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MILITARY DOCTRINE OF THE UNION STATE

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Military Doctrine of the Union State (hereinafter - the Military Doctrine) is a system of views officially adopted in the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation on ensuring the military security of the Union State. 2. The legal basis of the Military Doctrine

consists of the constitutions of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (hereinafter - the UN), the Treaty on the Creation of the Union State of December 8, 1999, the Security Concept of the Union of Belarus and Russia of April 28, 1999, the Agreement between Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation on military cooperation dated December 19, 1997, provisions of the Charter of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (hereinafter - CSTO), international obligations of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation in the military sphere.

3. The military doctrine defines the military-political and military-economic foundations of military security, the foundations of organization and joint defense of the Union state.

4. The implementation of the provisions of the Military Doctrine is achieved through the adoption of coordinated measures to ensure military security by the bodies of the Union State, the bodies of state and military administration of the states that are parties to the Treaty on the Creation of the Union State (hereinafter - the participating states).

5. The following basic principles are used in this Military Doctrine terms and their definitions:

military security of the Union State (hereinafter - military security) – the state of protection of the vital interests of the Union State from military threats; military danger – the state of the military-political

situation, characterized by a set of factors that can lead to the emergence of a military threat under certain conditions;

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military policy of the Union State (hereinafter - military policy) - activities of participating states, bodies of the Union State to ensure military security and organization of joint defense;

military threat – a state of the military-political situation indicating the real intention of another state (other states), as well as non-state actors, including terrorist and extremist organizations (movements), to use military force against the Union state;

military conflict is a form of conflict resolution in interstate or intrastate relations with the use of military force by opposing parties; war is a socio-political phenomenon, representing

an extreme form of resolution of political, economic, ideological, national, religious, territorial and other contradictions between states, peoples, nations and social groups with the use of military force by opposing parties;

armed conflict is one of the forms of resolution of interstate and intrastate conflicts through the limited use of military force by states (international armed conflict) or opposing parties within the territory of one state (internal armed conflict), in which states (states) participating (participating) in the conflict, do not transition to a state of war; period of increasing military threat (period of immediate threat of aggression) – a part of peacetime, characterized by high stakes of contradictions in

inter-state or intra-state relations, direct preparation of opposing parties for war or armed conflict;

regional grouping of troops (forces) of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation (hereinafter - RGV(C) - deployed in peacetime or deployed during the period of increasing military threat (period of immediate threat of aggression) in the region to repel possible aggression, the governing bodies and troops (forces) of the Armed Forces The Forces of the Republic of Belarus and the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, as well as other military formations of the parties, the use of which is planned according to a common plan and plan;

joint defense – a system of political, economic, legal, social, military and other measures to prepare for the armed defense and armed defense of the Union State.

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CHAPTER 2

MILITARY AND POLITICAL BASIS OF ENSURING MILITARY SECURITY

Military and political situation

6. The military-political situation developing around the Union State is characterized by an increase in negative processes in the sphere of global and regional security, caused both by geopolitical rivalry between the leading world powers and by the clash of interests of individual states (coalitions of states). 7. On the state and development of the military and political situation

The following main negative factors influence:

high activity of processes in the economic and political spheres that accompany the formation of a polycentric international system of relations; demands for changes

in value orientations and development models, discrediting of cultures, religions and civilizations, falsification of history, contributing to the violation of spiritual and moral ties of related peoples; opposition on the part of some

international organizations, foreign states to the development of the Union state, the CSTO, as well as other integration formations in the international arena with the participation of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation; presence of centers of military conflicts near the

border of participating states; increasing the power potential of the North Atlantic

Organization

agreement on the external border of the Union State;

the use of military force in violation of the current norms of international law, causing the destabilization of the international situation; the use of military force in

military conflicts in combination with political, financial and economic, informational and other forms of struggle;

exacerbation of social contradictions in the European region.

These factors lead to an imbalance in the existing system of ensuring global and regional security, require constant monitoring of the military-political situation, as well as flexible and adequate adjustment of military policy.

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The nature of modern military conflicts

8. The nature of modern military conflicts is determined by the severity of contradictions between the subjects of international relations, the goals and capabilities of the warring parties, and the means and methods of achieving these goals. 9. The main common features of

modern military conflicts

are:

the impact of these conflicts on all spheres of life

humanity;

the defining value of the information sphere in the conflict at all stages of the development of the military conflict and after the end of its active phase; the coalition nature

of these conflicts; application of the latest

highly effective weapon systems, military and special equipment, including those based on new physical principles; extensive use of non-traditional military forms and methods

actions, means of long-range fire and radio-electronic destruction;

the desire of the opposing parties to disorganize the system

state and military administration; maneuvering

actions of troops (forces) in different directions

with extensive use of special operations forces;

the defeat of the enemy's troops (forces), rear facilities, economy, communications throughout the entire depth of its territory simultaneously in the global information and air-space spaces, on land and at sea;

catastrophic consequences of the defeat (destruction) of energy enterprises (primarily nuclear), chemical and other hazardous industries, communications, infrastructure and life support facilities; high probability of involvement in military

conflicts of new states, escalation of armed conflict, expansion of scale and spectrum

applied means, including weapons of mass destruction;

participation in military actions of irregular armed formations and private military companies, illegal armed formations. 10. Military conflicts unleashed against participating

states,

may be the result of requests to resolve territorial and other conflicts with the use of means of armed struggle.

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Basic military dangers and military threats

11. The main external military dangers for the Union
member states consider:

increasing the military potential of individual states (coalitions of states), appropriation by these states (coalitions of states) or military-political alliances of the rights and functions of international organizations to resolve issues of international peace and security with the application
military means, the expansion of military-political alliances to the borders of participating states, or their assignment of global functions;

creation (placement) of military formations of a high degree of readiness in the states neighboring the Union State
to the application, allowing in a short time to create shock groups of troops (forces) for actions against the Union state, infrastructure facilities and improvement of the operational equipment of the territory of the active construction states for military

using these groups;

activities of individual states (coalitions of states), international terrorist and extremist organizations (movements) to destabilize the situation in the states neighboring the Union state, as well as in the states that are members of the CSTO;

the development by individual states of mechanisms for resolving internal armed conflicts in other states in order to change the state power operating in them or to violate their territorial integrity using the capabilities of special operations forces, private military companies and illegal armed formations;

anchoring in military doctrines, strategies, concepts and other provisions
political and legal acts states
o unsettledness territorial disputes and other interstate conflicts with participating states, as well as
mention in these documents of participating states as a threatening factor;

the refusal of individual states to participate in international treaties in the field of arms control, which creates conditions for the unlimited concentration of troops, weapons, military and special equipment on the territories of states contiguous with the Union state;

proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as intentions
place the leaders of other states on the territories of the states,

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contiguous with the Union State, weapons of mass destruction and its components or to create potential for the production of such weapons;

the creation and deployment of strategic anti-missile defense systems that undermine global stability and disrupt the established balance of power in the missile-nuclear sphere, the implementation of the "global strike" concept, the intention to place weapons in space, as well as the deployment of strategic non-nuclear systems of high-precision weapons;

creation in individual states of specialized structures for providing informational influence on state and military administration bodies, infrastructure and population of participating states;

activities of international terrorist and extremist organizations (movements), private military companies to create their own armed formations; committing acts of radio-electronic and (or) software-hardware

influence on the state and military administration systems of the participating states. 12. The main internal military dangers for the Union

member states consider:

creation of terrorist and extremist organizations (movements) on the territory of the participating states, whose activities are aimed at forming protest sentiments, provoking inter-ethnic and social tension, inciting ethnic and religious hatred or enmity; activation of organized crime and illegal migration on the territory of participating

states, contributing to the growth of illegal trafficking of weapons and ammunition, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their precursors and analogues.

13. The main military threats to the Union State
the participating states recognize:

the concentration of the armed forces of the second state(s) along the borders of the participating states in the Eastern European region of collective security, indicating the intention to use military force against the Union state;

the occurrence of armed conflicts directed against the vital interests of the Union State on the territories of states contiguous with the Union State; mobilization in another state (other states)

for the purpose of committing an act of armed aggression (hereinafter referred to as an attack) against the Union State;

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the use of information and communication technologies to carry out hostile actions that pose a threat to international security, including those aimed at discrediting participating states, violating their territorial integrity and state sovereignty, interfering in their internal affairs;

other activities of the second state (other states), extremist, terrorist organizations (movements) located on the territory of the second state (other states), including statements, demonstrations of force, carried out in violation of the UN Charter and indicating preparation for an attack on the Union state.

Basics of military policy

14. The Union State does not consider anyone to be its enemy a state or a coalition of states and builds relationships with everyone states on the basis of equal partnership and cooperation.

15. Participating states are committed to political and diplomatic and non-military dispute settlement measures. At the same time, they express their firm determination to ensure military security for all according to the forces and means at their disposal with international law. The use of military force is considered as a last resort only after exhaustion of legal, economic, political, diplomatic, informational and other measures of a non-military nature, if their application seems impossible to ensure military security.

16. The Union State develops and implements a military policy, which is the most important component of the policy of the participating states to strengthen their military security.

Participating states take measures to maintain defense potential at the level ensuring military security.

17. Military policy is formed on the basis of the following main principles:

steadfastness of the system of generally recognized norms and principles international law;

guaranteed deterrence of an attack based on determination use force in response to an attack on one of the participating states;

participation of the national armed forces, other troops and military formations in the activities of RGV(S) in accordance with existing international obligations and national legislation participating states;

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maintaining an optimal balance between meeting the needs of joint defense and the interests of the socio-economic development of the participating states; conformity of the adopted measures in the field of military security for the prevention
and elimination of military dangers and military threats to the vital interests of the Union State;

equal responsibility of participating states for ensuring military security; coordination of joint actions in the field
of military security with other states - members of the CSTO.

18. The main directions of military policy are: improvement of the mechanism for
making agreed decisions on military policy issues;

military construction of participating states based on common principles, creation and improvement of joint military systems, mutual use and modernization of military infrastructure facilities; rapprochement and coordinated development of national legislation of participating states on issues of
joint defense; the organization of the armed defense of the Union State for the prevention and elimination of military threats, taking into account the capabilities of the
participating states;

coordination of plans for research and experimental design works, production, supplies of weapons, military and special equipment for the armed forces of the participating states, as well as conducting joint fundamental and applied research in the field of creating the latest military technologies, promising models of weapons, military and special equipment; development and deepening of production and scientific and technical ties of the enterprises of the participating states in the field of development, production and supply of products, provision of military
services, as well as during the supply of necessary materials, samples, components, educational and auxiliary equipment;

preparation of troops (forces) assigned to the RGV(S), in accordance with
with the objectives and tasks of the armed defense of the Union State;
joint training of military personnel; expansion of
cooperation with international organizations
and other states;
development of military and military-technical cooperation
with states - members of the CSTO;

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joint information support of decisions
in the field of military security of the Union State.

19. Participating states within the framework of military policy cooperate:

with states - members of the CSTO - in order to ensure collective security; with the states -

participants of the Commonwealth of Independent States - for the purpose of further development of military cooperation to maintain strategic stability and security;

with European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and regional security organizations - in order to strengthen regional stability and security based on the principles of equality and mutual consideration of interests;

with states - members of the UN - for the purpose of forming a comprehensive system of international security and maintaining peace. Each

of the participating states, being a member of a regional collective security organization in which the other state is not represented, acts on behalf of both states and defends their interests.

Measures to ensure military security

20. The participating states consider any actions with the use of military force directed against any of the participating states as an attack on the Union state as a whole and will take appropriate countermeasures using all the forces and means at their disposal.

21. As the main measures to ensure military security
The participating states consider: 21.1.

In peacetime:

identification, assessment and forecasting of military dangers and military threats, as well as exchange of information about factors of the military-political situation affecting military security;

formation and implementation of a coordinated military policy;

development and development of RGV(S), advance general planning of its use and implementation of measures for joint operational, combat and mobilization training in the interests of joint defense; improvement and joint use of

military facilities
and transport infrastructure in the interests of RGV(C);

carrying out in the interests of joint defense agreed
mobilization preparation of the economies of the participating states;

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expansion of cooperation with the UN and regional security organizations; formation of a

single border space, implementation

protection of the state borders of the participating states on the basis of uniform principles and requirements;

preparation of the bodies of state administration, local administration and self-administration, organizations and the population of the participating states to solve the tasks of territorial and civil defense;

implementation of international obligations in the field of disarmament, arms control and measures to strengthen confidence and security, conclusion of new agreements in this area without prejudice to the defense capabilities of participating states;

suppression of the illegal circulation of weapons and ammunition, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their components, their production technologies, conducting interstate measures to combat international terrorist organizations and transnational crime;

expansion of military and military-technical cooperation with CSTO member states, as well as with other friendly states; provision

high level the moral and psychological (ideological) readiness and professional training of the personnel of the armed forces of the participating states to perform tasks as intended;

development and maintenance of combat readiness of the united military system;

providing and explaining objective and reliable information about military policy to the international community; 21.2. During

the period of increasing military threat (the period of immediate threats of aggression):

coordination of political and diplomatic and other non-military measures

to prevent the occurrence of military conflicts; direct planning

of the use of RGV(S) in the interests of joint defense; timely adoption of joint decisions on

preparation and management

military actions to repel an attack;

preparation for the transfer (transfer) of the economy (individual branches, enterprises) of the participating states to the mode of functioning in wartime conditions;

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implementation of mutual supplies of military and military products and civil appointment; timely

deployment of RGV(S) and bringing it to readiness to the fulfillment of assigned tasks;

carrying out measures of territorial and civil defense; organization and coordinated

neutralization of the military threat political, diplomatic, legal, informational and other non-military means; economic,

taking effective measures to prevent involvement in a military conflict on the side of the aggressor of other states; the use of opportunities of international

organizations for preventing an attack on a participating state;

21.3. In wartime: implementation

of a complex of measures for the armed defense of the Union state; timely

implementation of joint decisions on the conduct of the military actions to repel an attack;

using the capabilities of international organizations to force the aggressor to stop hostilities against states participants on conditions that do not contradict national interests participating states, and the restoration of peace. 22. Nuclear

weapons of the Russian Federation will remain an important factor in preventing the occurrence of nuclear military conflicts and military conflicts with the use of conventional means of destruction.

23. Participating states coordinate their actions on the issues of: expansion and development

of measures to strengthen confidence and security in the military sphere;

development of the regional security system in Europe based on the principles of indivisibility of security, equality and mutual accounting interests of all participating states;

settlement of existing and prevention of potential ones military conflicts; development

of integration processes in the CSTO, Commonwealth format Independent States and the Eurasian Economic Union;

maintenance of equal dialogue in the sphere of European security with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union;

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assistance in the formation of the international information security system, including in the UN format, by developing universal rules of responsible behavior of states in information
space.

Basics of joint decision-making by state and military administration bodies of participating states in the field of military policy

24. Decision-making by bodies of the Union State and bodies of state and military administration of the participating states in the field of military policy is carried out taking into account the delimitation of their powers.

25. The Supreme State Council of the Union State approves the Military Doctrine, the Plan of application of the regional grouping of troops (forces) of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation, the Program of coordinated actions in the field of foreign policy, organizes interaction within the framework of international cooperation in the

military sphere. 26. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Union of Belarus and Russia adopts legislative acts of the Union State on matters referred to the competence of the Union State by the Treaty on the Establishment of the Union State of December 8, 1999.

27. The Council of Ministers of the Union State submits the Military Doctrine for approval to the Supreme State Council of the Union State, coordinates issues of mobilization preparation and mobilization readiness of the economies of the participating states, approves the Program of coordinated actions in the field of foreign policy, approves the Plan of joint measures to ensure the functioning of the regional grouping of troops (forces) of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation.

28. The Joint Collegium of the Ministries of Defense of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation submits to the Supreme State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Union State in accordance with the established procedure offers for:

questions of military policy in the area of ensuring regional security; preparation

and application of RGV(S), military use
infrastructure.

29. The main working bodies for the preparation of proposals for the bodies of the Union State in the field of military security are the Security Councils, the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff

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armed forces of the participating states. 30.

State and military administration bodies of the participating states ensure military security within their competence.

CHAPTER 3

FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANIZING AND PROVIDING JOINT DEFENSE

Organization of joint defense

31. The organization and provision of joint defense is based on the coordinated efforts of the participating states, bodies of the Union State, aimed at maintaining the necessary defense potential, training troops (forces) allocated to the RGV(S), implementation of joint measures to neutralize military threats and repulse an attack c
region.

32. The governments of the participating states in peacetime and wartime determine the procedure for providing RGV(S), organize the preparation of the population for territorial and civil defense, carry out a set of measures to increase the stability of the functioning of objects of the economy, infrastructure, communications and life activities, ensure readiness for liquidation of emergency situations , carrying out emergency rescue and other works. 33. The Ministry of Defense of the participating

states: 33.1. In peace time: proposals for policy

formation in the region

are being developed
joint defense and its implementation;

prepare the national armed forces for the implementation of tasks to ensure the military security of the participating states and the Union state as a whole;

jointly determine the composition of the RGV(S), the procedure for managing it in wartime and the interaction of the troops (forces) included

in it; coordinate the procedure for the development of documents on planning the joint use of troops (forces) of the participating states and the terms of their implementation; 33.2. During

the period of increasing military threat (the period of immediate threat of aggression), the combat composition and tasks of RGV(S) are specified.

34. General staffs of the armed forces of the participating states:

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in peacetime, they carry out joint planning of the use of RGV(S), carry out systematic training of citizens for military service and create the necessary amount of military-trained resources;

during the period of increasing military threat (the period of immediate threat of aggression), the order of application of RGV(S) and the joint use of military infrastructure facilities are clarified. 35. The operational equipment of the

territory of the participating states is carried out under the leadership of the governments of the participating states in accordance with the plans and state programs of the operational equipment of the territory.

Basics of construction and development, planning and application of RGV(S)

36. Basic principles of construction and development of RGV(S) are:

compliance of the goals, tasks and content of the construction and development of the national armed forces, other troops and military formations with the objective needs of ensuring military security;

unity of requirements for the construction of the armed forces of the states participants;

coordinated planning of joint activities to ensure the functioning of RGV(C); sufficiency of forces, means and resources

necessary to ensure military security, their rational use; permanent control by the state administration bodies of the participating states over the

implementation of the programs of the Union State and plans for joint activities to ensure the functioning of the RGV(C). 37. Participating states refer to the main directions of construction and development of RGV(S): improvement and unification of the normative legal framework for the construction

and use of national armed forces, other troops and military formations; provision of mobilization

readiness of national armed forces, other troops and military formations; unification of the

management systems of the national armed forces forces;

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technical re-equipment of the national armed forces, others
troops and military formations; preparation
of mobilization resources for RGV(S);
development and improvement of the military personnel training system
on the basis of agreed programs;
creation and development of joint military systems; organization and
conduct of joint operational, combat operations
and mobilization training of the national armed forces;
creation, development and improvement of military and transport infrastructure facilities
planned for joint use by the national armed forces, including in the interests of RGV(S);

improvement of scientific support of construction and development,
application of RGV(S), the system of training military-scientific personnel of the states
participants, coordination of plans for scientific research, experimental design work and conducting
joint fundamental and applied research on the creation of the latest military technologies and samples
of weapons, military and special equipment; development and deepening of production and scientific
and technical cooperation of the enterprises of the participating states in
the field of development and production of weapons, military and special equipment;

development and improvement of the information system
security of the Union State.

38. Planning the use of RGV(S) is carried out by the general staffs of the armed forces of the participating states in advance in peacetime
time in accordance with national and joint normative legal acts based on the developing military-political and military-strategic situation and possible variants of its development.

The planning documents reflect a set of measures for strategic deterrence, prevention of destabilization of the situation, as well as the procedure for deploying and using RGV(S).

The purpose of using RGV(S) is to repel an attack,
defeating the aggressor and creating prerequisites for the cessation of hostilities on conditions that meet the interests of states
participants.

39. During the period of increasing military threat (the period of immediate threat of aggression), the Joint Command of the RGV(S) is formed, which, in accordance with the prevailing situation, clarifies the decisions made (developed plans) and manages the RGV(S).

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40. Deployment of RGV(S) is carried out during the period of increasing military threat (period of immediate threat of aggression) by decision of the Supreme State Council of the Union State. 41. RGV(S) can be used both independently and jointly with groups

of national armed forces, other troops and military formations.

CHAPTER 4 MILITARY AND ECONOMIC BASIS OF ENSURING MILITARY SECURITY

Basics of economic support

42. The goal of economic support of military security is timely provision of RGV(S) with financial and material resources in the amount necessary for solving the set tasks.

43. Participating states to basic economic principles
military security includes:

compliance of the level of financing and material and technical support of the RGV(C) with the needs necessary to ensure military security and the economic capabilities of the participating states;

concentration of financial and logistical means and intellectual resources to solve the main tasks of joint defense; state support of enterprises and organizations determining the military-technical and technological

stability of the defense-industrial complex (defense sector of the economy);

resource, scientific-production and technological integration
when creating military production. 44.

Participating states in the main directions of the economy
Military security is considered to be:

maintaining the defense capability of the participating states at a level that ensures their military security, taking into account the emerging military-political and military-strategic situation; development of the scientific-technical, technological and production base

capable of providing the national armed forces, other troops and military formations with modern weapons, military and special equipment; maintaining mobilization readiness and improving mobilization training of enterprises of the defense-industrial complex (defense sector of the economy) and enterprises with

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mobilization tasks and (or) tasks during the period of increasing military threat (period of immediate threat of aggression) and during wartime;

creation the necessary material resources in the state and mobilization stocks material reserves to meet the needs of the participating states during the period of increasing military threat (period of immediate threat of aggression) and during wartime; optimization of the costs of material and financial resources,

sent to ensure military security;

raising the level of social security of servicemen and civilian personnel of the national armed forces, other troops and military formations; further improvement and development of the mechanism for the supply of

military, dual-use, and civilian products to meet the needs of the participating states during the period of increasing military threat (the period of immediate threat of aggression) and during wartime. 45. Timely provision of financial and material resources is carried out by participating states

RGV(C)

independently in accordance with their national legislation.

Mobilization preparation of the economies of the participating states

46. In order to create conditions for meeting the needs of the participating states in the production of military, dual and civilian purposes during the period of increasing military threat (period of immediate threat of aggression) and during wartime, coordinated mobilization preparation of their economies is carried out.

47. To the main directions of cooperation in the region mobilization preparation of the economies of the participating states include:

improvement and development of the regulatory legal framework in the interest of carrying out coordinated mobilization training of the economies of the participating states; coordination of the

mobilization plans of the economies of the participating states in terms of determining the nomenclature and volumes of mutual supplies of military, dual-use and civilian products during the period of increasing military threat (period of immediate threat of aggression) and during wartime;

planning for and carrying out joint events mobilization training; creation of

mobilization and state material reserves of the participating states, their placement, maintenance, renewal and refreshment

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in the interests of comprehensive support of RGV(C) in accordance with
with the national legislation of the participating states;

determination of mobilization needs in material resources, taking into account mutual supplies and their coordinated placement at the enterprises of the participating states for further implementation during the period of increasing military threat (period of immediate threat of aggression) and during wartime.

Military and technical cooperation of the participating states

48. Military-technical cooperation of the participating states is carried out for the purpose of forming the technical component of joint defense, including equipping the national armed forces, other troops and military formations, law enforcement agencies, special services and RGV(S) with highly effective systems and complexes adopted for service.

To achieve the set goal, the participating states: plan to

provide the national armed forces, other troops and military formations with promising samples of weapons, military and special equipment and other material means to maintain their combat capability; develop and support the scientific and technical and

production technological potential in the field of development, creation, production, repair, modernization, maintenance and utilization of military products in the interests of RGV(S), national armed forces, other troops and military formations;

provide mutual military-technical assistance. 49. To

ensure the required level of combat readiness of the RGV(S) and the armed defense of the Union State, defense orders of the participating states are formed within the limits of the expenses established by their budgets.

CHAPTER 5 FINAL PROVISIONS

50. The provisions of the Military Doctrine can be clarified by changing the nature of military dangers and military threats, tasks in the field of ensuring military security and joint defense, conditions of development of the Union State, as well as national legislation of the participating states.