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Title	Security Challenges in Asia-Pacific Region
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
1. Security factor in International Relations and World Politics.	1.1. The concept of "power." "Hard" and " soft" power. 1.2. The relationship of politics and security.
2. Security Problem in the Asia Pacific region.	2.1. The role and place of the Asia Pacific region in world politics. 2.2. The impact of global factors on the regional security.
3. Russia’s role in Asia-Pacific security architecture.	3.1. Russia’s foreign policy towards the Asia-Pacific region. 3.2. Russia’s role in Asia-Pacific.
4. The role of the Asian major powers in regional security.	4.1. China’s foreign policy towards the Asia-Pacific region. The «One belt, one road» initiative. 4.2. Japan and Asia-Pacific region. India’s role in APR.
5. Asian foreign policy of the USA.	5.1. Conflicts and Crises in the Asia-Pacific region 5.2. The Impact of conflicts in APR on the Regional Security.
6. The Korean Peninsula	6.1. The Korean Peninsula conflict. 6.2. Background and issues.
7. The Taiwan Issue.	7.1. The PRC-Taiwan relations. 7.2. The USA-Taiwan relations.
8. Territorial disputes in the South China sea.	8.1. The Spratly Islands. 8.2. The Paracel Islands.
9. Territorial disputes in the East China sea	9.1. Territorial disputes in the East China sea 9.2. China-Japan relations.
10. Asia-Pacific security cooperation.	10. Regional organizations.

Title	Academic Writing in International Relations
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
Section 1. Introduction to the discipline	Introduction to the course. Introduction to the skills of extended writing and research. Academic English. Academic style. Academic ethics.
Section 2. IMRAD or not IMRAD? Structure of the academic text	Types of structure Structure of the academic text: cohesion and coherence Structuring your project and finding information. Definitions. Structuring your project. Stating a problem and outlining a solution. Structuring your project. Research paper parts and their function. Introduction and its content Literature review: comprehensive, contemporary, and balanced Referencing Methodology Results and Discussion. Should we mention our limitations?
Section 3. Conventional expressions and adequate words	Conclusion: what shouldn't be missed. Abstract and key words: using the correct words
Section 4. "Standing on the shoulders of giants"	Types of citations: APA, Harvard, and ... GOST. Using JSTOR, Google Scholar and other tools provided by the RUDN library

Title	Contemporary Foreign Policy of Russia and International Conflicts
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
Section 1. Russian Foreign Policy Concepts	Topic 1. Analysis of the evolution of Russian Foreign Policy approaches.
Section 2. Russian interests in the post-Soviet area and regional security	Topic 2. 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.
Section 3. The Conflict in Former Yugoslavia	Topic 3. The Conflict in Former Yugoslavia (Bosnia, Kosovo etc.), Russia-NATO relations.
Section 4. International Coalition Operations in Afghanistan	Topic 4. International Coalition Operations in Afghanistan, Interests of Regional Powers, CSTO and the SCO activities.
Section 5. The invasion of Iraq	Topic 5. The invasion of Iraq in 2003 and Russia's position.
Section 6. Russia's peace enforcement operation in Georgia in 2008	Topic 6. The «Color revolutions» in the post-Soviet area. The situation in South Ossetia (2004-2008). Russia's peace enforcement operation in Georgia.
Section 7. The «Arab spring» and Russia's activities in the Middle East	Topic 7. 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
Section 8. The Ukrainian crisis	Topic 8. 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.

Title	Development and the Environment
Scope	3 / 108
Course description	
Modules	Units
1. 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.
2. 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
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Environmental governance in special zones	Management of environmental issues in special areas. Existing controversies and programs for outer space. The Arctic and the environment.
6. 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.
7. 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.

Title	Development Cooperation
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
1. Introductory Lecture	Foreign aid and development cooperation. History of Foreign Aid (Marshall Plan). Basic motivations of donors.
2. The concept of ODA and IDA	The concept of official development assistance and international development assistance. ODA criteria. Grant Element. The main forms of foreign aid. The main participants of the IDA. The evolution of multilateral modes of IDA. UN Development Decades. UN Millennium Declaration and Development Goals (2000-2015). Sustainable development Goals (2016-2030).
3. Political economy of international assistance	Promotion of international development in political discourse: the position of realists, liberals, neo-Marxists, constructivists. International assistance (main economic approaches): Economic Growth Theories. Development assistance as a global public good (liberalism). Development paradigm and distribution paradigm in the context of international assistance. From the promotion of interests to the promotion of values in the system of IDA/
4. Geographic selectivity of aid	Geographical and sectoral distribution of international assistance. Motivation of donors in the provision of international assistance. Aid of metropolis to former colonies. Geostrategic aspects (containment of the USSR, PRC). Aid and natural resources. Assistance and membership in international organizations. Neighborhood effect and gravity models.
5. National systems of international assistance	The main types of national systems of international assistance of the OECD / DAC member countries. National Aid Agencies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economy. Management of national systems of international assistance. Legislation governing the provision of international assistance in donor countries and in recipient countries.
6. The concept of the effectiveness of international assistance.	Dependence of efficiency on goals. The system of goal setting in the field of IDA at the national and international levels. Statutory documents in the field of IDA goal setting. Methods of evaluating the effectiveness adopted in international institutions. Promotion of international development in the context of national security (the case of United States). National methodology for assessing the effectiveness of IDA (case of UK). The fragmentation of international assistance and the problem of donor cooperation.
7. Traditional donors (OECD DAC) vs New donors	Differentiation of approaches to IDA among the G-7 and BRICS countries. Prospects for convergence. Formation of new donors - the countries of BRICS, Arab oil-producing countries. South-South cooperation. IBSA format (India - Brazil-South Africa). Traditional (Bretton-Woods) financial institutions VS alternative (ABII, New (BRICS) Development Bank, etc).

8. Soviet and Russian system of IDA	Soviet aid to developing countries: sectoral and geographical structure of flows. Targeting Soviet assistance. Advantages and disadvantages, the possibility of ensuring continuity. Formation of Russian regional and global approaches to the provision of IDA. Regional priorities, the value of the CIS. Conceptual framework of the Russian approach to rendering IDA. Ad hoc help. Humanitarian assistance.
9. Multilateral Institutions for IDA	Multilateral donors. UN agencies and global funds. The role of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. Regional and subregional development banks. European Union assistance. The main criteria for the distribution of aid adopted in international organizations

Title	Energy Security
Scope	2/ 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Energy security tools.	Diversification, supply expansion, security enhancement, stockpiling, demand control, energy subsidies, energy trade and pricing.
4. 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.
5. 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
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.

Title	Foreign Language in Professional Practice	
Scope	6 / 216	
Course description		
Modules	Units	
1. The world of science. Scientific progress	1.1. The world of science. Scientific discoveries, theories and related problems. 1.2. Translation of scientific texts of different types and genres (abstracts, reports, essays, scientific articles, dictionary articles, etc.) from English into Russian and from Russian into English.	
2. Science and scientific methods	2.1. Various aspects of science and scientific methods. 2.2. Reading, note-taking and abstracting of scientific articles on the issues under study. The general concept of terminological clichés and stable phrases.	
3. Science and society	3.1. The level and degree of science's influence on the society. 3.2. Academic translation of professional texts. 3.3. Stylistic features of scientific works and their translation.	
4. Science and education	4.1. The mutual influence of education and research. 4.2. Academic translation of professional texts. 4.3. Analyzing the text and identifying the influence of the context on the translation of the terms.	
5. Writing an article	5.1. Writing an introduction and conclusion to a scientific article on the issue under study. 5.2. Selecting the literature and preparing the list of references for a scientific article. 5.3. Writing an article on the issues under study.	
6. International conference participation	6.1. Rules for participation in international conferences and basic principles for preparing a report. 6.2. Correspondence with conference organizers and paperwork for registration.	
7. Effective presentation. Making a start. Visual aids	7.1. Establishing contact with the audience, technical means of presentation.	
8. Effective presentation. Dealing with questions	8.1. Successfully completing the presentation. Answering to questions. 8.2. Preparing a presentation.	

Title	Foreign policy process and decision-making in Russia
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
1. Introduction: the entanglements of domestic and international politics	Example of the Bonn summit conference of 1978
2. 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 Katzensteinproblem: "The main purpose of all strategies of foreign economic policy is to make domestic policies compatible with the international political economy."
3. Two-level games: a metaphor for domestic-international interactions	Richard E. Walton and Robert B. McKersie a "behavioral theory" of social negotiations
4.. 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
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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
8. The Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation	Basic principles, priorities, goals and objectives of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation.
9. 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.
10. General Provisions. Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation and the	Global processes in the first decade of the 21st century and growing new trends in global development. Russia's

Modern World	foreign policy, taking into account Russia's increased responsibility for setting the international agenda and shaping the system of international relations.
11. Rule of Law in International Relations. Emergence of a New World Order	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.
12. Strengthening International Security	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.
13. International Cooperation in the Sphere of Economy and Environment	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.
14. International Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights	Commitment to universal democratic values, human rights and freedoms. Participation of the Russian Federation in international human rights agreements.
15. Regional Priorities	Bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the CIS Member States. Establishing the Eurasian Economic Union. Commonwealth's Member States in the context of globalization.

Title	Global Security
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
Modul 1. Traditional and critical approaches to security	1.1. Analysis of International Relations Theories of Liberalism and Realism. 1.2. International Relations as a market place of ideas' analytical approach to other IR theories. 1.3. Re-thinking security
Modul 2. Causes of War	2. A study of the Types of War
Modul 3. Asymmetric war and terrorism	3.1. Asymmetric Warfare. 3.2. Terrorism and Counter-terrorism .
Modul 4. Nuclear strategy and the BMD debate	4.1. Analytical study of 'Defence' VS 'Deterrence' 4.2. A study of the first and second nuclear ages ?
Modul 5. Weapons of mass destruction	5.1. Types of Nuclear Proliferation 5.2. Problems in the Regime
Modul 6. Small Arms and Light Weapons.	6.1. A Study of the Global Arms Trade 6.2. Conceptualizing the concept of Small Arms and Light Weapons.
Modul 7. Environmental Security.	7.1. A study on the Evidence of Climate Change. 7.2. The Environment and IR Theory 7.3. Concept of Human Security.
Modul 8. Migration and Refugees	8.1. Understanding Migration as a security Issue.

Title	Great and Emerging Powers in Global Politics
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
Section 1. Introduction to course.	<p>Topic 1. 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.</p> <p>Topic 2. Regional integration has been organized either via supranational institutional structures or through intergovernmental decision-making, or a combination of both.</p>
Section 2. General aspects of the regional integration.	<p>Topic 3. Past efforts at regional integration have often focused on removing barriers to free trade in the region, increasing the free movement of people, labor, 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.</p> <p>Topic 4. 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.</p>
Section 3. European subsystem of the international relations.	<p>Topic 5. 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.</p> <p>Topic 6. 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</p>

	force in 2009.
Section 4. Asian subsystem of the international relations.	<p>Topic 7. 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.</p> <p>Topic 8. 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>
Section 5. Central European Free Trade Agreement.	<p>Topic 9. 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.</p> <p>Topic 10. 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>
Section 6. Eurasian Economic Community.	<p>Topic 11. 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.</p> <p>Topic 12. 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>
Section 7. The African Union.	<p>Topic 13. The African Union is made up of both political and administrative bodies.</p> <p>Topic 14. 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>
Section 8. North American Free Trade Agreement.	<p>Topic 15. 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.</p>

	<p>Topic 16. 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>
<p>Section 9. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</p>	<p>Topic 9. 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.</p> <p>Topic 10. 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.</p>

Title	Human rights and global security
Scope	3 / 108
Course description	
Modules	Units
INTRODUCTION 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>
SECTION I: 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>
SECTION II: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARMED CONFLICTS	<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>
SECTION III: HUMAN RIGHTS	<p>The concept of climate change. Global warming. Consequences of the climate changes: air pollution, flood, dry, melting ice. The consequence</p>

AND CLIMATE CHANGE	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.
SECTION IV: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES	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 consummation 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.
SECTION V: HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ARM CONTROLS	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.
SECTION VI: HUMAN RIGHTS AND MIGRATION	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.
SECTION VII: HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND RULE OF LAW	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,

	<p>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>SECTION VIII: 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>Section IX: 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>
<p>Section X: Human rights and pandemics</p>	<p>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.</p>

Title	International Conflict of New Generation and its Settlement
Scope	3 / 108
Course description	
Modules	Units
Section 1. The Essence and Typology of International Conflict.	<p>Topic 1. A conflict phenomenon in international relations. Fundamental and applied aspects of international conflict studying.</p> <p>Topic 2. 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>Topic 3. 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>Topic 4. Essence, main reasons and classification of ethnopolitical conflicts. The dynamics of ethnopolitical conflicts.</p> <p>Topic 5. Territorial, political, economic, confessional and ethnocultural origins of separatism.</p> <p>Topic 6. The armed violence, terror and war as a political conflict. World war as a multilevel conflict.</p>
Section 2. International Conflict Settlement.	<p>Topic 7. International conflict management: mediation, conflict prevention, implementation of peace agreements, peace enforcement, humanitarian intervention, and refugee crisis management.</p> <p>Topic 8. The role of international and regional organizations in conflict and crisis settlement The United Nations activities: preventive diplomacy initiatives, peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding.</p> <p>Topic 9. Case Study: Territorial Disputes in International Relations Territorial disputes in Africa and Latin America.</p> <p>Topic 10. 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>

Title	International Political Economy
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
1. Introductory lecture	The emergence of International Political Economy as a discipline. Intersections with IR Theory and Economics
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.

Title	International Terrorism
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
Modul 1. Introduction to course	1.1. Key terminologies of Terrorism. Challenges of defining Terrorism. 1.2. Regional Approaches; OIC, Arab League, SAARC, ASEAN, EU.
Modul 2. Origins of Terrorism	2. Four Modern waves of Terrorism. Criticisms of Wave Theory.
Modul 3. Origins of terrorism-II.	3.1. Origins of Terrorism II. Four Strains of terrorism. 3.2. Criticisms of Wave Strains. .
Modul 4. What terrorists want.	4.1. Who are Terrorists? 4.2. How someone becomes a terrorist?
Modul 5. Terrorism and terror.	5.1. Popular Beliefs and misconceptions about Terrorism. 5.2. Trends in Terrorism. Far Right Terrorism and Political Violence.
Modul 6. Terrorist organizations.	6.1. Types of Terrorism. 6.2. Analysis of Religious Terrorism
Modul 7. Global 'War on Terror'.	7. World Post 9/11 terrorist attack on the United States.
Modul 8. Terrorism in South and Central Asia.	8.1. Extremism in Central Asia and the role of Internet. 8.2. Major Terrorist Incidents in Central Asia.
Modul 9.	9. Regional Organizations and Counter- terrorism. International Organizations and counter- terrorism.

Title		International Organizations and Peace Process
Scope		2 / 72
Course description		
Modules		Units
1	Introduction to the discipline: goals, tasks, modern scientific literature, documents on the problem being studied.	International organizations in the system of legal, historical, political science. Main sources and historiography. Terminology. Methodology for the study of international organizations. Main theoretical approaches to the study of international organizations.
2	International universal organizations.	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.
3	League of Nations.	Emergence and development of universal international organizations. Goals and principles. Membership of organizations. Management structure. Tasks and projects. Principles of reform.
4	United Nations: structure, functions, projects	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.
5	United Nations: specialized agencies and funds and peace process.	Specialized agencies and funds. 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). ILO, WHO, International Transport and Communications Organizations, etc.
6	The formation and development of military-political alliances.	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).
7	European Union and peace process.	Marshall Plan. Integration processes in Europe. Project Michel Debré (1949). Schumann Declaration (1950) of the EUSC, European Communities, Euroatom. Schengen Agreement 1985

Title	IR and development theories
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
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.
Postcolonial Studies	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.
Practical application of theories	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.

Title	Megatrends and Global Affairs
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
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 / ЕБpAзЭC Eurasian 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	Definition of Sustainable Development. The basic characteristics of Sustainable Development Concept. Sustainability standards and

in Formation of the New World Order	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 21st 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.

Title	Migration. Development and Security
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
<p>Theme 1. History of international migrations. Migration as a global phenomenon. Core terminology.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Unit 1.2. 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.</p>
<p>Theme 2. Economic effects of migrations and migrants' remittances.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Fundamental ethical questions in labour immigration policy. The ethics of temporary migration programmes that restrict migrant rights. Human costs of migration and remittances.</p>

<p>Theme 3. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Methodological approaches to studies of securitisation of migration and danger of terrorist attacks.</p> <p>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>Theme 4. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>International deportation agreements. Return migration and practices of reintegration. Prima facie and screening procedures, age assessment procedures.</p> <p>Understanding undocumented, unauthorized, irregular migrations in different national contexts. Illegality in labour markets and its consequences.</p>

<p>Theme 5. 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 21st century. 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>Theme 6. 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>Theme 7. Global migration governance.</p>	<p>Diasporas in international relations. Diaspora as a political actor in sending and receiving countries. Diaspora engagement politics (national trade unions, the role of consulate services).</p>

Title	Non-State Actors in World Politics
Scope	4 / 144
Course description	
Modules	Units
Section 1. Introduction to the discipline	Topic 1.1. Basic concepts characterizing the participants of international relations. Topic 1.2. 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.
Section 2. The essence and role of the state as a party to international relations.	Topic 2.1. Origin, functions, historical forms of the state Topic 2.2. Supranational institutions and typologies of IGOs, their role as international non-governmental participants.
Section 3. Non-State Actors in International Relations (Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs))	Topic 3.1 "The Invisible Continent" (J. Galtung). "The Second World" (C. Rosenau). Pol in standardization and global managementand. Topic 3.2. Activities of international non-governmental organizations (IGOs) in modern conditions: main priorities, forms, methods, role, place.
Section 4. Non-State Actors in International Relations (NGO Network).	Topic 4.1. The new role of environmental NGOs in world policy in the field of norm-setting, standardization and global governance. Topic 4.2. Leading international environmental NGOs: "Greenpeace", "Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund", in the world political arena "Green Cross International", etc.
Section 5. Private military companies	Topic 5.1. PMCs, history of development, approaches to definition, types, forms of interaction Topic 5.2. The "Swiss Initiative". The interaction of non-state actors among themselves is a variety of forms and methods.
Section 6. Regions, megalopolis as actors of world politics (on the example of "Euroregions")	Topic 6.1. Regionalization as a trend of world politics. "Euroregions": the concept, prerequisites and conditions of formation. Topic 6.2. Analysis of the phenomenon of Euroregions using the neofunctionalist approach and transactionalism. Organizational levels of Euroregions.
Section 7. Radical movements and their role on the world stage (anti-globalists, terrorist organizations).	Topic 7.1. Definition, Types, Types. Terrorist Organizations as DoD Actors. Topic 7.2. Domestic and Foreign Approaches to the Policy of Information Counteraction to Terrorism: Comparative Analysis. The Impact of Religion and Religious Organizations on International Processes.
Section 8. Hybrid actors in international relations	Topic 8.1. Rating agencies Topic 8.2. TNCs

Title	Professional Ethics in International Relations
Scope	2 / 72
Contents of the discipline	
Modules	Units
1. ETHICS AS PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCE.	Topic 1.1. Ethics. Moral. Topic 1.2. Types of ethics. Topic 1.3. Main schools of ethical knowledge.
2. ETHICS AS PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCE.	Topic 2.1. Structure of moral. Topic 2.2. Categories of moral.
3. CONCEPT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.	Topic 3.1. Structure of professional ethics. Topic 3.2. Applied ethics and professional ethics.
4. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS.	Topic 4.1. Administrative ethics. Topic 4.2. Public service as profession. Topic 4.3. Moral standards in Public service.
5. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS.	Topic 5. Professional culture of the public service.
6. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS.	Topic 6.1. Ethical code of public servants. Topic 6.2. Ethics Committee.

Title	Quantitative Analysis of Situational Models in World Policy
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
Section 1. 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.
Section 2: 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.
Section 3: 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.
Section 4: 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.	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.
Section 5. 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.	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.
Section 6: The War in Iraq 2003. Practical application of situational analysis skills on a given topic. Economic, social, military and political aspects of the conflict.	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

<p>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>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>Section 7: 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>Section 8. 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>Section 9. 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 and potential ways of conflict resolution.</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 are 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>
<p>Section 10. 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Title	Regional Subsystems of International Relation in the XXI-st century
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
Section 1. Theory and Methodology of The Analysis of International Relations at The Regional Level.	<p>Topic 1.1. Theoretical and methodological problems of the analysis of international relations.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The concept of Region, Micro regions, cross-border region, the macro-region, sub-region. Topic</p> <p>1.3. Regional order: The Regional Hegemon.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Regionalization After World War II.</p> <p>Topic 1.5. Regionalization After The 1960s.</p> <p>Topic 1.6. After The Dissolution of the USSR.</p>
Section 2. The European Subsystem of International Relations.	<p>Topic 2.1. Western Europe as a Regional Subsystem of International Relations.</p> <p>Topic 2.2. The historical specificity of formation of Regional sub-systems in Europe; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the Region.</p> <p>Topic 2.3. Regionalism in Eastern Europe; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p>
Section 3. Eurasian sub-system of international relations.	<p>Topic 3.1. Post-Soviet Regionalism.</p> <p>Topic 3.2. The historical specificity of formation of regional sub-systems in Eurasia. Topic 3.3.</p> <p>Regional organizations in the post-Soviet space.</p> <p>Topic 3.4. Russian Federation in the integration process of the creation of the Eurasian sub-system of international relations.</p> <p>Topic 3.5. Integration associations outside the CIS.</p>
Section 4. The American sub-system of international relations.	<p>Topic 4.1. North America as a regional subsystem of international relations.</p> <p>Topic 4.2. The historical specificity of formation of Regional sub-system of North America; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p> <p>Topic 4.3. Regionalism in Latin America; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p> <p>Topic 4.4. Regionalism in Central America and the Caribbean; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p>
Section 5. Asian sub-system of international relations.	<p>Topic 5.1. Asia as a regional subsystem of international relations.</p> <p>Topic 5.2. The historical specificity of formation of Regional sub-systems in Asia; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p> <p>Topic 5.3. Regionalism in North-East Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p> <p>Topic 5.4. Regionalism in South-East Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p> <p>Topic 5.5. Regionalism in South Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p> <p>Topic 5.6. Regionalism in Central Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p> <p>Topic 5.7. Regionalism in the Middle and Central Asia; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p>

<p>Section 6. The African Sub-system of International Relations.</p>	<p>Topic 6.1. Africa as a regional sub-system of International Relations; Topic 6.2. The historical specificity of formation of Regional sub-systems in Africa; Intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Topic 6. 3. Regionalism in North Africa; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Topic 6.4. Regionalism in West Africa; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Topic 6.5. Regionalism in Central Africa; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Topic 6.6. Regionalism in East Africa; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region. Topic 6.7. Regionalism in Southern Africa; intergovernmental regional organizations in the region.</p>
<p>Section 7. International Organizations in Regional Subsystems of The XXI century.</p>	<p>Topic 7.1. International Intergovernmental and Non-governmental Organizations in Regional Subsystems of The XXI century. Topic 7.2. Types of International Organizations. Topic 7.3. Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs). Topic 7.4. International non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Topic 7.4. Multinational enterprises.</p>
<p>Section 8. Globalization and Regionalization in the long term.</p>	<p>Topic 8.1. The process of globalization and regionalization in the case of the creation of: Topic 8.2. BRICS. Topic 8.3. Transatlantic trade and investment partnership between the US and the European Union. Topic 8.4. Trans-Pacific Partnership (TTP).</p>

Title	Russian Language in Professional Practice
Scope	6 / 216
Course description	
Modules	Units
Topic 1. Goals and objectives of the scientific style of speech. Semantic analysis of a paragraph	Goals and objectives of the scientific style of speech. The main features of the scientific style of speech. Means of expressing a nominal predicate. Expression of qualification and characteristics of an object, person, phenomenon, process. Offer Information Center.
Topic 2. Semantic analysis of the sentence	The structure of the scientific text (title, introduction, main body, conclusion). Language means for expressing the definition of the concept and disclosing the content of the term. Working with text, working out new words and phrases, highlighting basic information.
Topic 3. Semantic analysis of the text	Transfer of the information content of the text in the form of annotations, abstracts. Types of plan: question plan, nominative plan. Language means for characterizing the main, distinctive qualities, properties of an object, phenomenon. Working with new words and phrases, highlighting basic information, drawing up a question and naming plan.
Topic 4. The concept of theses	Language means to indicate the belonging of an object, phenomenon, person to a certain class. Active and passive constructions in scientific speech. Compilation of abstracts. Abstract-summary and abstract-summary. Features of compiling and writing.
Topic 5. Note-taking	Difference between abstract and abstract. Language means for expressing the classification of objects, phenomena. Text outline. Estimated-abstract and abstract-review. Features of compilation and writing.
Topic 6. Semantic analysis of a paragraph while listening and recording a lecture. The structure of the educational text	Linguistic means for designating the internal essence of an object, phenomenon, mutual influence and interaction of objects. Features of compiling a scientific report.

Title	Security and Development Challenges in Latin America
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
Section 1. 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.
Section 2: 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.
Section 3: 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.
Section 4: 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.	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.
Section 5. 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.	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.

Title	Security and Development Challenges in the CIS
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
Modul 1. Introduction to course.	Unit 1.1. The definition of the security. The basic distinctions between the global security and the regional security. Unit 1.2. The purposes and principles of the regional security.
Modul 2. The collapse of the USSR and the creation of the CIS.	Unit 2.1. Economic and political preconditions for the collapse of the USSR. Unit 2.2. The history of the creation of the CIS. The collapse of the USSR as an inter-ethnic contradictions factor aggravation in the CIS area.
Modul 3. Economic integration in the CIS	Unit 3.1. A Model of Economic Integration. The Union State of The Russian Federation and Belarus. Unit 3.2. The Eurasian Economic Community. The Customs Union. The Eurasian Economic Union as a New Stage of Integration.
Modul 4. Integration trends in the CIS.	Unit 4.1. Modern integration trends in the CIS area in the field of ensuring security. Unit 4.2. The problems of regional cooperation in the field of security. Collective Security Treaty Organization.
Modul 5. Information, financial and economic security in the CIS	Unit 5.1. Ensuring the information, financial and economic securities in the CIS. Unit 5.2. The role of the regional organizations in the CIS in ensuring information security
Modul 6. Cooperation in the Cultural and Humanitarian Areas	Unit 6.1. The Institutional Foundation of Cooperation. The International Foundation for Humanitarian Cooperation Unit 6.2. Cooperation in the Area of Education. The CIS Network University. Cooperation in Culture. Cooperation in Sports
Modul 7. Conflicts in the CIS	Unit 7.1. Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Unit 7.2. Georgian-Ossetian conflict. Abkhaz-Georgian conflict. Adjara crisis. Unit 7.3. Transnistrian conflict. Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan conflict. Unit 7.4. Ukrainian crisis.
Modul 8. Russian policy in the CIS.	Unit 8.1. The main features of Russian politics in the CIS countries Unit 8.2. Russia's regional security role.

Title	Security and Development Challenges in the Middle East	
Scope	2 / 72	
Course description		
Modules	Units	
Section 1. Fundamentals of Regional Security in the Middle East	1.	<p>Topic 1. Security factor in International Relations and World Politics</p> <p>Topic 2. Security Problem in the Middle East</p> <p>Topic 3. Military and Political Realities in the Modern Middle East</p> <p>Topic 4. Conflicts and Crises in the Middle East and North Africa and their Impact on the Regional Security</p> <p>Topic 5. The Problem of Terrorism and Islamic Fundamentalism</p> <p>Topic 6. Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East</p> <p>Topic 7. External Factor and Security in the Middle East</p>
Section 2. Security Issues in the Subregions of the Middle East	2.	<p>Topic 8. The Problem of Security in the Persian Gulf</p> <p>Topic 9. The Problem of Security in the Region of Maghreb</p>

Title	Security Challenges in Africa
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
Chapter 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Chapter 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Chapter 3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of natural resource exploitation in fuelling conflict across Africa. Perspectives and problems. • Conflicts and Conflict Diamonds. Kimberley Process in action. • 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. • Globalization and Africa. The spread of global terrorism. New ideas for more safer Africa. • Mapping the future Africa: priorities for conflict resolution. • Conclusion The main conclusions of the training course. Return expectations.

Title	South-South Cooperation
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
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 staples 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

Title	<i>Theory and practice of diplomacy</i>
Scope	2 / 72
Course description	
Modules	Units
1. The concept of diplomacy and its role in IR. Diplomacy as a discipline and profession.	1.1. The concept of diplomacy and its role in IR. 1.2. Diplomacy as a discipline and profession.
2. Diplomacy: main historic phases. International system in the XXI century: challenges for diplomacy.	2.1. Diplomacy: main historic phases. 2.2. International system in the XXI century: challenges for diplomacy.
3. Diplomacy as an institution and instrument of foreign policy.	3.1. Tasks and functions of diplomacy. Content of diplomatic work, its main components. 3.2. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961. The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963. Main sections and parameters
4. The system of bodies of foreign relations of states.	4.1. Organization and activities of state bodies in external relations. Ministry of foreign affairs: role and functions. 4.2. Diplomatic structures in the new environment. Universalization of diplomatic institutions and national traditions.
5. Modern diplomacy: trends in the development of diplomatic relations.	5.1. 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.). 5.2. 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.
6. New directions of diplomacy: economic diplomacy and unofficial diplomacy.	6.1. Essence and forms of multilateral diplomacy. Historical evolution and stages of multilateral diplomacy. 6.2. International organisation as a permanent forum of multilateral diplomacy. The value of international organizations for the multilateral diplomacy development. Multilateral non-governmental actors diplomacy.
7. Practical aspects of the implementation of	7.1. Diplomatic protocol as a set of generally accepted rules, traditions, followed by governments, foreign ministries,

<p>diplomatic relations: protocol and etiquette.</p>	<p>diplomatic representatives and officials in international communication. 7.2. 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.</p>
<p>8. Practical aspects of the implementation of diplomatic relations: the negotiation process. Agenda for modern international negotiation process.</p>	<p>8.1. Negotiations as the main method of modern diplomacy for the establishment and development of international relations: concept, classification, functions. 8.2. 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.</p>
<p>9. Russian diplomacy: distinctive features.</p>	<p>9.1. Russian diplomatic service: history and modernity. The history of the formation of the domestic diplomatic service. Features of the modern diplomatic service of Russia. 9.2. Organization of the Russian diplomatic service.</p>
<p>10. Russia's foreign policy: interests, priorities, resources.</p>	<p>10.1. The evolution of Russia's foreign policy priorities since 1991. 10.2. Russia and international/regional institutions. Russia's interests in international institutions and organizations.</p>

Title	World Politics
Scope	3/108
Course description	
Modules	Units
1. Introduction to the course. Definition of the situational analysis – methodology and prognostic mechanisms	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.	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.
6. Case-study. Iraqi war of 2003. Practical work on applying situational analysis methods. Economic, social, military, political aspects of the problem. Estimates and prognosis.	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.
7. Case-study. North Korea nuclear	Students are to take on an independent situational

<p>issue. Practical work on applying situational analysis methods. Economic, social, military, political aspects of the problem. Estimates and prognosis.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>8. Case-study. Nagorny Karabakh 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 Karabakh 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 Karabakh 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.</p>
<p>9. 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 epy Civil War in Ukraine. Students have to conduct a thorough analysis of the economic, social, political, military reasons and consequences of the issue.</p>
<p>10. 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.</p>
<p>11. 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.</p>