, so ethnic groups are usually not always united. This is partly intentional. This would impact many newly independent countries when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991 (Shleifer & Vishny, 1991).

Military

The Strategic Missile Troops and the Airborne Troops are the two separate branches of the Russian Armed Forces, which are further separated into the Ground

Forces, Navy, and Aerospace Forces. (Agency, 2022). However, Beginning in 2008, the military has approximately one million active-duty members, ranking sixth in the world, and between two and twenty million reserve members. (Nichol, 2012). All male citizens between the ages of 18 and 27 are required to be drafted and serve one year in the Armed Forces. (Agency, 2022).

Russia is one of the five acknowledged nuclear-weapons states and possesses the greatest nuclear weaponry in the world, accounting for more than half of all nuclear weapons. Russia has the second-largest ballistic missile submarine fleet in the world.

(Lowy Institute, 2021), and is one of the only three countries operating strategic bombers. Russia maintains the world's third-highest military expenditure, spending USD 86.4 billion in 2022, corresponding to around 4.1% of its GDP (Tian et al., 2023). In 2021 it was the world's second-largest arms exporter, and had a large and entirely indigenous defense industry, producing most of its own military equipment (Tian et al., 2023). And another fact, Russia is in 2nd place, with the strongest military in 2023. With 0.0000 points as the perfect standard score, Russia's military strength received a power index score of 0.0714 (GFP, 2023).

Economic

Russia's economy is ranked 9th largest based on nominal GDP of USD 2.13 trillion (IMF, 2022) and Russia is the world's thirteenth-largest exporter and the 21st-largest importer (International Trade Centre, 2022). It is mostly dependent on taxes and export duties related to oil and gas, which made up 45% of Russia's federal budget in January 2022 and up to 60% of its exports in 2019. (Davydova, 2022). Among wealthy nations, Russia has one of the lowest levels of external debt, but it also has one of the highest rates of household income and wealth inequality. (Russell, 2018).

After more than a decade of strong post-Soviet economic growth, bolstered by high oil prices, a surge in foreign exchange reserves, and investment, Russia's economy suffered due to the first wave of Western sanctions imposed following the outbreak of the Russo-Ukrainian War and the annexation of Crimea in 2014. (Korhonen, 2020). Following Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine, the nation has been subject to renewed sanctions and corporate boycotts, making it the most sanctioned nation globally. This action has been referred to as a "all-out economic and financial war" aimed at cutting off Russia's economy from the global financial system. Since April 2022, the Russian government has ceased to publish a variety of economic data due to the impact. (Whalen et al., 2022).

Corruption, Criminal, and Law Enforcement

The Russian Federation's Constitution is the main and most important set of legislation in Russia. The main sources of Russian law are statutes, such as the Russian Criminal Code and the Russian Civil Code. (Butler, 1999).

The Vory, considered the elite professional group of Russian organized crime, with roots dating all the way back to the Tsarist era. While many historians believe that the rise of the mafia in Sicily in the middle of the 19th century marked the beginning of organized crime, a recent book by Mark Galeotti contends that professional criminals may have played a significant role in Russian society up to a century earlier. They established traditions and rituals, moral standards, and even their own language and music, much like the Sicilian mafia. (Shelley, 2018). According to the Global Organized Crime Index (2023), Russia ranks first in Europe and 32nd worldwide, and it is one of the nations with the highest incarceration rates. It also boasts the second-largest illegal arms trafficking market in the world, behind the United States. (Initiative, 2023).

National Interest

The Russian Federation's Constitution enshrines fundamental values and principles that serve as the cornerstones of Russian society, national security, and the country's continued development as a legal social state. Upholding and defending citizens' rights to privacy and personal freedom, enhancing the welfare of the populace, and preserving the dignity of Russian Federation citizens are all of utmost importance. (SBRF, 2021). Considering the long-term tendencies in the global and Russian Federation situations, its national interests are currently (SBRF, 2021), as follows:

1. Preserving the Russian people, fostering human potential, raising standards of living, and enhancing the welfare of the populace;
2. Fortifying the nation's defense and defending the Russian Federation's sovereignty, independence, state, and territorial integrity;
3. Preserving national unity and civil peace, bolstering the rule of law, doing away with corruption, shielding people and property from unauthorized entry, and creating channels of communication between the government and civil society;
4. The creation of a secure information environment, shielding Russian society from the damaging psychological effects of information;
5. The economy's sustainable growth based on new technological foundations;
6. Preservation of natural resources, environmental protection, and environmental
7. Management and climate change adaption;
8. Maintaining the Russian people's rich cultural and historical legacy while fortifying traditional spiritual and moral values;
9. Sustaining the legal underpinnings of international relations, peace and security, and strategic stability.

Threats

Security problems are the result of construction, meaning that every issue can change and become a security problem if the issue is accepted by the wider community as something that can threaten their security conditions (Ezalia et al., 2020). Meanwhile, security is a capability to defend themselves in the face of real threats. Security threats have 2 forms, namely traditional security threats and non-traditional security threats. Traditionally, national security threats are more associated with things that would threaten the territorial sovereignty and political independence of a country, and there tends to be the deployment of armed forces to deal with them (Buzan et al., 1998). Threats and vulnerabilities related to next development can occur in a wide range of contexts, both military and nonmilitary, but in order for them to be classified as security challenges, they must satisfy a set of precise requirements that set them apart from the ordinary course of merely political (Buzan et al., 1998).

According to Buzan (1998) there five dimension related to National Security, namely: Military Security, Political Security, Economical Security, Societal Security, and Environmental Security. Generally speaking, military security refers to the two-level interaction between states' views of each other's intentions and their armed offensive and defensive capabilities. Political security is concerned with the legitimacy-granting ideology, governmental structures, and organizational stability. Economic security refers to having access to the capital, markets, and resources required to maintain reasonable wellbeing and governmental authority. Societal security is the preservation of historic linguistic, cultural, religious, and national identity and custom patterns within allowable limits for evolution. Maintaining the local and global biosphere as the vital support system that all other human endeavors rely on is the focus of environmental security. (Buzan et al., 1998).

The new strategy lists a broad range of threats, both in general and specific to the various components of Russian National Security Policy, and here are some threats grouped based on five dimension refer to Buzan (1998) theory. Various forms of threats against Russia are written in the document which was approved by decree of the President of Russia Federation on July 2, 2021 no. 400, including:

Political Threats

A growing threat of military action has coincided with rising geopolitical instability and conflict as well as heightened tensions between states. Increased tensions and an escalation of the military and political situation are being caused by the weakening of internationally accepted norms and principles of international law, the weakening and destruction of already-existing international legal institutions, and the ongoing dismantling of arms control treaties and agreements, particularly in the vicinity of the Russian State border. (SBRF, 2021).

Russia believes that certain nations are trying to break apart the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in order to sever Russia's connections with its old friends. Russia is regarded as a threat and even a military adversary by certain governments. There is a growing chance that military confrontations will turn into small-scale or regional battles, maybe including nuclear powers. As new fronts in battle, space and information spaces are being actively developed. (SBRF, 2021).

The need for moral leadership is growing, as is the need to lay a compelling ideological framework for the future of the global system. Amidst the turmoil surrounding the Western liberal model, certain states are purposefully weakening traditional values, warping global history, redefining Russia's position within it, revitalizing fascism, and inciting conflicts between different ethnic and religious groups. There are campaigns of disinformation being run to present a negative picture of Russia.

Sanctions are placed on Russian athletes, Russian media operations are prohibited, and the usage of Russian information resources is restricted. It is unjustifiable to accuse the Russian Federation of hacking into other countries' systems, breaking international agreements, and meddling in their domestic affairs. Russian nationals and citizens residing overseas face prejudice and overt persecution. (SBRF, 2021).

Military Threats

Russia has identified efforts to exert pressure on it, its partners and allies to strengthen NATO's military infrastructure close to its borders, to step up intelligence gathering, and to develop the use of massive military formations and nuclear weapons against the Russian Federation. All of these actions have contributed to the rise in military danger and threats to the Russian Federation. (SBRF, 2021).

The planned deployment of US medium and short-range missiles in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region poses a threat to strategic stability and international security. Air-Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) and submarine-launched cruise missile (SLCM) which are placed in range to attack Russian territory. These two things are the latest technology from the US and its allies.

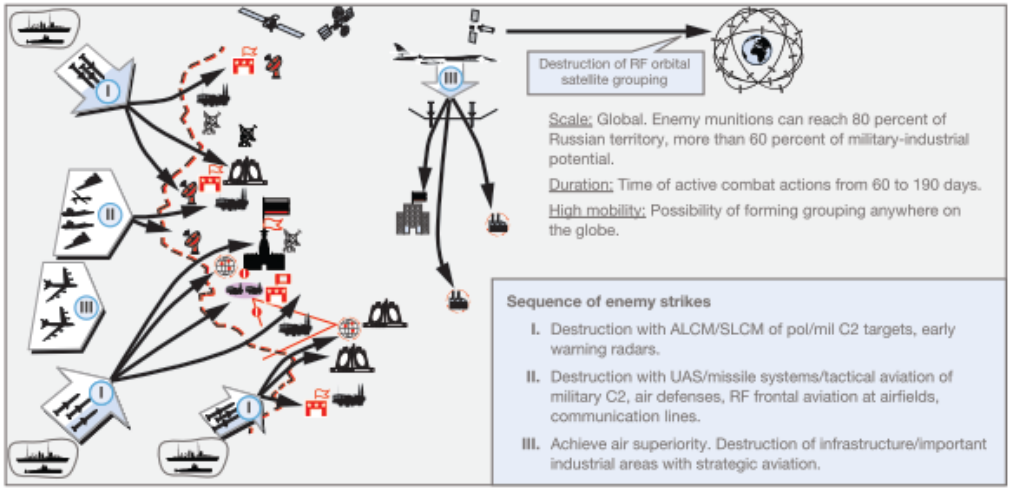

Figure 3: Example of Russian View on Character of Future War 2030
Source: Russian Military Strategy (Reach et al., 2022)

The next military threats are, tensions continue to rise in the post-Soviet conflict zone, Central East, North Africa, Afghanistan and the Korean Peninsula. The weakening of global and regional security systems creates conditions for the spread of international terrorism and extremism. Russia is regarded as a threat and even a military enemy by certain nations. There is a growing chance that military confrontations will turn into small-scale and regional battles, even ones involving nuclear powers. As new fronts of battle, space and information space are being aggressively developed. The Russian Federation's information resources, particularly its vital information infrastructure, are more exposed to external threats due to the usage of international telecommunications and information technologies. (SBRF, 2021).

Economical Threats

A profound recession is currently affecting the global economy. The disparity between the actual and virtual economies, market volatility, and the fragility of the global financial system are all growing. The world's nations and regions continue to be highly interdependent economically, but new global supply and production chains are taking longer to emerge and investment flows are decreasing. Nation-states and regional agreements are becoming more important in the commercial and economic spheres. (SBRF, 2021).

The occurrence of stagnation and recession in the world's leading economic countries, then there is a decline the resilience of the world monetary and financial system, the increasing struggle for access to markets and resources, the use of unfair competition, protectionist measures and sanctions, including in the financial and trade sectors, are becoming increasingly common (SBRF, 2021).

Several nations openly put political and economic pressure on Russia and its allies in an effort to obtain an advantage. The global community's growing focus on climate change and the need to maintain a favorable environment is being used as a justification to restrict export markets for Russian businesses, stifle the growth of Russian industry, and seize control of transportation routes in order to prevent Russia from developing the Arctic. (SBRF, 2021). The move is through transnational companies by consolidating their monopoly position on the Internet and controlling all sources of information.

Societal Threats

Russia is still a major hub for human trafficking, serving as both a destination and a supply nation. The exploitation of Russian women and children for sex crimes across Europe, Asia, and North America is still a very common practice. Human trafficking involves not just the involvement of private sector entities and criminal organizations, but also state-embedded players. Criminal actors frequently utilize debt bondage and deceit to ensnare victims of human trafficking. Vulnerable populations, like the homeless and foreign nationals, are still being exploited. Human trafficking is also a possibility for children who are transported from seized areas of Ukraine to Russia (Initiative, 2023).

Russia has a high prevalence of drug use and for several years has suffered from a widespread injection drug use epidemic with estimates of more than 2% of the population being injectable drug users. In 2020, a total of 18,013 people overdosed on illegal drugs and 7,366 people died as a result, an increase of 16% compared to 2019 (Hellman, 2022)

In Russia, cybercrime is extremely prevalent. According to reports, the cybercriminal gang is free to operate in the nation without worrying about facing legal action or incarceration should it be discovered to be aiding the Russian government in its conflict with Ukraine. Even though ransomware is still a major threat to businesses worldwide, these organizations and lone Russian-backed hackers are allegedly more interested in cyberwarfare, a rise in denial-of-service attacks, damaging malware that targets vital infrastructure, and tactical geopolitical attacks like data wipers (Initiative, 2023).

Russia understands that the proceeds of domestic crimes, especially those involving corruption, pose a serious risk to its ability to prevent money laundering, as does its status as a transit and destination nation for drug trafficking. (FATF, 2019).

Criminal problems in Russia are closely related to systemic corruption. The low salaries of public officials provide a strong incentive to commit corruption. If we trace systemic corruption to the Mongolian empire and show its persistence to the current regime (Schulze & Zakharov, 2021).

Environmental Threats

This most likely relates to a number of joint biological defense facilities established with the Georgian, Ukrainian, and Kazakh governments. Some in Russia have perceived these as a way to carry on developing biological weapons while disguising their search for countermeasures and defenses. The addition of this new "threat" to the doctrine might be an attempt to set the stage for Russia to refute American claims that it has violated other agreements, most notably the INF accord, with allegations of its own (Oliker, 2016).

Deterioration of land and soil fertility, water scarcity, deterioration of marine ecosystems, and declines in landscapes and biodiversity are all consequences of predatory use of natural resources. The standard of living declines as pollution levels rise. Natural resources are scarce in many nations. The ecology and economy are being negatively impacted by climate change more and more. Where the frequency of hazardous activities that are the genesis of natural phenomena estimating how climate change would affect the condition of the population's life support systems, transportation complex, hydraulic facilities, and hazardous manufacturing facilities (SBRF, 2021).

National Security Policy

According to Laswell and Kaplan (1970), policy is a program for achieving goals, values and directed practices. And Policy science is the concept of knowledge as problem solving. Problem solving relates only to experience, therefore to public problems, an idea reflected in Lasswell's related theory of the science of democratic policy. For him, 'problem orientation' is the most important thing in practical policy. And problem definition is the point of perceived discrepancy between the goal and the actual or anticipated state (Laswell & Kaplan, 1970).

Previously, in this article explained the points regarding the goals, interests, security environment, threats, and challenges facing Russia in its latest developments. After going through several stages, including: collecting and processing various opinions from the policy making process, selecting several available options, determining actions, and agreeing on sanctions, then a policy will be implemented, stopped or can be evaluated.

The national security system is a set of state policies implemented in the field of national security of public authorities and the forces at their disposal in order to solve every problem that facing by Russia. In this case, foreign policy is an important aspect of defending national interests and security (Aldelita Putri Balqis Romulia, 2023). Russia's National Security Policy consists of three policies including: Domestic Policy, Foreign Policy and Defense Policy.

Domestic Policy

Russia's Domestic Policy as stated in Russian Presidential Decree no. 400, regulates several points including:

- Saving the people of Russia and developing human potential,
- Maintaining state and public security, through law enforcement efforts,
- Ensuring the economic security by strengthening the country's economic sovereignty,
- Supporting scientific and technological development,
- Maintaining environmental safety and sustainability,
- Protecting traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, culture, historical memory, etc.

Foreign Policy

Russia's Foreign Policy stated in a scattered manner in Russian Presidential Decree no. 400, regulates several points including:

- Maintaining strategic stability and mutually beneficial international cooperation,
- Rejection of Western hegemony in international affairs,
- Eliminating the prerequisites for unleashing a global war, risks of using nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction,
- Supporting the development of regional and sub-regional,
- Integration within multilateral international institutions,
- Increasing the role of the Russian Federation in peacekeeping activities,
- Regional tracks of foreign policy (Arctic, Eurasian, Asia-Pacific, Islamic world, Africa, Latin America, European, Anglo-Saxon states)

Defense Policy

Russia's Defense Policy stated in a scattered manner in Russian Presidential Decree no. 400, regulates several points including:

- Defending of the country by building up the military force as a tool to achieve geopolitical goals,
- Ensuring information security by the development of the forces and means of information warfare,
- Focus on sovereignty was heightened with the amendments to Russia's Arctic Strategy in 2023.

National Security Strategy

The national strategy involves all the elements of national power. Those elements, in turn, can be conveniently broken down on a horizontal plane into the categories described in the definition of national strategy: economic, psychological, political, and military (Bartholomees, 2008).

Figure 4: National Strategy
Source: Theory of War and Strategy (Bartholomees, 2008)

Strategy is an elaboration of a policy so that it can be implemented practically, In order to neutralize internal and foreign threats and establish the framework for accomplishing national development goals, this calls for coordinated action to implement the Russian Federation's strategic national priorities.. In line with the theory of Buzan (1998), regarding five dimensions of security, we will group the strategies implemented by Russia according to these five aspects.

Political Strategy

- Russia's internal potential, the appeal of its value system, its preparedness, and its capacity to use its competitive advantages by enhancing public administration efficiency are what define its long-term development and global placement.
- Preventing terrorist and extremist groups from using the Russian Federation's information infrastructure by using foreign propaganda organizations and special services to stop the spread of false information that could harm society and its citizens.
- Strengthening national security and fostering mutually beneficial international cooperation, with the goals of the Russian Federation's foreign policy being to forge favorable conditions for the nation's long-term socioeconomic development and to bolster its standing.
- Rejecting Western hegemony in international affairs, the Russian Federation's foreign policy in the face of escalating geopolitical tensions should help

strengthen multilateral cooperation without dividing lines and bloc approaches in order to jointly address global and regional problems under the central coordinating role of the United Nations (UN) and its Security Council, including risk of using nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the elimination of conditions that would lead to the start of a global war,

- Encouraging the growth of regional and sub-regional levels will result in a shift in the composition of the global order, the creation of new architectures, norms, and guiding principles, and an increase in the number of global centers of political and economic development.
- Increasing the role of the Russian Federation in peacekeeping activities, Russia remains committed to the use of political means, especially diplomatic and peacekeeping mechanisms, and
- Organizing regional tracks of foreign policy (Arctic, Eurasian, Asia-Pacific, Islamic world, Africa, Latin America, European, Anglo-Saxon states).

Military Strategy

- Defending of the country by building up the military force as a tool to achieve geopolitical goals. The emergence of new regional and global centers of power and the intensifying competition between them for influence zones characterize the military and political landscape of the world. The use of military force by players in international relations to further their geopolitical objectives is becoming increasingly important. (Vito Savero, 2024),
- Enhancing the organization and implementation of measures to guarantee training and mobilization for military personnel in the Russian Federation, as well as their volumetric implementation, timely renewal, and upkeep of the military organization's technical capacity;
- Improving the preparation and execution of measures to guarantee training and mobilization for military personnel in the Russian Federation, as well as their volumetric application, timely renewal, and upkeep of the military organization's technical capacity,
- Upholding the highest standards of moral, political, and psychological well-being among staff members; maintaining law and order and military discipline in the Armed Forces; providing military-patriotic education and preparing citizens for military service;
- Improving the terms of military service, as well as the social security benefits received by veterans, their families, and citizens who are released from active duty
- Focus on sovereignty was heightened with the amendments to Russia's Arctic Strategy in 2023 (Staun, 2023).

Economic Strategy

- Causing the traditional markets for labor, capital, goods, and technology to change; the formation of new economic centers; the redistribution of roles and potential among nations and regions of the world; and the emergence of new economic sectors
- Advantageous geographic location, vast territory, a variety of climatic and natural conditions, a wealth of minerals and raw materials, scientific, technological, and educational potential, macroeconomic stability, domestic political stability, high state defense, and state security are all factors that

contribute to the development of Russia's industrial potential and the modernization of the Russian economy.

- Promoting the shift from the export of primary raw materials and agricultural products to their deep processing, the growth of already-existing high-tech industries and markets, as well as the technological modernization of the economy's foundational sectors; the use of low-carbon technologies will alter the composition of the Russian economy and boost its sustainability and competitiveness;
- Fortifying the Russian Federation's leadership positions and competitive advantages in the fields of aviation, shipbuilding, rocket and space exploration, engines, nuclear power, and information and communication technology, and
- The need for leadership in science and technology is growing as the global economy shifts to a new technological framework. This is because innovation in these fields improves competitiveness and national security and accelerates scientific and technological advancement, which has an impact on all aspects of human life and its quality.

Societal Strategy

- In the areas of human development and saving the Russian people, the socio-economic state policy aims to create socially responsible citizens, strong health, longer life expectancies, lower mortality rates, better housing, lower levels of poverty, lower levels of social and property inequality, higher levels of education among the populace, and sustainable natural growth and improvement of the population's quality of life.
- Enhancing the unified state system of crime prevention, guaranteeing the application of the principle of inevitability of punishment for the commission of a crime, as well as for a society's atmosphere of intolerance of illegal activities, enhancing the quality of social services and their accessibility to all citizens, developing conditions for people with disabilities to actively participate in society, and reining in the role of the state as a guarantor of the security of the individual and property rights all contribute to improving state and public security.

Environmental Strategy

- The Russian Federation considers its territory, landscape, biodiversity, and potential for unique ecological resources to be national treasures, all of which must be preserved and protected in order to guarantee the survival of future generations, peaceful human development, and the fulfillment of citizens' rights to a healthy environment.
- The Russian Federation's quality of life can only be improved by maintaining environmental standards for air and water quality, reclaiming disturbed lands, ecologically rehabilitating areas and water facilities, expanding the area under reforestation, and removing cumulative environmental damage.
- Preventing the spread of infectious diseases that pose a threat to public health and epidemiological safety and causing emergencies in these areas. Additionally, this tactic asserts the rather perplexing claim that American "military-biological" laboratories are proliferating close to Russia's borders.
- Climate change adaptation, natural resource conservation, environmental management, and environmental protection

- Putting in place a framework for government regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, making sure that initiatives to lower emissions and boost absorption of those emissions are carried out,
- Resolving environmental issues and maintaining the Arctic region of the Russian Federation's natural resources; Increasing the efficiency of public control, state environmental supervision, and production in the sphere of environmental protection; and
- The creation of a system for state environmental monitoring, the monitoring of corporate entities' adherence to environmental laws and requirements, the improvement of natural hazard and process forecasting, and the effects of climate change on the environment, the economy, and human welfare.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An example of implementation of Russia's National Security Policy and Strategy at present time is the annexation of Ukraine. If we look at it from the perspective of the international world, it will appear that what Russia did was wrong. However, by understanding Russian policy and strategy, we will get a strong reason why Russia acted this way, even though this cannot be justified from a humanitarian perspective. Because Russia believes that NATO could generate decisive effects at the outset of the war through conventional long-range strikes deep into Russian territory from Ukraine territory. Russia attacked first in anticipation of the threat actually happening.

During the war, Russia is also targeting key agricultural infrastructure across Ukraine, including grain silos, railways, food warehouses, and ports (Masters, 2023). As a result, the US, EU, and several countries implemented sanctions on Russia. Prohibition of the Export/Import of some Particular Goods, Ban on some services from EU countries, Trading Bans and Oil Price Restrictions, and Sanctions on Land, Sea, and air Transportation. What the Western world and Europe are doing has the same goal, namely disrupting the Russian supply chain. The hope is that Russia's economy will weaken and reduce Russia's ability to carry out attacks Ukraine.

However economic sanctions only can be effective if the target country is dependent on the sending-country and generally the target country has a weaker economy than the sending country. In the case of economic sanctions against Russia, we see that the sending countries are dependent on oil and gas supplies from Russia, while Russia does not depend on the sending countries for its vital needs. This means that even the EU, US, and their allies impose economic sanctions on Russia, both on the Russian government and society, Russia still be able to survive.

Regarding the effectiveness of economic sanctions, Hufbauer et al in the 1990s stated that the percentage effectiveness of economic sanctions against targeted countries only showed a figure of around 33% at that time (Hufbauer et al., 1990). Robert Pape emphasized the opinion of Hufbauer et al that economic sanctions will almost certainly not work. The success of economic sanctions is only around 5%, not 33%, so economic sanctions are a sad form of failure. What happens is that the sending country has the potential to experience a more severe

economic setback than Russia. Economic sanctions on sending countries can backfire on sending countries due to counterattacks from Russia.

Even though some strategies have to deal with other countries, Ukraine for example, at least the aim of Russia National Security Policy and Strategy is an effort to ensure long-term national security and sustainable development in the Russian Federation. And as mention on their document, By putting the Strategy into practice, the Russian people will be saved, human potential will be developed, citizens' quality of life and well-being will be enhanced, the nation's defense capabilities will be strengthened, Russian society will remain cohesive and united, national development goals will be met, and the Russian Federation's competitiveness and international standing will rise.

And finally we can conclude that, The development of a just society and Russia's prosperity can only be guaranteed by the harmonious coexistence of great authority and human well-being; this principle also applies to other nations. In order to neutralize both internal and foreign threats and establish the framework for accomplishing national development goals, this calls for coordinated and cooperative action to fulfill the strategic national priorities.

FURTHER STUDY

Given their shortcomings and weaknesses, it is not surprising that researchers found several problems with writing, grammar, presentation style, and report presentation. To get the best results possible, researchers expect perceptive criticism and advice from many sources.

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