This is the English translation of the document:
"Основные положения Основ государственной политики Российской Федерации в области космической деятельности на период до 2030 года и дальнейшую перспективу"
(Main Provisions of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Field of Space Activities for the Period up to 2030 and Beyond), approved by Presidential Decree No. ПР-906 of April 19, 2013.

This translation is based on the unofficial English version available from reliable sources (including mirrors hosted via UNOOSA-related archives: https://astro.unoosa.org/astro/uploads/res/definitions/law/data/rf-pr-906_html/Main_Provisions_of_the_Fundamentals_of_the_State_Policy_on_Space_Activities.pdf

It closely matches the Russian text with minor stylistic adjustments for readability in English while preserving the original meaning, structure, and numbering.

Main Provisions of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Field of Space Activities for the Period up to 2030 and Beyond

(Approved by Presidential Decree No. ПР-906 dated April 19, 2013)

I. General Provisions

1. These Fundamentals define the state interests, principles, main goals, priorities, and tasks of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of exploration, development, and use of outer space (hereinafter referred to as state policy in the field of space activities), including international cooperation in this sphere.
2. Space activities in the Russian Federation are carried out in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation dated August 20, 1993, No. 5663-I "On Space Activities," as well as documents defining the demand for space activities for the development of the socio-economic sphere and science, taking into account plans for the development of other sectors of the economy to provide the rocket and space industry with necessary raw materials, materials, and components.
3. The state of space activities is one of the main factors determining Russia's level of development and influence in the modern world, its status as a highly developed state in scientific and technological terms.
4. The ways and means of achieving the set goals in the field of space

activities are determined by federal target (state) programs aimed at creating and using space technology in the interests of developing the socio-economic sphere and science.

II. State Interests of the Russian Federation in the Field of Space Activities

5. The state interests of the Russian Federation in the field of space activities are:

a) Guaranteed access for Russia to outer space from its own territory, ensuring the solution of tasks using space means in the interests of developing the socio-economic sphere and science;

b) Creation of information fields ensuring continuous communication, television and radio broadcasting, navigation, and operational receipt of Earth and atmosphere observation data from space throughout the country's territory, and equal access for citizens of the Russian Federation to information resources;

c) Obtaining scientific data on outer space, the Earth, and other celestial bodies for the development of fundamental science, achieving and maintaining leading positions in its most significant areas, including the study of the Moon, Mars, and other bodies of the Solar System, for the search for extraterrestrial life, the use of extraterrestrial resources, understanding the mechanisms of the formation and development of the Earth and the evolution of its climate, for identifying threats dangerous to earthly civilization from outer space and preparing measures to counter them;

d) Ensuring full participation in international community projects for the exploration, development, and use of outer space, including the Moon, Mars, and other bodies of the Solar System;

e) Building up and utilizing Russia's competitive opportunities and advantages in the field of space activities, Russia's entry among the leading participants in the global market for space goods (works and services), and the development of the domestic market for such goods (works and services);

f) The formation and development of the commercial sector of domestic space activities.

6. The implementation of these state interests is intended to ensure the maintenance of Russia's status as one of the leading space powers.

III. Principles of State Policy in the Field of Space Activities

7. State policy in the field of space activities is implemented in accordance with the following principles:

a) All-round development of the scientific-technical, production-technological potentials, and unique experimental base of the domestic rocket and space

industry for the development and production of competitive space technology in accordance with the needs of the socio-economic sphere and science;
b) Protection of the state interests of the Russian Federation in the field of space activities by all means available within the framework of international law, including the right to self-defense recognized by the UN Charter;
c) Ensuring guaranteed access for Russia to outer space from its own territory, excluding potential risks associated with the use of ground-based space infrastructure abroad;
d) Strict compliance with Russia's international obligations in the field of space activities and generally recognized principles and norms of international law;
e) Development of partnership relations with the Republic of Belarus within the framework of the Union State, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and cooperation with other member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other foreign states on the principles of equality and mutual benefit;
f) Development of public-private partnership in the field of providing services using the results of space activities, consistent development of opportunities for creating space means of communication, navigation, television and radio broadcasting, and remote sensing of the Earth on a commercial basis, and in the future—means of launch and manned flights in outer space;
g) Development and implementation of large-scale projects in the field of space activities in the interests of fundamental science, accelerated development of advanced space technologies, creation of scientific-technical and production-technological potentials for future projects, as well as for using the results of space activities in the interests of other sectors of the economy;
h) Ensuring the safety and long-term sustainable development of space activities, compliance with measures to protect the environment, including near-Earth outer space and deep space.

IV. Main Goals and Priorities of State Policy in the Field of Space Activities

8 The main goals of state policy in the field of space activities are:
a) Compliance with the state interests of the Russian Federation in the field of space activities, including guaranteed access for Russia to outer space from its own territory, contribution to Russia's economic development by forming and maintaining the necessary composition of orbital groupings of space means, launch vehicles, and ground space infrastructure facilities ensuring the provision of services in the required volume and proper quality in the interests of the socio-economic sphere, preservation of Russia's leading positions in conducting manned flights;
b) Strengthening and development of the scientific-technical and personnel

potentials of the rocket and space industry and the development of its infrastructure;

c) Further accumulation and improvement of scientific knowledge about the Earth and outer space, creation of scientific-technical and technological potentials to ensure readiness and implementation of large-scale space projects for in-depth study of the Universe, the Solar System (primarily near-lunar space, the Moon, and Mars);

d) Development and expansion of international cooperation of the Russian Federation, formation of stable international ties in the interests of joint scientific research and development of outer space, Russia's entry among the leading participants in the global market for space goods (works and services) taking into account international standards and prospects, and development of the domestic market for such goods (works and services).

9 The priorities of state policy in the field of space activities, in order of sequence, are:

a) Activities related to ensuring guaranteed access for Russia to outer space from its own territory, development and use of space technology, technologies, works, and services in the interests of the socio-economic sphere of the Russian Federation, as well as development of the rocket and space industry and fulfillment of international obligations;

b) Activities related to the creation of space means in the interests of science;

c) Activities related to conducting manned flights, including the creation of scientific-technical groundwork for conducting manned flights to planets and other bodies of the Solar System within the framework of international cooperation.

V. Tasks of State Policy in the Field of Space Activities to Ensure Guaranteed Access for Russia to Outer Space

10. The implementation of state policy in the field of space activities to ensure guaranteed access for Russia to outer space and its presence in space is ensured by the following distribution of tasks among cosmodromes:

a) The Baikonur Cosmodrome is used on the basis of relevant international agreements with the Republic of Kazakhstan primarily for fulfilling federal target programs, international and commercial space projects in the field of space activities. This ensures:

•. By 2015: Maintenance and development of ground space infrastructure facilities for launches of launch vehicles of the "Proton," "Soyuz," "Zenit" types, including for implementing manned programs, as well as maintenance and development with the participation of the Kazakh side of supporting and socio-domestic infrastructure of the city of Baikonur;

• By 2020: Completion and modernization of existing ground space infrastructure facilities to maintain their operability, as well as maintenance and development with the participation of the Kazakh side of supporting and socio-domestic infrastructure of the city of Baikonur. On the basis of existing ground space infrastructure facilities, within the framework of international cooperation, it is possible to begin creating new space rocket complexes of various classes;
•. By 2030 and beyond: Maintenance in operable condition and equipping of main and supporting ground space infrastructure facilities, as well as maintenance and development with the participation of the Kazakh side of supporting and socio-domestic infrastructure of the city of Baikonur. It is planned to phase out the "Proton-M" launch vehicles using highly toxic fuel components;
b) The Plesetsk Cosmodrome is used for conducting space activities also in the interests of science, the national economy, and international cooperation. This ensures:
• By 2015: Completion and modernization of existing ground space infrastructure facilities to ensure launches of "Soyuz-2" launch vehicles of stages 1a, 1b, and 1v; creation and commissioning of facilities of the "Angara" space rocket complex; modernization and equipping of supporting and socio-domestic infrastructure facilities;
• By 2020: Completion and modernization of existing ground space infrastructure facilities; creation of ground space infrastructure facilities for promising upper stages on environmentally friendly fuel components (including oxygen and hydrogen); modernization and equipping of supporting and socio-domestic infrastructure facilities;
•. By 2030 and beyond: Completion and modernization of existing ground space and socio-domestic infrastructure facilities;
c) The Vostochny Cosmodrome is intended to ensure the preparation and launch of space apparatus of various purposes, transport cargo ships and modules of orbital stations, implementation of manned flight programs and promising space programs for studying and developing celestial bodies, including within the framework of international cooperation. This ensures:
•. By 2015: Readiness of main and supporting ground space infrastructure facilities for launches of automatic space apparatus by "Soyuz-2" launch vehicles; creation of main and supporting facilities of the first stage of the cosmodrome, including a residential complex, roads, communications, administrative and economic facilities to ensure the functioning of the cosmodrome; design, engineering, and experimental research for creating ground space infrastructure for promising launch vehicles;

•. By 2020: Completion and modification of main and supporting ground space infrastructure facilities of the space rocket complex with “Soyuz-2” launch vehicles of stages 1a, 1b, and 1v; creation of ground technological equipment and technical means of launch and technical complexes of the heavy-class space rocket complex, as well as infrastructure for a promising manned transport system; beginning of creation of ground space infrastructure for promising launch vehicles; modernization and equipping of supporting and socio-domestic infrastructure facilities;
•. By 2030: Maintenance of operability of existing ground space infrastructure facilities of the space rocket complex for “Soyuz-2” launch vehicles; completion and modernization of ground infrastructure facilities of the heavy-class space rocket complex, as well as the manned transport system; creation of facilities of the second stage of the command-measurement point, refueling-neutralization station, oxygen-nitrogen plant, specialized bases of drop zones for separating parts of launch vehicles, environmental monitoring facilities, airport complex, and supporting and socio-domestic infrastructure facilities; creation of facilities for preparation, launch, and interflight maintenance of a demonstrator of a reusable first stage of a reusable rocket and space system and facilities of the launch minimum of the super-heavy class space rocket complex;
•. After 2030: Maintenance of operability of existing ground space infrastructure facilities; modernization and equipping of supporting and socio-domestic infrastructure facilities; completion of creation and commissioning of ground space infrastructure facilities of a reusable rocket and space system and super-heavy class space rocket complex.

11. The task of developing the ground control complex is continuous and sustainable control of the Russian orbital grouping of automatic and manned space apparatus, as well as objects on flight trajectories to the Moon, Mars, and other celestial bodies of the Solar System.

12. The tasks of developing the national system of launch vehicles are:

a) By 2015: Completion of modernization of existing launch vehicles, creation of a space rocket complex with environmentally friendly “Angara” launch vehicles of light and heavy classes at the Plesetsk Cosmodrome; ensuring readiness for launches of automatic space apparatus from the Vostochny Cosmodrome by “Soyuz-2” launch vehicles;

b) By 2020: Ensuring operation at the Vostochny Cosmodrome of space rocket complexes of medium (“Soyuz-2” stages 1a and 1b) and light (“Soyuz-2” stage 1v) classes for launching automatic space apparatus; development of a heavy-class space rocket complex for launching manned ships of a new generation, orbital modules, and automatic space apparatus in the interests of the socio-economic sphere, science, and implementation of promising manned programs;

development of promising space rocket complexes, development of an oxygen-hydrogen upper stage for existing and promising launch vehicles; implementation of advanced technologies for main engines, control systems, structural materials to ensure higher indicators of safety and technical-economic efficiency, including for ensuring lunar expeditions in subsequent periods;

c) By 2030: Creation of a space rocket complex with a super-heavy class launch vehicle with a payload capacity of more than 50 tons for launching new-generation space means to high near-Earth orbits, as well as to the Moon, Mars, Jupiter, and other celestial bodies of the Solar System; development of reusable space tugs based on electric rocket propulsion systems to ensure implementation of programs for supplying a long-term base on the Moon. In the implementation of a system for servicing space apparatus in orbit during this period, a system of launch vehicles will be required, including reusable launch vehicles and interorbital tugs as key elements of transport-technical servicing in space;

d) After 2030: Completion of creation and beginning of operation of a space rocket complex of a launch vehicle with a reusable first stage; development of scientific-technical groundwork for creating launch vehicles for conducting a manned flight to Mars (in particular, launch vehicles with a payload capacity of 130–180 tons and interplanetary tugs with powerful energy propulsion systems).

VI. Tasks of State Policy in the Field of Space Activities in the Interests of Developing the Socio-Economic Sphere and Science

13. The tasks of state policy in the field of space activities in the interests of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation are:

a) Ensuring by 2015 global space communication, broadcasting, and retransmission, high-periodic observation of the Earth and atmosphere from space, including in the interests of hydrometeorological safety, cartography, control of emergency situations and environmental disasters, by deploying the minimally necessary composition of the orbital grouping of space apparatus using serially manufactured space apparatus;

b) Development of technologies for coordinate-time and navigation support, maintenance of the standard composition of the GLONASS orbital grouping using space apparatus with improved accuracy characteristics and active lifetime by 2015 of at least 7 years, and by 2020—with space apparatus with an active lifetime of at least 10 years, ensuring consumers have competitive navigation equipment;

c) Conducting work to create a system for delivering the results of the use of space complexes and systems to consumers from among state authorities, local

self-government bodies, business entities, and individuals;
d) Formation of technological platforms and favorable conditions for the dynamic development of the private sector of space activities, taking into account the potential of the Skolkovo innovation center and territorial innovation clusters; attracting higher educational institutions, small and medium-sized businesses to fulfill orders, conduct research and development;
e) Formation of a favorable investment environment and development of public-private partnership in the spheres of development, production, application of space means, and use of the results of space activities in the interests of consumers; completion by 2020 of the re-equipment of orbital groupings with space apparatus meeting domestic needs and demand in the world market, in a composition allowing the solution of necessary tasks in the interests of domestic consumers and ensuring entry into the space market of developing countries, phased transfer of the main applied areas of space activities to the sphere of responsibility of private business, creation and support of companies—operators of space services; development of a system for servicing individual space apparatus in orbits;
f) Building up by 2030 orbital groupings of space apparatus to the necessary level; creation of space apparatus primarily on the basis of modular target equipment and unified platforms that must be serviceable, modular, equipped for each weight class (small, medium, heavy) with unified target and service equipment of a limited range with standardized interfaces for service and information exchange; expansion of the sphere of private business activity in the implementation of the main directions of space activities; entry into the world space market of automatic space apparatus; creation and beginning of application of manned and automatic space apparatus for servicing (including refueling) space apparatus in orbits;
g) Transition after 2030 to space apparatus serviceable in flight, ensuring rational integration of tasks on board, having a modular (block) structure with maximum unification of target and supporting instruments and systems at the world level.
14. The tasks of state policy in the field of space activities in the interests of fundamental space research are:
a) Realization by 2015 of the potential for creating space means and solving the most urgent tasks, including deployment and operation of space observatories for conducting research of astrophysical objects in radio, X-ray, and gamma ranges of the electromagnetic radiation spectrum, creation on the basis of a unified platform of cheap small-sized space apparatus for solving individual urgent tasks of cosmic ray research and solar-terrestrial relations, resumption of comprehensive studies of the Moon using automatic space apparatus, study of

cellular and molecular mechanisms of the influence of weightlessness and other effects of outer space impact, participation in international space projects for the study of the Moon, Mars, and the Jupiter system;
b) Creation by 2020 of domestic space observatories for conducting research of astrophysical objects in ultraviolet, gamma, and millimeter ranges of electromagnetic radiation spectra with ultra-high sensitivity and resolution;
c) Conducting in-depth studies of the Moon from near-lunar orbit and on its surface using automatic space apparatus, including with the use of lunar rovers and means of delivering lunar soil samples to Earth, selection of areas for placing automatic lunar bases;
d) Active participation in international cooperation for the study of the Sun, Moon, planets, and small bodies of the Solar System;
e) Study of biological effects of lunar and Martian gravity created using onboard centrifuges on biosatellites, conducting research on combined biological effects of weightlessness and ionizing radiation during flights on high-apogee orbits;
f) Creation by 2030 and operation of automatic space apparatus, including serviceable ones, for astrophysical research in the interests of solving key problems of cosmology;
g) Delivery to Earth of soil from Phobos and Mars;
h) Deployment of space systems for global stereo observation of the Sun, monitoring of solar activity and space weather, further in-depth study of the Moon in the interests of its development and deployment of elements of an automatic lunar base, placement on the Moon's surface of a space observatory;
i) Implementation of flights of automatic space apparatus to planets and other bodies of the terrestrial group and to the Jupiter system, contact studies of small bodies of the Solar System, delivery of substance samples from celestial bodies of the Solar System;
j) Study of factors affecting living organisms during space flight on near-Earth space apparatus, in the interests of developing technologies, including conducting biological experiments during flights of serviceable space apparatus in the interests of obtaining scientific data on the possibility of long-term stay of living beings in space flight;
k) Development after 2030 of space research programs in the part concerning astrophysics and study of the Sun, including development of technologies for searching and developing resources of the Moon and asteroids, in-depth study of terrestrial group planets and implementation of flights of automatic space apparatus to distant planets, research in the interests of obtaining scientific data applicable to human flights beyond the Earth's magnetosphere.
15. The tasks of state policy in the field of space activities for the development

of manned space flights are:
a) Continuation until 2020 of the operation of the International Space Station, introduction into its Russian segment of a multifunctional laboratory module and specialized or autonomous free-flying modules—prototypes of modules for solving tasks on high near-Earth orbits; beginning of flight tests of a manned ship of a new generation of a promising manned transport system for implementing programs of scientific-applied research and testing technologies for flights to the Moon; resolution of issues on the feasibility of extending the operation of the Russian segment of the International Space Station after 2020 or completion of its operation and preparation for the decommissioning of the International Space Station within the framework of international cooperation;
b) Implementation until 2030 of scientific-applied research and expansion of their spectrum using a manned ship of a new generation, as well as specialized or autonomous free-flying modules, development of robotic means for studying the Moon and ensuring manned flight to the Moon, including modifications of the manned transport ship for flights to the Moon, lunar ascent-descent complex, and interorbital tug for the manned ship;
c) Implementation after 2030 of manned flights into near-lunar space and to the Moon;
d) Expansion after 2030 of the area and scale of development of near space; deployment and operation on the Moon of a permanently operating base, servicing and repair in near-Earth orbits of large space apparatus and interorbital tugs, conducting work to create scientific-technical groundwork for implementing, within the framework of international cooperation, a manned flight to Mars.
16. The tasks of state policy in the field of space activities for the development of production and testing bases, basic and critical industrial technologies are:
a) Development and mastering of promising basic and critical industrial technologies of mechanical engineering, instrument making, and materials science, ensuring the production of promising space technology of a new generation based on electrical and radio products of domestic production, including the production of such products based on new physical principles;
b) Implementation of a set of measures to maintain and develop the domestic experimental-testing base for testing new space technology and promising technologies;
c) Creation of special technological equipment of a new generation (with program control, wide introduction of CALS technologies and automation of small-series and single production), ensuring the preservation and improvement of industrial technologies for manufacturing and testing space technology;
d) Mastering of technologies for creating onboard frequency standards with

increased stability characteristics, unified modular elements of shooting systems with extremely high resolution, means of inter-satellite communication in optical and millimeter ranges, onboard equipment for digital signal and information processing, onboard relay complexes with world-level characteristics, microelectromechanical systems, composite telescopes with large apertures operating in various ranges of the radiation spectrum, new sensor systems for registering cosmic rays, creation of nuclear energy sources for solving tasks of energy supply and transport-technical servicing of lunar and interplanetary expeditions;

e) Improvement of the management system of the rocket and space industry, implementation of comprehensive measures for restructuring, technical re-equipment, and reconstruction of enterprises of the rocket and space industry and ground space infrastructure facilities to ensure guaranteed production and testing of rocket and space technology, including: transformation of the industry structure aimed at uniting technological and production links of the rocket and space industry into a single production-technological complex for implementing effective scientific-technical policy, creating domestic competitive space technology in the interests of the socio-economic sphere and science, as well as promoting Russian technology (goods, works, and services) to potential markets with the attraction of necessary resources for this; improvement of the state management link performing the functions of the state customer and owner of state assets; development of production, design, and scientific-research potentials; development of elements of the rocket and space industry infrastructure ensuring timely creation and implementation of innovative solutions in technical, technological, and organizational areas, training and effective use of highly qualified personnel, involvement of the full range of modern financial-economic mechanisms creating favorable conditions for dynamic development of business practice in the field of space activities; implementation of a policy aimed at expanding public-private partnership in the field of space activities.

VII. Tasks of International Cooperation in the Field of Space Activities

18. The tasks of international cooperation in the field of space activities are:

a) Implementation at the state level of a complex of political, legal, technical, and organizational measures effectively ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation in the field of international space activities and contributing to the maintenance and strengthening of Russia's status as one of the leading space powers;

b) Active participation in considering and resolving issues related to the development of international space law, including the feasibility of developing

a comprehensive UN Convention on Space Law, in order to ensure the interests of the Russian Federation;

c) Interaction with technologically developed countries in the field of creating and using space technology, assuming mutually beneficial and properly regulated exchange of advanced technologies, joint development of resource-intensive space projects, participation in the implementation of global initiatives in the field of applied use of space technologies, including under the auspices of the UN and regional specialized space forums, as well as the introduction into domestic practice of advanced foreign experience;

d) Establishment of effective forms of cooperation with countries striving to participate in space activities, in creating space technology samples on their orders through the development of business ties, provision of licenses for the use of technologies, provision of services for the use of space communication systems, navigation, and remote sensing of the Earth, for launches of space apparatus, as well as for the creation by Russian enterprises of in-demand space systems;

e) Active promotion within the UN and other international forums of the principled position of the Russian Federation on preserving outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, in particular the advancement of Russian approaches to the development of a Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, measures of transparency and confidence-building in space activities, ensuring its safety and long-term sustainability;

f) Active participation in considering and resolving at the international level problems related to man-made pollution of near-Earth outer space, including issues of preventing the formation and removal of space debris from the working orbits of space apparatus;

g) Active policy of informing the international community about the achievements and capabilities of the Russian Federation in the field of space activities.

VIII. Tasks in the Field of Ensuring the Safety of Space Activities

19. The tasks in the field of ensuring the safety of space activities are:

a) Improvement of state regulation of the procedure for admitting operators using foreign space systems and means into the information space of the Russian Federation;

b) Creation of a unified state system of information-analytical support for the safety of space activities and a system of interaction of relevant federal executive authorities in case of crisis situations related to space activities, including interaction at the international level;

c) Identification of facts of impact on space systems, complexes, and means of

socio-economic purpose and ensuring their protection, as well as protection of information obtained using them from unauthorized actions;
d) Ensuring environmental safety of space activities, introduction of technologies and designs reducing the formation of space debris during launches and operation of rocket and space technology products.

IX. Results of the Implementation of the Goals of State Policy in the Field of Space Activities

20. The implementation of the goals of state policy in the field of space activities is ensured through the use and development of existing scientific-technical and production potentials for creating promising launch vehicles, interorbital tugs, target and service systems of automatic space apparatus, manned ships of a new generation, elements of infrastructure for activities in deep space, breakthrough technologies for solving target tasks and production technologies. As a result of their implementation, the following will be ensured:

a) By 2020:

- Maintenance of Russia's status as one of the leading space powers;
- Deployment of minimally necessary orbital groupings of space apparatus and satisfaction of current needs of the socio-economic sphere and science through the use of the results of space activities;
- Achievement by Russia of the degree of self-sufficiency in ensuring its space activities across the entire spectrum of solved tasks;
- Creation and commissioning on the territory of the Russian Federation of the new Vostochny Cosmodrome, ensuring guaranteed launch from its own territory of automatic and manned space apparatus;
- Ensuring constant presence of crews of the Russian Federation in outer space, solution of the main complex of problems of long-term stay and preservation of cosmonauts' working capacity in space conditions, as well as testing of instruments and units of promising space means in space conditions using the International Space Station;
- Creation of a promising manned space ship;
- Creation of scientific-technical and technological potentials for the implementation of large-scale projects, including for in-depth study of planets and other bodies of the Solar System;

b) By 2030:

- Strengthening of Russia's status as one of the leading space powers;
- Deployment and maintenance of full-scale orbital groupings of space apparatus ensuring full satisfaction of forecasted needs of the socio-economic sphere and science in the results of space activities;

• Expansion of Russia's capabilities to ensure guaranteed access to outer space from its own territory, further development of the Vostochny Cosmodrome, creation of a super-heavy class space rocket complex with a payload capacity of over 50 tons, creation of the necessary fleet of upper stages and space tugs;
• Implementation of manned flights with the performance of space research and experiments on high near-Earth orbits, creation of means and implementation of a manned flight to the Moon, development of elements of lunar infrastructure;
• Implementation of a scientific program of astrophysical research by new methods, determination of characteristics of extrasolar planetary systems, study of the Sun from close range, detailed study of the surface and interior of the Moon, application of automatic means for research and subsequent development of the Moon with the possibility of their servicing and repair, continuation of active research, including within the framework of international cooperation, of Mars, Venus, the systems of Jupiter and Saturn, as well as asteroids by automatic space apparatus, obtaining new scientific data on the possibility of long-term stay of living beings in space flight, reliable forecasting of the evolution of the Earth, search for ways to prevent possible space threats to Earth and its biosphere;
• Ensuring the creation of rocket and space technology by large competitive holding companies and inter-industry integrated structures on the world market, securing strong positions in the world market of space technology and services;
• Development of advanced technologies for servicing, refueling, and repairing space apparatus in near-Earth space;

c) After 2030:

• Entry into fundamentally new goals, tasks, principles, and methods of implementing space programs (systems for servicing space apparatus in orbits, space power plants, space elevators, production in space, and other projects) that are at the stage of conceptual development;
• Implementation of full-scale research in the field of astrophysics, physics of the Sun and near-Earth outer space;
• Implementation of regular manned flights to the Moon, deployment on it of a permanently operating base and scientific laboratories;
• Creation of a scientific-technical and technological basis for full-scale participation of Russia in international cooperation for the preparation and implementation of a manned flight to Mars and other international projects for the exploration, development, and use of outer space.

This document remains a foundational strategic policy framework for Russia's space sector, though some timelines (e.g., specific dates like 2015/2020) have been impacted by real-world developments (sanctions, funding shifts, and program adjustments post-2013). If you'd like a summary of key changes since 2013, analysis of specific sections, or related updated documents, let me know!