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Report Name: New Food Security Doctrine Adopted

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Report Highlights:

On January 21, 2020, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a new Food Security Doctrine for Russia to replace the Doctrine adopted in 2010. The revised Doctrine names prevention of genetically engineered seed imports for planting as one of the Russian national interests in the sphere of food security and expands the list of self-sufficiency indicators to include: vegetables, melons and gourds, fruit and berries, and seeds. The Government has been instructed to develop and approve a roadmap for implementing the provisions within three months. This report contains an unofficial English translation of the new Doctrine.

General Information

On January 21, 2020, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a new Food Security Doctrine for Russia. According to the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, the emergence of new risks and threats to food security associated with economic sanctions, Russia's accession to the WTO and enhanced integration processes within the Eurasian Economic Union prompted the revision of the Doctrine. In addition, as noted by Prime Minister Medvedev and the Ministry in the past, Russia has already met most of the targets of the Doctrine adopted in 2010¹, which was aimed at self-sufficiency.

The new section of the Doctrine devoted to national interests related to food security aims to prevent the import and distribution of genetically modified organisms for planting, and prohibits raising and breeding animals whose genetic code has been engineered or that carry genetic material of artificial origin as key provisions. The only exception to the ban is the import and sowing of genetically modified organisms for examination and research purposes, as well as the growing of such plants and breeding of such animals for examination and research purposes, according to the Doctrine.

Additionally, the new Doctrine expanded the list of self-sufficiency indicators to include vegetables, melons and gourds with a value of 90 percent, fruit and berries at 60 percent, and seeds at 75 percent.

Table 1. Comparison of Specific Food Security Targets, 2010 Doctrine vs 2020 Doctrine

Product	Minimum Production Targets, set in 2010	Self-Sufficiency Indicators, set in 2020	Actual Level in 2019
Grain	95 percent	95 percent	170.8 percent
Sugar	80 percent	90 percent	112.6 percent
Vegetable Oil	80 percent	90 percent	198.4 percent
Meat and Meat Products (on meat basis)	85 percent	85 percent	94.6 percent
Milk and Dairy Product (on milk basis)	90 percent	90 percent	81.7 percent
Fish Products (in live weight – raw weight)	80 percent	85 percent	154.5 percent
Potatoes	95 percent	95 percent	100 percent
Vegetables, Melons and Gourds	N/A	90 percent	95.8 percent
Fruit and Berries	N/A	60 percent	33.9 percent
Seeds of Key Ag Crops of Domestic Selection	N/A	75 percent	2–90 percent ²
Edible Salt	85 percent	85 percent	63.6 percent

¹ For details please see 2010 GAIN report *Food Security Doctrine Adopted* at <https://gain.fas.usda.gov>.

² Actual levels vary by crop: it is currently 2 percent for seed potatoes, 20 percent for sugar beet seeds, 26 percent for sunflower seeds, 32 percent for spring rape seeds, 42 percent for soy seeds, 43 percent for vegetable seeds, 46 percent for corn seeds, and 90 percent for grain seeds.

The new Doctrine also lists achievement of a positive balance of trade in agricultural products and raw materials and food, as well as fulfillment of the export potential taking into account the priority of self-sufficiency in such goods domestically and within the Eurasian Economic Union among the key tasks for ensuring food security.

Presidential Decree No. 20 of January 21, 2020, which approved the new Doctrine, ordered the Russian government to develop and adopt an action plan to implement the provisions of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation within three months.

Please find below an unofficial English translation of the updated Food Security Doctrine for Russia.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

**President of the Russian Federation
Decree**

On Approval of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation

For the purpose of ensuring food security of the Russian Federation, I hereby resolve:

1. To approve the attached Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation.
2. For the Government of the Russian Federation:
within a 3-month period to develop and approve a roadmap for implementing the provisions of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation;
to ensure that the President of the Russian Federation receives annual reports containing the analysis, assessment and forecast of the food security of the Russian Federation.
3. The federal authorities and state government bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be guided by the provisions of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation in practical activities and when drafting regulatory legal acts related to ensuring the food security of the Russian Federation.
4. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of January 30, 2010 No. 120 “On Approval of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation” (Collection of Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, 2010, No. 5, p. 502) shall be considered to have lost force.
5. The present Decree comes into force from the date of its signature.

President of the Russian Federation

V. Putin

Round Seal: Office of the President of the Russian Federation

Moscow, Kremlin
January 21, 2020
No. 20

Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation

I. General Provisions

1. The present Doctrine is a document of strategic planning which represents the official views of the goals, objectives and key directions of the government socioeconomic policy in the area of ensuring food security of the Russian Federation.

2. Definitions used in the Doctrine mean the following:

a) food security of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – Food Security) is a state of social and economic development of the country that ensures food independence of the Russian Federation, guarantees to every citizen of the country the physical and economic availability of foodstuffs that comply with the mandatory requirements, in quantities no less than the balanced food consumption rates required to support active and healthy lifestyle;

b) food independence of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – Food Independence) is the country's self-sufficiency of major domestic farm products, raw materials and food;

c) balanced food consumption rates mean a diet represented as a set of products including foodstuffs in quantities and ratios that meet the current scientific principles of the optimal nutrition taking into consideration the existing nutritional structure and traditions of the population majority;

d) economic food availability is a possibility to purchase foodstuffs of appropriate quality at the established prices in quantities and assortments that comply with the recommended balanced consumption rates;

e) physical food availability is the level of development of commodity distribution infrastructure when the population in every locality of the country is provided with the opportunity of purchasing foodstuffs or arranging catering in quantities and assortments that comply with the recommended balanced food consumption rates;

f) food security index is a quantitative or qualitative characteristic of the food security status that allows making evaluation of the level of its achievement based on the approved criteria;

g) food security indicator is a quantitative or qualitative threshold characteristic value that is used to evaluate the food security assurance level.

3. The present Doctrine advances the provisions of the Russian Federation's National Security Strategy approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 31, 2015, No. 683, regarding the food security; takes into consideration the provisions of the Russian Federation's Economic Security Strategy for the period until 2030 approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 13, 2017, No. 208; and, other strategic planning documents.

4. The Doctrine provides the framework for developing regulatory legal acts in the area of ensuring food security and advancing the agricultural and fishery sectors.

5. The Doctrine takes into consideration the recommendations of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) concerning the marginal propensity of imports and food stocks.

II. National Interests in the Area of Food Security

6. Food security of the Russian Federation is one of the key dimensions for ensuring the country's long-term national security, the factor that contributes to maintaining its statehood and sovereignty, the essential component of socioeconomic policy, and the necessary condition for implementing the national priority, i.e. the improvement of the Russian citizens' life quality through ensuring high sustenance standards.

7. Following on from the provisions of the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, the long-term state national interests in the area of food security include:

- a) improvement of the life quality of Russian citizens through ensuring adequate food provision;
- b) supply of quality and safe foodstuffs to the population;
- c) sustainable development and modernization of the agricultural and fishery sectors and domestic market infrastructure;
- d) development of the production of farm products, raw materials and food that comply with the established environmental, sanitary and epidemiological, veterinary and other requirements;
- e) increase in efficiency of the government support to agricultural commodity producers and organizations, individual entrepreneurs involved in the primary and/or further (industrial) processing of farm products, as well as their greater access to the relevant market outlets;
- f) development of pedigree livestock farming; plant selection, seed practices and aquaculture (fish farming) business; development of the production of compound feed, animal feed additives, veterinary drugs, mineral supplements, e.g. through the introduction of competitive domestic technologies based on the latest scientific achievements;
- g) rehabilitation and improvement of farmland fertility, prevention of the reduction of farmland areas, preservation and protection of arable land against water and wind erosion and desertification;
- h) prevention of import to the Russian Federation territory of genetically engineered/modified organisms intended for sowing, growing and cultivation, as well as their circulation; prohibition of farming and breeding of animals whose genetic program has been modified via gene engineering techniques, or those containing genetic material of artificial origin, as well as control over import and circulation of foodstuffs derived with the use of genetically engineered/modified (with the exception of importing and sowing genetically engineered/modified organisms, growing plants and breeding animals for conducting expert evaluations and research activities);
- i) avoiding non-controlled import of biological agents, especially biological control agents, to the Russian Federation territory and their application in the Russian Federation;
- j) improvement of the technical regulation, sanitary and epidemiological, veterinary and phytosanitary surveillance, and oversight in the area of assurance of food safety for human health;

- k) establishing a high-efficient agricultural sector which will be built on the latest technologies and provided with researchers and highly skilled professionals;
- l) specialist training under the secondary vocational and higher educational programs for agricultural and fishery sectors, as well as food and processing industries.

III. Food Security Indices and Their Evaluation Indicators

8. To evaluate the food security assurance, the following key indicators are used: the achievement of threshold values on a food independence index, economic and physical availability of food and compliance of foodstuffs to the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union Legislation on Technical Regulation.

9. Food independence means the level of self-sufficiency in percentage terms calculated as the ratio of the national output of farm products, raw materials and food to the volume of their domestic consumption and having minimum values as follows:

- a) grain – no less than 95 percent;
- b) sugar – no less than 90 percent;
- c) vegetable oils – no less than 90 percent;
- d) meat and meat products (on meat basis) – no less than 85 percent;
- e) milk and dairy products (on milk basis) – no less than 90 percent;
- f) fish and fish products (in live weight – raw product weight) – no less than 85 percent;
- g) potatoes – no less than 95 percent;
- h) vegetables and gourds – no less than 90 percent;
- i) fruits and berries – no less than 60 percent;
- j) seeds of the major agricultural crops of domestic selection – no less than 75 percent;
- k) edible salt – no less than 85 percent.

10. Economic food availability means the ratio of actual consumption of major foodstuffs per capita to their balanced consumption rates that comply with the health nutrition requirements and has a 100% minimum value.

11. Physical food availability means a percentage ratio of the actual number of various retail food facilities and catering facilities to the normative standards established by the Russian Federation Government.

12. Compliance of foodstuffs with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union Legislation on Technical Regulation is defined as a proportion of all food samples non-complying with the mandatory requirements to the total quantity of food samples tested within the parameters of the state control (surveillance) and monitoring of food quality and safety.

13. A system of indices established by the Russian Federation Government is used for the comprehensive evaluation of food security assurance.

IV. Risks and Threats Related to Ensuring Food Security

14. Ensuring food security is associated with risks and threats that can weaken it considerably. Such risks and threats fall under the following categories:

- a) economic risks driven by:
 - potential internal and foreign economy decline and decrease in growth rates of the global and domestic economy;
 - high inflation rate and crisis of the banking system;

- decrease in the investment attractiveness of domestic agricultural and fishery sectors;
decrease in the competitiveness of domestic products
- b) technological risks caused by:
lagging behind developed countries with respect to the level of technological development of production facilities;
unauthorized use of veterinary drugs in the process of agricultural production;
- c) climatic and agroecological risks driven by:
unfavorable climate changes and natural disasters;
increase in the share of degraded lands;
decline in the farmland fertility due to their inefficient use in the agricultural sector;
consequences of natural and man-made emergencies;
- d) geopolitical risks which may limit the potential development of the national agricultural and fishery sectors caused by:
market fluctuations;
measures of government support used by foreign countries for supporting their agricultural sector that distort the international trade;
- e) veterinary and phytosanitary risks associated with the emergence and spread of massive contagious animal diseases earlier not registered in the Russian Federation territory, as well as the spread of crop diseases and pests.
- f) sanitary and epidemiological threats associated with the emergence and spread of infectious and non-infectious human diseases caused by incompliance with the mandatory requirements for the safety and quality assurance of products at all stages of their circulation in the consumer market;
- g) social threats driven by decline in the attractiveness of rural lifestyle.
15. The presence of the food security-related risks and threats can cause a failure to achieve the food security indices and calls for implementing state regulation actions in order to overcome:
- a) low level of investment activity in the agricultural and fishery sectors and effective consumer demand for foodstuffs;
b) insufficient level of the domestic food market infrastructure development, including but not limited to a decrease in the number of food retail facilities;
c) price disproportions at the markets of foodstuffs, raw materials and resources;
d) slowdown in the structural and technological upgrades, as well as the innovative development of the agricultural and fishery sectors;
e) reduction of the national genetic animal and plant resources;
f) shortage of qualified personnel;
g) differences in the standards of living of the urban and rural population;
h) non-competitiveness of the national producers of individual types of food in the domestic market;
i) deterioration of the demographic situation in the rural areas and loss of the succession of the rural lifestyle;
j) insufficiency of farm machinery (power supply per production unit);
k) deficiency of the storage facilities for farm products, raw materials and food;
l) foreign trade imbalances.

V. Strategic Goal and Key Objectives of Ensuring Food Security

16. The strategic goal of ensuring food security is to provide the country's population with safe, quality and affordable farm products, raw materials and food in the quantities that satisfy the balanced food consumption rates.

Based on the food independence requirements, the major sources of foodstuffs are products of agricultural, forestry, fishery and hunting sectors, as well as food industry products. The agricultural, fishery and food industries play central role in the food security assurance.

17. The key tasks of ensuring food security regardless of changes in external and internal conditions are given below:

a) sustainable development of the production of farm products, raw materials and food sufficient for ensuring food independence based on the scientifically proven planning concepts;

b) timely projection, detection and prevention of internal and external threats to food security, minimizing their negative effects through the continuous readiness of the food supply system; creation of strategic food stocks;

c) ensuring physical and economic availability of quality and safe assorted foodstuffs required for creating a healthy diet for every citizen in the country;

d) ensuring food safety;

e) the production of farm products, raw materials and food that comply with the established environmental, sanitary and epidemiological, veterinary and other requirements, taking into consideration the need for using safe-for-human technologies in their production process;

f) achieving trade surplus of the farm products, raw materials and food;

g) realizing export opportunities taking into consideration the priority of country's self-sufficiency with respect to domestic farm products, raw materials and food, and the need of ensuring food security within the Eurasian Economic Union;

h) optimizing social, engineering, transport and other infrastructure components in the rural areas for the development of production of farm products, raw materials and food;

i) developing multi-format highly competitive retail infrastructure;

j) developing the manufacture of material and technical resources to produce farm products, raw materials and food;

k) establishing healthy lifestyle principles, including the development of healthy diets for all population groups;

l) advancing fundamental and applied research activities in the agricultural area to develop novel species, varieties and hybrids of crops, as well as new livestock and poultry breeds, types and crosses;

m) improving the system of training specialists under the secondary vocational, higher educational programs, and additional professional programs for agricultural, fishery, food and processing industries.

VI. Key Directions of the State Policy in the Area of Ensuring Food Security

18. The national socioeconomic policy where it comes to ensuring food security, with the national agrarian policy being its component, must be implemented in the following main directions:

a) increasing economic availability of quality foodstuffs to make up healthy diets for all population groups through:

the implementation of measures aimed at poverty alleviation;
the priority support to the poorest layers of the population, including pregnant and nursing women, children of all age groups, as well as individuals staying in social welfare institutions, providing healthy food to them via the development of domestic food aid system.

b) ensuring physical availability of foodstuffs through:
developing inter-regional integration in the field of food markets and food supply;
the effective use of mechanisms of support to the regions located in areas where foodstuffs are not being produced in sufficient quantities or those that got involved in emergency situations;

developing transport and logistics infrastructure, e.g. in the remote regions for the provision of secured and evenly timed food delivery to the population;

creating conditions for increasing the number of retail infrastructure facilities and catering facilities of various types;

c) establishing the national reserve of farm products, raw materials and food that should be guided by the inventory of relevant tangible assets and their accrual rates.

19. In the area of production of farm products, raw materials and food, the following steps should be taken:

a) increasing crop productivity, preservation, rehabilitation and improvement of arable land fertility, efficient use of arable land, compliance with the crop production technologies, expansion of crop acreage by involving idle farmlands;

b) the development of arable land reclamation based on maintaining the reclamation complex, which is a government property of the Russian Federation, in the operational condition; and the construction, renovation and technical upgrades of reclamation systems, hydrotechnical amelioration, land and forest reclamation, phytomelioration and conducting land clearance operations;

c) set of measures targeted at ensuring biological safety of the Russian Federation territory, including epizootic control actions; prevention of onset and spread of animal diseases, including those common for human and animals; production of livestock products with safe veterinary profile;

d) the sustainable development of livestock industry;

e) the development of breeding business, selection and seed production;

f) the expansion and more intensive use of the capabilities of commercial aquaculture facilities and novel farming technologies;

g) the development of novel technologies for production, processing and storage of farm products, raw materials and food that comply with the established environmental, sanitary and epidemiological, veterinary and other requirements with the aim of providing quality and safe foodstuffs to the population; their introduction and application;

h) the development of scientific potential of agricultural and fishery industries, and the implementation of measures aimed at supporting and attracting highly skilled personnel;

i) the development of training, skill improvement and advanced training system for the personnel capable to implement the innovational model of agricultural and fishery industry advancement, taking into consideration the food security requirements, including but not limited to the higher and secondary vocational educational systems;

j) the improvement of mechanisms of government support to the agricultural and fishery industries as regards the parameters of industry-based commitments adopted within the framework of international organizations to which the Russian Federation is a member state;

k) the development and implementation of technical and technological upgrades, including but not limited to the introduction of novel equipment and technologies ensuring increase in labor productivity, energy efficiency, cost-effective use of resources and the reduction of losses in the agricultural and fishery industries;

l) facilitating integration and cooperation of science, production, processing and marketing of foodstuffs and raw materials used for their production;

m) keeping agricultural organizations and shares of joint stock companies that conduct operations in the agricultural sector in the form of national property of the Russian Federation.

20. As it relates to the circulation of farm products, raw materials and food the following actions are to be taken:

a) creating a network of retail and distribution centers for purchasing products from agricultural commodity producers, their conditioning, processing, storage and selling through the retail and procurement system for government and municipal needs, e.g. within the mechanism of internal food aid to the population;

b) stabilizing the price situation through the mechanism of indicative pricing for major foodstuffs ensuring their reproduction;

c) increasing the number of retail facilities that sell food commodities, including but not limited to farm products, raw materials and food which comply with the established environmental, sanitary and epidemiological, veterinary and other requirements (stores, markets, fairs, mobile retail facilities) and catering facilities functioning on a competitive basis;

d) participating in the creation of commodity distribution network within the common agri-food market of the Eurasian Economic Union;

e) ensuring equilibrium of the commodity producing chain, including production of food, transport and logistics infrastructure, wholesale and distribution centers, wholesale and retail business.

21. For ensuring foodstuffs quality and safety it is necessary to:

a) monitor their compliance to the mandatory requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union Technical Regulations;

b) ensure control over foodstuffs derived from genetically modified plants and with the use of genetically engineered/modified microorganisms;

c) continue efforts on the harmonization with the international requirements, food quality and safety characteristics and parameters based on fundamental research in the area of hygiene and nutrition science;

d) improve the food quality and safety control system, including the establishing of a modern technical and procedural framework;

e) optimize mechanisms stimulating the producers to manufacture food products meeting the healthy nutrition concepts, e.g. farm products, raw materials and food that comply with the established environmental, sanitary and epidemiological, veterinary and other requirements;

d) strengthen administrative liability of food producers and officials for incompliance with the mandatory requirements for foodstuffs established in the acts comprising the Eurasian Economic Union Law, and in the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation;

f) optimize laboratory facilities, guidelines and technical approaches, technologies, and equipment for conducting expert evaluations and research relating to farm products;

g) develop standardization mechanisms with the aim of improving food quality.

22. In the area of foreign economic policy, the following should be ensured:

a) to expand strategic interaction within the Union State³, Eurasian Economic Union; to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States on issues relating to the food security;

b) to develop bilateral cooperation on issues relating to the food security in accordance with the Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of November 30, 2016, No. 640;

c) to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 2015;

d) to increase production of farm products, raw materials and food that comply with the established environmental, sanitary-epidemiological, veterinary and other requirements, in order to overcome the negative foreign trade balance and build export potential;

e) to coordinate the unified foreign economic policy as regards farm products, raw materials and food within the Eurasian Economic Union;

f) to conduct continuous monitoring for the purpose of implementing measures that protect the domestic market of farm products, raw materials and food in case of dumping and using unwarranted restrictions or export subsidies on agricultural and fishery products by foreign countries;

g) to ensure efficient operations of the system of sanitary and epidemiological, veterinary and phytosanitary surveillance, taking into consideration the international regulations and standards, as well as the Eurasian Economic Union requirements in the area of food safety;

h) to reduce dependence of the agricultural and fishery industries on imports of technologies, machinery, and equipment, as well as major crop seeds and pedigree products.

23. As it pertains to the sustainable development of rural areas and improving the quality of life of rural population, it is necessary to:

a) develop the social infrastructure of rural and coastal fish settlements and implement social programs;

b) create highly efficient job places in the agricultural sector, increase the level of employment and reach diversification in rural areas;

c) overcome the drastic regional differences in socioeconomic development and cope with “depressed” sites in rural areas;

d) rise the educational level in rural areas.

24. As it pertains to the development of production of material and technical resources for manufacturing farm products, raw materials and food, it is required to:

a) ensure the establishing of additional production capacity, renovation and expansion of the operating production facilities to manufacture:

machinery and equipment for crop and livestock farming, land reclamation, food and processing industries;

plant protectants, including but not limited to synthesized biological agents and biological control agents;

veterinary drugs and animal feed supplements, including but not limited to those derived through the use of biotechnological techniques;

components (ingredients) for food and processing industries, including but not limited to those derived through the use of biotechnological techniques;

b) implement actions for supplying domestic-selection-based seeds and planting materials, Russian pedigree products to agricultural commodity producers, organizations and

³ [The Union State of Russia and Belarus](#)

individual entrepreneurs involved in the production, primary and/or further (industrial) processing of farm products.

25. The healthy nutrition formation will require:

a) conducting fundamental and applied research in the area of biomedical safety assessment of foodstuffs, development of traditional agro-industrial technologies, food and raw material production technologies that comply with the established environmental, sanitary-epidemiological, veterinary and other requirements; increasing the production of new fortified, specialized, e.g. dietary foodstuffs;

b) promoting the healthy nutrition through the development of educational programs on nutrition and balanced diet and the creation of special educational programs, involving mass media;

c) development and implementation of the set of measures aimed at reducing consumption of alcoholic and tobacco products;

d) expansion of the range and production output of consumer foodstuffs with reduced contents of fat, saturated fatty acids and fatty acid trans-isomers, sugar and cooking salt.

VII. Mechanisms and Organizational Framework for Ensuring Food Security

26. Mechanisms for ensuring food security are established in the relevant regulatory legal acts that specify the conditions for operating the country's economy and its specific sectors and are funded by financial resources of the federal budget and budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The above mechanisms are aimed at prevention of internal and external threats to food security and shall be developed with consideration of the social and economic development of the Russian Federation.

27. As it pertains to food security administration and management, it is necessary to:

a) improve the regulatory legal framework in the area of food safety to protect consumer life and/or health; agricultural and fishery industries; sustainable development of rural areas based on the key directions and mechanisms of implementing the Doctrine provisions;

b) conduct monitoring, projection and control in the area of ensuring food security;

c) consider the impact of the world food market environment;

d) consider the impact of natural climatic changes on national economy status;

e) use more efficiently the mechanisms of support to the regions located in areas where foodstuffs are not produced in sufficient quantities or those that got involved in emergency situations; improve transport accessibility of the remote regions for the secured and evenly timed food delivery to the population;

f) provide support and use the public informational resources for ensuring food security.

28. The system for ensuring food security is defined in the federal laws, decrees and orders of the President of the Russian Federation, resolutions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation, and also in the decisions of the Security Council of the Russian Federation.

29. For the purpose of ensuring food security the Government of the Russian Federation:

a) implements a common national socioeconomic policy in the area of ensuring food security;

b) arranges monitoring of the food security status and control over the implementation of measures that ensure food security;

c) takes measures to reach and maintain the food independence threshold values, economic and physical availability of the major farm products, raw materials and food;
d) ensures annual development of the projected balance between supply and demand for farm products, raw material and food and participates in the development of relevant balances of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Union State.

30. Executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in interaction with the federal executive bodies implement the unified national socioeconomic policy in the area of ensuring food security, taking into consideration specific regional aspects:

a) draft and approve regulatory legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation relating to ensuring food security;

b) build up and maintain the necessary food stocks and reserves in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

c) ensure that monitoring of the food security status in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is conducted;

d) provide food security-related data to the national informational resources;

e) implement measures for the development of trade infrastructure in the area of selling food commodities (corner-shops, particularly non-chain stores, retail markets, fairs, mobile food stores and food trucks);

f) implement actions for ensuring physical food availability in the settlements located far away from shopping facilities;

31. Within the national security framework, the Security Council of the Russian Federation reviews strategic issues related to ensuring food security, and drafts recommendations to the federal executive bodies and executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation on how to implement their responsibilities in this domain.

32. Implementation of the Doctrine's provisions will allow ensuring food security as an essential component of the national security, predict and prevent emerging risks of socioeconomic development and threats to the national security, strengthen its stability, create conditions for dynamic and balanced development of agricultural and fishery sectors, and improvement of the public welfare.

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

Attachments:

No Attachments.