

## On Security Issues in Modern Russia

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### **Abstract:**

*The scientific article discusses the concept and content of the security of the territory of the state, its varieties, as well as the importance of security for both the state and the individual and society. The author substantiates the need to single out such a variety of national security as food security.*

### **Keywords:**

*security; territory; sovereignty; legitimacy; threats; sustainable state; food security*

### **I. Introduction**

We believe that the relevance of this scientific article cannot be objected to, because the security of the state is directly related to its sovereignty, i.e. the supreme, inalienable right of the state to independently resolve its internal and external issues, observing the rule of law and generally recognized principles and norms of international law. In other words, if we take into account the external and internal aspects of sovereignty, this property of state power independently and independently of the power of other states to exercise its functions on its own territory and beyond its borders in international communication. This is the independence of state power from any other (political and ideological) within the country and outside it, expressed in its exclusive, monopoly right to independently and freely decide all its affairs.

### **II. Research Methods**

When preparing a scientific article, the following methods were used:

1. General philosophical (dialectical-materialistic), which is used in all social sciences;
2. General scientific (analysis and synthesis, logical and historical, comparisons, abstractions, etc.), which are used not only by the theory of state and law, but also by other social sciences;
3. Special methods (philological, cybernetic, psychological, etc.), developed by special sciences and widely used for the knowledge of state and legal phenomena;
4. Private scientific (formal legal, interpretation of law, etc.), which are developed by the theory of state and law.

### **III. Discussion**

In the humanities, the content of the concept of has not received a generally accepted interpretation. The concept of interest is used in philology, philosophy, sociology, economics and jurisprudence. In the context of this article, the interpretation of interest in philosophical science is noteworthy: as the causes of the actions of individuals, social communities

The concept and content of security. The term security is understood as a position in which no danger threatens anyone [1]. Sergei Vadimovich Stepashin, believing that one of the conditions for the normal development of man and society is the security of the country, he understands the latter as "... the security of the qualitative state of social relations that ensure the progressive development of man and society in specific historical and natural conditions from dangers, the source of which are internal and external contradictions" [2].

Nikolai Dmitrievich Kazakov defines security as "a dynamically stable state in relation to adverse consequences and activities to protect against internal and external threats, to ensure such internal and external conditions for the existence of the state that guarantee the possibility of stable all-round progress of society and its citizens" [3]. This definition emphasizes that the security of man and society is determined by the security of the state. Here it should be recognized that only a strong state can really act as a guarantor of the natural rights of a person, his freedoms and dignity. However, it should be borne in mind that the state power itself can be the cause of the violation of these rights and freedoms, it can become a danger to a person and society. In such a situation, a person and society can become hostages of the state. From these positions, the point of view of Leonid Ivanovich Shershnev to the understanding of security seems interesting. The author believes that the concept of security, its structures and mechanisms should be based on a new noospheric worldview, a new idea of the goals and vital interests and basic values of Russia, its role and place in the world community. The scientist clarifies, emphasizing that at the same time, the key element of the noospheric structure of life is a person, but not as a means for other's goals, but as an absolute value. The absolute value of a person is a measure of everything, and the goal of society is a person of a safe type for himself, those around him, and the environment. It seems that these theoretical provisions are fully consistent with the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993. Thus, according to Art. 2 of the Basic Law, "a person, his rights and freedoms are the highest value. Recognition, observance and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen is the duty of the state. And Art. 18 establishes that "the rights and freedoms of man and citizen are directly applicable. They determine the meaning, content and application of laws, the activities of the legislative and executive authorities, local self-government and are provided with justice. Bearing in mind the named articles of the Basic Law, let us pay attention to the fact that in a number of other foundations of the constitutional system and constitutional principles, the position of a person, his rights and freedoms as the highest value has priority, supremacy. In the first place in a modern democratic society, the interests of a person, his rights and freedoms, which must be in harmony with public, public (state) interests, with the collective rights of communities (national and other minorities, public and other associations, groups, layers of citizens and etc.). Contradictions arising between them must be resolved in favor of the interests of a person in order to exercise his rights and freedoms. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that in the activities of all branches of state power - legislative, executive and judicial, bodies and officials of local self-government, the recognition, provision and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen are of priority importance. From this follows the requirement that all bodies of state power and local self-government must compare their activities with the directly applicable rights and freedoms of citizens.

Maxim Aleksandrovich Leskov made an attempt to formulate the concept of security from the so-called homeostatic approach. The author believes that security should be interpreted as a phenomenon identical to the homeostasis of the system, which is understood as "a type of dynamic equilibrium characteristic of complex self-regulating systems and states in maintaining parameters that are essential for maintaining the system and within acceptable limits" [5].

It seems that of undoubted interest is the approach to understanding security by Oleg Alekseevich Belkov, who defines security as “a state, a development trend (including latent ones) and the conditions for the life of a society, its structures, institutions and institutions, which ensure the preservation of their qualitative certainty with objectively conditioned innovations in it and free, corresponding to its own nature and its determined functioning” [6].

In Art. 1 of the Federal Law on Security of December 28, 2010, the legislator differentiates national security into such types as state security, public security, environmental security, personal security, and other types of security [7].

If we critically evaluate the content of this article, then, firstly, it draws attention to the artificial, unjustified division of security into the security of the state, society and the individual. It seems that ensuring the security of the state will simultaneously ensure the security of society and the security of the individual.

Secondly, the illogicality of the proposed classification of national security into types, because it is unjustifiably based on diverse criteria - subjects of security (state, society, individual) and orientation (environmental, other types of security).

Thirdly, this law, like the previous law On Security, does not define a list of vital interests and criteria for assessing the degree of their protection, does not specify the proposed types of security. Sergei Vadimovich Stepashin believes that vital interests are a set of needs, the satisfaction of which reliably ensures the existence and possibilities for the progressive development of man, society and the state [2].

Fourthly, the lack of the concept of security, which should be considered from the standpoint of the priority of universal human values and as an objective necessity that has not only general social, but also moral value, as well as direct legal significance. Meanwhile, scientists rightly argue that the definitions provide today the stability of legal regulation [8]. Tatyana Vasilievna Kashanina believes that the meaning of definitions is very high, they carry a rather serious load, which does not allow them to be considered a secondary way of expressing the content of law [9].

The desire of human society for security led to the emergence of the state, the purpose and purpose of which is the security of the national organism. At one time, Karl Marx noted that ...security is the highest social concept of civil society...[10].

Ensuring security presupposes the active activity of the state. Franklin Delino Roosevelt in 1945 emphasized: “We can ensure the security of our own country only if we use our power and influence to assert the principles in which we believed and for which we fought” [11].

According to Sergey Nikolayevich Baburin, the presence or absence of a danger (security) threatening it should be attributed to the main characteristics of the territory of the state. The author believes that this indicator is so significant that it can be attributed to the features of the state. The security of the territory is a condition for the existence and development of the state, because neither one nor the other is possible in the absence of both the inviolability of the borders of the state and self-regulation by the state of the legal regime of the territory [12].

изнака составляют полномочие государства[14].

### 3.1 Types of State Security

Territory security is a multifaceted concept that implies spatial security, political and legal, socio-economic, environmental and other types of security. Each type of security is characterized by specific content.

### 3.2 Spatial Security

Bearing in mind the spatial security of the territory (territorial integrity), the authors emphasize that integrity as an integrative quality of the system can only accompany a sovereign state, only a sovereign state power. "One state integrity, one political power, one state sovereignty - these are the objective foundations for the stability of the socio-political system" [13]. Iosif Davydovich Levin, at one time defining sovereignty as a state of sovereignty of the state on its territory and its independence from other states, wrote that the first assumes that in a given society organized in the state, public authority acting on behalf of the state combines the following necessary features:

1. The unity of power, expressed in the presence of a single body or system of bodies, which in their totality constitute the highest state power. The nature of this totality as a system of bodies of unified power is determined by the unity of the basis, the legal features of which are that: a) the combined competence of these bodies covers all the powers necessary to carry out the functions of the state; b) different organs belonging to this system cannot simultaneously prescribe mutually exclusive rules of conduct to the same subjects under the same circumstances.
2. Monopoly or concentration of power coercion in the hands of the state represented by its bodies. Powerful coercion against members of society can be carried out only by the state or by virtue of delegation of the relevant right by the state for state purposes.

Iosif Davydovich Levin draws attention to the following circumstances. Firstly, the principle of monopolization or concentration of power coercion is directed against the principle of socio-political pluralism, which means the denial of sovereignty. Secondly, at the same time, power coercion includes not only the issuance of a decree, but also the provision of one's own strength with the fulfillment of this decree by subject subjects.

### 3.3 Unrestricted State Power

Summarizing the above, the scientist believes that these three features constitute the sovereignty of the state [14].

### 3.4 Political and Legal Security

The political and legal security of the territory of the state determines the stability of society, assuming that the regime of the territory of the state is determined only by acts of state authorities adopted in accordance with their competence and in the manner prescribed by law. Only the development of the political and legal systems of society can directly affect the legal regime of the territory, change the territorial structure of the state, lead to the establishment of a special legal regime in certain parts of the state territory [12]. Violent change of the status (legal regime) of the state territory means an encroachment on the sovereignty of the state, testifies to internal affairs from the outside. The political and legal security of the territory of the state is nothing more than the free exercise by the state of its jurisdiction throughout the territory, the neutralization of any threats to the sovereignty of the state.

### 3.5 Socio - Economic Security

Socio-economic security of the territory of a modern state involves the preservation of civil society on this territory and the economic development of the territory while maintaining or strengthening social well-being. Various results of the socio-economic development of one or

another part of the state territory make it necessary to allocate special depressive territories. From the position of Sergei Nikolayevich Baburin, “depressed territories are characterized not only by lagging behind other parts of the state territory and in socio-economic development, but also by the formation of a situation on them that carries a danger to social relations and the economic system of the state.” In other words, the author writes, “depressed territories are territories that have lost their internal socio-economic security” [12].

In Russia, the crisis state of the economy as a whole has led to the fact that in any region of the country one can find areas whose problems are not only desirable, but also expedient to be solved both from a regional and federal point of view. And since obtaining the status of a depressed area allows the territorial authorities to receive additional resources, the regional authorities are trying to prove that it is their areas that require official inclusion in the list of depressed ones. However, the resources of the state are always limited, and for each stage of the development of the country in the course of developing regional policy, it is required to clearly take into account the goals and capabilities of the state, use various methods and decision-making mechanisms based on the legislative and regulatory framework. The typology of the subjects of the Federation, the identification of depressed regions with its help, the determination of ways for their development and economic levers for solving (or creating conditions for solving) the most important problems become the main point in the regional policy of the state. To date, there is no officially accepted list of depressed areas in Russia, their grouping and typology.

### **3.6 Socio - Economic Security**

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In Russia, the crisis state of the economy as a whole has led to the fact that in any region of the country it is possible to find areas whose problems are not only desirable, but also expedient, both from a regional and federal point of view. And since obtaining the status of a depressed area allows the territorial authorities to receive additional resources, the regional authorities are trying to prove that it is their areas that require official inclusion in the list of depressed ones. However, the resources of the state are always limited, and for each stage of the development of the country in the course of developing regional policy, it is required to clearly take into account the goals and capabilities of the state, use various methods and decision-making mechanisms based on the legislative and regulatory framework.

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It is possible to use two approaches to identifying depressed regions: spatial and structural. The spatial approach is based on the analysis of problems throughout Russia. At the same time, the state of the economy, social, environmental and other problems of both central and peripheral parts in certain territories of Russia does not allow us to limit ourselves to singling out only the subjects of the Federation in the implementation of regional policy. It is required to build a multi-level system covering the entire country, uniting individual subjects, their constituent parts and territorial combinations, which fully or partially occupy the space of adjacent territorial-administrative units. The use of the spatial approach makes it possible to identify depressive taxa of three levels: - zonal (interregional), uniting the totality of subjects of the Federation, acting under certain conditions as a single depressive area, sometimes - border adjacent areas of the subjects of the Federation, assessed as a single depressive area; - regional (subjective), including territories, regions, republics, autonomous districts and an autonomous region of Russia; - local (local), covering mainly the internal grassroots administrative regions and areas of individual cities. It is the state of the regional (subject) level that determines both the effectiveness of the applied measures of regional support and the effectiveness of the state regional policy in relation to depressed areas in general. The structural approach is based on an analysis of structural changes in the economy, markets for specific areas and allows us to distinguish two groups of depressed areas: pre-reform, the decline of which began in the pre-reform period, and the reforms worsened their situation, - new, which developed in the pre-reform period, but in recent years (mainly due to structural changes in the economy, the market for their products and (or) the conditions for entering the market) have found themselves in a state of stagnation and do not have the opportunity to independently get out of the depressed state. In other words, a new depressive region is a region that has ceased to consistently develop according to economic, social, political and other standards and cannot independently get out of a depressive situation without emergency, special support from the state. Among the new depressive areas are also areas that, due to the political processes that have unfolded in reformed Russia, are among the new subjects of the Federation. These areas, like the Jewish Autonomous Region, being isolated from the economic ties of the territories and regions, immediately fell into a depressive situation. For them, both the ties in the regional system of the country and those organic ties that were quite effective in the framework of the former relations of these new subjects of the Federation with the regions from which they emerged were cut off. One of the features of the economic and social state of Russia is that today it is almost impossible to single out prosperous subjects of the Federation. Practically every district can claim to be classified as a needy area according to one or another characteristic. Therefore, the depressiveness of the territory should be assessed not only by the dynamics of the deterioration of economic indicators, which characterizes the state of the region economy in the past, but also compared with the state of other regions, the socio-economic situation in which is also far from being prosperous.

According to Boris Leonidovich Korsunsky and Sergey Nikolayevich Leonov, it is expedient to consider as criteria for identifying depressed areas: - the federal level of significance of the problem that has developed in a particular region; - the severity of the problem, the unresolved nature of which poses a threat to the socio-economic situation in the country, can lead to political instability or environmental disaster; - the impossibility of solving the problem within the framework of the subject of the Federation, that is, the need for external intervention, primarily from the federal center. The issue of forming a system of indicators and economic criteria used to identify depressed areas has also not been resolved to date [15].

From the position of Leonid Viktorovich Smirnyagin, there are three main criteria for the depressiveness of the territory: a decline in production, low per capita income and high

unemployment [16]. According to the Main Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, in January 2015, real wages fell by 28.7% compared to the previous one; compared to January 2014 - by 8.0%. Unemployment increased: the number of unemployed in Russia in January 2015 amounted to 4.2 million. people, or 5.5% of the active population, compared with 4.0 mil. in December (5.3%) [17].

The labor force aged 15 years and over was 75.0 million in January 2021, of which 70.7 million were classified as employed and 4.3 million as unemployed, meeting ILO criteria (i.e. did not have a job or gainful occupation, were looking for a job and were ready to start it in the surveyed week). The unemployment rate (the ratio of the number of unemployed to the labor force) in January 2021 was 5.8%.[18]

### 3.7 Environmental Safety

The ecological safety of the territory, first of all, involves the prevention of the environment. The potential danger for the territory is water and air pollution, unprocessed waste, especially radiation, violation of the environmental regime. An example of the latter is the Aral Sea ecological catastrophe, which arose as a result of intensive agriculture in the countries of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The desire to ensure the ecological safety of the territory has led to the formation of the legal regime of special protected natural areas. Today, specially protected natural areas are objects of national heritage, on which natural complexes and objects of special environmental, scientific, cultural, aesthetic, recreational and health significance are located [19]. The Russian Federation has the Federal Law “On Specially Protected Natural Territories” dated March 14, 1995[20] taking into account subsequent changes, depending on the features of the regime, the following categories are distinguished: state nature reserves, including biosphere reserves; national and natural parks; state nature reserves; monuments of nature; deondrological parks and botanical gardens (part 2, article 2). Part 3 of the same article stipulates that “other categories of specially protected natural areas of regional and local significance may be established by the laws of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.” Meanwhile, if we trace the dynamics of spending from the federal budget on environmental protection as a percentage of GDP, then we have to state that the state pays the most minimal attention to this area of society (in 2012, 2013 and 2014, expenditures amounted to 0.04, and in 2015 is already 0.03) [21].

Particular attention is paid to the ecological safety of the territory at the international level, as specifically noted in the Stockholm Declaration of June 16, 1972, the Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development of June 14, 1992 and other international legal documents. The desire to guarantee the ecological safety of the territory was in many ways the main goal in the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons. Thus, in the Treaty on a nuclear-free zone of the South Pacific of July 8, 1985, among the goals of creating such a zone, in addition to ensuring peace and the desire to eliminate nuclear weapons, the determination is directly indicated to ensure that the nature and beauty of the Earth and the sea in the region remain the heritage of those living their peoples and their descendants [22].

Without detracting from the importance of the types of security of the territory of the state described above, attention should also be paid to such a variety of it as food security, which is increasingly attracting the attention of scientists.

### 3.8 Food Security

Food security is a relatively new, but already well-known term, which is used mainly to characterize the level of development of agricultural production and the food independence of

individual states from product imports, accessibility of the population to high-quality and varied food [23].

To be fair, in some cases food security is seen as an integral part of economic security. For example, Anna Alexandrovna Chebotareva argues that the food security of the state is the most important part of the economic and national security of the country, which implies such a state of the country economy and agro-industrial complex, which, while maintaining and improving the habitat without reducing the state food reserve, regardless of external and internal conditions, with uninterrupted supply of food products to the places of their consumption provides the population of the country at affordable prices with environmentally friendly and healthy food products of domestic production in the amount of not less than 80%, the energy efficiency of which is not less than 75% of scientifically based norms. The author clarifies, emphasizing that food security is determined by the agrarian policy of the state in all its directions, including financial support for producers, protection of their interests, development of the material and technical base, which together is enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, in other legislative and regulatory acts of the state [24].

Gayaza Gabdelismanovich Fayzullin interprets food security as an integral part of national security, the preservation of its statehood and sovereignty, the most important component of demographic policy, the life support system, a necessary condition for ensuring health, physical activity, longevity and a high quality of life for the population of the country [25].

As you know, one of the problems that the entire world community is dealing with is the production of food as the most important condition for life. This process must be continuous, since mankind cannot not only stop consuming, but must also increase food production, as there is a continuous increase in needs and population on the planet [26]. With the creation of the UN, the world community has been paying constant attention to overcoming the food shortage. In 1996, at the initiative of this organization, the Rome Declaration on World Food Security was adopted, in which the task was set - by 2015 to reduce the number of undernourished people in the world by 2 times and provide the population with food.

Food security reflects, first of all, the social orientation towards the realization of the most important human rights - ensuring one existence. Article 7 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation stipulates that the Russian Federation is a social state whose policy is aimed at creating conditions that ensure a decent life and free development of a person. In this aspect, food security is the most important basis for life support.

In our opinion, we should agree with Elena Alexandrovna Glotova, who argues that food security is an integral and most important part of national security, because it ensures the sustainable production of basic foodstuffs and their availability to the population. In the absence of the necessary stocks and reserves in the regions, discontent may arise among the population, which makes it possible to consider the food problem as the most important structural element that ensures national security. The author emphasizes that it is necessary to create such economic conditions and achieve such a level of income of the population, food prices, which would guarantee its availability for the population. The basis for ensuring food security is to ensure such a state of the economy, in which sufficient (according to medical standards) food supply is achieved at the expense of one own products or at one own expense, with an appropriate level of food availability and a minimum degree of food supply vulnerability in the Russian Federation, as well as violations and complications in the global food trade [26].

The normative basis for food security in Russia is the Federal Law on Food Security of the Russian Federation dated December 10, 1997, in which food security is understood as such a state of the Russian economy, including its agro-industrial complex, in which the population is provided with appropriate resources, potential and guarantees and without reducing the state food reserve, regardless of external and internal conditions, its needs for food are satisfied in accordance with physiological norms. It is noteworthy that the same law introduces the concept of “food independence”, which means ensuring food security, in which in the event of a cessation of food supplies from abroad, an emergency food situation does not arise. At the same time, it is noted that Russia food independence is considered unsecured if the annual production of vital food products is less than 80% of the population annual need for these products in accordance with physiological nutritional standards.

It seems that this provision of the law is currently being updated in connection with the introduction of anti-Russian sanctions by foreign states. An analysis of the real situation in Russia allows us to conclude that our country currently ranks 67th in the world in terms of nutrition, while three to four dozen countries provide the highest rates of food consumption by the population. Today, Russia lags behind Western countries in terms of meat consumption by 1.4-2.5 times, milk - by 1.1-1.6 times, fish - by 1.1-2.5 times [26].

According to academician Vladimir Vasilyevich Miloserdov, Russia is ahead of the rest in terms of food imports. According to official figures, the import of all meat is 2.7 million tons. In addition, another 300,000 are being imported under “gray” schemes. The growing dependence on imports poses an undoubted threat to national security. Foreign firms have conquered our home market. Huge volumes of low-quality and genetically modified products are imported to us. For example, in some batches of American chicken, the content of antibiotics is 200 times higher than the permissible limits. Every fourth ton of imported meat, tenth ton of fish and fish products, more than half of fruits and berries are rejected every year. There are cases of restrictions on the supply of meat from the USA, Denmark, Kazakhstan, Brazil. In all cases, human pathogens were found.

According to the scientist, the growing dependence on food in the context of the globalization of the world economy exacerbates national security, the danger of conquest of its domestic market by foreign producers. The country & leadership must understand the hopelessness of the current situation and take the necessary measures to stop the collapse of a vital industry. Without this, it is impossible to solve the demographic problem or ensure the sovereignty of the state [27].

In recent years, the problem of food safety for consumers has become particularly acute in Russia, which is associated with an increase in the supply of low-quality, falsified and hazardous products to the food market. To ensure food security in Russia in 1993, the National Fund for the Protection of Consumer Rights was established. The state report on the protection of consumer rights in the Russian Federation in 2013 provides a lot of statistical data characterizing the quality of goods that have entered the market. Thus, when inspecting 2593.9 tons of meat, 286 tons (11%) were withdrawn from sale [28]. According to other sources, about 50 thousand Russians die every year from alcohol poisoning [29].

The issue of food security against the backdrop of unjustified sanctions by the United States, Great Britain and other countries against Russia comes to therefore, but the country is fully self-sufficient in food, there is no reason for excitement, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma Committee on Agrarian Affairs Nadezhda Shkolnikina told reporters. “We are fully...self-

sufficient in all major products, starting with grain. There is a small shortage of rye and food oats, but this is easily compensated by other cereal crops, and with the new harvest, the situation will naturally change. We fully provide ourselves with poultry, pork, eggs, vegetable oil, sugar, the main types of vegetables and fruits,” Nadezhda Shkolikina said. At the same time, she drew attention to the fact that, in principle, only those products are imported that are not produced in Russia due to climatic conditions, and the country completely produces compound feed. “We have no reason for the rush demand for food and the sharp rise in food prices,” stated the deputy chairman of the committee [30].

According to the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the field of healthy nutrition of the population for the period up to 2020, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 25, 2010 No. 1863-р[31], the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of healthy nutrition of the population is understood as a set of measures aimed at creation of conditions that ensure satisfaction, in accordance with the requirements of medical science, of the needs of various groups of the population in a healthy diet, taking into account their traditions, habits and economic situation. The Fundamentals note that, despite the positive trends in the nutrition of the population, mortality from chronic diseases, the development of which is largely associated with the alimentary factor (i.e., the nutritional factor – Vladimir Valentinovich Kozhevnikov) remains significantly higher than in most European countries. As noted in the Basics, the diet of the majority of the adult population does not meet the principles of a healthy diet due to the consumption of foods containing a large amount of animal fat and simple carbohydrates, a lack of vegetables and fruits, fish and seafood in the diet, which leads to an increase in overweight and obesity, the prevalence of which has increased from 19% to 23% over the past 8-9 years, increasing the risk of developing diabetes, diseases of the cardiovascular system and other diseases.

In the context of understanding that solving the problem of quality and safety of food products in the consumer market of Russia and its subjects requires the combined efforts of state authorities, manufacturers and sellers of food products, law enforcement agencies and state control and supervisory authorities, public organizations. Approval by the President of the Russian Federation on January 30, 2014 [32].

Doctrine of food security is an important step. In the Doctrine, the concept of food security is defined as one of the main directions for ensuring the national security of the country in the medium term, a factor in preserving its statehood and sovereignty, the most important component of demographic policy, a necessary condition for the implementation of the strategic national priority - improving the quality of life of Russian citizens by guaranteeing high standards of life support. The threats to ensuring the food security of the Russian Federation in the Doctrine are: low level of effective demand of the population for food products; insufficient level of development of the internal market infrastructure; price disproportions in the markets of agricultural and fish products, raw materials and food, on the one hand, and material and technical resources, on the other; insufficient level of innovation and investment activity in the production of agricultural and fish products, raw materials and food; reduction of national animal and plant genetic resources; shortage of qualified personnel; differences in the standard of living of the urban and rural population; artificial competitive advantages of foreign products, formed through various measures of state support for food production in foreign countries.

## IV. Conclusion

Summarizing the above, it should be emphasized that the implementation of appropriate measures aimed at ensuring various types of national security of the territory of the Russian state will help strengthen its internal and external sovereignty, the legitimacy of state power on the part of its citizens.

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