Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy of the Russian Federation

©Dr. Vladimir Orlov

Founder, PIR Center
Professor, MGIMO

Lecture 2
October 1, 2019

@Orlov_PIRCenter orlov@pircenter.org
Lecture 1.2. Foreign and security policy of the Russian Federation: understanding the priorities and threat perceptions (2)
PART 2. RUSSIA`S THREAT PERCEPTIONS

Dr. Vladimir Orlov
Basic Documents on Foreign and Security Policy of the Russian Federation

4. Decree “On National Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024”. 7 may 2018

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RUSSIA’S THREAT PERCEPTION (1)
International Situation Assessment in the Regions Vital to Russia’s Interests

Возможность размещения значительных контингентов иностранных войск и создания ударных группировок на территории новых стран-членов НАТО и стран, претендующих на вступление в Альянс.

Зона мира и стабильности, сформированная в рамках Шанхайской организации по сотрудничеству. Осуществление широкомасштабных мер доверия и приграничного сотрудничества. Необходимость противодействия экстремизму и международному терроризму.

- успешно завершившаяся военная ядерная программа
- неясный статус ядерной программы
- иностранное военное присутствие
- страны, вступившие в НАТО
- страны, претендующие на вступление в НАТО
- внутренние вооруженные конфликты
- межгосударственные силовые противостояния
- страны с политической нестабильностью

Russian MOD. September 2, 2003
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RUSSIA’S THREAT PERCEPTION (2) (ACCORDING TO 2014 MILITARY DOCTRINE)

- NATO military infrastructure movement to the borders of the Russian Federation
- Deployment of foreign troop contingents on the territories of states contiguous with the Russia
- Territorial claims against the Russian Federation and its allies
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missiles, and missile technologies
- Violation of international accords in the field of arms limitation and reduction
- Use of military force on the territories of states contiguous with Russia
- Seats of armed conflict on the territories of states contiguous with the Russia
- Spread of terrorism and extremism, emergence of seats of interethnic and interfaith tension
- Intention to place weapons in space
- Threat of terrorist attacks using radioactive and toxic chemical substances
- Transnational organized crime
- Foreign private military companies’ operations on the territories of states contiguous with the Russia
- Use of information and communication technologies in the military-political purposes for acts aimed versus sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity of states
- Establishment in the contiguous states of the regimes, whose policies threatens the interests of the Russian Federation
- Subversive activities of special services of foreign states against the Russian Federation

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RUSSIA’S THREAT PERCEPTION (3)

• “We are seeing a greater and greater disdain for the basic principles of international law. One state and, of course, first and foremost the United States, has overstepped its national borders in every way. This is visible in the economic, political, cultural and educational policies it imposes on other nations. Well, who likes this? Who is happy about this?”

• “I consider that the unipolar model is not only unacceptable but also impossible in today’s world”.

• “Of course we would like to interact with responsible and independent partners with whom we could work together in constructing a fair and democratic world order that would ensure security and prosperity not only for a select few, but for all”.

“NATO continues to pursue policies aimed at its expansion by including new members from the post-Soviet states where Russia has its own interests... But Russia’s opinion hasn’t been taken into account”

“I’m against opposing Russia to Europe and Asia (Eurasia), but I’m also against imposing on Russia European civilization, as I believe that if Russia wants to ensure its solid positions in future, it was, it is and has to remain Russia. Russia – is not Europe, not Asia and not even Eurasia, it is – I’d like to emphasize it once again – Russia!”

Chief of the General Staff Yuri Baluyevsky

in the article for Security Index Journal, No. 1 (81), 2007
PART 3. FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TOWARDS KEY REGIONS OF THE WORLD

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RUSSIA AND POST-SOVIET AREA

Eurasian Economic Union

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Such a discussion and an informal dialogue are particularly important today when the international political, economic and trade system is undergoing a major strength test, and the environment for doing business and making investments, as well as everyday life, going through dynamic changes too. The quality, sustainability, nature and speed of growth of the global economy are increasingly determined by new competences and human knowledge, advanced technology and means of communications, which were simply unimaginable a short while ago.

Source: President of Russia Vladimir Putin at the plenary session of the St Petersburg International Economic Forum. May 25, 2018

Dr. Vladimir Orlov
60% of Eurasian territory

39% world population

SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION

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CHINA


Comprehensive partnership and strategic interaction with China are among the key priorities of Russia’s foreign policy. Our bilateral cooperation has advanced to an unprecedented level and is a major factor of our countries’ economic development and the strengthening of their international positions.

We have a common view on the need to improve the quality of our economic cooperation. We consistently enhance our cultural exchanges, which invariably enjoy the support of our people. Our countries’ consolidated policy of strict compliance with international law is playing a key role in the strengthening of global stability and security.

*Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov’s opening remarks at talks with State Councillor and Foreign Minister of China Wang Yi, Beijing, April 23, 2018*

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ASIA PACIFIC – AN ALTERNATIVE TO EUROPE?

Asiopa – is a part of Europe bordering with Asia.

Joseph Brodsky

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• BRICS members:

• We reaffirm our commitment to the principles of mutual respect, sovereign equality, democracy, inclusiveness and strengthened collaboration. As we build upon the successive BRICS Summits, we further commit ourselves to enhancing our strategic partnership for the benefit of our people through the promotion of peace, a fairer international order, sustainable development and inclusive growth, and to strengthening the three-pillar-driven cooperation in the areas of economy, peace and security and people-to-people exchanges.

• Recalling the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on the Iranian nuclear programme we call upon all parties to fully comply with their obligations and ensure full and effective implementation of the JCPOA to promote international and regional peace and security.

• We welcome recent developments to achieve the complete denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and maintain peace and stability in North East Asia. We reaffirm the commitment for a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation.

Source: Johannesburg Declaration, July 25-27, 2018

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COLD WAR 2.0 (1)

- Uncertainty of international situation
- Growth of conflict potential, sharpening of contradictions; growing chaos in the world affairs
- Unilateral diktat & US-made templates for global solutions: “The unipolar world is simply a means of justifying dictatorship over people and countries”
- The very notion of ‘national sovereignty’ became a relative value for most countries
- Non-compliance to the norms of international law. Such norms should be based on moral principles of truth, justice, and respect to one’s partners and their interests

_Vladimir Putin to Russian Ambassadors. July 1, 2014; and to Valdai Club members, Sochi, October 24, 2014_
COLD WAR 2.0 (2)

- Growing threat of extremism and radicalism
- NATO trend of expansion towards Russia’s borders
- Many types of high-precision weaponry are already close to WMD
- Increased probability of chain of conflicts between or with indirect involvement of major powers
- “Formation of a polycentric world does not improve stability; in fact, it is more likely to be the opposite. The goal of reaching global equilibrium is turning into a fairly difficult puzzle”

Vladimir Putin to Russian Ambassadors. July 1, 2014; and to Valdai Club members, Sochi, October 24, 2014
CRISIS IN U.S.-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Dr. Vladimir Orlov
«Look what's happening in the US. It seems that the Americans sanctions on any occasion – the only tool of foreign policy. The United States is not ready to negotiate with anyone on a compromise basis, it is trying to dictate its will to everyone - in world trade, in the sphere of security, and in regional conflicts. The means of "forcing" other countries to follow the American line are often sanctions, not necessarily direct, possibly indirect.»
A NARROW WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY FOR RUSSIA-US RELATIONS

- Russia and the United States should aim to work together against terrorism
- Russia and the United States should work together on strategic nuclear arms control
- Russia and the United States should do their utmost to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons
- Russia and the United States should prevent an arms race in cyberspace and the outer space
- Russia and the United States need a new security architecture on the European continent
- Russia and the United States can work together on putting out the various conflagrations in the Middle East
- Russia and the United States should put an end to exchange of and begin revitalizing their trade, economic, and humanitarian cooperation

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“After 1989, sheltered inside their post-modern ecosystem, Europeans lost their curiosity about how Russia sees the world and its place in it. They failed to grasp the intensity of Russia’s moral resentment of the Western-led European order because they preferred to think of Russian-European relations as “win-win”. They could not understand that what they saw as the best possible order seemed to many Russians to be both hypocritical and unstable”.

“Europeans had mistaken Russia’s failure to block the creation of the post-Cold War order as assent. They mistook weakness for conversion”
DÉTENTE VS COLD WAR?

- **01.07.1968** – NPT is open for signature
- **21.08.1968** – Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia
- **05.03.1970** – NPT entered into force
- **01.08.1975** – Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE signed
ACHIEVING AGREEMENTS... NOT POSSIBLE WITHOUT RESPECT

“DOGOVARIVAT’SYA”
We have examples when, having common goals and acting based on the same criteria, together we achieved real success. Let me remind you about solving the problem of chemical weapons in Syria, and the substantive dialogue on the Iranian nuclear programme, as well as our work on North Korean issues, which also has some positive results. Why can’t we use this experience in the future to solve local and global challenges?

VS

“UVAZHENIYE”
We did not change our attitude to the situation in the Middle East, to the Iranian nuclear programme, to the North Korean conflict, to fighting terrorism and crime in general, as well as drug trafficking. We never changed any of our priorities even under the pressure of unfriendly actions on the part of our western partners, who are led, very obviously in this case, by the United States. We did not even change our positions even under the sanctions. However, here too everything has its limits. It might be possible that external circumstances can force us to alter some of our positions.

Vladimir Putin. October 2014

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LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
EUROPE – RUSSIA

1. Solving Ukrainian crisis
2. OSCE reform
3. New CFE Treaty
4. WMD free zones in Europe
5. Space treaty
6. Cyber treaty
7. Coordination on migration
8. Combating terrorism and extremism

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WHERE DOES RUSSIA GO?

«(...) By this ring [of the oprichnina] The Tsar drew together ill, rotten and collapsing country like a bear, wounded and bleed. And the bear got stronger in his bones and flesh, cured the wounds, grew fatter and clawed. We freed him from the rotten blood, poisoned by the enemies. And now the roar of the Russian bear is heard all over the world. Our roar is heard not only in China and Europe, but also across the ocean».

Vladimir Sorokin. The day of the oprichnik, 2006

The bear will not even bother to ask permission. Here we consider it the master of the taiga, and I know for sure that it does not intend to move to any other climatic zones – it will not be comfortable there. However, it will not let anyone have its taiga either. I believe this is clear.

Vladimir Putin, Meeting of the Valdai International Discussion Club, 2014