

Debate Pack

CDP-0002 (2022)

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Russia's grand strategy

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Summary

A Backbench Business Committee debate on 'Russia's grand strategy' is scheduled for Thursday 6 January 2022 in the House of Commons chamber.

The debate will be led by Sir Bernard Jenkin MP, John Spellar MP, Tobias Ellwood MP, Sarah Champion MP, Jamie Stone MP and Dr Julian Lewis MP.

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Background

The West's relationship with Russia is often described as one characterised by misconception and misunderstanding of each other.

In July 2021 President Vladimir Putin approved Russia's latest National Security Strategy, which set out Russia's national interests and strategic priorities for the next five years. Acknowledging the "formation of new architecture, rules and principles of the world order", and "growing geopolitical tensions", the document places sovereignty, independence, the territorial integrity of Russia, the security and rights of its citizens abroad, and the protection of its spiritual and moral foundations, at the core of its foreign policy.

These themes were reiterated by President Putin at [a meeting of the Russian Foreign Ministry Board](#) on 18 November 2021 and again by Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov in [remarks to the Russian Federal Assembly](#) on 1 December 2021. At that meeting Mr Lavrov accused the West of failing to "recognise the reality of the emerging polycentric world order" and of "purposefully demolish[ing] the UN-centric system of international law". He suggested that US and its allies were trying to substitute it with a rules-based order "that benefits them alone" and that they were actively promoting anti-Russian rhetoric. As such, he concluded that "there can be no reasonable alternative to Russia's independent and open foreign policy line".

Russia is accused by the West, however, of attempting to destabilise the international system in pursuit of its strategic interests. Among other things, the Kremlin stands accused of interfering in democratic elections, engaging in hybrid, or grey zone, warfare, politicising energy supplies, and violating international law and the respect for internationally recognised borders. Russia has also signalled its capacity and willingness to intervene abroad where it sees its interests in play, has given its military useful experience, has kept a Russian ally in place, and gives opportunities for Russia to access oil and other resources.

Referring to increasing Russian influence in its near abroad, and specifically those countries of the [former Soviet Union](#) and [Warsaw Pact](#), the NATO Secretary General said on 1 December 2021 that [Russian attempts to establish](#)

a sphere of influence were “not acceptable”, and that a world where dominant powers placed limitations on what sovereign, independent neighbouring nations can do is “the kind of world we don't want to return to”.

On 17 December 2021 Russia presented a draft treaty of security guarantees to the United States and NATO, in which the Kremlin has called for a limit to any further expansion of the alliance. A meeting of the NATO-Russia Council to discuss security concerns is scheduled for 12 January 2022.

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Press and media articles

The following is a selection of press and media articles relevant to this debate.

Please note: the Library is not responsible for either the views or accuracy of external content.

[Foreign policy experts map Russia's plans for 2022](#)

The Moscow Times

3 January 2022

[Five of world's most powerful nations pledge to avoid nuclear war](#)

The Guardian

Julian Borger

3 January 2022

[Ukraine tensions: Putin tells Biden new sanctions could rupture ties](#)

BBC News Online

31 December 2021

[What does the Russian ultimatum to the West mean?](#)

Desk Russie

Françoise Thom

30 December 2021

[What Putin really wants in Ukraine: Russia seeks to stop NATO's expansion, not to annex more territory](#)

Foreign Affairs

Dmitri Trenin

28 December 2021

[Can Russia and NATO come to an agreement?](#)

Moscow Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Vladimir Frolov

22 December 2021

[Russia's draft agreements with NATO and the United States: Intended for rejection?](#)

Brookings Institution

Steven Pifer

21 December 2021

What is Russia's Vladimir Putin planning?

BBC News Online
Steve Rosenberg
20 December 2021

Vladimir Putin: What Russian president's India visit means for world politics

BBC News Online
Vikas Pandey
6 December 2021

Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov's remarks on Russia's foreign policy priorities

Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1 December 2021

Russian foreign policy: Shifting gears

Moscow Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Dmitri Trenin
19 November 2021

We must stand together for freedom and democracy

Sunday Telegraph
Liz Truss (UK Foreign Secretary)
14 November 2021

Russia-Belarus integration: Why Moscow gained so little

Moscow Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Maxim Samorukov
10 November 2021

Dmitri Trenin on Russia's interests in the new global order

The Economist
Dmitri Trenin
1 October 2021

Russian grand strategy: Rhetoric and reality

RAND Corporation
Samuel Charap et al
October 2021

Countering Putin's grand strategy

Australian Strategic Policy Institute
Anne-Marie Slaughter and Heather Ashby
28 Jul 2021

Russia's 2021 National Security Strategy: Cool change forecasted for the Polar Regions

RUSI
Elizabeth Buchanan
14 July 2021

Russia's National Security Strategy: A manifesto for a new era

Moscow Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Dmitri Trenin
6 July 2021

The law, the rights and the rules

Sergey Lavrov (Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs)
28 June 2021

Myths and misconceptions in the debate on Russia

Chatham House
Duncan Allen et al
13 May 2021

Respect thy neighbor: Russia and the Baltic Region

Moscow Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Dmitri Trenin
31 December 2020

Moscow's new rules

Moscow Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Dmitri Trenin
12 November 2020

Four myths about Russian grand strategy

Center for Strategic and International Studies
22 September 2020

Russia's foreign policy: Historical background

Russia Global Affairs
Sergey Lavrov (Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs)
3 March 2016

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Press releases

[UK and international partners condemn Wagner Group's plan to deploy mercenaries in Mali](#)

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

23 December 2021

The UK and international partners have issued a statement condemning the decision to deploy mercenary troops from the Wagner Group in Mali.

Statement by the UK and international partners:

We, the international partners committed to supporting Mali and its people in their efforts to achieve sustainable peace and stability and combat terrorism, firmly condemn the deployment of mercenary troops on Malian territory. This deployment can only further deteriorate the security situation in West Africa, lead to an aggravation of the Human Rights situation in Mali, threaten the Agreement for peace and reconciliation in Mali resulting from the Algiers process, and hamper the efforts of the international community to ensure the protection of civilians and to provide support to the Malian armed forces.

We deeply regret the choice of the Malian transitional authorities to use already scarce public funds to pay foreign mercenaries instead of supporting the Malian Armed Forces and public services to the benefit of the Malian people.

We are aware of the involvement of the Russian Federation government in providing material support to the deployment of the Wagner group in Mali and call on Russia to revert to a responsible and constructive behaviour in the region.

We recall ECOWAS decisions and their concern about the risk of instability for the region should private security companies deploy in Mali, (sixtieth ordinary session in Abuja, 12 December 2021). We also recall the adoption by the European Union of a set of restrictive measures against the Wagner group itself, and against 8 associated individuals and 3 entities connected to it (Foreign Affairs Council on 13 December 2021) involved in serious human rights abuses, including torture and extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and killings, or in destabilizing activities in some of the countries they operate in.

We will not give up our efforts to address the needs of the Malian population. In line with the objectives of the international Coalition for the Sahel, we reaffirm our commitment to continuing efforts to protect civilians, to support the fight against terrorism in the Sahel and help build long-term stability by supporting sustainable development, respect for human rights and the deployment of public services. We will continue to closely follow and assess the situation.

We urge the Malian transitional authorities to undertake reforms and to restore constitutional order, through the timely preparation and organization of elections, as they have committed to before the Malian people, ECOWAS and

the international community. We fully support recent decisions by ECOWAS in that regard.

Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Ukraine border tensions: Foreign Secretary's statement

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

23 December 2021

Foreign Secretary Liz Truss has issued a statement on the current situation on the Ukraine border.

Foreign Secretary Liz Truss said:

I condemn the Kremlin's aggressive and inflammatory rhetoric against Ukraine and NATO. NATO is a defensive alliance and Ukraine continues to show commendable restraint in the face of Russian provocation and aggression.

Russia's military build-ups on the border of Ukraine and in illegally-annexed Crimea are unacceptable. Any Russian incursion would be a massive strategic mistake and would be met with strength, including coordinated sanctions with our allies to impose a severe cost on Russia's interests and economy. The UK's support for Ukraine is unwavering.

The only way out of the current situation for Russia is through dialogue and I welcome the fact that Russia has signalled it is willing to enter talks in January. The Russian Government needs to de-escalate its activities and engage in serious discussions.

Press release on Russian draft documents on legal security guarantees from the United States and NATO

Embassy of the Russian Federation to the United Kingdom

17 December 2021

During the December 15, 2021 meeting at the Russian Foreign Ministry, the US party received a draft treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on security guarantees and an agreement on measures to ensure the security of the Russian Federation and member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

The US party was given detailed explanations regarding the logic of the Russian approach, as well as the relevant arguments. We hope that, the United States will enter into serious talks with Russia in the near future regarding this matter, which has critical importance for maintaining peace and stability, using the Russian draft treaty and agreement as a starting point.

PM call with President Putin of Russia

10 Downing St press release

13 December 2021

The Prime Minister spoke to Russian President Vladimir Putin today.

He expressed the United Kingdom's deep concern over the build-up of Russian forces on Ukraine's border, and reiterated the importance of working through diplomatic channels to de-escalate tensions and identify durable solutions.

The Prime Minister emphasised the UK's commitment to Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and warned that any destabilising action would be a strategic mistake that would have significant consequences.

He also recognised the importance of dialogue on international and regional security, and they agreed it is imperative that all sides respect the terms of the Minsk Protocol.

The leaders also welcomed progress on addressing climate change and protecting forests at COP26, noting that UK-Russia collaboration is critical to deliver on the pledges made in Glasgow.

Russia and Ukraine: G7 Foreign Ministers' statement

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

12 December 2021

G7 Foreign Ministers and the High Representative of the European Union issued a statement on Russia's military build-up and aggressive rhetoric towards Ukraine.

Statement from the Foreign Ministers of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and the High Representative of the European Union:

We, the G7 Foreign Ministers of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and the High Representative of the European Union, are united in our condemnation of Russia's military build-up and aggressive rhetoric towards Ukraine.

We call on Russia to de-escalate, pursue diplomatic channels, and abide by its international commitments on transparency of military activities as President Biden did in his call with President Putin on 7 December. We reconfirm our support for the efforts of France and Germany in the Normandy Format to achieve full implementation of the Minsk Agreements in order to resolve the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

Any use of force to change borders is strictly prohibited under international law. Russia should be in no doubt that further military aggression against Ukraine would have massive consequences and severe cost in response.

We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the right of any sovereign state to determine its own future. We commend Ukraine's posture of restraint.

We will intensify our cooperation on our common and comprehensive response.

Embassy comment on a string of UK Foreign Secretary accusations
Embassy of the Russian Federation to the United Kingdom
11 December 2021

We took note of a number of social media statements by the UK Foreign Secretary Elizabeth Truss promoting her vision of the G7 Foreign Ministers meeting in Liverpool. The overuse of the term "Russian aggression" is particularly evident and deliberate, highlighting British G7 presidency's obsession with finding a common cause for "a show of unity". The repeated accusation itself is a cause for concern, as it misleads the followers.

It is important to reiterate that "the eventual Russian aggression against Ukraine" is a bogus slogan, which the British politicians and loyal media seem to pull out of their hats one time too many. It's the UK armed forces who are aggressively advanced towards our borders in Poland and Estonia, and the UK military chiefs are openly stating their intent to achieve some sort of military presence in the Arctic. And while Russia does not have a slightest intention to attack Ukraine, the situation in Ukrainian civil war is indeed getting more explosive, with the irresponsible and unreserved military support some NATO countries and the the UK in particular are giving to Kiev. No wonder there is no advance in peace settlement in Donbass, which is apparently of no interest to the West.

Russia has made numerous offers to NATO on ways to decrease tensions. The G7 forum could be an opportunity to discuss them, but so far we hear nothing but aggressive slogans.

Foreign Secretary warns a Russian incursion into Ukraine would be strategic mistake
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
30 November 2021

Foreign Secretary Liz Truss will underline the UK's ongoing commitment to NATO as an essential defence, at her first meeting of the NATO Foreign Ministers today.

- Foreign Secretary Liz Truss is attending her first meeting of the NATO Foreign Ministers in Latvia this week
- the Foreign Secretary will use this opportunity to underline the importance of NATO, demonstrating the force of a 'network of liberty' against malign activity
- the meeting follows a visit by the Foreign Secretary to see UK troops deployed as part of NATO's collective defence in Estonia

Foreign Secretary Liz Truss will underline the UK's ongoing commitment to the transatlantic Alliance as an essential defence, protecting democracy, security and prosperity, at her first meeting of the NATO Foreign Ministers today.

Top of the Foreign Secretary's agenda is the need for Allies to come together to stand against continued destabilising actions by Russia and Belarus. This follows the build-up of Russian troops on the border of Ukraine and the cruel instrumentalisation of migration by Belarus. Russia has also tried to use economic coercion to undermine NATO Allies in recent years, for example through seeking to exploit energy dependency.

The Foreign Secretary will call for Allies to rally together, to stand up to any Russian aggression while maintaining open channels of communication to set out our intentions and values. She will underline NATO's purpose as an organisation for collective defence and deterrence, calling out recent false claims by Russia that the Alliance seeks to provoke. Russia has previously used such claims that NATO aggression justified the illegal annexation of the Crimea and continues to take this position to try to create a false pretext. Indeed Russia has just this week alleged that NATO's response to a build-up of Russian forces on the border of Ukraine is an act of hostility rather than deterrence. She will underline that an incursion into Ukraine would be a strategic mistake, and the UK will use all diplomatic and economic levers at our disposal to avoid that outcome.

The Foreign Secretary will outline the need for NATO Allies to increase their financial commitments to the Alliance in response to these and other hybrid threats, and encourage countries to support Ukraine's defences. The UK is helping Ukraine strengthen its military capabilities and ability to work with other forces, including through Operation Orbital, under which the UK has trained over 21,000 members of the Ukrainian army. Ukraine and Georgia will both attend the meeting this week in Riga as key NATO partners.

Foreign Secretary, Liz Truss said:

We want a world where freedom and democracy don't just survive, they thrive. To this end, we will stand with our fellow democracies against Russia's malign activity.

We will support Ukraine and stability in the Western Balkans, to safeguard their security and build their economic resilience.

We have seen this playbook from the Kremlin before when Russia falsely claimed its illegal annexation of Crimea was a response to NATO aggression. NATO is an alliance forged on the principle of defence, not provocation. Any suggestion that NATO is provoking the Russians is clearly false.

Any action by Russia to undermine the freedom and democracy that our partners enjoy would be a strategic mistake.

Ahead of the meeting, the Foreign Secretary visited Estonia to show her support to UK troops protecting NATO territorial integrity on NATO's Eastern flank. More than 800 British soldiers are currently stationed there as part of NATO's enhanced Forward Presence, with collective forces across Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.

Looking ahead to [NATO's new Strategic Concept](#), Foreign Ministers will discuss new and emerging forms of hybrid warfare, and the need to continue work to future-proof the Alliance against these threats. Allies will also discuss continued work to prevent Afghanistan becoming a safe haven for terror.

This follows the publication of the [Integrated Review](#) earlier this year, which brought together diplomacy, development and defence to strengthen the UK's ability to build a global network of liberty and protect against malign actors. This was supported by the biggest investment in our defence for thirty years and a reinvigorated, expanded diplomatic network.

After Estonia and Latvia, the Foreign Secretary will be travelling to Stockholm for the Annual OSCE Ministerial Council. The meeting will bring together the OSCE's 57 participating states, most represented by their Foreign Ministers, and will be a forum for further discussion of issues critical to the security of the region, including human rights violations in Belarus and the situation in Ukraine.

[Expanded meeting of the Foreign Ministry Board](#)

President of Russia

18 November 2021

President of Russia Vladimir Putin: Mr Lavrov, colleagues,

I would like to welcome everyone here to the expanded meeting of the Foreign Ministry Board. Today, our agenda is focused on the implementation of Russia's foreign policy and priority tasks for the future, taking into account the adopted amendments to the Constitution, which also concern foreign policy.

Importantly, our Fundamental Law has now sealed such basic ideas and values as loyalty to the homeland, respect for our native tongue, history, culture and traditions of our predecessors. This is everything that unites our people around common ideals and determines the vector for the development of the sovereign, independent and peace-loving Russian state, an active member of the international community.

We will also fix the specific areas of foreign policy, of our diplomatic work in today's difficult international conditions in the new version of the Foreign Policy Concept that is now being drafted. This document, along with the National Security Strategy endorsed this summer, will, actually, become a roadmap for the Foreign Ministry and other ministries and departments.

The main thing is that our foreign policy should continue ensuring the most comfortable and secure conditions for Russia's development, resolving ambitious socioeconomic tasks and improving the living standards of our people.

With this in mind, Russia is committed to developing partnership and mutually beneficial constructive relations with all countries and regional associations. We will proactively participate in international efforts to counter common challenges and threats which, unfortunately, still include terrorism and cross-border crime, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation.

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, Russia is set to continue to firmly uphold the fundamental principles enshrined in the UN Charter such as sovereignty and equality of states, non-interference in their internal affairs, fair settlement of disputes and of course, the key role of the UN in addressing international problems.

Our proposal to hold a summit of states – permanent members of the UN Security Council, which bear special responsibility for maintaining international peace and stability, is in line with this principled approach.

[continues]

[Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Maria Zakharova on NATO Secretary General's comments on Russia, November 17, 2021](#)

**Embassy of the Russian Federation to the United Kingdom
18 November 2021**

A number of statements by our Western partners regarding the situation on the Polish-Belarusian border, which contain accusations against Russia, have come to our attention. I would like to comment on some of them in the context of these developments and anti-Russia rhetoric in general.

NATO continues its propaganda efforts targeting people in European countries as it tries to convince them that Russia and its “aggressive” behaviour are the source of instability on the continent. Recently, the NATO Secretary General used a meeting of the 73rd session of the Nordic Council to repeat accusations that our country has interfered in other states’ affairs, which has become a bad habit of his. As usual, he did not provide any evidence. He just used stock phrases and clichés to advocate stepping up NATO activities in northern latitudes, drawing Finland and Sweden into the process of militarising the Arctic and turning it into a space for geopolitical competition rather than an area of cooperation.

I would like to mention those who are actually responsible for the mounting confrontation in Europe and in the region in question. Not Russia, but NATO allies are responsible for recreating dividing lines in Europe. There are facts to corroborate this. They destroyed key elements of European security (the INF Treaty and the Treaty on Open Skies). They downgraded the dialogue mechanisms with Russia. Through the fault of the alliance, the Russia-NATO Council has ceased to function as a platform for consultations and a mechanism for developing joint decisions and managing cooperation projects and is now a “stage” for political lectures in monologue. No response is expected. Unacceptable conditions for the work of Russian diplomats were consistently and deliberately fostered.

NATO is prepared to do anything except seriously consider ways to reduce military-political tensions. They are shunning discussions of measures to prevent military incidents and refusing to impose a moratorium on deploying intermediate and shorter-range missiles in Europe. They are turning a blind eye to the expansion of their contingents in Europe, which are moving closer to the borders of our country.

Speaking of its defensive nature, NATO is aggressively expanding the sphere of its interests. This is being done not in theory, but in practice. It is putting pressure on the Balkan countries to force their armed forces to transition to NATO standards. It is ramping up its arms supplies to Ukraine and Georgia. The plans include a programme for securing a foothold in Central Asia. A practical dream of sorts.

Everything is pointing to NATO no longer being a defence alliance but rather a tool for advancing geopolitical interests and ensuring, or so they think, the collective West’s dominant position in international affairs, which has nothing to do with the genuine interests of strengthening security in Europe and the Euro-Atlantic region. It has nothing to do with actual dominance that is based on leadership. It’s a colossus with feet of clay.

First anniversary of poisoning of Alexey Navalny: UK-US joint statement

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

20 August 2021

The UK and US issued a joint statement on the first anniversary of Mr Navalny's poisoning, calling on Russia to comply with the Chemical Weapons Convention.

UK and US joint statement:

One year on from Mr Alexey Navalny's poisoning on 20 August 2020, the United Kingdom and the United States of America reaffirm our condemnation of the assassination attempt on Mr Navalny through the use of a nerve-agent of the 'Novichok' group, a substance developed by Russia.

We call on Russia to comply fully with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), including its obligations to declare and dismantle its chemical weapons programme.

We remain determined to uphold the global norm against the use of chemical weapons, support the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the full implementation of the CWC. We regret that the Russian authorities have failed to investigate and credibly explain the use of a chemical weapon against Mr Navalny on Russia's territory, in light of Russia's obligations as a State Party to the CWC.

We welcome sanctions actions made by international partners and will continue to coordinate with international partners on further measures. Today the UK and the US join in taking further action against the individuals directly responsible for carrying out the poisoning of Mr Navalny. As we did after Russia's use of a chemical weapon against the Skripals in the United Kingdom in March 2018, we continue to underline that there must be accountability and no impunity for those that use chemical weapons.

We reiterate our interest in stable and predictable relations with Russia, on the basis of full compliance with and implementation of international obligations and commitments.

UK supports Czech efforts to expose Russian malign activity

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

18 April 2021

The Foreign Secretary condemns the reckless and dangerous actions of the Russian intelligence services in Czech Republic.

It has been announced by the Czech authorities that the two GRU Officers that were charged with the attempted murder of the Skripals in Salisbury, Alexander Petrov and Ruslan Boshirov, were also behind the deaths of two civilians and an explosion in the Czech town of Vrbetice.

In response, Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab said:

The UK stands in full support of our Czech allies, who have exposed the lengths that the Russian intelligence services will go to in their attempts to conduct dangerous and malign operations in Europe. This shows a pattern of behaviour by Moscow, following the Novichok attack in Salisbury. My sympathies are with the families of the victims in Vrbetice.

We are as determined and committed as ever to bring those responsible for the attack in Salisbury to justice, and commend the actions of the Czech authorities to do the same. Russia must desist from these actions, which violate the most basic international norms.

Russia: Foreign Office summons Russian ambassador
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
15 April 2021

The Foreign Office has summoned the Russian ambassador over the SolarWinds cyber attack and its recent malign activity.

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office has summoned the Russian Ambassador over the United Kingdom's deep concern at a pattern of malign activity, including cyber intrusions, interference in democratic processes, and the build-up of military forces near the Ukrainian border and in illegally-annexed Crimea.

A FCDO Spokesperson said:

The UK Government is deeply concerned about a pattern of malign behaviour by the Russian State. At today's Summons, FCDO Permanent Under Secretary Sir Philip Barton made clear the UK's support for the actions announced by President Biden in response to Russia's recent activity.

He set out the UK assessment that the Russian Intelligence Services were behind the SolarWinds compromise.

He informed the Ambassador that the UK will continue to work with our allies to call out and counter malign operations by the Russian Intelligence Services.

Sir Philip also stated the UK's concern at the build up of Russian military forces near the Ukrainian border and illegally-annexed Crimea. These activities are threatening and destabilising. Russia needs to cease its provocations and de-escalate tensions in line with its international obligations.

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PQs

Russia: Ukraine

16 Dec 2021 | HL4874

Asked by: The Marquess of Lothian

To ask Her Majesty's Government what discussions they have had with the government of Russia regarding the UK's and NATO's response to the Russian military build-up near Ukraine's borders and to communicate the danger of further escalation.

Answering member: Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

We are deeply concerned by the pattern of Russian military build-ups on the borders of Ukraine and in illegally-annexed Crimea, and we are monitoring the situation closely. We have been clear with Russia that any military incursion into Ukraine would be a strategic mistake and result in severe economic and diplomatic consequences.

The Prime Minister spoke to President Putin on 25 October and again on 13 December. He reaffirmed the UK's support for Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity and urged the Russian government to de-escalate the situation. The Foreign Secretary met with Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov on 2 December and delivered these same messages.

British Embassy Moscow have also raised our concerns with the Russian authorities, most recently on 9 December.

Engagements

15 Dec 2021 | 705 c1054

Asked by: Sir Bernard Jenkin

As we see Russian forces massing on the Ukrainian border, can we be reminded that Russia is also continuing to carry out cyber-attacks, to attempt assassinations, to use gas as a political weapon, to illegally hold territory in Crimea and Georgia, to intimidate the west and to attempt to interfere in western elections? How much do the Government understand that President Putin is conducting a hybrid war against the west, and how are they responding?

Answered by: The Prime Minister

I am afraid my hon. Friend is absolutely right in what he says. He is right to stress the particular urgency of the situation, and he is right in what he says about hybrid warfare and all the other interventions. We face a particular

crisis on the border with Ukraine, where Russian troops have been massing for some time, as the House knows. I told President Putin on Monday that I think everybody in the G7 and more widely is agreed that, if Russia were so rash and mad as to engage in an invasion of the sovereign territory of Ukraine, an extremely tough package of economic sanctions would be mounted by the UK and our friends around the world. Of course, there would also be support for Ukraine, and there would inevitably be a build-up of NATO forces in the periphery regions. As I told President Putin, I believe any such action would be catastrophic not just for Russia and Ukraine but for the world.

Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty: Conferences

14 Dec 2021 | 90328

Asked by: John Healey

To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, when he last spoke to his counterparts in Russia and China on the NPT Review Conference taking place in January 2022.

Answering member: Jeremy Quin | Ministry of Defence

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) is the lead Government department for matters relating to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and preparations for the Review Conference including relevant discussions between States party to the Treaty.

Ministry of Defence officials regularly support FCDO engagement on this topic. They have regular engagement with their Russian and Chinese counterparts on the NPT through the P5 process; including during the recent P5 Process Paris Conference on 2-3 December.

Russia: Ukraine

08 Dec 2021 | 85270

Asked by: Jim Shannon

To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, what assistance the Government has provided to Ukraine to respond to recent Russian aggression.

Answering member: James Heappey | Ministry of Defence

Defence has a longstanding relationship with our Ukrainian counterparts and continue to provide support in many areas including security assistance and defence reform. Since 2015, the UK has helped build the resilience and capacity of the Armed Forces of Ukraine through Operation ORBITAL which has trained around 22,000 Ukrainian troops.

Of course, we have significant concerns about Russia's aggressive pattern of military build-ups on Ukraine's border and in illegally-annexed Crimea. The UK and our Allies do not seek to be adversarial to Russia, and will ensure that our activity, alongside Allies and Partners, is calibrated. We remain clear that Russia's threatening and destabilising behaviour is unacceptable and will have costs. We continue to monitor events on the ground closely.

Baltic States: Economic and Security Relationship

30 Nov 2021 | 704 c760

Asked by: Sally-Ann Hart

The Governments of the Baltic states, as well as their citizens, suffer from persistent, strategic and aggressive Russian propaganda and misinformation, designed to undermine confidence in the Governments of the Baltic states, NATO and other institutions and to sow social and ethnic tensions. What steps is my hon. Friend taking to work with our NATO and European allies and with the Baltic states to help to build their cyber-capabilities, communication strategies and resilience?

Answered by: Vicky Ford | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK and Baltic states are close partners in international efforts to tackle disinformation. The UK's counter-disinformation and media development programme is providing funding in this financial year across the Baltic states. The programme builds collective resilience to Russian information operations through strategic communications, exposing disinformation and supporting independent media and civil society.

Western Balkans

30 Nov 2021 | 704 c751

Asked by: Sir Roger Gale

It is clear that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina has worsened considerably as a result of the separationist ambitions of Republika Srpska, which is backed by the Russian Federation. Can my hon. Friend the Minister tell me what discussions the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office has had with the new High Representative and what steps we are taking as a nation to try to stabilise the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

Answered by: Vicky Ford | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

We are fully committed to supporting High Representative Schmidt. At the NATO foreign ministerial meeting in Riga today, the Foreign Secretary will focus attention on Bosnia and Herzegovina and encourage greater engagement from the alliance to play an enhanced role. She will call on allies

to contribute personnel to the NATO headquarters in Sarajevo and to support work to counter disinformation and strengthen defence reform. The UK will do its part.

Western Balkans

30 Nov 2021 | 704 c751

Asked by: Derek Twigg

I thank the Minister for the answer. It is obviously important that we are strong, with the rest of the democracies in Europe and NATO, in our position regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina. What assessment have the Government made of Russia's influence on what is happening in that country?

Answered by: Vicky Ford | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

We see a concerning pattern of Russian behaviour. The aim is to hamper Euro-Atlantic integration in the region. The UK's approach is clearly set out in the integrated review. The UK takes the threat from the Russian state extremely seriously and we will continue to call out Russian aggression.

North Macedonia: Politics and Government

25 Nov 2021 | 76627

Asked by: Daniel Kawczynski

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what representations her Department has made to the (a) government of North Macedonia on improving prison conditions in that country prior to its application to join the European Union and (b) government of Russia on possible Russian interference in North Macedonian elections.

Answering member: Wendy Morton | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK supports North Macedonia through a range of projects, including to improve the functioning of prisons and electoral processes. I visited North Macedonia in October and discussed the steps the Government of North Macedonia is taking to achieve greater Euro-Atlantic integration with Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrov. I also discussed security issues, including recent interference from Russia, with Foreign Minister Osmani. The UK's approach to Russia more broadly is set out in the Integrated Review: the UK takes the threat from the Russian State extremely seriously and we will continue to call out Russian aggression.

[Moldova: Natural Gas](#)

22 Nov 2021 | 73794

Asked by: Daniel Kawczynski

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what representations she has made to her Russian counterpart on that country's recent interference in gas supplies to Moldova.

Answering member: Wendy Morton | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

On 15 November, I discussed Moldova's energy security and the 5 year gas supply deal through Gazprom with Moldovan Prime Minister Gavrilita. The Foreign Secretary has not discussed this bilaterally with Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov, but we are looking at other ways to support Moldova's energy diversification. We want Europe to be less dependent on Russian gas, and are in favour of more investment in renewables.

[Nagorno-Karabakh](#)

15 Nov 2021 | 816 c8

Asked by: Lord Collins of Highbury

My Lords, six months ago, I raised with the noble Lord, Lord Ahmad, the fact that Russia had taken significant control over the administration of Nagorno-Karabakh. Last week, a Russian news agency suggested that the Armenian President wanted the Russian army to remain for good. What assessment has his department made of this move, and what impact will it have on security in the region?

Answering member: Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

As I said, the UK has not yet made a full assessment of the deployment of the Russian peacekeepers, but deployment of peacekeepers clearly has to have the support of both parties to the conflict, or the aims become almost impossible to achieve.

[Belarus: Russia](#)

15 Nov 2021 | 70293

Asked by: Catherine West

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what assessment she has made of the implications for her policies of the announcement of deeper integration between Belarus and Russia.

Answering member: Wendy Morton | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK wants to see a reformed Belarus that has a good relationship with Russia and with the West. There must be a transparent and peaceful process to allow Belarusians to determine their own future. As Belarus' closest ally, Russia is uniquely placed to exert positive pressure on the Belarusian authorities to end their campaign of repression and engage in genuinely inclusive political dialogue. We urge Russia to do so.

NATO-Russia Council

12 Nov 2021 | HL3574

Asked by: Lord Goodlad

To ask Her Majesty's Government what discussions they have had with the government of Russia about the future of the NATO–Russia Council.

Answering member: Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK fully supports NATO's offer of a NATO-Russia Council first made in February 2020, regrets that Russia is currently choosing not to accept it and encourages Russia to do so. All Allies support a dual-track approach to Russia of strengthened deterrence and defence, alongside dialogue. This was most recently affirmed by Allied Leaders when they met in Brussels for the June 2021 NATO Summit. HMG continues to support NATO's openness to periodic, focused and meaningful dialogue with Russia, but there can be no return to business as usual until Russia ceases its aggressive actions and returns to compliance with its obligations under international law. At any NATO-Russia Council, discussion of Russia's illegal occupation of Crimea should be the first item on the agenda.

Russia: Gas Supplies

10 Nov 2021 | 815 cc1712-6

Asked by: Lord West of Spithead

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the build-up of Russian military forces on the border with Ukraine and the implications for gas supplies to Western Europe.

Answered by: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

My Lords, we have significant concerns about Russia's pattern of military build-ups on the border with Ukraine and in illegally annexed Crimea. Russia's threatening, destabilising behaviour is unacceptable. The United Kingdom and international allies are unwavering in our support for Ukraine's sovereignty and, indeed, territorial integrity. Russia's destabilising behaviour

could affect western European gas supplies, especially as storage levels are low. However, UK gas imports are diverse and in 2020 Russian imports represented less than 3% of our total supplies.

Mali: Russia

28 Oct 2021 | 60418

Asked by: Jim Shannon

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what steps she is taking to assist Mali in their relations with Russia.

Answering member: Vicky Ford | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK does not assist Mali in its relations with Russia. The UK is deeply concerned by the Malian Government's discussions with the Russian private military company, Wagner Group. In my statement of 29 September 2021, I made clear that Wagner Group is a driver of conflict in the areas it operates and has committed human rights abuses elsewhere on the continent. The UK supports the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in urging the Malian Government to reconsider their engagement with Wagner Group given the potential for further instability in the wider region. Together, with other partners active in the region, the UK is keeping the situation under close review.

Crimea: Politics and Government

21 Jul 2021 | 32547

Asked by: Dr Kieran Mullan

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what recent assessment he has made of the political situation in the Crimea.

Answering member: Wendy Morton | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

Seven years on from Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea, we continue to make clear to Moscow that Crimea is, and will remain part of Ukraine. Russia must withdraw forces and end illegitimate control.

Under UK leadership, G7 Foreign Ministers issued statements on 18 March, to mark the seventh anniversary of Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea, and on 12 April, calling for de-escalation following Russia's build-up of military forces in Crimea and near the Ukrainian border. The Foreign Secretary has raised these matters directly with his counterparts, including on 17 June with Russian FM Lavrov.

We remain deeply concerned about ongoing human rights abuses experienced by minorities in Crimea, including Crimean Tatars. We have contributed nearly £700,000 this financial year to the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission, which monitors and documents human rights abuses in Crimea. We will continue to call for international monitoring missions to have access to Crimea, currently denied by Russia.

We welcome and support Ukraine's proposal to establish an International Crimean Platform. We are exploring what role we can play.

Russia: Cybercrime

19 Jul 2021 | 32377

Asked by: Lisa Nandy

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what progress the Government has made in working with its international allies to develop a common approach to the attribution of malicious cyber activity by (a) Russia and (b) other countries as recommended by the Intelligence and Security Committee's report on Russia published on 21 July 2020.

Answering member: Wendy Morton | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK has been at the forefront of demonstrating that there are meaningful consequences to malicious cyber activity. We co-ordinate closely with a wide range of international partners. We share our analysis of the threat and our experience in responding in order to increase the capabilities and commitment of countries around the world to respond and deter malicious cyber activity. We have a network of cyber attachés across the world who work with international partners to raise awareness and build capacity to defend against cyberattacks including coordinating on our approaches to attributing malicious cyber activity.

Hostile actors must understand that irresponsible behaviour in cyberspace will carry costs. The UK has been at the forefront of demonstrating these consequences coordinating the use of existing tools and working to put in place new tools such as EU and UK cyber sanctions regimes. In 2020 the UK, working in solidarity with the EU, imposed cyber sanctions on 12 entities and individuals from China, Russia and DPRK. Since 2017, working in solidarity with a growing coalition of international partners we have attributed a number of malicious cyber incidents to Russia, China, DPRK and Iran including attacks including NotPetya, WannaCry, Sandworm, APT28, APT10 and the Solarwinds compromise.

Russia: Black Sea

06 Jul 2021 | 25761

Asked by: Daniel Kawczynski

To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, what assessment he has made of whether Russia's actions in the Black Sea towards (a) HMS Defender on 23 June 2021 and (b) the Royal Netherlands naval vessel HNMLS Evertsen on 24 June 2021 represent a potential pattern of challenging NATO.

Answering member: James Heapey | Ministry of Defence

HMS DEFENDER was conducting innocent passage through Ukrainian territorial waters in accordance with international law, taking the most direct route from Odesa to Batumi, En route, she interacted with a number of Russian military vessels and aircraft: at no point was she fired upon nor bombs dropped in her path. It remains essential that all conduct is safe, professional and in line with international law. HNMLS EVERTSON was also taking the most direct route from Odesa to her destination. The UK will continue to demonstrate our commitment to maintaining regional security and freedom of navigation by undertaking periodic deployments, including under NATO, to work with allies and partners in the Black Sea region. We continue to encourage Russia to work co-operatively to reduce the risk of miscalculation.

Arctic: Russia

02 Jul 2021 | 21223

Asked by: Jim Shannon

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what steps he is taking in response to the advance of Russia into the Arctic Circle.

Answering member: Wendy Morton | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK recognises that Russia, as an Arctic State, is an important presence in the region. The UK's 2018 Arctic Policy Framework sets out our vision and priorities for the region. This is for an Arctic that is safe, secure and peaceful. The UK seeks to support the maintaining of high levels of international cooperation and low tensions in the Arctic, including through working with our Allies and partners to demonstrate international rights to freedom of access and navigation in the region. As such, we welcome the commitments to maintaining peace, stability and constructive cooperation made by all Arctic States at the Arctic Council Ministerial meeting in Reykjavik in May.

In 2020 the UK recommenced naval operations in the Arctic. This included operations with a US-led task group in May 2020 and a UK-led task group in September, which included US and Norwegian vessels. Operations in the

Arctic take place in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and are carefully calibrated to minimise risk and conducted in conjunction with Allies and partners, when practically possible, to demonstrate unity of purpose. We remain committed to treaty-based risk reduction measures with Russia: we, like eleven other NATO Allies, have an established Treaty with Russia on the Prevention of Incidents at Sea.

Arctic: Security and Co-operation

28 Jun 2021 | 813 c543

Asked by: Baroness Anelay of St Johns

My Lords, the NATO Secretary-General recently said that Russia is trying to control the traffic travelling through the new sea lanes in the Arctic as they are opened up by melting ice. He also said that NATO should assert its rights to freedom of navigation in the area. In the light of the events last week in the Black Sea, what steps are the Government taking to assert the right of freedom of navigation in the Arctic? Does the fact that Russia now chairs the Arctic Council for the next two years help or hinder co-operation on Arctic issues?

Answered by: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

My Lords, my noble friend is quite right that we have seen increased levels of activity, and it is right that we work with key partners to ensure that a peaceful, stable and well-governed Arctic underpins all our policy. That is a priority for the UK Government, and we support the legal frameworks in the Arctic and the Arctic Council. I assure my noble friend that we are working with NATO and other partners to respond to events in the Arctic, as it is in everyone's interest to keep the Arctic peaceful and co-operative. Of course, recent events have demonstrated the need to stand up for the laws underpinned by UNCLOS.

Moldova: Elections

07 Jun 2021 | HL444

Asked by: The Marquess of Lothian

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the situation in Moldova regarding the separatist region of Transnistria after the disputed result of last year's presidential election and the early elections called for 11 July; and what discussions they have had with the government of Russia concerning their position on the issue, particularly given recent expressions of concern by the presidential spokesman Dmitry Peskov.

Answered by: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Moldova, and a sustainable resolution of the Transnistrian conflict, with a special status for the Transnistrian region. Since Moldovan Presidential elections in 2020, which were assessed by international observers to have been 'well-managed', we do not assess that the security situation in Transnistria has worsened. However, we are concerned by recent reports of human rights abuses and limitations placed on freedom of movement by the de facto Transnistrian authorities. There have been no recent bilateral discussions between the UK and Russian governments on the status of this issue. Minister Morton discussed Transnistria with Moldovan President Maia Sandu, and Interim Prime Minister Aureliu Ciocoi on 12 May during her visit to Chisinau. The UK raises Transnistria regularly in international fora, and we will continue to press for the withdrawal of illegally-stationed Russian forces from the Transnistrian region, in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolutions.

Nagorno-Karabakh

27 May 2021 | 812 c1095

Asked by: Lord Collins of Highbury

My Lords, what is the Government's assessment of recent reports suggesting that Russia has significant control over the administration of Nagorno-Karabakh and has prevented groups such as MSF and the Halo Trust from entering the region? Has the Minister raised those issues at the United Nations as well?

Answered by: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

My Lords, as the noble Lord is aware, we have brought forward specific support, including funding for key organisations working in the region, which is very difficult. Indeed, an announcement was made back in October that £1 million of funding would go to the ICRC. The issue of Russia is very clear. Yes, Russia is present; I believe that about 2,000 Russian troops are in Nagorno-Karabakh, and obviously they have an extended influence through the Minsk process. The noble Lord makes practical points and I can assure him that we are raising the important issues of civil society roles and humanitarian agencies' access to that important region.

Baltic States: NATO

20 Apr 2021 | 181364

Asked by: Catherine West

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what assessment he has been made of the level of threat of the recent Russian military mobilisation to NATO allies in the Baltic region.

Answering member: Wendy Morton | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

Russia's aggressive actions in Ukraine, and provocative military activities are a source of regional instability. The enhanced Forward Presence (eFP) in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland demonstrates NATO's steadfast commitment to collective defence and deterrence, making it clear that an attack on one Ally would be considered an attack on the whole Alliance. UK Armed Forces have a leading role in NATO's eFP in the Baltic States, in order to enhance Euro-Atlantic security, reassure our Allies and deter our adversaries.

We regularly discuss with NATO allies our responses to potential threats from Russia and as fellow Permanent Members of the UN Security Council, we engage directly with Russia on matters of international peace and security, including the Baltic Region.

Russia: Georgia

28 Jan 2021 | 143041

Asked by: Catherine West

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what assessment his Department has made of the implications for its policies of the European Court of Human Rights judgment relating to the 2008 Russia-Georgia conflict; and what support the Government is providing to Georgia in the context of that matter.

Answering member: Wendy Morton | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK welcomes the European Court of Human Rights judgment in the case of Georgia vs Russia and its findings on Russia's responsibility for the torture of Georgian Prisoners of War and the killing and displacement of civilians during its continuing effective control of Georgia's Breakaway Territories. The UK is a strong supporter of Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity and continues to call on Russia to adhere to its obligations under the 2008 ceasefire agreement. This judgement reinforces the calls for Russia to stop its continuing violation of Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The UK will continue to support Georgia to raise concerns about Russia's ongoing military presence in Georgia's Breakaway Territories of Abkhazia and South

Ossetia in multilateral fora and to offer practical support to Georgian reconciliation efforts on the ground.

Russia: Navy

15 Dec 2020 | 126170

Asked by: Imran Ahmad Khan

To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, what assessment his Department has made of the effect of recent Russian Naval activity near British Territorial Waters on UK security.

Answering member: James Heappey | Ministry of Defence

In the week of 23 November, nine Russian naval vessels were observed in international waters around the UK. The presence of four surface ships, four support vessels and a submarine were tracked and observed by Royal Navy units including HMS Lancaster and HMS Northumberland. These ships were supported by Royal Air Force assets including F-35 jets, Typhoon and P8 Poseidon maritime patrol aircraft.

All of these units were at readiness for homeland security tasks such as this and responded with professionalism and skill. The Royal Navy and Royal Air Force's response was coordinated with and supported by NATO allies who had ships and aircraft in the region.

The Russian naval presence had no impact on force generation for planned future naval activity.

Russia and USA: Arms Control

28 Oct 2020 | HL9206

Asked by: Lord West of Spithead

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the importance of limiting the number of nuclear warheads held by Russia and the USA.

Answering member: Baroness Sugg | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The Foreign Secretary holds regular discussions with his US counterpart on a range of issues, including on arms control and strategic stability. These discussions are reflected and supported by daily cooperation at official level between the UK and the US, as well as by wider cooperation with NATO Allies. As a fellow Permanent Member of the UN Security Council, we engage with Russia on matters of international peace and security, including arms control. Through our Embassy in Moscow we have had a number of discussions with the Russian authorities on this topic.

US strategic arms, along with those of Russia, are limited by the New START Treaty. We recognise the contribution New START has made to international security and strategic stability by increasing transparency and mutual confidence among the two largest Nuclear Weapons States. However, New START does not include new Russian systems, nor does it place any limits on China's growing nuclear arsenal. We therefore support extension of New START while a successor agreement is negotiated.

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Debates

Ukrainian NATO Membership

08 Dec 2021 | House of Commons | 705 cc101-121WH

Motion that this House has considered British support for Ukraine's membership of NATO. Agreed to on question.

Belarus: Elections

22 Jul 2021 | House of Lords | 814 cc132-146GC

Lords question for short debate on what assessment has been made of the possibility of joining forces with the governments of (1) France, (2) Germany, and (3) the United States of America to persuade the government of Russia that it is in its interest to push for new elections in Belarus.

Nord Stream 2 Pipeline

10 Mar 2021 | House of Commons | 690 cc1386-978

Agreed to on question.

Russian Annexation of Crimea

24 Apr 2019 | House of Commons | 658 cc289-310WH

Motion that this House has considered the Russian annexation of Crimea. Agreed to on question.

Salisbury Incident

12 Sep 2018 | House of Commons | 646 cc775-828

Motion that this House has considered the Salisbury incident. Agreed to on question.

Russian Federation Activity

28 Jun 2018 | House of Commons | 643 cc442-464WH

Motion that this House has considered Russian Federation activity in the UK and globally. Agreed to on question. Sitting adjourned without Question put.

National Security and Russia

26 Mar 2018 | House of Commons | 638 cc550-620

Motion that this House has considered national security and Russia. Agreed to on question.

Russia

29 Jan 2018 | House of Lords | 788 cc1345-1370

Lords question for short debate on what is their current strategy towards relations with Russia.

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Further reading

Russia

Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament
HC632
21 July 2020

Government Response to the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament Report 'Russia'

The Prime Minister
CP 275
July 2020

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