

AN ANALYSIS OF “THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNTIL YEAR 2020”¹

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The article presents, in a short manner, some of the most important aspects of the political, economic and cultural evolution of post-Soviet Russia, as a result of some major events that took place during the last years of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century, that led to designing and approving “The National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2010”.

We consider that getting familiar with today’s Russian leaders’ approaches to state construction, economic and financial strengthening, enforcement of defense and domestic security that were developed within the above mentioned “Strategy” could be of interest for international security experts.

The political, economic, military and cultural evolution of the Russian Federation after the collapse of the Soviet Union has been and will be permanently in the attention of political and military specialists from all over the world and, especially of the those from the United States of America and Europe.

After the implosion produced in the aftermath of the events caused by the Fall of the Berlin Wall (November 9th, 1989) and especially of the more and more complicated internal situation in the former Soviet Union, in the early '90s fourteen member states separated and declared their independence, amounting to 130 million inhabitants out of which 24.12 million Russian ethnics, representing approximately 18.5 % of these populations (appendix 1).

Even in this situation, Russia continues to be, in spite of her loss, a homogenous country, covering ten time zones, from the Kaliningrad enclave located at the Baltic Sea, until the Sakhalin Island in the East; it is a land full of huge unpopulated areas, having enormous potential and a population of over 143 million people, out of which 15 million are Muslim.

The main political leaders of the present world, and also specialists grouped in various think-tanks associated to the relevant political military groups agree that “Russia² continues to be a power having enormous military resources, among which more than 10,000 different nuclear weapons; she is also an energetic giant, with oil reserves, which, at

¹ Document approved through the Russian Federation President’s Decree, no. 537, May 12, 2009

² Michael Stürmer, *Putin and the New Russia*, Litera Internațional Printing, Bucharest, 2009.