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**Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования «Российский университет дружбы народов имени Патриса Лумумбы»**

АННОТАЦИИ ДИСЦИПЛИН (МОДУЛЕЙ) ОП ВО

Изучение дисциплин ведется в рамках освоения основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования (ОП ВО)

ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ И СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО В ЦЕЛЯХ РАЗВИТИЯ

(наименование (профиль/специализация) ОП ВО)

реализуемой по направлению подготовки/специальности:

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(код и наименование направления подготовки/специальности)

2024 г.

Наименование дисциплины	«Megatrends and Global Affairs / Мегатренды и глобальные проблемы»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Significance of Globalization Era.	The sources of Globalization: global problems; complex world interdependency; significance of the multilateral international negotiations. The new context: 3 levels of globalization and new diplomacy. The new stage of World political-economy integration. Transition to a G-World.
Megatrends and Problems of the International Development during the 1991-2012.	Impact of the end of the Cold War on the world's development. The Postbipolar World and the USA. Joint Formal and Informal Approvals of Resolving Problems.
Globalization and World Integration Process.	Challenges of the Globalization. Changes of the international relations system. Changes of decision-making system in the World.
New Regional Integration level	The SPACE: SCO / ShOS Shanghai Cooperation Organization & EurAsEC / ЕврАзЭС Euroasian Economic Community.
Significance of the New International Communication and Transport Projects.	The Space of International Transport Corridor «North-South». The logistic of international group BRICS.
Traditional Integration Organizations: Problems of Identity in a New World Order.	The characteristic of “Big Europe”; Commonwealth of Independent States; East Asia.
New Global Integration Level: search for Open Partnership.	The Space of BRICS: Brasilia, Russia, India, China, South Africa. Description of the BRICS Mission.
Discourse within the BRICS on development and cooperation.	New paradigm of development. New Intercontinental Open Partnership. Status-Technology Cooperation. New Leaders for a New World.
The Club of Rome concepts and policy for Transformed World	Club of Rome. The 8 Millennium Development Goals. The Consciousness Revolution. Global Peace: Human Potential, Networking, Interdependence. Shaping our Future.
The Sustainable Development.	Interdependence between Society, Economy, Environment: ELF-Environment, Local People, Future. The basic agreements on the Sustainable Development.
Role of the Sustainable Development Concept in Formation of the New World Order.	Definition of Sustainable Development. The basic characteristics of Sustainable Development Concept. Sustainability standards and certification systems. The major factors defining its maintenance and implementation. The United Nations Outcome Documents.

The comparative studies on the Sustainable Development.	Concept of the triple bottom line. Human Being, Society, Nature: The Development Problem.
The 2025 Global Landscape.	Main principles of cooperation and partnership evolution in 21th century. The way for global multipolar system emerging. Alternative development models. Development and cooperation prospects in the Globalization Epoch.
The New Hegemony Problem.	Formation of the Multipolar World Order. The United States as the single most powerful country. Eurasia-Africa-America Partnership and its basic characteristics. Leadership Will Be Key.

Наименование дисциплины	«Quantitative Analysis of Situational Models in World Policy Прикладной количественный анализ и моделирование международных отношений»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction. Definition of situation analysis, methodology and predictive potential	Unlike the exact sciences, the humanities and social sciences are limited in effective research methods. In order to overcome this traditional limitation an interdisciplinary approach and situation analysis method is used. This type of analysis was originally applied to market analysis in marketing economics and then adapted to international relations
Fundamentals of conducting a situation analysis. Key steps in implementing a situation analysis. Identification of actors international conflict. Identification of actors international conflict, defining their hierarchy, Political psychology of the leaders of the opposing sides.	The practice of situational analysis has strict rules in terms of the application of the analytical model. Conducting an accurate, in-depth, comprehensive analysis involves the student's ability to gather and assess information, identify trends and patterns within the field of international relations.
Preparing a Situation Scenario. Creation of situation scenarios based on the most relevant international events relations, practical aspects. Historical Dynamics and Political Tradition in Conflict	The descriptive scenario of an international situation is the most important part of a situation analysis, without which it cannot be carried out.
Establishing a Situation Analysis Expert Group and Comprehensive Analysis of International Conflict. Key steps in organising a team of experts to undertake a situational analysis, ethical and practical. Analysis of the Identity of Actors in International Conflict, Economic Analysis of International Conflict, Balance of Power of International Conflict	Besides peculiarities of correct formation of expert group, it is also important to understand different types of analysis included in situational analysis: analysis of identity of international conflict actors, economic analysis of international conflict, analysis of power balance of conflict participants, application of international databases to conduct content and event analysis. The distinction between the types of analysis under consideration variables and the specifics of their treatment.
Summarizing the situation analysis. Summarizing the results of the situation analysis, preparing a final document. Creation of own databases on	Summarizing the situation analysis is the part of the process where students are faced with balancing and balancing the sometimes quite different views of the expert panel. It is especially important to understand and be aware of influences such as ethnic, political, historical, religious, economic and

<p>conflicts, Conducting database-driven research.</p>	<p>attitudinal. It is about the need, within the framework of respect for expert opinion, to collect data, analyze it, evaluate it and, on the basis of this, arrive at a balanced and averaged result.</p>
<p>The War in Iraq 2003. Practical application of situational analysis skills on a given topic. Economic, social, military and political aspects of the conflict. Definition of the parties, preconditions and results of the conflict. Forecast of further development of the situation and potential ways of conflict resolution.</p>	<p>A practical exercise. Students examine a case study on a given topic in detail and take turns in assuming the roles of various authorities in a situational analysis framework. Thus, students are asked to come up with the correct situational scenario, parse it, and offer their expert opinion on the political, economic, social, military, and other aspects of the problem at hand. Students are then required to compare their opinions in the form of a single balanced conclusion, which will serve as the main conclusion of the analysis and its conclusion.</p>
<p>North Korea and the Possession of Nuclear Technology. Practical application of situational analysis skills on a given theme. The economic, social, military and political aspects of the conflict. Definition of the parties, preconditions and results of the conflict. Forecast of further development of the situation and potential ways of conflict resolution.</p>	<p>A practical exercise. Students examine a case study on a given topic in detail and take turns in assuming the roles of various authorities in a situational analysis framework. Thus, students are asked to come up with the correct situational scenario, parse it, and offer their expert opinion on the political, economic, social, military, and other aspects of the problem at hand. Students are then required to compare their opinions in the form of a single balanced conclusion, which will serve as the main conclusion of the analysis and its conclusion.</p>
<p>Nagorno-Karabakh, the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia. Practical application of situational analysis skills on a given theme. The economic, social, military and political aspects of the conflict. Definition of the parties, preconditions and results of the conflict. Forecast of further development of the situation and potential ways of conflict resolution.</p>	<p>A practical exercise. Students examine a case study on a given topic in detail and take turns in assuming the roles of various authorities in a situational analysis framework. Thus, students are asked to come up with the correct situational scenario, parse it, and offer their expert opinion on the political, economic, social, military, and other aspects of the problem at hand. Students are then asked to compare their opinions in the form of a single balanced conclusion, which will serve as the main conclusion of the analysis and its conclusion.</p>
<p>Civil War in the East of Ukraine. Practical application of situational analysis skills on a given theme. The economic, social, military and political aspects of the conflict. Identification of the parties, preconditions and results of the conflict. Forecast of the further development of the situation</p>	<p>The war in eastern Ukraine, triggered by a successful attempt by Western powers to change the legitimate government in Kyiv, has split Ukraine in two. The issue of interference by other states in the sovereign affairs of a country has long been the subject of discussions in the expert community. An attempt by Western countries to secure their own interests in the post-Soviet space and cut off any possibility of contacts between this state and Russia.</p>

and potential ways of conflict resolution.	
Conflict in Libya 2011. Practical application of skills of situational analysis on the given topic. Economic, social, military and political aspects of the conflict. Identification of the parties, preconditions and results of the conflict. Forecast of further development of the situation and potential ways of conflict resolution.	The Arab Spring turned out to be the political event that completely turned the situation in the Middle East and North Africa upside down. With the help of social media and mass media, Western countries actually provoked the change of unwanted governments in North Africa.

Наименование дисциплины	« Regional Subsystems of International Relation in the XXI-st century / Региональные подсистемы международных отношений в XXI веке»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Theory and Methodology of The Analysis of International Relations at The Regional Level.	Theoretical and methodological problems of the analysis of international relations. The concept of Region, Micro regions, cross-border region, the macro-region, sub-region. Regional order: The Regional Hegemon. Regionalization After World War II. Regionalization After The 1960s. After The Dissolution of the USSR.
The European Subsystem of International Relations.	Western Europe as a Regional Subsystem of International Relations. The historical specificity of formation of Regional sub-systems in Europe; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the Region. Regionalism in Eastern Europe; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region
Eurasian sub-system of international relations.	Post-Soviet Regionalism. ЛК The historical specificity of formation of regional sub-systems in Eurasia. Regional organizations in the post-Soviet space Russian Federation in the integration process of thcreation of the Eurasian sub-system of international relations. Integration associations outside the CIS.
The American sub-system of international relations.	North America as a regional subsystem of international relations. The historical specificity of formation of Regional sub-system of North America; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Regionalism in Latin America; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Regionalism in Central America and the Caribbean; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region
Asian sub-system of international relations.	Asia as a regional subsystem of international relations. The historical specificity of formation of Regional sub-systems in Asia; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Regionalism in North-East Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Regionalism in South-East Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Regionalism in South Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region Regionalism in Central Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Regionalism in the Middle and Central Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.
The African Sub-system of	Africa as a regional sub-system of International Relations. The historical specificity of formation of Regional

International Relations.	sub-systems in Africa; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Regionalism in North Africa; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.
International Organizations in Regional Subsystems of the XXI century.	International Intergovernmental and Non-governmental Organizations in Regional Subsystems of the XXI century. Types of International Organizations. Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs). International non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
Globalization and Regionalization in the long term.	The process of globalization and regionalization in the case of the creation of: BRICS. Transatlantic trade and investment partnership between the US and the European Union Trans-Pacific Partnership (TTP).

Наименование дисциплины	«Contemporary Foreign Policy of Russia and International Conflicts / Современная внешнеполитическая стратегия России и международные конфликты »
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Russian Foreign Policy Concepts	Analysis of the evolution of Russian Foreign Policy approaches.
Russian interests in the post-Soviet area and regional security	Conflicts in the post-Soviet area (Transnistrian conflict, Conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict, Civil war in Tajikistan, CIS operations and regional cooperation on security issues
The Conflict in Former Yugoslavia	The Conflict in Former Yugoslavia (Bosnia, Kosovo etc.), Russia-NATO relations.
International Coalition Operations in Afghanistan	International Coalition Operations in Afghanistan, Interests of Regional Powers, CSTO and the SCO activities.
The invasion of Iraq	The invasion of Iraq in 2003 and Russia's position.
Russia`s peace enforcement operation in Georgia in 2008	The «Color revolutions» in the post-Soviet area. The situation in South Ossetia (2004-2008). Russia`s peace enforcement operation in Georgia.
The «Arab spring» and Russia's activities in the Middle East	The phenomenon of the «Arab spring», Conflict in Libya and Russia's position, The Syrian conflict: military activities and the process of political settlement, The conflict in Yemen
The Ukrainian crisis	The social-political crisis in Ukraine in 2013-2014, The status of the Crimea Peninsula, The conflict in Donbass, Russia and the West, The Minsk peace process and Norman format, OSCE activities in Donbass. The crisis in Ukraine in 2022.

Наименование дисциплины	«Foreign Language in Professional Practice»
Объем дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Раздел 1. Мир науки. Научный прогресс.	Тема 1.1 Мир науки. Научные открытия, теории и проблемы, связанные с ними.
Раздел 2. Наука и научные методы.	Тема 2.1 Различные аспекты науки и научные методы Тема 2.2 Чтение, конспектирование и реферирование научных статей по изучаемой проблематике.
Раздел 3. Наука и общество.	Тема 3.1 Уровень и степень влияния науки на общество. Тема 3.2 Академический перевод текста по специальности.
Раздел 4. Наука и образование.	Тема 4.1 Взаимовлияние образовательного процесса и научно-исследовательской работы.
Раздел 5. Написание статьи.	Тема 5.1 Написание введения и заключения к научной статье по изучаемой проблематике.
Раздел 6. Участие в международных конференциях.	Тема 6.1 Участие в международных конференциях.
Раздел 7. Эффективная презентация. Технические средства	Тема 7.1 Установление контакта с аудиторией, технические средства презентации.
Раздел 8. Эффективная презентация. Ответы на вопросы.	Тема 8.1 Успешное завершение презентации. Ответы на вопросы.
Раздел 9. Наука и этика.	Тема 9.1 Моральные и этические нормы современного ученого-гуманитария.

Наименование дисциплины	«IR and Development Theories / Теории международных отношений и развития»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
The theoretical foundation of IR. Diversity of theories. Levels of analysis.	The main purpose of the course is to provide students with an understanding of classical paradigms and derivative theories of international relations. The theory of international relations is a special branch of political science, which is necessary for the formulation of a research question, determining the methodological base (provides a mechanism for collecting empirical data), and studying possible stages of research. The theory also helps to clarify the hypothesis, show what research is already presented in the world of political science, and, accordingly, what gap can still be filled. Thus, the theory allows determining the author's contribution to science: to confirm the theory that exists, to clarify or refute any theoretical aspect.
Realism, Neorealism, Structural Realism	The course includes the study of derivative theories from the paradigm of political realism: defensive and offensive realism, hegemonic realism, power transition theory, neoclassical realism.
Idealism, Liberalism, Neoliberalism	The liberal-idealistic paradigm of international relations is widely spread in the United States and Europe and is a derivative of many theories and concepts that are relevant in the science of Western countries. Students are offered to get acquainted with the origins of liberalism – Wilsonianism (ideas of the American President Woodrow Wilson), and explore the scope, methodological apparatus such theories as: neoliberal institutionalism, democratic peace theory, theory of a just liberal society, liberal realism, theory of a democratic regime.
The first debate: Realism vs. Idealism. The classical origins of the debate. The neo-neo debate or synthesis: yesterday and today	The objective of this session is to establish in how far and in what ways these approaches differ and where they overlap. Which is the better explanation, realism or liberalism? Perhaps that depends upon whether we consider states to be purely self-seeking or obsessed with others. While both operate with assumption of the state as the main actor in IR, they work with different assumptions about power, cooperation, collaboration and different expectations about the input of elites and institutions in world politics. On this basis we will be able to determine the parameters of IR as defined by these two most influential approaches. While often posed in opposition to one another, Neorealism and Neoliberalism actually share a great deal. Robert Keohane himself has called neoliberal institutionalism as much realist as it is liberal. While neoliberal institutionalists question the conclusions realists arrive at, other scholars question the very basis for neorealist theory.

Marxism, critical theories	The classical paradigm of Marxism has an ideological basis, which was laid by K. Marx, F. Engels and V. Lenin. Today, most of the theories that explore the economic and political component, as well as the security problems of Third world countries, are based on the postulates laid down by Marxists.
National schools of international relations theory (the English School)	The English school of international relations is one of the few that claims to be an independent theory of international relations. English school theory is built around establishing distinctions between three key concepts: international system, international society and world society. Thus, it opens up a new space in IR theory and offers a middle ground between the opposing theories of realism and liberalism. The English school includes realistic postulates such as the emphasis on the primacy of States interacting in an anarchic system, but combines this realistic understanding with the concept of the human element arising from the understanding of liberalism and neoliberalism.
Constructivism	Constructivism is one of the most popular forms of critical theory and one of the most recent in terms of time. In scientific circles, there is a debate as to whether constructivism is an independent classical theory or whether it can still be considered a derivative. Students are invited to study the thematic and methodological components of constructivism – the factors that unite this theory with the critical group, as well as the arguments of researchers (for example, E. Adler) who consider constructivism as an intermediate stage between classical and critical theories. This section of the course is also interesting because it allows you to understand the flaws of neorealism and neoliberalism together. This significantly expands the view of international relations as an integral system of economic, political and socio-cultural constructs.
Foreign policy theories, theories of security, theories of war	The issue of security and the interpretation of the concept of "international security" is also the subject of international relations theory. The concept of power has given rise to one of the main theoretical security dilemmas, namely, security as a policy goal or security as an end in itself, which is comparable in level to other areas of state regulation, and sometimes even more significant. Each theory makes some reference to security (military, biological, environmental, etc.), and the methodology is based on empirical data that is applicable to most countries of the world.

<p>Postcolonial Studies</p>	<p>Postcolonial studies and its derivative studies are a theoretical analysis of the historical, economic, political, and cultural heritage of the colonial period. A distinctive feature of postcolonial theories is the synthesis of foreign and domestic political aspects. The difficulty of studying the theoretical basis of postcolonial studies lies in the fact that it must be considered in two planes: from the point of view of the Western view and the non-Western view of the main processes and phenomena.</p>
<p>Practical application of theories</p>	<p>The most relevant question related to the theoretical understanding of a particular problem is its application in practice. The theory itself is not a strategy or a guide to action, but it conceptualizes the strategy to a certain extent. In addition, the theory allows you to learn from the past and avoid those mistakes that could be repeated. It is proposed to assess the political situation in the country and to study individual problems of international relations using a multi-level system developed by Klaus Zegbers. He suggested 5 levels within which research can be conducted.</p>

Наименование дисциплины	«Great and Emerging Powers in Global Politics / Развитие и развивающиеся державы в мировой политике»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction to course.	Regional integration is a process in which neighboring states enter into an agreement in order to upgrade cooperation through common institutions and rules. The objectives of the agreement could range from economic to political to environmental, although it has typically taken the form of a political economy initiative where commercial interests are the focus for achieving broader socio-political and security objectives, as defined by national governments. Regional integration has been organized either via supranational institutional structures or through intergovernmental decision-making, or a combination of both.
General aspects of the regional integration.	Past efforts at regional integration have often focused on removing barriers to free trade in the region, increasing the free movement of people, labour, goods, and capital across national borders, reducing the possibility of regional armed conflict (for example, through Confidence and Security-Building Measures), and adopting cohesive regional stances on policy issues, such as the environment, climate change and migration. Intra-regional trade refers to trade which focuses on economic exchange primarily between countries of the same region or economic zone. In recent years countries within economic-trade regimes such as ASEAN in Southeast Asia for example have increased the level of trade and commodity exchange between themselves which reduces the inflation and tariff barriers associated with foreign markets resulting in growing prosperity.
European subsystem of the international relations	The EU traces its origins from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), formed by the Inner Six countries in 1951 and 1958, respectively. In the intervening years, the community and its successors have grown in size by the accession of new member states and in power by the addition of policy areas to its remit. The Maastricht Treaty established the European Union under its current name in 1993 and introduced the European Citizenship.[16] The latest major amendment to the constitutional basis of the EU, the Treaty of Lisbon, came into force in 2009.

<p>Asian subsystem of the international relations.</p>	<p>ASEAN was preceded by an organisation called the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA), a group consisting of the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand that was first formed in 1961. The bloc itself, however, was inaugurated on 8 August 1967, when foreign ministers of five countries – Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand – met at the Thai Department of Foreign Affairs building in Bangkok and signed the ASEAN Declaration, more commonly known as the Bangkok Declaration.</p>
<p>Central European Free Trade Agreement.</p>	<p>The original CEFTA agreement was signed by the Visegrád Group countries, that is by Poland, Hungary and Czech and Slovak republics (at the time parts of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic) on 21 December 1992 in Kraków, Poland. It came into force in July 1994. Through CEFTA, participating countries hoped to mobilize efforts to integrate into Western European institutions and through this, to join European political, economic, security and legal systems, thereby consolidating democracy and free-market economics.</p>
<p>Eurasian Economic Community.</p>	<p>The Eurasian Economic Community was established for effective promotion of the creation by the Customs Union member states of a Single Economic Space and for coordinating their approaches while integrating into the world economy and the international trade system. One of the Organization's chief activity vectors is ensuring the dynamic evolution of the Community states through coordinating their economic and social reforms while effectively using their economic potentials to improve the living standards of their peoples.</p>
<p>The African Union.</p>	<p>The African Union is made up of both political and administrative bodies. The highest decision-making organ is the Assembly of the African Union, made up of all the heads of state or government of member states of the AU.</p>
<p>North American Free Trade Agreement.</p>	<p>The goal of NAFTA was to eliminate barriers to trade and investment between the U.S., Canada and Mexico. The implementation of NAFTA on January 1, 1994 brought the immediate elimination of tariffs on more than one-half of Mexico's exports to the U.S. and more than one-third of U.S. exports to Mexico. Within 10 years of the implementation of the agreement, all U.S.-Mexico tariffs would be eliminated except for some U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico that were to be phased out within 15 years. Most U.S.-Canada trade was already duty-free. NAFTA also seeks to eliminate non-tariff trade barriers and to protect the intellectual property right of the products.</p>

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

The SAARC policies aim to promote welfare economics, collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia, and to accelerate socio-cultural development in the region. The SAARC has developed external relations by establishing permanent diplomatic relations with the EU, the UN (as an observer), and other multilateral entities. The official meetings of the leaders of each nation are held annually whilst the foreign ministers meet twice annually. The 18th SAARC Summit is scheduled to be held in Kathmandu in November 2014.

Наименование дисциплины	« Foreign Policy Process and Decision-Making in Russia / Внешнеполитический процесс и формирование внешней политики РФ»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction: the entanglements of domestic and international politics	Example of the Bonn summit conference of 1978
Domestic and international affairs, "domestic influences"	James Rosenau as one of the first scholars to call attention to this area. His concept of "linkage politics". work by Karl Deutsch and Ernst Haas on regional integration. Haas and his notion of "spillover". Peter Katzenstein problem: "The main purpose of all strategies of foreign economic policy is to make domestic policies compatible with the international political economy."
Two-level games: a metaphor for domesticinternational interactions	Richard E. Walton and Robert B. McKersie a "behavioral theory" of social negotiations
Towards a theory of ratification: the importance of "win-sets"	Level I agreements, Level II win-sets. The possibility of synergistic issue linkage, in which strategic moves at one game-table facilitate unexpected coalitions at the second table
The strategic uses of uncertainty about domestic politics, and the special utility of determinants of the win-set	The size of the win-set depends on the distribution of power, preferences, and possible coalitions among Level II constituents. The size of the win-set depends on the strategies of the Level I negotiators
Uncertainty and bargaining tactics. Synder and Diesing, Conject Among Nations.	The analysis of two-level games as multiple of illustrations of Zartman's observation that all negotiation involves "the controlled exchange of partial information.
Restructuring and reverberation. The role of the chief negotiator. Conclusion	Reciprocal influence between domestic and international affairs. The concept of the "Second Image" and the "Second Image Reversed". Central decision-makers and their strive to reconcile domestic and international imperatives simultaneously
The Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation	Basic principles, priorities, goals and objectives of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation.
Comparative study of similar documents used in the 2000 and 2008 editions.	The approach, the general principles, provisions, the legal references of the document (such as the 1993 Constitution and the rest of the federal legislation), changes at international level, as the engine and main cause for the elaboration of a new Concept. The principle that guides the foreign action.

<p>General Provisions. Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation and the Modern World</p>	<p>Global processes in the first decade of the 21st century and growing new trends in global development. Russia's foreign policy, taking into account Russia's increased responsibility for setting the international agenda and shaping the system of international relations.</p>
<p>Rule of Law in International Relations. Emergence of a New World Order</p>	<p>The United Nations as the center for regulation of international relations and coordination in world politics in the 21st century. The effectiveness of the UN Security Council.</p>
<p>Strengthening International Security</p>	<p>Reducing the role of the use of force in international relations while enhancing strategic and regional stability. The implementation of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.</p>
<p>International Cooperation in the Sphere of Economy and Environment</p>	<p>Russia's principal objectives in the area of international economic relations. Membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and joining the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Ensuring environmental security and addressing climate change on the planet.</p>
<p>International Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights</p>	<p>Commitment to universal democratic values, human rights and freedoms. Participation of the Russian Federation in international human rights agreements.</p>
<p>Regional Priorities</p>	<p>Bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the CIS Member States. Establishing the Eurasian Economic Union. Commonwealth's Member States in the context of globalization.</p>

Наименование дисциплины	«Development Cooperation / Сотрудничество для развития»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Basic concepts of construction and installation works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concepts of ODA and development cooperation Multilateral institutions for international assistance National systems of international assistance
IDA and national interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The political economy of international aid Geographic selectivity of aid International and national methodologies for assessing aid effectiveness
RF as a new donor of IDA programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional donors (OECD DAC) vs new donors Soviet and Russian construction and installation systems

Наименование дисциплины	«World Politics / Мировая политика»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction to the course. Definition of the situational analysis – methodology and prognostic mechanisms	Unlike natural sciences, International Relations are of a humanitarian origin, which means researchers here have to use a specific set of methodological mechanisms for its study. One of the ways to tackle the issue of bias and lack of precision is conducting a situational analysis, which incorporates parts of many other methodological practices. This type of analysis has its own framework, rules, necessary steps and structure that allow us to fully understand any type of contemporary events in the world arena.
Basics of conducting a situational analysis. Specific steps in conducting a situational analysis on the example of a joint case-study introduced by the lecturer.	Analysis of situational models is a multidisciplinary approach that was originally introduced to the sphere of International Relations from economic sciences. To be more precise, such a practice came from the marketing analysis and thus still has certain traits usual for economic research methods.¶It is important to analyze and compare the original approach that came from marketing and the current version we use for foreign affairs issues. Outlining the difference in methodology of conducting such an analysis can show student the general difference between these respective fields and help understand the peculiarities they are to encounter in the current sphere of application
Preparation of the situational analysis scenario. Creation and presentation of various types of situational scenarios based on the contemporary issues. Conducted by students.	The main step in conducting every situational analysis is to present a situational scenario. Such a scenario is presented in a specific form that satisfies the requirements for further situational analysis. Students are given topics from the contemporary issue in the international relations in order to compose a viable situational scenario.¶The topics for the scenario are either proposed by the lecturer or picked out by students with the lecturer’s consent. Topics must be familiar to the students, the task does not involve further analysis but rather has to help develop necessary skills and practices for the construction and then further presentations of these scenarios.
Expert group organization, different analysis methods and the ethical aspect. Ethical issues and the basic steps in setting up an expert group for situational analysis. Introducing different analysis methods to the analysis of situational models.	The main principle of conducting an analysis of situational models in world policy is the participation of an expert group, which allows to include a wider variety of opinions. There are certain rules to organizing a valid expert group for the analysis. One of the important issues is to get a wide variety of specializations and proficiencies represented in the group in order to ensure different views on the same issue.

<p>Drawing a conclusion., publishing of the results. Issues and peculiarities of drawing a conclusion and composing a final document on the basis of the situational analysis.</p>	<p>The end game of every situational analysis is to draw a certain conclusion and form a general position in order to carry out precise prognosis on the topic. It is customary for the secretariat of the analysis to collect, evaluate and summarize the feedback from the expert committee.</p>
<p>Case-study. Iraqi war of 2003. Practical work on applying situational analysis methods. Economic, social, military, political aspects of the problem. Estimates and prognosis.</p>	<p>Students are to take on an independent situational analysis on the case-study of the Iraqi war of 2003. Students have to conduct a thorough analysis of the economic, social, political, military reasons and consequences of the conflict. Students work in a group, they are to compose a valid scenario, present it, then form the expert group based on their knowledge and proficiency and analyze the given scenario. They provide opinions in a manner close to a discussion with respect for opinions of their classmates. The expert feedback then is to be analyzed by the students from the point of view of the secretariat. They are to critically evaluate their opinions, balance them out, summarize and present a fluent generalized position on the problem and based on that give their prognosis on the consequences of the abovementioned situational model. In case of Iraqi war students have to be sure to touch upon the problems of NATO coalition, the methods USA used in the conflict, address the issue of US private contractors in Iraq, the future peace keeping and restoration of the country and current situation in Iraq with Isis.</p>
<p>Case-study. North Korea nuclear issue. Practical work on applying situational analysis methods. Economic, social, military, political aspects of the problem. Estimates and prognosis.</p>	<p>Students are to take on an independent situational analysis on the case-study of the problem of possession of the Nuclear Weapons by North Korea. Students have to conduct a thorough analysis of the economic, social, political, military reasons and consequences of the issue. The problem of possession and spread of nuclear weapons through the world has troubled the international community for years. The most troubling aspect of this issue is the possibility of the new nuclear powers to not ensure the safety of those weapons. As the result of that weapons of mass destruction can get into the hands of terrorists and extremists all over the world. ¶North Korea is one of the most unreliable countries in terms of international relations. The ideology-based dictatorship of the northern part of Korean peninsula leads to the antagonisation of this country and thus unpredictability of their political decisions.</p>

<p>Case-study. Nagorny Karabah problem. Practical work on applying situational analysis methods. Economic, social, military, political aspects of the problem. Estimates and prognosis.</p>	<p>. Students are to take on an independent situational analysis on the case-study of the problem of Nagorny Karabah conflict. Students have to conduct a thorough analysis of the economic, social, political, military reasons and consequences of the issue. The conflict between historic rights for the small piece of land in Karabah region has been making Azerbaijan and Armenia drift apart from each other for years. The general population that has been living in the region after it joined Russian Empire is Armenian and was put there by Russian tsarist rule. To ensure who was in control of these territories originally does not seem to be possible. The methodology under which borders were set in Soviet Union and their artificial nature contributed to the passive aggravation of the relation between these two republics. For years Azerbaijan has been trying to use its privileged position in the Union to reestablish ethnic layout of the region. The active stage of the conflict started with the breakdown of the Soviet Union. Because of the lack of willingness to resolve the conflict from the both sides, it was up to the international community to take peacekeeping into its own hands. Up until now United Nations cannot work out a viable solution to the problem of Karabah region that would satisfy both sides.</p>
<p>Case study. Civil war in Ukraine. Practical work on applying situational analysis methods. Economic, social, military, political aspects of the problem. Estimates and prognosis.</p>	<p>Students are to take on an independent situational analysis on the case-study of the problem of Civil War in Ukraine. Students have to conduct a thorough analysis of the economic, social, political, military reasons and consequences of the issue.¶The political layout in the sphere of international relations changed significantly after Ukraine has overthrown its legitimate president Viktor Yanukovich. The following event of destabilization in the state have led to the loss of Crimean Peninsula and a possible secession of the eastern part of the country. The obvious conflict of interests between Russian and the United States have led to the division of the Ukrainian population that resulted in the attempt of the eastern part of the country to take arms and declare the independence from the rest of the state. Such separatism has led to the bloody asymmetric conflict between eastern Ukrainian new-born republics and the official Ukrainian newly organized government.</p>

<p>Case study. Libya war of 2011. Practical work on applying situational analysis methods. Economic, social, military, political aspects of the problem. Estimates and prognosis.</p>	<p>Students are to take on an independent situational analysis on the case-study of the problem of Libyan war of 2011. Students have to conduct a thorough analysis of the economic, social, political, military reasons and consequences of the issue. Arab spring brought serious changes to the political outlay in the Middle East and North Africa. However, the change of power through civil revolts worked differently in certain countries. Libya was one of the most prominent states of North Africa, the leading force of African integration. The extremism among certain groups of population was met with the use of force, which automatically allowed western countries to build up a case to plead to intervene into the sovereign policy of the country. The so-called humanitarian intervention received certain attributes of the military invasion that later on led to the breakdown of a prominent state into decay and chaos.</p>
<p>Case-study. Syrian conflict. Practical work on applying situational analysis methods. Economic, social, military, political aspects of the problem. Estimates and prognosis.</p>	<p>Students are to take on an independent situational analysis on the case-study of the problem of the war in Syria. Students have to conduct a thorough analysis of the economic, social, political, military reasons and consequences of the issue. The military operation in Syria became something that Libyan war should have – Russia and the United States are both involved into the resolution of the conflict between the legitimate government and the Islamic radicals. Unlike the case with Libya, Russian and American influence tend to balance each other out, not allowing any party to boldly ensure their only interest in the region. The multiple attempts of the United States to reshape middle east in their own understanding left the region with serious problems and complications. Other attempts to limit the Russian presence in the country have caused the relations between these two superpowers to deteriorate significantly. Currently the example of Syria has shown us the new framework for the international relations that basically neglect the non-participant model of the previous years that was taken by Russia and China. Now any attempt to involve in the sovereign policies of the state can be countered by another country.</p>

Наименование дисциплины	«Global Security / Глобальная безопасность»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Traditional and critical approaches to security	Analysis of International Relations Theories of Liberalism and Realism. International Relations as a market place of ideas' analytical approach to other IR theories. Re-thinking security
Causes of War	A study of the Types of War
Asymmetric war and terrorism	Asymmetric Warfare. Terrorism and Counter-terrorism .
Nuclear strategy and the BMD debate	Analytical study of 'Defence' VS 'Deterrence' A study of the first and second nuclear ages?
Weapons of mass destruction	Types of Nuclear Proliferation Problems in the Regime
Small Arms and Light Weapons.	A Study of the Global Arms Trade Conceptualizing the concept of Small Arms and Light Weapons.
Environmental Security.	A study on the Evidence of Climate Change. The Environment and IR Theory Concept of Human Security.
Migration and Refugees	Understanding Migration as a security Issue.

Наименование дисциплины	Professional Ethics in International Relations
Объем дисциплины	2 ЗЕ (72 час.)
Краткое содержание дисциплины	
Название разделов (тем) дисциплины	Краткое содержание разделов (тем) дисциплины
1. Ethics as Philosophical Science.	Ethics. Morality. Types of ethics. Main schools of ethical knowledge.
2. Types of ethics.	Structure of moral. Categories of moral.
3. Main schools of ethical knowledge.	Structure of professional ethics. Applied ethics and professional ethics.
4. Ethics as Philosophical Science.	Administrative ethics. Public service as profession. Moral standards in Public service
5. Categories of moral.	Professional culture of the public service.
6. Concept of Professional Ethics.	Ethical code of public servants. Ethics Committee.

Наименование дисциплины	«Theory and Practice of Diplomacy / Теория и практика дипломатии»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
The concept of diplomacy and its role in IR. Diplomacy as a discipline and profession.	The concept of diplomacy and its role in IR. Diplomacy as a discipline and profession.
Diplomacy: main historic phases. International system in the XXI century: challenges for diplomacy.	Diplomacy: main historic phases. International system in the XXI century: challenges for diplomacy.
Diplomacy as an institution and instrument of foreign policy.	Tasks and functions of diplomacy. Content of diplomatic work, its main components. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961. The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963. Main sections and parameters
The system of bodies of foreign relations of states.	Organization and activities of state bodies in external relations. Ministry of foreign affairs: role and functions. Diplomatic structures in the new environment. Universalization of diplomatic institutions and national traditions.
Modern diplomacy: trends in the development of diplomatic relations.	The changing context of IR and the model of modern diplomacy. Forms and methods of modern diplomacy: bilateral, multilateral, conference, top-level, network, specialized (energy, etc.). The growing importance of top-level diplomacy and network diplomacy. Coercive diplomacy: avoiding conflict versus going to war (case-study). The use of military force, conflict regulation, main security actors.
New directions of diplomacy: economic diplomacy and unofficial diplomacy.	Essence and forms of multilateral diplomacy. Historical evolution and stages of multilateral diplomacy. International organisation as a permanent forum of multilateral diplomacy. The value of international organizations for the multilateral diplomacy development. Multilateral non-governmental actors diplomacy.
Practical aspects of the implementation of diplomatic relations: protocol and etiquette.	Diplomatic protocol as a set of generally accepted rules, traditions, followed by governments, foreign ministries, diplomatic representatives and officials in international communication. Etiquette as a set of rules of conduct that reflect the outward manifestation of respect for people. Legal validity of some norms of the diplomatic protocol. State symbols in the diplomatic protocol
Practical aspects of the implementation of diplomatic relations: the negotiation process. Agenda for modern international negotiation process.	Negotiations as the main method of modern diplomacy for the establishment and development of international relations: concept, classification, functions. Key characteristics of the Russian, American, French, Chinese, African negotiation styles. The agenda of the modern international negotiation process. Issues of peace, security and conflict resolution, new threats and challenges.

Russian diplomacy: distinctive features.	Russian diplomatic service: history and modernity. The history of the formation of the domestic diplomatic service. Features of the modern diplomatic service of Russia. Organization of the Russian diplomatic service.
Russia's foreign policy: interests, priorities, resources.	The evolution of Russia's foreign policy priorities since 1991. Russia and international/regional institutions. Russia's interests in international institutions and organizations.

Наименование дисциплины	«International Terrorism / Международный терроризм»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction to course	Key terminologies of Terrorism. Challenges of defining Terrorism. Regional Approaches; OIC, Arab League, SAARC, ASEAN, EU.
Origins of Terrorism	Four Modern waves of Terrorism. Criticisms of Wave Theory.
Origins of terrorism-II.	Origins of Terrorism II. Four Strains of terrorism Criticisms of Wave Strains.
What terrorists want.	Who are Terrorists? How someone becomes a terrorist?
Terrorism and terror.	Popular Beliefs and misconceptions about Terrorism. Trends in Terrorism. Far Right Terrorism and Political Violence.
Terrorist organizations.	Types of Terrorism. Analysis of Religious Terrorism
Global 'War on Terror'.	World Post 9/11 terrorist attack on the United States.
Terrorism in South and Central Asia.	Extremism in Central Asia and the role of Internet. Major Terrorist Incidents in Central Asia.
	Regional Organizations and Counter- terrorism. International Organizations and counter- terrorism.

Наименование дисциплины	«Energy Security / Энергетическая безопасность»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction to the course. Definition of the situational analysis – methodology and prognostic mechanisms. Current concepts of energy security.	The history of the emergence and development of the concept of energy security. Current concept of energy security. Definition of energy security, supply security, demand security. Common Concept for Energy Producing, Consuming and Transit Countries.
Ambiguity of the energy security concept.	Importing country's view: energy security of European Union, Japan's energy security definition, China's energy security, India's energy security definition, Brazil's energy definition. Exporting country's view: The Gas Exporting countries Forum (GECF), Russia's energy security view, Iran's energy security view, Canada's energy security view, Indonesia's energy security view, Nigeria's energy security view. Transit country's view: Commonwealth of independent state's view, Turkey's energy security view.
Energy security tools.	Diversification, supply expansion, security enhancement, stockpiling, demand control, energy subsidies, energy trade and pricing.
Energy sector of the Russian Federation.	The current state of the oil industry in the Russian Federation. The largest Russian mining companies currently. The main flows of Russian crude oil. Russian oil production. Natural gas production. Oil production in Russia in 1985-2021. Natural gas production in Russia in 1985-2021 th. Coal mining. Coal production in Russia in 1985-2021 th. Oil refining in 1985-2021 th. Electricity generation in Russia.
Russia in the global energy dialogue.	Modern energy challenges. Political and geopolitical factors influencing to energy markets. The main threats to global energy security. Russia's place in the global energy security system. EU-Russia energy dialogue. The Eastern energy policy of Russia. Conditions for entering to the energy markets of North-East Asia. The main threats to the energy security of Russia
Scenarios conditions in energy security for Russian Federation	Main facts about Russian energy sector. Energy forecast. Forecast of the export of petroleum products. Forecast of the gas export. The conservative scenario. The innovative scenario. Energy Transition scenario. National scenarios. New challenges of the gas and oil industry's.
The current situation of the oil and gas sector in Russia	Russia's place in the energy market. Responsible for the energy sector in Russia in persons. OPEC + deal. Solutions and cooperation with OPEC. Energy factor in relations with China.

Centers of world energy policy	The main reason for the creation of centers of main energy policy. Classification of the centers of world energy policy. The Energy Factor of the Gulf Countries in the American Strategy for Containing the PRC. The mission of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The mission of the International Energy Agency. The mission of the World Energy Council.
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Наименование дисциплины	«International Political Economy / Международная политическая экономия»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introductory lecture	The emergence of International Political Economy as a discipline. Intersections with IR Theory and Economics
Balance of power and "transit of power"	Single-factor and multi-factor indices for assessing the potential (power) of individual countries. Composite Index of National Capability (CINC) by D. Singer: virtues and shortcomings. The Theory of "Power Transit" (A.F.K. Organsky), "Thucydides Trap" and US-PRC Competition. Assessment of regional balances of power
Basic theories of MPE	Structural Power Theory by S. Strange. Four spheres of structural power of the first level: security, production, finance, dissemination of knowledge. The theory of complex interdependence R. Cohane-J. Nye. Interdependence, sanctions and sovereign foreign policy. World-system approach by I. Wallerstein
New bipolarity and "decoupling "	Prerequisites for the emergence of a "new bipolarity" (USA-PRC). Collective West and Collective Non-West. block discipline. "Decoupling" in technological, economic, ideological and other spheres
Western and non-Western regionalism	Regional Studies, L. Fassett. "New Regionalism". The Theory of Regional Security Complexes by B. Buzan and O. Weiver. Economic regionalism and overlapping membership. Stages of integration by B. Balassa. neocolonial regionalism. ACP-EU, Post-Cotonou and Regional Economic Partnerships.
Political influence in the international financial system	The main functions of money and approaches to assessing the multipolarity of the international financial system. The main institutions of global financial governance. US - centric and sino-centric institutions. Central Bank-6 and currency swaps. Duality of interstate financial institutions. Political influence in the IMF.
Technology diffusion and technology leadership	Technological hierarchy. Cascade development theory and the "flying geese" paradigm by K. Akamatsu/ International export control regimes (COCOM, Wassenaar Arrangement, Australia Group, Zangger Committee , Nuclear Suppliers Group, etc.). Technological wars USA-Japan. USA-PRC. Clean Network Initiative. System of technical and export control in the USA. Tightening export controls for the "transit of power" period. Limits of the export control system.
Global Energy Governance	OPEC, OPEC+, GECF and IEA OECD - goals and objectives of organizations, mechanisms for coordinating price policy in energy markets. Formation of oil cartels ("7 sisters"). Energy transition and carbon neutrality. Collective non -West in the world energy sector.

Наименование дисциплины	«International Organizations and Peace Process / Международные организации и мировой процесс»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction to the discipline: goals, tasks, modern scientific literature, documents on the problem being studied, literature.	International organizations, main sources and historiography. Terminology. Methodology for the study of international organizations. Main theoretical approaches to the study of international organizations. Functions of international organizations, criteria, objectives and activities.
Classification, principles, main areas of activity of IO.	System of modern international organizations. The political, economic, financial, humanitarian, technological and military objectives of international cooperation that underpin the establishment of organizations. International organizations and the search for effective solutions to global problems. International organizations and introduction of modern industrial technologies.
International conferences and PP.	Hague Peace Conferences 1899 and 1907, Versailles Conference 1919, United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco 1945, Paris Peace Conference 1946, Vienna Conference on the Law of Treaties 1968-1969, United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea 1958, 1960, 1973-1982, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Conference of Leaders of the USSR, USA, Great Britain - Tehran 1943, Crimean (Yalta) 1945 and Potsdam 1945
League of Nations and PP.	The League of Nations, the prerequisites for the creation, the structure, the main areas of activity. Successes and shortcomings. United Nations (UN), history, structure, functions.
United Nations: structure, functions, projects and PP	The formation and evolution of the UN system. UN Entity. "Family of UN organizations." The UN Security Council is the task of maintaining peace and security. Peacemaking. Interaction with non-governmental organizations. Human rights activities and coordination of humanitarian assistance. Development and codification of international law. Activities in areas of cooperation. UN information centres, services and offices.
International military-political and economic organizations.	Emergence and development of universal international organizations. Goals and principles. Membership of organizations. Management structure. Tasks and projects. Principles of reform.
International trade and economic organizations and industrial development organizations, international financial organizations.	UN Economic and Social Council, GATT-WTO. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Group. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). International transport and communications organizations.

<p>The formation and evolution of military-political alliances, the Western European Union, NATO.</p>	<p>Military-political blocs in the Cold War. Economic integration. Transformation of the North Atlantic Union. NATO enlargement process. Partnership for peace. European Security and Defence Component (ESBO). NATO peacekeeping activities. Relations between Russia and NATO (Russia-NATO Council).</p>
<p>European Union and PP.</p>	<p>Marshall Plan. Integration processes in Europe. Project Michel Debré (1949). Schumann Declaration (1950) of the EUSC, European Communities, Euroatom. Schengen Agreement 1985, Single European Act 1987 Maastricht Treaty 1991, EU Treaties.</p>

Наименование дисциплины	«Migration, Development and Global Security / Миграция, развитие и глобальная безопасность»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
History of international migrations. Migration as a global phenomenon. Core terminology.	Colonial and post-colonial periods (participants, trajectories, regulations, contradictions, and consequences). Forced and voluntary migrations. Globalisation of international migration and the diversification of migrants' profiles. The actors, scale, patterns, and drivers of international migration in the 21st century. Role of international organisations in data collection and setting up policies and research agenda. Mobility and security challengers. Migration datasets (census, population registers, international monitoring systems). Terminology and classifications for migrant groups. Challenges of studying racial, religious, and ethnic differences within migration flows without creating stigma or inequality. The purposes and principles of the regional security.
Economic effects of migrations and migrants' remittances.	The economic effects of immigration in countries with aging populations and structural shortages of manpower in sectors that cannot be outsourced (building and public works, agriculture, care for the elderly, and tourism). Highly Skilled Migrant (HMS) policies and their impact on the receiving countries. Policy tools for regulating labour immigration. New regions of immigration (e.g. oil-producing states). Economic effects of international migration on the sending regions that have young populations, often increasingly urban and educated, massively impacted by unemployment, and tempted by mobility. Definitions of remittances. Forms and channels of remittances, the direct effect of remittances on the sending countries and on the well-being of local population. The impact of remittances on development and economic growth on a national scale. Economic and social implications of remittances. Indirect consequences of remittances and underlying threats to security in sending societies. Multiplayer effect of remittances. The impact of remittances in poverty reduction. Fundamental ethical questions in labour immigration policy. The ethics of temporary migration programmes that restrict migrant rights. Human costs of migration and remittances

<p>Cultural and religious issues. Ethical dilemmas of migration.</p>	<p>Globalisation of ways of life and modes of consumption. Situational and fluid identities. Critical approaches to devising population groups using the concepts of race and ethnicity — historical and contemporary examples. Policies of assimilation, segregation, integration and social protection (analysis of historical examples and contemporary practices). The ideas of superdiversity and intersectional research frames. The concept of transnationalism. Religious issues and mobility. Diasporas as networking hubs, social institutes, and political actors. Lack of transparency in diasporic networks, roots of radicalisation and other security concerns. Methodological approaches to studies of securitisation of migration and danger of terrorist attacks. Transnational networks developed by the migrants themselves (family reunification, ethnic businesses, associative and religious networks), and policies set in place by countries of departure, with quasi-diasporic links (support to friendship associations, possibility of retaining the nationality of the country of origin, access to consular voting rights to enable migrants to participate in national elections).</p>
<p>Acute issues of border crossing in the 21 century. Irregular and undocumented migrations.</p>	<p>Practices of border-crossing (personal and institutional perspectives) in the past and present. Entry and admission ban. Migration flows and border enforcements. Maritime crossing and human trafficking. Organization of border crossings for profit and security issues. Organised crime and dangers of terrorism in the international migration studies. International deportation agreements. Return migration and practices of reintegration. Prima facie and screening procedures, age assessment procedures. Understanding undocumented, unauthorized, irregular migrations in different national contexts. Illegality in labour markets and its consequences.</p>

<p>Asylum rights and refugee situations. Migration and Natural Disasters.</p>	<p>UNHCR and the refugee question in the 21st century (in figures). New geography of asylum applications. The history of asylum: from Nansen passport to refugee crises in the 21century. Refugees in the EU: Dublin Convention determining the EU Member State responsible for examining an application for asylum lodged in one of the EU Member States (1990-2003). Reform of the Dublin system (Common European Asylum System). Asylum provision outside of the EU (case studies). National and regional approaches in the provision of temporary asylum and subsidiary protection: Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Central America (Mexico and Panama).Displacements as a result of global warming and natural disasters. The environmental issues (floods, sea level raising, cyclones and tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, desertification, soil depletion) as a source of future migrations in the absence of alternatives to migration. Case studies from different regions. Climate change and lessons from the past. Climate change and contemporary migrations. International discussions of the issue. Pandemics and mobility.</p>
<p>Issues of citizenship, second citizenship, and statelessness. Political activism of migrants.</p>	<p>Causes of statelessness (state succession, conflict of laws, discrimination, and others). Mobility of stateless people. The development of the categories of nationality and citizenship. Political integration of migrants, civil rights of new citizens (former migrants), dual citizenship and multiple citizenship, absentees' vote. Migrants' political activism which changes the destination country's political landscape (case studies).</p>
<p>Global migration governance.</p>	<p>Major steps of multilateral efforts to manage international migration globally: a consensus on global migration governance at the 1994Cairo Conference on Population and Development and the 2000 report on replacement migration. International migration landscape defined by international organisations (UNHCR, the IOM, the ILO, the ICMC) and the parallel co-existence with state and regional migration management systems. Global Forums on Migration and Development (GFMD, former Global Migration group stemmed from Bern Initiative 2001) and the reports covering aspects of migration such as work, development, security of states and people, integration, protection of migrants and global governance. The UN Network on Migration as a part of 2030 framework for Sustainable development and the 2019 "Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration".</p>

Наименование дисциплины	«Non-State Participants of International Relations and World Politics / Негосударственные участники мировой политики»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	4/144
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction to the discipline	Basic concepts characterizing the participants of international relations. Historical background, the main stages of the formation and evolution of non-state actors (NA) of international relations, their role and place in the modern world.
The essence and role of the state as a party to international relations.	Origin, functions, historical forms of the state Supranational institutions and typologies of IGOs, their role as international non-governmental participants.
Non-State Actors in International Relations (Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs))	"The Invisible Continent" (J. Galtung). "The Second World" (C. Rosenau). Pol in standardization and global management and. Activities of international non-governmental organizations (IGOs) in modern conditions: main priorities, forms, methods, role, place.
Non-State Actors in International Relations (NGO Network).	The new role of environmental NGOs in world policy in the field of norm-setting, standardization and global governance. Leading international environmental NGOs: "Greenpeace", "Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund", in the world
Private military companies	PMCs, history of development, approaches to definition, types, forms of interaction The "Swiss Initiative". The interaction of non-state actors among themselves is a variety of forms and methods.
Regions, megalopolis as actors of world politics (on the example of "Euroregions")	Regionalization as a trend of world politics. "Euroregions": the concept, prerequisites and conditions of formation. Analysis of the phenomenon of Euroregions using the neofunctionalist approach and transactionalism. Organizational levels of Euroregions.
Radical movements and their role on the world stage (anti-globalists, terrorist organizations).	Definition, Types, Types. Terrorist Organizations as DoD Actors. Domestic and Foreign Approaches to the Policy of Information Counteraction to Terrorism: Comparative Analysis. The Impact of Religion and Religious Organizations on International Processes.
Hybrid actors in international relations	Rating agencies TNCs

Наименование дисциплины	«Security and Development Challenges in the CIS / Проблемы безопасности в СНГ»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction to course	The definition of the security. The basic distinctions between the global security and the regional security. The purposes and principles of the regional security
The collapse of the USSR and the creation of the CIS	Economic and political preconditions for the collapse of the USSR. The history of the creation of the CIS. The collapse of the USSR as an inter-ethnic contradictions factor aggravation in the CIS area.
Economic integration in the CIS	A Model of Economic Integration. The Union State of The Russian Federation and Belarus. The Eurasian Economic Community. The Customs Union. The Eurasian Economic Union as a New Stage of Integration.
Integration trends in the CIS.	Modern integration trends in the CIS area in the field of ensuring security. The problems of regional cooperation in the field of security. Collective Security Treaty Organization
Information, financial and economic security in the CIS	Ensuring the information, financial and economic securities in the CIS. The role of the regional organizations in the CIS in ensuring information security
Cooperation in the Cultural and Humanitarian Areas	The Institutional Foundation of Cooperation. The International Foundation for Humanitarian Cooperation Cooperation in the Area of Education. The CIS Network University.
Conflicts in the CIS	Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. JK, C3 Georgian-Ossetian conflict. Abkhaz-Georgian conflict. Adjara crisis. Transnistrian conflict. Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan conflict. Ukrainian crisis.
Russian policy in the CIS	The main features of Russian politics in the CIS countries Russia's regional security role.

Наименование дисциплины	«Security and Development Challenges in Africa / Проблемы безопасности в Африке»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Chapter 1.	<p>A global and regional reduction in conflict and its impact on peace keeping in Africa. The Africa Action Plan – Promoting Peace & Security. International aspects of conflict situations in Africa. The Conflict Prevention Pool. African Peace and Security Architecture. Supporting the African Peace and Security Architecture. The African Union Role. Peace and Security Council. Common African Peace and Security Agenda. African Stand-by Force. AFRICOM. Sub-regional Security. Sub-regional mechanisms for conflict management. ECOWAS. SADC. IGAD.</p>
Chapter 2.	<p>Engagement with Civil Society on Peace and Security. Organic Agriculture and Food security in Africa. New threats (terrorism, narcotics trafficking, maritime safety and security). International Security and African regional security: perspectives from South Africa. Framework for defining South Africa`s security. Regional security agenda. Internal and external threats. Responsibility to Protect doctrine (R2P, 2005). New challenges for BRICS. South Africa and BRICS security vision. New challenges for BRICS. West and Central Africa security problems. Conflict regions and international migration challenge. East Africa security problems. Conflict regions and international migration challenge. International Security and African regional security: cyclical violent conflict and post conflict reconstruction. US and conflicts in Africa. Oil and politics. Evolution of African policy. Principles and directions of the foreign policy of the United States at the present stage. Africa and the challenges of peacekeeping in Africa. Conflicts in North Africa.</p>

Chapter 3.	<p>The role of natural resource exploitation in fuelling conflict across Africa. Perspectives and problems. Conflicts and Conflict Diamonds. Kimberley Process in action.</p> <p>African Peace Support operations. Providing more effective peace-building support to societies emerging from or seeking to prevent armed conflicts. New threats (terrorism, narcotics trafficking, maritime safety and security). Security Sector Reform Agenda.</p> <p>Globalization and Africa. The spread of global terrorism. New ideas for more safer Africa.</p> <p>Mapping the future Africa: priorities for conflict resolution.</p> <p>Conclusion The main conclusions of the training course. Return expectations</p>
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Наименование дисциплины	« Security and Development Challenges in the Middle East / Проблемы безопасности на Ближнем Востоке»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Fundamentals of Regional Security in the Middle East	Security factor in International Relations and World Politics Security Problem in the Middle East ЛК Military and Political Realities in the Modern Middle East Conflicts and Crises in the Middle East and North Africa and their Impact on the Regional Security The Problem of Terrorism and Islamic Fundamentalism Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East
Security Issues in the Subregions of the Middle East	Security Issues in the Subregions of the Middle East The Problem of Security in the Region of Maghreb

Наименование дисциплины	«Security and Development Challenges in Latin America / Проблемы безопасности в Латинской Америке»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction. Definition of situation analysis, methodology and predictive potential.	Unlike the exact sciences, the humanities and social sciences are limited in effective research methods. In order to overcome this traditional limitation an interdisciplinary approach and situation analysis method is used. This type of analysis was originally applied to market analysis in marketing economics and then adapted to international relations.
Fundamentals of conducting a situation analysis. Key steps in implementing a situation analysis. Identification of actors international conflict. Identification of actors international conflict, defining their hierarchy, Political psychology of the leaders of the opposing sides.	The practice of situational analysis has strict rules in terms of the application of the analytical model. Conducting an accurate, in-depth, comprehensive analysis involves the student's ability to gather and assess information, identify trends and patterns within the field of international relations.
Preparing a Situation Scenario. Creation of situation scenarios based on the most relevant international events relations, practical aspects. Historical Dynamics and Political Tradition in Conflict Analysis, Legal Aspects of International Conflicts	The descriptive scenario of an international situation is the most important part of a situation analysis, without which it cannot be carried out.
Establishing a Situation Analysis Expert Group and Comprehensive Analysis of International Conflict. Key steps in organising a team of experts to undertake a situational analysis, ethical and practical. Analysis of the Identity of Actors in International Conflict, Economic Analysis of International Conflict, Balance of Power of International Conflict	Besides peculiarities of correct formation of expert group, it is also important to understand different types of analysis included in situational analysis: analysis of identity of international conflict actors, economic analysis of international conflict, analysis of power balance of conflict participants, application of international databases to conduct content and event analysis. The distinction between the types of analysis under consideration variables and the specifics of their treatment.

<p>Summarizing the situation analysis. Summarizing the results of the situation analysis, preparing a final document. Creation of own databases on conflicts, Conducting database-driven research.</p>	<p>Summarizing the situation analysis is the part of the process where students are faced with balancing and balancing the sometimes quite different views of the expert panel. It is especially important to understand and be aware of influences such as ethnic, political, historical, religious, economic and attitudinal. It is about the need, within the framework of respect for expert opinion, to collect data, analyze it, evaluate it and, on the basis of this, arrive at a balanced and averaged result.</p>
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Наименование дисциплины	«Security and Development Challenges in Asian-Pacific Region / Проблемы безопасности в АТР»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	2/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Security factor in International Relations and World Politics.	The concept of "power." "Hard" and " soft" power. The relationship of politics and security.
Security Problem in the Asia Pacific region	The role and place of the Asia Pacific region in world politics. The impact of global factors on the regional security.
Russia's role in Asia-Pacific security architecture.	Russia's foreign policy towards the Asia-Pacific region. Russia's role in Asia-Pacific.
The role of the Asian major powers in regional security.	China's foreign policy towards the Asia-Pacific region. The «One belt, one road» initiative. Japan and Asia-Pacific region. India's role in APR.
Asian foreign policy of the USA.	Conflicts and Crises in the Asia-Pacific region The Impact of conflicts in APR on the Regional Security.
The Korean Peninsula	The Korean Peninsula conflict Background and issues.
The Taiwan Issue	The PRC-Taiwan relations. The USA-Taiwan relations.
Territorial disputes in the South China sea.	The Spratly Islands. The Paracel Islands
Territorial disputes in the East China sea	Territorial disputes in the East China sea China-Japan relations.
Asia-Pacific security cooperation.	Regional organizations.

Наименование дисциплины	«Human Rights and the International Security / Права человека и международная безопасность»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
UNDERSTANDING HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL SECURITY	<p>1. Human rights Definition of human rights. History of human rights. National protection of human rights. States' obligation to protect human rights. International protection of human rights. UN and human rights protection. International instruments on human rights protection. International mechanisms of human rights protection. Regional systems of human rights protection. European system of human rights protection. African system of human rights protection. Inter-American system of human rights protection</p> <p>2. Global security To understand the concept of global security and to make a comparison of different concepts. i.e comparison of the concept "national" and "global", of the concept "international" and "global", "global" and "universal" as well as the concept of national security and its influence on global security. Global security and international security: the conceptual approach. Definition of global security in the light of this academic curricular. Human rights and global security in the context of this academic curricular.</p>
HUMAN RIGHTS AND TERRORISM	<p>Understanding terrorism. History of terrorism. Roots of terrorism. Social approach to the concept of terrorism. Political approach to the concept of terrorism. Economic approach to the concept of terrorism. Types of terrorism. Religious terrorism. Criminal terrorism. State's terrorism. Political (separatist) terrorism. Pathological terrorism. National policies on counter terrorism. Obligations of states to protect from terroristic acts. International cooperation on counter terrorism. UN counter terrorism programme. International instruments against terrorism. International instruments against terrorism. Regional instruments against terrorism. Regional mechanism against terrorism. Human rights obligations of states while countering terrorism. Human rights protection while countering terrorism.</p>

<p>HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARMED CONFLICTS</p>	<p>Definition of armed conflict. Causes of armed conflicts. Economical causes of the armed conflict. Political causes of armed conflicts. Religious causes of armed conflicts. Boarder causes of armed conflict. Classification of armed conflicts. Internal armed conflicts. International armed conflicts. Economical consequences of armed conflicts. Political consequences of the armed conflicts. Social consequences of armed conflicts. Humanitarian consequences of armed conflicts. Public international law and armed conflicts. Applied Human rights law and humanitarian law during the armed conflict. International humanitarian law during armed conflicts. Roles of the four Geneva conventions and the Optional Protocols. International regulation of armed conflicts. Peace-keeping and peace-making operations. Post-conflict reconstruction. Post conflict peace building. International Criminal Court. International criminal tribunals. Special tribunal courts.</p>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE</p>	<p>The concept of climate change. Global warming. Consequences of the climate changes: air pollution, flood, dry, melting ice. The consequence of global warming and climate change on realization of fundamental human rights: right to food. Right to sanitation. Right to housing. International cooperation on issues of climate change. UN actions on climate change. International conferences on climate changes. Stockholm Conference on climate change (5-16 of Jun 1972). United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro 3-14 of Jun 1992). United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20 (20-22 Jun 2012). International instruments on climate change. International Mechanisms on climate change. Sustainable development goals</p>

<p>HUMAN RIGHTS AND ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</p>	<p>The concept of climate change. Global warming. Consequences of the climate changes: air pollution, flood, dry, melting ice. The consequence of global warming and climate change on realization of fundamental human rights: right to food. Right to sanitation. Right to housing. International cooperation on issues of climate change. UN actions on climate change. International conferences on climate changes. Stockholm Conference on climate change (5-16 of Jun 1972). United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro 3-14 of Jun 1992). United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20 (20-22 Jun 2012). International instruments on climate change. International Mechanisms on climate change. Sustainable development goals. Definition of narcotic drugs. Consequences of narcotic drug on fulfillment of human rights. International mechanisms and instruments against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. International control on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. International control machinery. The Commission on Narcotic drugs. the International Narcotics Control Board. International cooperation against illicit transfer of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. International instruments against the illegal production, transfer and consuming of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. International ban on consumption of narcotic drugs. Obligations of states for control on production, conservation and transfer of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Sanctions (responsibility) for illicit production, transfer, conservation and consuming of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: Traffickers. International and national narcotic criminal cartels. Threats of narcotic-traffic on the state stability. Threats of narcotic traffic on enjoyment of human rights.</p>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ARM CONTROLS</p>	<p>The scope of international arm controls. Classifications of arms. International regulations on arm trafficking. International cooperation on arm controls. International instruments on arm controls. International mechanisms on arm controls. Arms trade treaty. Principles of the ATT. Objectives aims and scope of the ATT. Conference of parties the ATT. International control on nuclear weapon. Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons. Regional treaties on prohibition of nuclear weapons. International free zones of nuclear weapons. African Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone Treaty. The Treaty of Tlatelolco (Latin America and the Caribbean). The Treaty of Rarotonga (South Pacific). Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty. Arm controls and arm conflicts</p>

<p>HUMAN RIGHTS AND MIGRATION</p>	<p>Migration as social phenomenon. History of migration. Regional regulation of migration. International regulation of migration. States controls of migration. The need for states Control of migration. The second world war and regulation of migration. Refugees and migration. Economic migrants. Political migrants. Asylum seekers. International instruments on migration. International Mechanisms on migration. Internally displaced persons. International regulation of internally displaced persons. Rights of internally displaced persons. International organized crimes and migration. Specific of migration to Western Europe. Rescues of migrant seekers on Mediterranean Sea</p>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND RULE OF LAW</p>	<p>The concept of democracy and human rights. The concept of rule of law and human rights. The interaction of human rights, rule of law and democracy. Democracy, rule of law, human rights and stability. Democracy, rule of law, human rights and development. International enforcement of the principles of democracy, rule of law, democracy and human rights. Actions of the Council of Europe on human rights, rule of law and democracy. Actions of African Union for rule of law, democracy and human rights. Actions of the Organization of American states for human rights. Rule of law and democracy: International regulation of the principles of rule of law, democracy and human rights. International and Regional instruments on rule of law, democracy and human rights. International and regional systems on rule of law, democracy and human rights. International and regional standards on rule of law, democracy and human rights.</p>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Extreme poverty and the threat to international security. UN declaration on development. The concept of development and human rights. The concept of the rights to development and human rights. The dichotomy of the concept of human rights and development. The millennium development goals and human rights. The sustainable development goals and human rights. The international convention on economy, social and cultural rights. Roles of the specialized agencies of the UN, human rights and development. The UN development programme and human rights.</p>
<p>Human rights and cybersecurity</p>	<p>Definition of cyber security. History and development of internet network. Economic, social and cultural rights and the right to access to internet. Cybersecurity and right to access to internet. Cybersecurity and the question to limit to access to internet. International cooperation in the ground of cybersecurity. Regional cooperation in the ground of cybersecurity. National regulation of the cybersecurity. Rights to privacy and access to internet network. The European Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data</p>

Human rights and pandemics	Global security and epidemic. Global security and pandemics. Defining epidemic. Defining pandemic. Epidemic and pandemic outspread and global security. History of epidemic and pandemics. Ebola epidemic. Covid-19 pandemic. Human rights in the context of epidemic and pandemic. Epidemic, pandemic and emergency situations. Human rights and emergency situations. Emergency situation during the Covid-19 pandemic and human rights. International cooperation for eradication of the pandemic. Role of UN in eradication of the Covid-19 pandemic. Role of the World Health Organization in eradication of the Covid-19 pandemic. Economic consequences of the Covid-19 and the enjoyment of human rights.
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Наименование дисциплины	«International Conflict of New Generation and its Settlement / Международный конфликт нового поколения и его урегулирование»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
The Essence and Typology of International Conflict.	<p>A conflict phenomenon in international relations. Fundamental and applied aspects of international conflict studying.</p> <p>Levels of disputed interaction: political and legal specificity of global, regional and interstate conflicts. Structure and dynamics of international conflict. International political crisis.</p> <p>The basic global issues of the present (a problem of power resources, ecological and demographic issues, terrorism and drug business, a refugee problem, etc.) in context of international conflict</p> <p>Essence, main reasons and classification of ethno-political conflicts. The dynamics of ethno-political conflicts.</p> <p>Territorial, political, economic, confessional and ethnocultural origins of separatism.</p> <p>The armed violence, terror and war as a political conflict.</p> <p>World war as a multilevel conflict.</p>
International Conflict Settlement.	<p>International conflict management: mediation, conflict prevention, implementation of peace agreements, peace enforcement, humanitarian intervention, and refugee crisis management.</p> <p>The role of international and regional organizations in conflict and crisis settlement The United Nations activities: preventive diplomacy initiatives, peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding.</p> <p>Case Study: Territorial Disputes in International Relations Territorial disputes in Africa and Latin America.</p> <p>Case Study: Regional conflicts in the Middle East. Disputed potential of the Southern and Eastern Asia. Regional and local conflicts in the post-Soviet space.</p>

Наименование дисциплины	«South-South Cooperation / Сотрудничество по линии Юг-Юг»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
The theoretical foundation of SSC. Diversity of theories. Levels of analysis.	The main purpose of the course is to provide students with an understanding of the concept of SSC, its economic initiatives and political realities. It also includes political, military, economic, or cultural relationships; humanitarian assistance and technical cooperation between developing countries; the allocation of financial resources for development projects and regional integration as well as the constitution of blocks—a common position and agenda in multilateral negotiations.
The rise and fall of SSC. SSC and Cold War. The ideology in SSC.	The course includes the study of stapes of SSC, the categories of “North” and “South,” “donors” and “recipients,” and “developed” and “developing” countries are being blurred and challenged. The terms “North–South partnerships” or “multilateral arrangements” as traditional powers and international organizations feel the necessity to catch-up with ongoing shifts
Aid policy implementation, definition of SSC	In the 2000s, has had important implications for the restructuring of development agendas and aid practices, both globally and in developing countries. it can include political, military, economic, or cultural relationships; humanitarian assistance and technical cooperation between developing countries; the allocation of financial resources for development projects and regional integration as well as the constitution of blocks—a common position and agenda in multilateral negotiations.
South–South cooperation as a source of inspiration for replicating successful development models China model of SSC	The objective of this session is to study China for infrastructure projects in Africa, the Chinese development “model” (Rwanda and Ethiopia). Successful development models (China) and a wellspring of resources that traditional donors do not provide. China’s foreign policy in Africa has undeni- ably drawn the most attention, due both to the volume of its aid and growing interest in this powerful global political and economic actor. This has sometimes obscured the activities and paradigms deployed by China in other regions, or by other Southern donor countries.
BRICS, IBSA	The activity of BRICS and IBSA, banks, foundations, programs.
India’s model, South Africa.	Challenges of Technical cooperation in Africa. Status and profile in the field of international development assistance
Cuba and Venezuela in SSC	Challenges of Technical cooperation in Latin America. Status and profile in the field of international development assistance

Brazil and technical cooperation	Challenges of Technical cooperation in Africa. Status and profile in the field of international development assistance
Case study (East Timor and SSC)	The pole of Brazil, Indonesia, China, USA and Australia
Turkey as a new donor	Status and profile in the field of international development assistance

Наименование дисциплины	«Development and the Environment / Развитие и окружающая среда»
Объём дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	3/108
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Introduction to the environment and development agenda	The concept and essence of 'environment' and 'development'. Highlighting and exploring existing global issues of concern to the global community. The impact of economic growth on environmental issues. Scientists' approaches.
International legal framework governing the environmental agenda.	International environmental law. Objects of international legal regulation. Study of major environmental declarations and conventions (Rio Declaration, 1992; Vienna Convention on the Ozone Layer; Kyoto Protocol 2005, etc.). Their mechanisms and current compliance
International environmental regimes	An account of state-led or international environmental regimes. States' cooperation on development and the environment. A discussion of the interaction between environmental and economic regimes.
Economic Growth and the Environment Sustainable Development	Economic growth influences and the Environment. Study of current global initiatives. The role of ESCAP and SDG. The current situation. New risks and challenges triggered by the pandemic of COVID-19. The role of Green Economy, Sustainable Consumption and Production and Resource Efficiency for Sustainable Development. Environmental Economics and Climate Change. The interplay between environmental regimes and economic arrangements, especially the trade regime, the programs of the World Bank, and the international monetary system.
Environmental governance in special zones	Management of environmental issues in special areas. Existing controversies and programs for outer space. The Arctic and the environment.
Non-state actors' involvement in strengthening development and the environment agenda	Analysis of the activities of international institutions. An assessment of the role of non-state actors and the emergence of non-state governance systems. Engaging the civil society. The influence of international movements on the promotion of the agenda in political circles.
Regional initiatives to solve environmental problems	Study the programmes and institutions of regional organisations by region: Western and Eastern Europe, Middle East and North Africa, Asia-Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America. The regional mechanisms.
Modern trends in mainstreaming environmental agenda	Case studies. Examples of international bilateral situations in which the environmental issue has played a significant role. Economic. Environmental issues in states' relations as a tool for rapprochement and conflict. Feminist political ecology.

Course Title	Academic Writing in International Relations
Course workload	3/108
Course contents	
Course module title	Brief description of the module content
1. Introduction to the discipline	1.1 Introduction to the course. Introduction to Advanced Writing and Research Skills.
	1.2. Academic style.
	1.3. Academic ethics.
	1.4. Academic English.
2. The academic text structure	2.1. Types of structure. The structure of an academic text: coherence and consistency.
	2.2. Structuring the project and searching for information. Definitions.
	2.3. Structuring the project. Problem statement and description of the solution. Structuring the project.
	2.4. Parts of the study and their functions. Introduction and its contents. Literature review: comprehensive, modern and structured. Research results and discussion.
3. Citing and Referencing	3.1. Types of citation: APA, MLA, Chicago, Harvard.
	3.2 GOST.
	3.3. Use of JSTOR, Google Scholar and other tools provided by the RUDN Library.
4. Conditional expressions and adequate terms	4.1. Keywords: correct use of words in stable expressions.
5. Reports	5.1. Basic Report Writing
	5.2. Relationship structure's techniques for carrying out your analysis of the issues
	5.3. Developing a report writing style
	5.4. Independent sections
	5.5. Unbiased conclusions
	5.6. Being concise in writing
	5.7. Being objective in writing
6. Critical Thinking	6.1. Meaning of being critical
	6.2. What is available for critique

	6.3. Developing critical thinking
	6.4. Organising critique
7. Common errors in grammar and punctuation	7.1. Tricky Words
	7.2. Differences between British and American spelling
	7.3. Parts of speech

Наименование дисциплины	«Professionally Oriented Foreign Language (optional course)»
Объем дисциплины, ЗЕ/ак.ч.	-/72
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
Разделы	Темы
Раздел 1. Мир науки. Научный прогресс.	Тема 1.1 Мир науки. Научные открытия, теории и проблемы, связанные с ними.
Раздел 2. Наука и научные методы.	Тема 2.1 Различные аспекты науки и научные методы Тема 2.2 Чтение, конспектирование и реферирование научных статей по изучаемой проблематике.
Раздел 3. Наука и общество.	Тема 3.1 Уровень и степень влияния науки на общество. Тема 3.2 Академический перевод текста по специальности.
Раздел 4. Наука и образование.	Тема 4.1 Взаимовлияние образовательного процесса и научно-исследовательской работы.
Раздел 5. Написание статьи.	Тема 5.1 Написание введения и заключения к научной статье по изучаемой проблематике.
Раздел 6. Участие в международных конференциях.	Тема 6.1 Участие в международных конференциях.
Раздел 7. Эффективная презентация. Технические средства	Тема 7.1 Установление контакта с аудиторией, технические средствах презентации.
Раздел 8. Эффективная презентация. Ответы на вопросы.	Тема 8.1 Успешное завершение презентации. Ответы на вопросы.
Раздел 9. Наука и этика.	Тема 9.1 Моральные и этические нормы современного ученого-гуманитария.

РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬ ОП ВО:

**Заведующий кафедрой
теории и истории
международных отношений**

Должность, БУП

Курылев К.П.

Фамилия И.О.