



ANNUAL REPORT 2014

CONTENTS

ABOUT RIAC

p. 3

RIAC PROJECTS

p. 14

PROJECTS BY REGION AND RESEARCH AREA

p. 18

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

p. 53

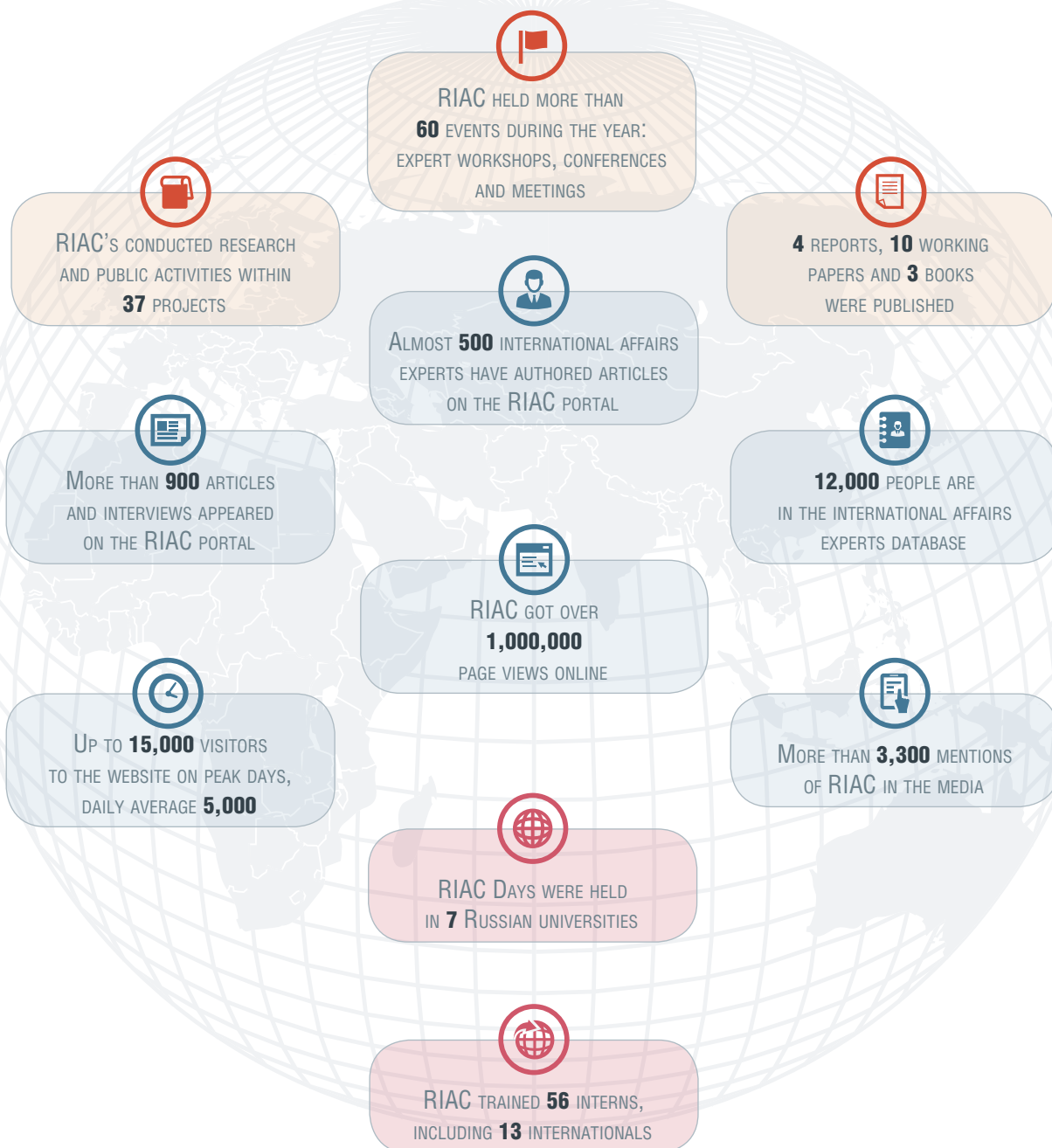
EDUCATION AND TRAINING

p. 55

RIAC WEBSITE

p. 59

FACTS & FIGURES 2014



ABOUT RIAC

RIAC'S MISSION

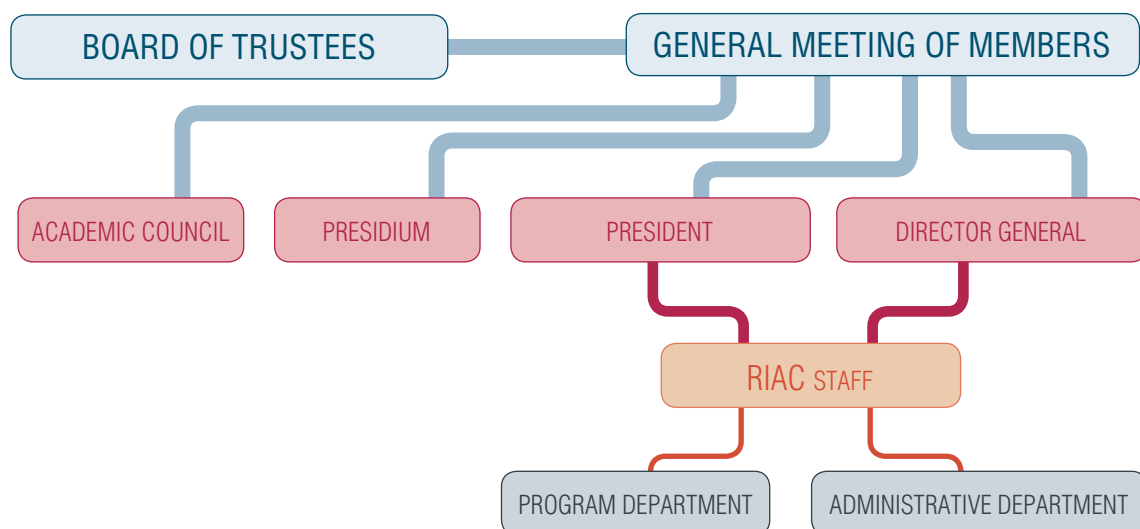
TO CONTRIBUTE TO RUSSIA'S PROSPERITY THROUGH INTEGRATION INTO THE GLOBAL WORLD. RIAC LINKS THE STATE, EXPERTS, BUSINESS AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN RESOLVING FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES.

RIAC FOUNDERS

- 🌐 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Russian Academy of Sciences
- 🌐 Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- 🌐 Interfax International Information Group

THE RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL IS A NON-PROFIT MEMBERSHIP-BASED ORGANIZATION. RIAC ACTIVITIES ARE AIMED AT STRENGTHENING PEACE AND SOLIDARITY BETWEEN PEOPLES, PREVENTING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS, AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT. THE PARTNERSHIP WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE RESOLUTION OF ITS FOUNDERS PURSUANT TO PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 59-RP DATED 2 FEBRUARY 2010 'ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NON-PROFIT PARTNERSHIP "RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL"

RIAC STRUCTURE



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- 🌐 **RUSSIAN TECHNOLOGIES STATE CORPORATION**  www.rostec.ru
- 🌐 **SEVERSTAL**  www.severstal.ru
- 🌐 **SUMMA GROUP**  www.summagroup.ru
- 🌐 **UNIFIED ENERGY SYSTEM FEDERAL GRID COMPANY**  www.fsk-ees.ru
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- 🌐 **IQ ONE MANAGEMENT COMPANY**  www.igone.ru
- 🌐 **EXPERTIKA**
- 🌐 **IRKUT CORPORATION**  www.irkut.com

UNIVERSITIES

- 🌐 **IMMANUEL KANT BALTIC FEDERAL UNIVERSITY**  www.kantiana.ru
- 🌐 **MOSCOW STATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (UNIVERSITY)
OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**  www.mgimo.ru
- 🌐 **MOSCOW STATE LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY**  www.linguanet.ru
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RIAC ACTIVITIES

RIAC AREAS OF FOCUS

RESEARCH AND EXPERT ANALYSIS

■ OBJECTIVE:

To analyze and forecast global risks and opportunities in the interests of Russian diplomacy, businesses, educational establishments, public organizations and their international partners.

■ RIAC:

- 🌐 Initiates academic research into relevant issues in global politics
- 🌐 Commissions academic and independent research centers to produce analytical surveys
- 🌐 Operates full-scale research projects for the benefit of public authorities, businesses and international organizations
- 🌐 Partners with leading Russian and foreign think tanks to carry out joint research projects

RIAC COORDINATES LARGE-SCALE RESEARCH PROJECTS ON THE MOST CHALLENGING INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, PREPARES ANALYTICAL PAPERS AND REPORTS, PROVIDES PROMPT ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL CRISES, AND PRODUCES TRANSLATIONS OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

THE OBJECTIVES CAN ONLY BE ATTAINED IN CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH LEADING EXPERTS AND RESEARCH CENTRES.

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION INITIATIVES

■ OBJECTIVE:

To promote the creation of a qualified pool of international relations experts through the use of best educational practice.

■ RIAC:

- 🌐 Designs and promotes international relations programs for various professional groups
- 🌐 Offers a platform to integrate Russian universities into the global information and knowledge exchange network
- 🌐 Partners with leading educational centers to train international relations experts and develop advanced educational programs

RIAC ORGANIZES SUMMER AND WINTER SCHOOLS, INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS AND MASTER CLASSES LED BY POLITICIANS AND DIPLOMATS. IT ALSO FACILITATES THE DESIGN OF NEW RUSSIAN TEXTBOOKS AND UNIVERSITY CURRICULA AND ENCOURAGES ACADEMIC MOBILITY AND EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS IS THE CREATION OF THE RIAC YOUTH SECTION IN CONJUNCTION WITH LEADING RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES IN AN EFFORT TO BUILD THE NATION'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TALENT POOL. THE YOUTH SECTION'S MISSION IS TO ENHANCE THE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROFESSIONALS IN RESOLVING FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN GLOBAL PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

■ OBJECTIVE:

To encourage cooperation between representatives of various professional groups on matters of global politics and international relations.

RIAC OPERATES AS AN OPEN INDEPENDENT DISCUSSION FORUM FACILITATING CONTACTS BETWEEN RUSSIAN CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES.

■ RIAC:

- 🌐 Facilitates discussions between key Russian and foreign government officials, including presidents, heads of government, members of parliament, etc.
- 🌐 Hosts RIAC member meetings
- 🌐 Brings together representatives of various Russian and foreign professional communities
- 🌐 Collaborates with leading non-profit organizations and foundations in Russia and abroad

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

■ OBJECTIVE:

To create favorable conditions for Russia's involvement in global processes by implementing multilateral network projects and initiatives.

RIAC CREATES THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN PARTNERS ON THE KEY ISSUES OF FOREIGN POLICY AGENDA, AND TAKES PART IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL INITIATIVES AND EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH PROJECTS. IT ALSO INVOLVES FOREIGN PARTNERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IN RUSSIA.

■ RIAC:

- 🌐 Provides information support for Russian foreign policy in the field of public diplomacy
- 🌐 Explores the position of foreign partners with regard to Russian initiatives
- 🌐 Organizes and participates in international network projects
- 🌐 Works in partnership with the international affairs councils of other nations

THE MAIN FACTOR DETERMINING THE SUCCESS OF RIAC'S INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE ITS PARTNERSHIPS WITH KEY RUSSIAN ENTITIES INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

FORMAT OF RIAC ACTIVITIES

ANALYTICAL WORK (IN CONJUNCTION WITH LEADING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS EXPERTS)

- 🌐 Expert comments featuring analytical assessments of current international developments
- 🌐 Analytical commentaries, reports and working papers investigating the most challenging issues in international relations and foreign policy
- 🌐 Translations of both foreign and Russian articles and books
- 🌐 Conferences, roundtable meetings, panel discussions and workshops at high profile Russian and international forums

EDUCATIONAL WORK (IN PARTNERSHIP WITH UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING CENTRES)

- 🌐 Summer and winter schools — short-term training programs for young scholars from Russia and abroad
- 🌐 Workshops, master classes and seminars for various professional groups
- 🌐 Guest lectures delivered in Russia by high profile foreign researchers and experts
- 🌐 Translations of foreign educational resources
- 🌐 Setting up the RIAC library and enriching its collection with classic and contemporary works on international affairs

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 🌐 RIAC annual review conference — a meeting of RIAC members and governing bodies
- 🌐 Inviting world leaders. Addresses delivered by foreign officials and representatives of major businesses
- 🌐 Regular RIAC club member events designed to facilitate informal discussions of foreign policy issues and international projects
- 🌐 Subject-specific conferences, roundtable discussions, workshops and expert meetings on contemporary issues in global politics and international relations

RIAC PROJECTS

RIAC PARTNERS IN 2014

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BODIES

FEDERAL:

- 🌐 Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Council of the Federation
- 🌐 State Duma
- 🌐 Security Council of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo)
- 🌐 Federal Migration Service of Russia

REGIONAL:

- 🌐 Foreign Relations Department, Nizhny Novgorod Region
- 🌐 Foreign Relations Committee, Government of St Petersburg
- 🌐 Ministry of International and Foreign Economic Relations, Sverdlovsk Region
- 🌐 Government of Arkhangelsk Region
- 🌐 Department of International and Regional Relations, Administration of Tomsk Region
- 🌐 Centers of Support for Export-Oriented SMEs, St Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Yekaterinburg, Tomsk

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY AGENCIES:

- 🌐 UN Department of Political Affairs
- 🌐 UN Development Program
- 🌐 International Organization for Migration
- 🌐 CIS Executive Committee
- 🌐 CSTO Secretariat
- 🌐 Eurasian Economic Commission
- 🌐 Secretariat of the Union State of Russia and Belarus
- 🌐 European Union
- 🌐 Council of Europe
- 🌐 OSCE Parliamentary Assembly
- 🌐 Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- 🌐 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- 🌐 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
- 🌐 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
- 🌐 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UAE
- 🌐 Embassies and permanent missions of foreign states in Russia

FOREIGN NGOs AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS:

WESTERN EUROPE:

- 🌐 European Leadership Network (ELN)
- 🌐 Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
- 🌐 Munich Security Conference
- 🌐 Italian Institute for International Political Research (ISPRI)
- 🌐 Friedrich Ebert Foundation
- 🌐 Franco–Russian Observatory Analytical Centre
- 🌐 French Institute for International Relations (IFRI)
- 🌐 German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
- 🌐 Norwegian–Russian Chamber of Commerce

USA:

- 🌐 Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)
- 🌐 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP)
- 🌐 Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
- 🌐 German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF)
- 🌐 Atlantic Council (ACUS)
- 🌐 EastWest Institute (EWI)

MIDDLE EAST:

- 🌐 Iran Eurasia Research Institute (IRAS), Iran
- 🌐 International Strategic Research Organization (USAK), Turkey
- 🌐 Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR), Pakistan
- 🌐 Council for Arab and International Relations (CFAAIR)
- 🌐 Global Relations Forum (GRF), Turkey

FORMER SOVIET UNION:

- 🌐 Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies
- 🌐 National Institute for Strategic Studies (Kyrgyzstan)
- 🌐 International Centre on Conflict and Negotiation (Georgia)

CHINA AND EAST ASIA:

- 🌐 Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
- 🌐 China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR)
- 🌐 Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA)
- 🌐 Tokyo Foundation
- 🌐 Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS)

RUSSIAN NGOs AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS:

- 🌐 RAS Institute of World Economy and International Relations
- 🌐 RAS Institute of Far Eastern Studies
- 🌐 RAS Institute of Oriental Studies
- 🌐 RAS Institute for US and Canadian Studies
- 🌐 RAS Institute of Europe
- 🌐 RAS Institute of Latin America
- 🌐 RAS Oil and Gas Research Institute
- 🌐 Gorchakov Foundation for Public Diplomacy Support
- 🌐 Russian Foundation for Basic Research
- 🌐 Russian Institute for Strategic Studies
- 🌐 Russian APEC Study Center
- 🌐 National Committee for BRICS Research
- 🌐 Kurchatov Institute
- 🌐 Institute of Contemporary Development
- 🌐 Center for Energy and Security Studies
- 🌐 Skoltech
- 🌐 New Eurasia Foundation

UNIVERSITIES:

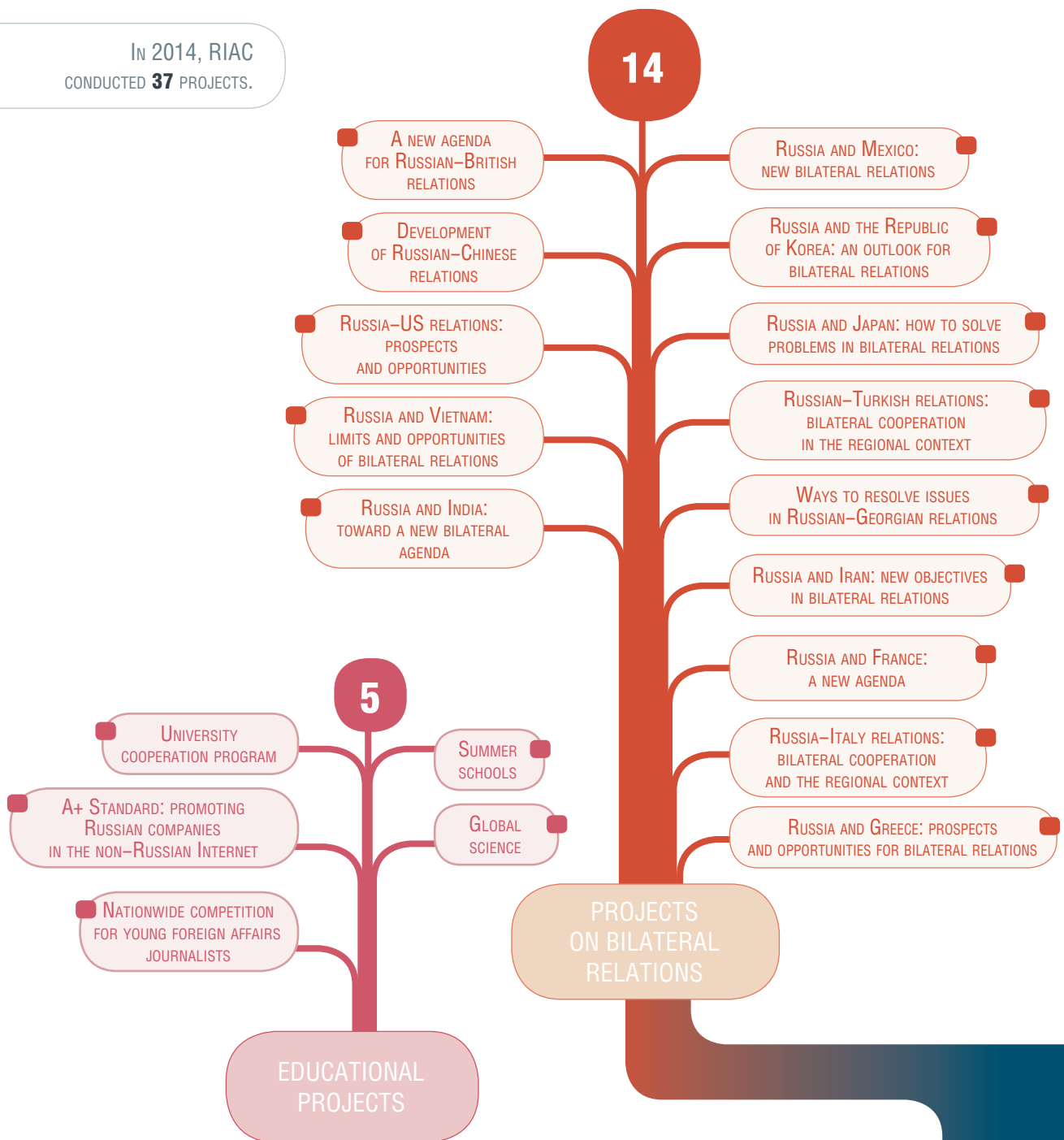
RUSSIAN:

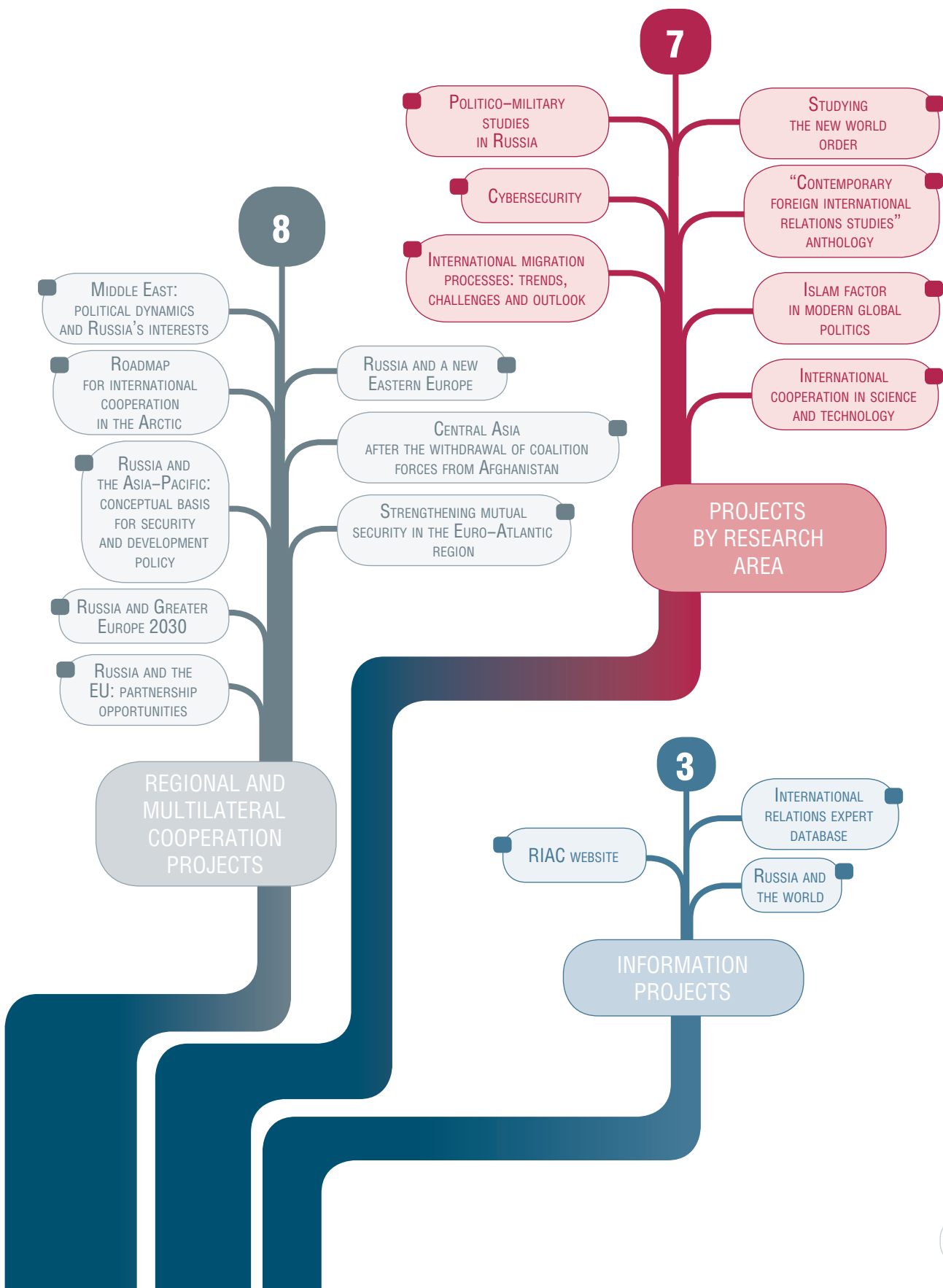
- 🌐 MGIMO (University) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Lomonosov Moscow State University
- 🌐 Russian State University for the Humanities
- 🌐 People's Friendship University of Russia
- 🌐 Northern (Arctic) Federal University
- 🌐 Ammosov North–Eastern Federal University
- 🌐 Far Eastern Federal University
- 🌐 Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University
- 🌐 Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia Boris Yeltsin
- 🌐 Moscow State Linguistic University
- 🌐 Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
- 🌐 Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration
- 🌐 Bauman Moscow State Technical University
- 🌐 Odintsovo University for the Humanities

FOREIGN:

- 🌐 Seoul National University, Republic of Korea
- 🌐 Xiamen University, China
- 🌐 Tokyo University of Science, Japan
- 🌐 University of Tokyo, Japan
- 🌐 Tsinghua University, China
- 🌐 Fudan University, China
- 🌐 Kadir Has University, Turkey
- 🌐 Johns Hopkins University, USA
- 🌐 George Washington University, USA

IN 2014, RIAC
CONDUCTED **37** PROJECTS.





PROJECTS BY REGION AND RESEARCH AREA

RUSSIA AND THE ASIA-PACIFIC: A CONCEPTUAL BASIS FOR SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

THE PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO ASSESS RUSSIA'S INTERESTS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION, DEVELOP PROPOSALS FOR RUSSIA'S EFFICIENT INTEGRATION IN THE REGION, AND YIELD A SOLUTION TO THE COMPREHENSIVE ISSUE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST. IN ADDITION, THE LARGE-SCALE REGIONAL PROJECT ALSO ADDRESSES THE OUTLOOK FOR RUSSIA'S BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH ITS STRATEGIC PARTNERS – CHINA, INDIA AND VIETNAM, ALSO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE REGION.

PROJECT LEADERS:

GLEB IVASHENTSOV — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation;
Deputy Director of the Russian APEC Study Centre

ALEXANDER PANOV — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation;
Head of Diplomacy Department, MGIMO University

VYACHESLAV TRUBNIKOV — General of the Army; member of the RAS IMEMO Board of Directors

VICTOR SUMSKY — Director of the ASEAN Centre, MGIMO University





GLEB IVASHENTSOV, Deputy Director, Russian APEC Study Centre:

"Russia's energy strategy in the Asia-Pacific, apart from purely export activities, should be aimed at fulfilling large-scale state objectives, in particular at strengthening our country's influence in the area of economic cooperation and international relations in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. And to a great extent at promoting the development of leading areas of Russian industry and science."



ALEXANDER PANOV, Head of Diplomacy Department, MGIMO University:

"The end of the 1990s was a period when Russian-Japanese relations experienced their most fruitful development in the entire history of cooperation between the two countries. Since the beginning of the 21st century, however, the new Japanese leadership has again focused on strengthening its alliance with the USA, assuming that American support was guaranteed and would enable Japan to pursue its own foreign policy successfully. This, however, led to a stagnation in relations between Tokyo and Moscow and to serious complications in Japanese-Chinese relations. The impression is forming that Japan is making the same mistake."



VYACHESLAV TRUBNIKOV, member of the RAS IMEMO Board of Directors:

"India's relations with Russia are guided by trust and understanding, whereas Delhi's approach to the US is still somewhat 'reserved', since there is always an element of uncertainty in Washington's foreign policy. Today they embrace their partners, but tomorrow they bring in sanctions. Moscow has no grounds for difficulties with Delhi, neither today nor in the past. The only thing lacking is an appropriate degree of interest on behalf of Russian businesses in developing bilateral relations."



VICTOR SUMSKY, Director of the ASEAN Centre, MGIMO University:

"Russia needs to pay more attention to Indonesia as a country with an enormous potential for growth and, accordingly, influence in the world. It's no accident that the country is now spoken of as the 'third giant in Asia' – after China and India."



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Proposals for improving Russia's image in China, Working Paper No. 16/2014
- 🌐 Russian-Chinese dialogue: the 2015 model. Report No. 18/2014
- 🌐 L.N. Smirnova, Russia-China: 20 proposals for economic, scientific and humanitarian partnership
- 🌐 40 analytical articles and interviews on the RIAC website

EVENTS:

- ④ Trilateral meeting of experts from Russia, the USA and China on nuclear non-proliferation and security in the Asia-Pacific region and North-East Asia, January 2014, Washington
- ④ Expert meeting with a delegation from the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), March 2014, Moscow
- ④ Measures of trust between Russia and Japan: politics, economics, security international conference in partnership with the Tokyo Foundation, March 2014, Moscow
- ④ Russian-Chinese business seminar: Prospects for scientific and technical cooperation and for undertaking joint investment projects in various areas of high-tech processing industries, April 2014, Moscow
- ④ Moscow-Beijing video conference: Peace and security in Asia: current challenges and ways of localizing them, May 2014, Moscow
- ④ Round table discussion: Russia-China: from cooperation to a firm alliance and presentation of analytical paper Russia-China: 20 proposals for economic, scientific and humanitarian partnership, May 2014, Moscow
- ④ Expert meeting with members of the Pacific Council on International Policy, May 2014, Moscow
- ④ Round table discussion: Security in the Asia-Pacific region: the position of Russia and the Philippines, May 2014, Moscow
- ④ Joint roundtable discussion by RIAC and the EastWest Institute, May 2014, Moscow
- ④ Working conference on promising areas of scientific, technical and investment cooperation between Russia and the PRC, June 2014, Moscow
- ④ Meeting with leadership of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC), June 2014, Moscow
- ④ Meeting with leadership of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), June 2014, Moscow
- ④ Roundtable discussion: Regional security cooperation between Russia and the Republic of Korea, June 2014, Moscow
- ④ Expert meeting with representatives of the Indonesian embassy and foreign ministry, July 2014, Moscow
- ④ Signing of a cooperation agreement with Karachi Council on Foreign Relations, July 2014, Moscow
- ④ Roundtable discussion: Russia's image in the Asia-Pacific region countries: its current state and ways of improving it and presentation of working paper Proposals for improving Russia's image in China, September 2014, Moscow
- ④ Working conference on the Russia and the Asia-Pacific Region: a conceptual basis for security and development policy project, September 2014, Moscow
- ④ Expert meeting: Prospects for the development of Russian-Japanese relations and the political situation in North-East Asia, September 2014, Moscow
- ④ Signing of agreement on cooperation with China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), October 2014, Moscow
- ④ Expert meeting: Russian-Chinese relations in the context of the Ukraine crisis, October 2014, Moscow
- ④ International conference: Russian-Japanese strategic dialogue, November 2014, Tokyo
- ④ Expert meeting: Russian-South Korean relations and security in North-East Asia, November 2014, Moscow
- ④ Round table discussion: Russia-Vietnam: proposals for strategic partnership, December 2014, Moscow
- ④ Meeting with a delegation from the international department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, December 2014, Moscow

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 To respond in a timely manner to the release of tendentious information about Russia by Chinese polemicists by publishing materials in China giving a reliable analysis and description of the situation within Russia.
- 🌐 To increase efforts to involve young Chinese translators in competitions for literary translation from Russian, especially of contemporary Russian literature.
- 🌐 To increase access to travel information about Russia (visas, tickets, infrastructure) by using information resources that are popular in China, such as the Sina Weibo microblog and the WeChat social network.
- 🌐 To develop the Russian linguistic and cultural presence not only in the north of China but also in the developed and wealthy south of the country.
- 🌐 To organize seminars on basic Chinese etiquette for participants of Russian–Chinese events (celebrities, business people, civil servants).
- 🌐 To step up work to explain to Chinese nationals in Russia the local immigration legislation, anti–discrimination laws, rights and rules for safe behaviour in the event of encountering discrimination or threats to personal safety for reasons of ethnicity.
- 🌐 To declare 2016–2017 bilateral years of education, science and innovation in Russian–Chinese relations.
- 🌐 To increase efforts to attract Chinese investment in Russian infrastructure construction, especially construction of high–speed railways.
- 🌐 To coordinate efforts to reduce financial risks and to ensure financial security in order to increase the level of direct trading between the yuan and the rouble.
- 🌐 To promote the peaceful settlement of territorial disputes in the South China Sea, especially those between the PRC and Vietnam, with the help of diplomatic influence and economic involvement.
- 🌐 To support the production under licence of Russian arms in Vietnam, while at the same time optimizing supplies of finished products.
- 🌐 To launch joint Russian–Vietnamese high–tech programs, in particular establishing partnership links between the Skolkovo (Moscow) and Hoa Lac (Hanoi) national innovation parks.
- 🌐 To increase supplies of produce from Vietnam to the Russian Federation, and of machinery and equipment and new technologies, including ICT, from Russia to Vietnam, in order to enhance domestic markets and support economic growth.



ROADMAP FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE ARCTIC

THE ROADMAP IS A DOCUMENT DETAILING A SEQUENCE OF STEPS FOR RUSSIA'S INTERACTION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO ARCTIC POLICY FOR 2012–2018. THE GOAL IS TO HELP ASSERT RUSSIA'S NATIONAL INTERESTS THROUGH EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN THE REGION. THE ROADMAP COVERS VARIOUS ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE ARCTIC, INCLUDING THOSE CONCERNING LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES, NATURAL RESOURCES, TRANSPORTATION, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY AND RESEARCH.

PROJECT LEADERS:

ALEKSANDR VYLEGZHANIN — Head of the International Law Department at MGIMO University

ANDREI ZAGORSKY — Head of the Disarmament and Conflict Settlement Section, Centre for International Security, RAS Institute of World Economy and International Relations



ANDREI ZAGORSKY, Head of the Disarmament and Conflict Resolution Department, Centre for International Security, RAS Institute of World Economy and International Relations:

"The next two years will be an extremely important period of mutual socialization for the members of the Arctic Council and the new observer states, above all the Asian ones, which joined the council in 2013. If the Arctic Council's members and observers are to work smoothly and with as little conflict as possible, it is extremely important to include the latter in the broad consensus on the Arctic agenda which has been established in the Arctic Council in the last five or six years."



ALEKSANDR VYLEGZHANIN, Head of the International Law Department at MGIMO University:

"The states that make up the 'Arctic Five' are committed to constructive cooperation. They are the core of the 'Arctic Eight', which are all the countries in the region whose territory crosses the Arctic Circle."



PUBLICATIONS:

- Report: "The Russian Arctic's potential for international cooperation"

EVENTS:

- Multimedia round table discussion The Arctic and Russia's national security interests, January 2014, Moscow
- Presentation of the RIAC Arctic project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), April 2014, Washington
- Presentation of the project at the Open Arctic conference with support from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation, November 2014, Moscow
- Round table discussion: The Russian Arctic's potential for international cooperation, November 2014, Moscow
- Presentation of the RIAC project at the 4th international forum The Arctic: present and future, organized by the Polar Researchers' Association, December 2014, St Petersburg

BY A DECISION OF THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (RPSA) ACADEMIC COUNCIL A RIAC PUBLICATION, *THE ARCTIC REGION: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ISSUES*, WAS AWARDED A FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA IN THE "INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES" CATEGORY.



KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ④ The sanctions imposed by the European Union, Canada and the USA in connection with the events in Ukraine were a substantial new impediment to Russia's international economic cooperation in the Arctic in 2014. Above all there was a tightening of the format for the most significant forms of inter-state cooperation in the form of cooperation between resource corporations and the national governments of Russia and other Arctic countries. Cooperation at the level of Arctic regions and cities, cross-border cooperation and cooperation between business partners continues and may even be increased.
- ④ Cooperation between polar chambers of commerce and industry as networking organizations of major Arctic businesses from various countries is an exceptionally important area of economic cooperation.
- ④ Cooperation between polar universities is especially significant in terms of its contribution to the innovative development of the Russian Arctic territories. The Northern (Arctic) and North-East Federal Universities have acted as catalysts for this in Russia in recent years.
- ④ The level and strength of Russia's international economic cooperation in the Arctic is directly linked to its institutional structure. This is primarily about the need to rebuild a structure at federal level that is responsible for formulating an integral, coordinated federal Arctic policy. There is also a need to draw up legal regulations, strategic goals and objectives for Arctic intergovernmental cooperation as an action guide for all Russian participants.
- ④ International cooperation of Russia's Arctic regions will take on a new level in the forecast period. The forms of participation of Russia's Arctic regions in circumpolar cooperation will be aligned with Russia's national interests and geared towards obtaining new knowledge about new technologies, institutions and structures and towards securing progressive structural improvements in the regional economy and the social sphere, in order to tackle more efficiently the objectives of developing and utilizing the potential of the Russian Arctic.



MIDDLE EAST: POLITICAL DYNAMICS AND RUSSIA'S INTERESTS

THE PROJECT'S MISSION IS TO INVESTIGATE THE SHORT- AND MEDIUM-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE EAST FOR RUSSIA'S INTERESTS, AND TO DRAFT POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS AND DRAW UP PRACTICAL STEPS FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. THE PROJECT INCLUDES A MORE DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE PROSPECTS FOR RUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH TURKEY, IRAN AND THE ARAB COUNTRIES.

PROJECT LEADERS:

VITALY NAUMKIN — RAS Corresponding Member, Director, RAS Institute of Oriental Studies

PYOTR STEGNY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation



VITALY NAUMKIN, Director, RAS Institute of Oriental Studies:

"As far as one can tell, in formulating its line on Syrian elections, Russia and its allies are proceeding from the need to preserve the institutions of the Syrian state and prevent the emergence of a power vacuum which could lead to a descent into chaos in that country or to its domination by terrorist and extremist groups, not to mention the inevitable destabilization of the situation in neighbouring states."



PYOTR STEGNY, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation:

"The relationship between Russia and Turkey is a dialogue between equal partners. It is defined by realism. It is characterized by a high level of political trust. Moreover, the two countries cooperate in the widest array of areas."



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Contemporary Russian–Iranian Relations: Challenges and Opportunities Working Paper No. 14/2014
- 🌐 The Return of Iran, Igor Ivanov, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, July 2014



EVENTS:

- 🌐 Meeting with Nabil Shaath, member of the Fatah Central Committee, co-chairman of the Russian–Palestinian Committee on the Middle East, January 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Roundtable discussion: A New Agenda for Russia–Iran Relations, January 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Meeting with a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Non–Profit Organizations of the United Arab Emirates, March 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Working meeting: The Islamic Factor in Modern Global Politics, March 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Roundtable discussion on the development of Russia–Turkey relations, March 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Meeting with representatives of the Iran Eurasia Research Institute (IRAS) and the Moscow Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, March 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Working meeting between representatives of RIAC, the Institute of Oriental Studies, and International Relations Forum (Turkey), March 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Signing of agreement on cooperation between RIAC and IRAS, April 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Roundtable discussion on the prospects for cooperation between Russia and the USA in resolving the crisis in Syria, May 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Consultation between RIAC and the United Nations on the opportunities of the two sides in analysing the situation in Syria, May 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Roundtable discussion: Russia–Iran Relations in the Context of Current Regional and Global Problems, on the occasion of the visit by Hadi Soleimanpour, Deputy Minister and Head of the Training and Research Centre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, June 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Signing of agreement on cooperation with the Council for Arab and International Relations (CFAAIR), September 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Expert conference: Islam in Russia and the Post–Soviet Space: Demography, Ideological Trends, and Politics, October 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 International conference: Developing Russia and Iran's Strategic Partnership, November 2014, Moscow

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 There is a need for a pragmatic approach to relations with Iran, based on Moscow's independent policy on Iranian issues, and on the development of trade, economic, scientific, military-technical and cultural ties.
- 🌐 There should be a focus on the areas of trade and economic cooperation with Iran in which Russia has the opportunity to compete, i.e. the arms and military equipment market, equipment for the nuclear, oil and energy industries, railway projects and space research projects. In this respect it would be appropriate to make use of the experience of Russia's large-scale programs of cooperation with China and India and draw up a similar program of trade and economic cooperation with Iran.
- 🌐 It is necessary to develop regional cooperation between Russia and Iran in Central Asia and Afghanistan, and in the Southern Caucasus region.
- 🌐 The possibility of establishing a free trade area between the Eurasian Economic Union and Iran in the future should not be ruled out.
- 🌐 With regard to Iraq, Russia and Turkey share a concern at the growth of violence, the worsening of ethnic and religious differences and the strengthening of radical groups such as the Islamic State, which threaten the integrity of Iraq. In view of the economic interests which both parties have in this country and the instability of the overall situation, Russia and Turkey could exchange information on possible shifts in the ethno-political configuration of Iraq.
- 🌐 The institutions of Eurasian integration (the Customs Union, the Eurasian Economic Union) could become the economic basis for Russian-Turkish cooperation, as could an energy project involving Russia, the Central Asian exporter states (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and Turkey as the biggest transit route for energy resources in Eurasia.



RUSSIA-US RELATIONS: PROSPECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

THE PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REPOSITIONING OF RUSSIA-US RELATIONS ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF 'MUTUALLY ASSURED STABILITY' AND SHIFT THE FOCUS FROM A REGIME OF ARMS CONTROL AND NON-PROLIFERATION TO CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES AND INTENSIFYING COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

PROJECT LEADER:

SERGEI ROGOV — RAS Full Member, Director, RAS Institute for US and Canadian Studies



IGOR IVANOV, President, RIAC:

"The Ukraine crisis has led people in some parts of the world to start talking, including at high political levels, about relations between Russia and the West and between Russia and the USA returning to the days of the Cold War. In my view, most of this thinking is of an opportunistic or propagandist nature and intended to justify the hard-line positions taken by the different sides."

"The crisis in Ukraine is very serious, but this is by no means the only item on the international political agenda. And it would be short-sighted, to say the least, to make the whole spectrum of Russia-US relations directly dependent on one event in international life, even if it is a very dramatic one. Any crisis is an ordeal for the people involved. One would like to hope that Russia and the US will get through this ordeal with minimal loss both for themselves and for the rest of the world."



PUBLICATIONS IN THE MEDIA:

- 🌐 Can Russia and the USA Get By Without Each Other?, Igor Ivanov, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, July 2014
- 🌐 Will Bombs Replace Diplomacy?, Igor Ivanov, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, October 2014

EVENTS:

- 🌐 Trilateral meeting of experts from Russia, the US and China on nuclear non-proliferation and security in the Asia-Pacific region and North-East Asia, January 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Meeting of RIAC members and experts with senators from the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation: Russia-US Relations Under Barack Obama and Beyond, February 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Seminar: Relations Between Russia and the USA in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis, March 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Fourth session of the bilateral Russia-US Albright-Talbot-Ivanov Group on arms control, April 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Lecture delivered by RIAC President Igor Ivanov Lessons of the Ukraine Crisis, at Johns Hopkins University, April 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Meeting between RIAC and the Carnegie Endowment on the possibilities of developing a second track in Russia-US relations, April 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Meeting between RIAC and the Atlantic Council on the current state of Russia-US relations in the context of the crisis in Ukraine, April 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Meeting between RIAC and representatives of George Washington University as part of a joint project on cooperation between Russia and the US in Central Asia, April 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Presentation of the RIAC Arctic project the in CSIS, April 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Fifth session of the bilateral Russia-US Albright-Talbot-Ivanov Group, October 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Meeting between RIAC and the Carnegie Endowment on Russia-US cooperation in countering terrorism and political extremism, October 2014, Washington
- 🌐 Speech by RIAC President Igor Ivanov: Is a Real Partnership Between Russia and the USA Still Possible?, October 2014, Washington
- 🌐 International seminar: A Reassessment of Common Interests in the New Context of European Security, October 2014, Washington





CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 To support broad expert discussions under the auspices of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to rethink collective actions in the fight against the drugs trade (Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation, US State Department and specialist agencies).
- 🌐 To develop and institutionalize cooperation in non-military security, especially with regard to environmental issues, climate change and natural disaster preparedness, and also cybersecurity (Russian Ministry of Emergency Situations, special US agencies, and the academic community of the two states).
- 🌐 Since both Russia and the European Union will ultimately one way or another have to help the Ukrainian economy and integrate it into the common European economic space, both sides should continue a substantive dialogue about possible future cooperation between the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union.
- 🌐 There is also a need to organize a major international conference and to discuss fundamental issues concerning European security, including the importance of the Helsinki principles for modern-day Europe, including the principles of territorial integrity and respect for human rights which laid the foundation for the current system of security in Europe. It is obvious that there are still fundamental disagreements on these questions between Russia and the West, and these disagreements deserve at least a detailed analysis.
- 🌐 A dialogue is necessary not only at the level of presidents or foreign ministers but also at the level of lower-ranking officials representing a wide range of ministries and agencies on both sides. What is required is a dialogue between parliamentarians and independent analytical centres and the active cooperation of the media, civil society institutions and the private sector.

RUSSIA AND MEXICO: NEW BILATERAL RELATIONS

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO TAKE STOCK OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES AND TO DRAW UP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPING BILATERAL RELATIONS. THE PROJECT INCLUDES ANALYSING THE ISSUES THAT PREVENT MUTUAL INTERESTS FROM BEING FULFILLED AND MEASURES THAT NEED TO BE TAKEN TO PROMOTE RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

PROJECT LEADER:

VLADIMIR DAVYDOV, Director of the RAS Institute of Latin America, RAS Corresponding Member



VLADIMIR DAVYDOV, Director of the RAS Institute of Latin America:

"We have to overcome various stereotypes. We have traditionally talked about Latin America as a 'back yard' and of Mexico as a 'back yard'. Clearly this no longer bears any relation to modern reality, despite all the hegemonistic potential of their northern neighbour."



SERGEI RYABKOV, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation:

"We have no preconceived notions regarding the associations being formed by the Pacific Alliance countries, and ... when analysing these multilateral formats we invariably ask ourselves what 'added value' establishing contacts with them will bring to our bilateral cooperation."



RUBÉN BELTRÁN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico to Russia:

"Relations with Russia are so important for Mexico that it is necessary to review, analyze and study the various inherent dynamics of our cooperation."



EVENTS:

- 🌐 Roundtable discussion: Russia and the Pacific Alliance: Opportunities for Expanding Cooperation, September 2014, Moscow

PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 The Pacific Alliance: an Alliance of Like-Minded States, Sergei Ryabkov.
- 🌐 The Latin American Vector of Russia's Foreign Policy: Prospects for Cooperation with Mexico and the Pacific Alliance, Vladimir Davydov.
- 🌐 Mexico–Russia: Prospects for Strengthening Bilateral Relations in the Contemporary Context, Rubén Beltrán.
- 🌐 The Pacific Alliance: History, Goals, Relations with Observer Countries and Achievements, G. Otero, J. Giron, R. Beltrán.

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 The model of Russian–Mexican relations is characterized by a certain asymmetry: the political, diplomatic and cultural dimensions surpass the trade and economic relations in terms of scale and volume. In the medium term Russian–Mexican relations face difficult and intense work on all fronts – diplomatic, academic, trade and economic.
- 🌐 Today Mexico is becoming a pilot country with a very serious demonstration impact in promoting Russian exports of aviation equipment. This is the area in which there are serious chances in the short and medium term of strengthening Russian positions in the Latin American market as a whole.
- 🌐 In Mexico Russia could have a very interested partner in terms of cooperation in the Asia–Pacific region – in terms of the security agenda, trade and economic relations, as well as investment.
- 🌐 In developing Russian–Mexican relations in the Asia–Pacific we should not limit ourselves to the energy market. Russia has enormous experience in advanced processing and efficient use of marine, fish and forestry resources.



RUSSIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION: POTENTIAL FOR PARTNERSHIP

THE PROJECT'S MISSION IS TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION AND DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT, PARTICULARLY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION. THE PROJECT INCLUDES A MORE DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE PROSPECTS FOR RUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN, ITALY AND GREECE.



ALEXEY GROMYKO, Director of the Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences:

"Russia's relations with Britain, unlike those with Germany, France or Italy, are characterized by instability. It is not always correct to link the ups and downs in Russian-British contacts with Britain's 'special relationship' with the USA, as is often done, since as a rule they have their own dynamic."



ANATOLY ADAMISHIN, President of the Association of Euro-Atlantic Cooperation, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation:

"Russian-British relations with their ups and downs operate on the pendulum principle. Fluctuations between healthy pragmatism and very divergent impressions about the world and one's place in it – that's what defines the algorithm of these relations... If you can build a relationship with Britain, you can build a relationship with anyone."



IGOR IVANOV, President of RIAC:

"Today, at a time of crisis, it is especially important to maintain the mechanisms of humanitarian cooperation, especially for educational purposes. At the same time supporting humanitarian cooperation is an investment in the future. Dialogue, varied contacts and maintaining the institutions and areas of cooperation that link the two sides will substantially facilitate the "reset" of relations which will definitely happen in the long term."



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 The Current State of Russian–British Relations, Working Paper No. 19/2014
- 🌐 Collective monograph: Britain's Dilemmas: in Search of Development Routes
- 🌐 15 Proposals for Developing Partnership Between Russia and Greece



EVENTS:

- 🌐 Presentation of collective monograph Britain's dilemmas: looking for ways to develop, April 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Seminar: Russia And Italy: Proposals for Developing the Partnership, June 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Round table discussion: Resuming Russian–European Dialogue: from Damage Limitation to a New Format of Cooperation, organized by RIAC and ISPI, October 2014, Rome
- 🌐 Meeting of young experts group on resolving the crisis in Ukraine and restoring relations between Russia and the West, October 2014, Sofia
- 🌐 International seminar: Proposals for Developing Partnership Between Russia and Greece, December 2014, Moscow



KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 Moscow and London are not doomed exclusively to being rivals. Despite the current worsening of relations, politics, unlike the Cold War days, has ceased to be the dominant factor in setting the “temperature” of Russian–British ties. This guarantees that they will develop positively in the future.
- 🌐 In order to achieve full–strength cooperation, Russia and Britain should move beyond bilateral relations and cooperate more actively on regional issues concerning primarily Afghanistan, the Greater Middle East and other regions where their experience and interests coincide to one degree or another.
- 🌐 Britain should be of interest to Russia not only as a partner but also as a model for solving problems that Russia is also facing (the adaptation and integration of migrants in major cities, creating an international financial centre, overcoming the consequences of economic crisis, etc).
- 🌐 In spite of the Ukraine crisis and current events, in the medium term it is important to maintain, develop and create new areas for constant dialogue not only at the diplomatic and political level but also at the level of the expert community.
- 🌐 In the context of rising tension in the Black Sea in connection with the events around Ukraine it makes sense to step up dialogue within the framework of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization, where Greece could initiate a number of joint meetings and conferences. The BSEC could become the main arena for discussing matters not only of economic cooperation but also of security within the region.
- 🌐 In order to assess the potential of Russian–Greek business cooperation it would be appropriate to conduct a survey of Russian and Greek entrepreneurs to identify promising areas of cooperation (investment, trade, infrastructure projects) and the main factors boosting this cooperation or on the contrary obstructing it.
- 🌐 There is a need to set up a high–level contact group involving Russia, the EU and leading European states, to draw up a “roadmap” on the main areas of Ukraine’s social and economic development, and to start a serious dialogue between the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union with regard to moving towards a single economic space from Lisbon to Vladivostok.



RUSSIA AND GREATER EUROPE BY 2030

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO OFFER A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN STATES, EXAMINE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF BUILDING A GREATER EUROPE, AND WORK OUT A ROADMAP FOR CREATING A GREATER EUROPE.

PROJECT LEADER:

IRINA BUSYGINA — Director of the Centre for Regional Political Studies at MGIMO–University

FROM THE STATEMENT BY THE BUILDING GREATER EUROPE PROJECT SPECIAL WORKING GROUP, CRISIS REGULATION MECHANISMS IN EUROPE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EVENTS IN UKRAINE:

"It is important to minimize the damage caused by the crisis. Despite the seriousness of the disagreements over Ukraine (none of us has any doubt that they are extremely serious), Russia and the West have important common interests, and it must not be forgotten that even during the Cold War the two sides managed to reach agreement on the mechanisms of restraint and measures to control the situation."

"If we want to revive the long-term goal of building Greater Europe after the damage already inflicted by the current crisis, it is necessary to work actively on restoring relations."



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Perspectives and Challenges for Building Greater Europe, Working Paper No. 17/2014
- 🌐 Statement by the Building Greater Europe: Measures up to 2030 project Special Working Group: Crisis regulation mechanisms in Europe in the context of the events in Ukraine
- 🌐 Statement by the Building Greater Europe: Measures up to 2030 project's Special Working Group: The Time for Building Greater Europe Has Come
- 🌐 Greater Europe Must Be Built, D. Browne, I. Ivanov, S. Nunn, A. Rotfeld
- 🌐 Ukraine Must Not Become a New Berlin Wall, D. Browne, W. Ischinger, I. Ivanov, S. Nunn, A. Rotfeld

EVENTS:

- 🌐 Meeting of the Building Greater Europe: Measures up to 2030 project's international working group, April 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Roundtable discussion: Prospects for Greater Europe, April 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Meeting of the Building Greater Europe: Measures up to 2030 project management group, May 2014, Warsaw
- 🌐 Meeting of the Building Greater Europe: Measures up to 2030 project management group, December 2014, London



KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREATER EUROPE PROJECT SHOULD START WITH THE EFFECTIVE SETTLEMENT OF THE CURRENT UKRAINE CRISIS:

- 🌐 Maximum military and political restraint must be displayed, and the military and political restraint of allies and partners throughout the region must be promoted.
- 🌐 To promote the strengthening of cooperation and exchange of information between military forces, and also to promote the adoption of transparency measures in the interests of all sides.
- 🌐 To establish a direct dialogue which should supplement the negotiations between the different parties within Ukraine and also between the Ukrainian side and other players outside the country.



HELSINKI + 40: PROSPECTS FOR STRENGTHENING THE OSCE

RIAC IS TAKING PART IN THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY'S INTERNATIONAL PROJECT HELSINKI +40. SIPRI (SWEDEN), THE MARSHALL FOUNDATION (USA) AND THE FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (FINLAND) ARE ALSO PARTNERS IN THIS PROJECT. EACH OF THE THINK TANKS IS HOLDING A SEMINAR DEVOTED TO DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE OSCE'S ACTIVITY. AFTER EACH SEMINAR ANALYTICAL REPORTS WILL BE DRAWN UP AND INCLUDED IN THE FINAL REPORT OF THE RESEARCH CENTRES.

PROJECT LEADERS:

ANDREI ZAGORSKY, Head of the Disarmament and Conflict Settlement Section, Centre for International Security, RAS Institute of World Economy and International Relations



ANDREI ZAGORSKY, Head of the Disarmament and Conflict Settlement Section, Centre for International Security, RAS Institute of World Economy and International Relations

"The fortieth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act is an important milestone in the development of the organization and an opportunity for a frank discussion of the problems it is encountering today, and also of ways of increasing its effectiveness in the future. The decisions with which the member states approach the anniversary of the Final Act can help either to increase the OSCE's role in the architecture of European security or to marginalize it still further."



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Strengthening the OSCE: Building a Common Space for Economic and Humanitarian Cooperation, an Indivisible Security Community from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Report No. 16/2014
- 🌐 The Helsinki Final Act, or Is There Life after 40? J. Rupérez

EVENTS:

- 🌐 Seminar: "Helsinki +40": the past, present and future", July 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Meeting between a delegation of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and experts and students from MGIMO University, September 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 International seminar: Helsinki +40: Prospects for Strengthening the OSCE, September 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 International seminar: Helsinki +40: the Significance for Transatlantic Relations, November 2014, Moscow



KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 It is important that the OSCE member states confirm the enduring significance and equivalence of the founding principles of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, the 1990 Paris Charter for a New Europe and the 1999 Charter for European Security.
- 🌐 It is worth putting the main emphasis on discussing measures aimed at making the OSCE more effective, and which are geared towards more effective implementation.
- 🌐 It would be advisable to adopt the Convention on the International Legal Personality, Legal Capacity and Privileges and Immunities of the OSCE.
- 🌐 Within the framework of the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation (OFSC) it would be advisable to start expert military–technical consultations on creating a “security matrix” defining the interrelationship and degree of impact of different types of arms in tackling military objectives.
- 🌐 To conduct a systematic review of the practice and effectiveness of the application of already agreed confidence–building and security–building measures and of their application in crisis situations.
- 🌐 In the context of joint response to new challenges and threats to OSCE states a practice of consultations should be established, along with a practice for the member states to agree common positions on a wider range of issues which go beyond the geographical bounds of the OSCE region.
- 🌐 In cooperation with the UN European Economic Commission for Europe the OSCE could become an arena for wide–ranging expert and political dialogue on questions concerning the harmonization and linking of integration processes in Greater Europe.
- 🌐 Improve the mechanisms of cooperation between the Parliamentary Assembly and the governing and executive structures of the OSCE.



STUDYING THE NEW WORLD ORDER

IN 2014 RIAC BECAME THE CO-FOUNDER OF THE VALDAI INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION CLUB. AS PART OF THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING AND ITS ONGOING DISCUSSIONS THE COUNCIL CONDUCTS ITS OWN RESEARCH INTO ISSUES CONCERNING THE CREATION OF A WORLD ORDER AND THE ROLE OF RUSSIA IN THIS PROCESS.



IGOR IVANOV, President of RIAC:

"Unfortunately, for various reasons after the end of the Cold War no one seriously engaged with the question of creating a world order. The USA, regarding itself as the winner, at first set about creating a unipolar world; Europe was occupied with the unification of Germany and creating single spaces in its desire to expand; Russia was occupied with surviving, and China with its own problems. Political documents after the end of the Cold War did not even consider the principles on which a new world order might be built. The sooner we begin to engage with this the better."

PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 World Order or World Anarchy? A Look at The Modern System of International Relations, Working Paper No. 18/2014
- 🌐 Translation of K. Mahbubani's book The Great Convergence: Asia, the West and the Logic of One World, 2014

EVENTS:

- 🌐 The 11th annual meeting of the Valdai International Discussion Club, October 2014, Sochi

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 The main risk for the next four years is that such major powers as the USA, China, India, Russia and Britain may well begin or continue to increase their military expenditure. If Germany, France and Japan are also drawn into this process for one reason or another, we shall find ourselves close to a dangerous trend of powers pursuing a simultaneous intensive growth in their capacities.
- 🌐 The state of affairs which has come about makes it advantageous for Russia to see the emergence of a global world in which our country's foreign policy opponents would have only limited opportunities to cut Russia off from the sources of growth. This is the essence of our interest in a multipolar world. Multipolarity means having several sources of growth and development, and not simply the coexistence of several great powers.



CENTRAL ASIA AFTER THE WITHDRAWAL OF COALITION FORCES FROM AFGHANISTAN

THE PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE LIKELY CONSEQUENCES OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF US AND ALLIED TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN FOR THE POST-SOVIET STATES OF CENTRAL ASIA — KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, AND UZBEKISTAN. FURTHERMORE, THE PROJECT IS INTENDED TO STUDY THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DYNAMICS IN THE COUNTRIES MENTIONED ABOVE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF REGIONAL INTERESTS OF RUSSIA, ITS ALLIES AND PARTNERS.

PROJECT LEADERS:

VITALY NAUMKIN — RAS Corresponding Member, Director, RAS Institute of Oriental Studies

IRINA ZVYAGELSKAYA — Chief Research Fellow, RAS Institute of Oriental Studies



IRINA ZVYAGELSKAYA, Chief Research Fellow, RAS Institute of Oriental Studies:

“Under no circumstances could Russia allow alliances to be created in Central Asia that are directed against it. Neither could it allow movements to develop there that are capable of destabilizing the situation, or the region to be turned into a transit and production zone for drugs and contraband arms. For Russia the development of conflicts capable to spreading beyond the region would be extremely dangerous.”



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Prospects for Cooperation Between Russia and the US in Central Asia. A Joint Assessment, Report No. 14/2014.

EVENTS:

- 🌐 Roundtable discussion: Prospects for cooperation between Russia and the USA in Central Asia. A joint assessment, January 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Meeting between RIAC and representatives of George Washington University as part of the joint project on cooperation between Russia and the US in Central Asia, April 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Participation of RIAC experts in a series of meetings as part of the signing ceremony for the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union, May 2014, Astana
- 🌐 Close round table discussion: Prospects for Cooperation Between Russia and the US in Central Asia, Analysing the Situation in Central Asia in Connection with the Withdrawal of Coalition Forces from Afghanistan, June 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Joint roundtable discussion by RIAC and the UN Development Program (UNDP): Current Issues of Development in Central Asia, June 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Signing of a cooperation agreement between RIAC and the National Institute for Strategic Studies of the Kyrgyz Republic (NIS), September 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Visit by RIAC delegation to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, December 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Joint roundtable discussion with Russia in Global Affairs magazine: Eurasia from Various Points of View, December 2014, Moscow

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 To create a bilateral Russia–US expert group on the internal political problems of Central Asia.
- 🌐 To develop and institutionalize Russia–US cooperation in the field of non–military security, especially in the area of environmental issues, climate change and natural disaster preparedness, and also cybersecurity.
- 🌐 To support wide–ranging expert discussions under the auspices of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to rethink collective actions in the fight against the drugs trade.
- 🌐 To develop and institutionalize joint initiatives to train border guards not only in Tajikistan, but also in Kyrgyzstan.
- 🌐 To organize joint Russia–US cultural events in Central Asia.
- 🌐 To begin to implement a pilot project for a Russia–US vocational training school in Kyrgyzstan or Tajikistan.
- 🌐 To hold a special meeting of the G20 with the aim of drawing attention to the region and to organize trilateral expert discussions on a US–Russia–China and a US–EU–Russia basis.
- 🌐 To define the areas for a joint donor initiative with the EU, the US and other countries and international institutions, concerning issues of soft security.
- 🌐 To publish a joint statement on water security, indicating the determination of Russia and the US to promote equal and reliable access to water for all countries in Central Asia.
- 🌐 To cooperate in the field of electrical power engineering in the CASAREM (Central Asia – South Asia Regional Electricity Market) project.

RUSSIA AND THE GREATER CAUCASUS

THIS REGIONAL PROJECT EXAMINES THE PROSPECTS FOR RUSSIA'S BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH AZERBAIJAN, ARMENIA AND GEORGIA.

PROJECT LEADER:

SERGEY MARKEDONOV — Professor, Russian State University for the Humanities



SERGEY MARKEDONOV, Professor, Russian State University for the Humanities:

"It is difficult to overestimate Russia's role in Caucasian geopolitics. Moscow sees the region as an especially important territory for its own strategic interests, primarily because Russia itself is a Caucasian state. There are seven republics and two regions in the North Caucasus that are part of the Russian Federation. They form part of two federal districts – the North Caucasian and the Southern."



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Collection of articles: Russia–Georgia: Key Areas of Relations, in conjunction with the International Centre on Conflict and Negotiation (Georgia)
- 🌐 Russian–Georgian Relations: the Search for New Paths of Development, Working Paper No. 13/2014
- 🌐 Collection of articles: Russia–Georgia: Challenges and Prospects in the Field of Economics, in conjunction with the International Centre on Conflict and Negotiation (Georgia)

EVENTS:

- 🌐 Working conference: The Greater Caucasus: Problems of Security and Foreign Policy Development, January 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Round table discussion: A New Stage of Development in Russian–Georgian Relations, March 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Presentation of Russian–Georgian Relations: the Search for New Paths of Development working paper for Georgian experts, May 2014, Tbilisi
- 🌐 Visit by delegation of representatives of Russian non–profit organizations to Armenia, July 2014, Yerevan



THE ISTANBUL PROCESS IS AN EXPERT DIALOGUE AIMED AT THE NORMALIZATION OF RUSSIAN–GEORGIAN RELATIONS, INITIATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE ON CONFLICT AND NEGOTIATION (GEORGIA) IN 2008 AND OPERATING WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND:

- 🌐 Working conference on the Promoting a Russian–Georgian Dialogue project, April 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Expert meeting on the Promoting a Russian–Georgian Dialogue project, August 2014, Istanbul
- 🌐 Round table discussion: Cooperation between Russia and Georgia in a Changing International Situation, October 2014, Moscow

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 To avoid provocative steps in relation to issues concerning so-called “red lines” which are capable of damaging the normalization of Russian–Georgian relations.
- 🌐 To set up cooperation on security issues, which could become an important step towards a transition from the initial agenda for the normalization of Russian–Georgian relations to a more substantive process.
- 🌐 To organize a system of information exchange on the situation on the shared border, based on the experience of cooperation in providing security for the Olympics in Sochi.
- 🌐 To create regional formats for analyzing the economic consequences of the South Caucasus being divided between two integration centres and minimizing the consequences for national economies.



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND OUTLOOK

THE PROJECT'S MISSION IS TO DEVELOP REFERENCE AND ANALYTICAL MATERIALS, AND IDENTIFY OPTIMAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE MOST ACUTE PROBLEMS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BY INVOLVING THE EXPERT COMMUNITY AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS.

PROJECT LEADERS:

JANNA ZAYONCHKOVSKAYA — Head of the Analysis and Forecasting Laboratory, RAS Institute of Economic Forecasting

YULIA FLORINSKAYA — Senior Researcher, Institute of Demography, Higher School of Economics National Research Institute

VLADIMIR MALAKHOV — Leading Researcher, RAS Institute of Philosophy



VLADIMIR MALAKHOV, Leading Researcher, RAS Institute of Philosophy:

“One of the most important characteristics of Russia in comparison with its European neighbours is that it only recently turned into a country receiving immigrants. From this stems a certain lack of readiness among the political class and the general public to recognize the actual fact of the transformation that has taken place.”



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Migrant Integration: European Experience and Prospects for Russia, Working Paper No. 12/2014

EVENTS:

- 🌐 Roundtable discussion: Migrant Integration: the European Experience and Prospects for Russia, June 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Presentation of RIAC publications on migration issues, Russian State Library, December 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Presentation of the RIAC working paper Migrant Integration: the European Experience and Prospects for Russia at the National Institute for Strategic Studies of the Kyrgyz Republic (NISI), December 2014, Moscow

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 Russia's integration policy should be of a more systematic nature. When drawing up state programs aimed at addressing this objective it is necessary also to take into account aspects of integration such as the socio-economic, political rights, socio-cultural and social-psychological aspects.
- 🌐 It is necessary to impose order in the field of labour relations and to overcome corruption in the areas of registration of place of residence and processing of permission to work.
- 🌐 The state's integration policy with regard to newly arrived migrants needs to be specific and targeted.
- 🌐 An extensive network of accessible language courses needs to be created for migrants, and there must be special efforts to teach Russian to the children of migrants who are going to Russian schools.



INFORMATION SECURITY, COUNTERING CYBER THREATS, AND USING THE INTERNET TO DEFEND RUSSIA'S NATIONAL INTERESTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

THE PROJECT IS AIMED AT INCREASING THE ACCURACY OF ASSESSMENT AND FORECASTING OF THREATS TO THE SECURITY OF RUSSIA'S CRITICALLY IMPORTANT INFORMATION FACILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE.



SERGEY KULIK, Director for International Development,
Institute of Contemporary Development Foundation:

"We face the challenge of examining what are the new technologies for foreign policy work, what points of reference are useful in the light of foreign experience and the specifics of Russia's situation and resources, as well as the question of the scale on which information technologies should be introduced."

PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Russia and the Challenges of the Digital Environment, Working Paper No. 15/2014
- 🌐 Series of analytical papers and interviews on the portal

EVENTS:

- 🌐 Joint roundtable discussion by RIAC and the EastWest Institute, May 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Open discussion in conjunction with the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy: The Pen or the Sword: World View or an Information War?, October 2014, Moscow
- 🌐 Participation in the 5th Global Cyberspace Cooperation Summit, December 2014, Berlin

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 There is a need to provide targeted support — including through venture organizations such as the Internet Development Foundation initiative, Skolkovo and Rusnano — to developers of big data platforms geared towards specific fields, from the military-industrial complex to small business.
- 🌐 The continuation and even worsening of Russia's lagging behind in the field of smart expert systems can be counted among the most important national threats. If powerful and accessible expert systems capable of interacting with the end user in natural, i.e. human, language and with highly powerful kernels are not introduced in the next 5–7 years the country may face problems in a whole range of areas.
- 🌐 In view of the fact that Russian mathematical and linguistic schools remain among the leading ones, and professionals in this field are in demand in leading transnational companies and state agencies, Russia has potential opportunities to make up the lag that clearly exists today in the field of creating viable expert systems which can be used in the most varied spheres of life.
- 🌐 It appears that in the very complex international political situation in which Russia found itself in 2014 Russian diplomacy is in urgent need of support from such a powerful partner as China. Of all the country's international partners, China's stance on various aspects of information security is the closest to Russia, and the closest cooperation has been forged with Chinese colleagues.

RUSSIA'S INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

THE PROJECT IS AIMED AT ANALYZING RUSSIA'S CURRENT STATE, OPPORTUNITIES, RISKS, AND PROSPECTS OF PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION SYSTEM, AT DRAWING UP MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS, AND AT BRINGING THIS ISSUE TO THE ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT BODIES, THE BUSINESS WORLD AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS.

PROJECT LEADER:

VLADIMIR KISELEV — Head of Division, Interagency Analytical Centre



ANDREI FURSENKO, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation:

"In many international scientific projects Russian scientists fulfil only a back-up role. This is to a large degree a result of the 'failed 1990s' and the negative mentality that continued in the 2000s. At the same time, many indicators of international publishing activity may increase in the next few years, since they are included in the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the work done by academic institutions."



PUBLICATIONS:

- 🌐 Russia's International Scientific and Technical Cooperation: a Brief Review and Development Issues, Report No. 15/2014



EVENTS:

- 🌐 Presentation of RIAC report Russia's International Scientific And Technical Cooperation: a Brief Review and Development Issues, July 2014, Moscow

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 🌐 To draw up a new Concept for the Russian Federation's International Scientific and Technical Cooperation (ISTC), taking into account the key aims and objectives of Russia's innovative development, modernization of the economy and implementation of priority areas of scientific and technical development and critical technologies.
- 🌐 To create an inter-agency working group on ISTC issues to address strategic ISTC objectives.
- 🌐 To create an ISTC information and analysis system to promote effective work in international projects and programs by all Russian participants.
- 🌐 To help promote publications by Russian scientists to academic journals cited by Web of Science, and generally increasing the international publishing activity of Russian scientists should be regarded not as an end in itself but as one of the important indicators of the fruitfulness of Russian science, and also as a means of expanding research with international involvement.
- 🌐 It is necessary to organize study of the experience of foreign countries, and also study of developments and recommendations by international organizations on questions and instruments of modern scientific-technical and innovation policy with the aim of adapting them to Russian conditions.
- 🌐 To organize the systematic participation of representatives of ministries and agencies, and of experts, in the work of international non-governmental organizations dealing with ISTC issues. To ensure that advanced foreign experience is obtained, adapted and disseminated.
- 🌐 To step up measures of cooperation with the Russian-speaking scientific diaspora, including the creation of an Interagency Council for Cooperation with Representatives of the Russian Scientific Diaspora.
- 🌐 To examine the question of organizing a system of cooperation with representatives of the Russian scientific diaspora in Russian embassies, following the example of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the US State Department.

PUBLISHING PROJECTS

THREE-VOLUME ANTHOLOGY “CONTEMPORARY FOREIGN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDIES”

THE ANTHOLOGY BRINGS TOGETHER A WIDE RANGE OF ARTICLES BY FOREIGN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS RESEARCHERS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY: FROM TRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO STUDY OF THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND GLOBAL POLITICS TO MORE UNCONVENTIONAL POSITIONS AND VIEWS.

EACH SECTION IS PREFACED BY AN ARTICLE BY A PROMINENT RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS EXPERT, WRITTEN SPECIFICALLY FOR THIS PUBLICATION.



HANDBOOK OF POLITICO-MILITARY RESEARCH IN RUSSIA

THIS PUBLICATION CONTINUES THE SERIES OF HANDBOOKS PUBLISHED BY RIAC.

THE AIM OF THESE HANDBOOKS IS TO DEFINE THE CIRCLE OF EXPERTS AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE ENGAGED PROFESSIONALLY IN SPECIFIC ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND GLOBAL POLITICS. THE PUBLICATION WAS CREATED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH A RIAC CORPORATE MEMBER — THE MOSCOW STATE LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY (MSLU).

THE HANDBOOK INCLUDES SECTIONS ON ORGANIZATIONS AND EXPERTS THAT SPECIALIZE IN MILITARY AND POLITICAL ISSUES. THERE ARE SEPARATE DESCRIPTIONS OF ANALYTICAL PERIODICALS DEALING WITH THIS AREA. IN VIEW OF THE SPEED WITH WHICH DATA ON THE SUBJECT COVERED BY THE HANDBOOK IS UPDATED, IT IS PLANNED TO PRODUCE A WEB-BASED SUPPLEMENT TO THIS EDITION OF THE RIAC HANDBOOK (ir.russiancouncil.ru) WHICH INCLUDES TWO SECTIONS.



EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

RIAC DAYS IN UNIVERSITIES THAT ARE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF RIAC

IN 2014 RIAC DAYS WERE HELD IN EIGHT UNIVERSITIES THAT ARE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL. A SEPARATE MODULE WAS ORGANIZED FOR THE ECONOMICS FACULTY OF ST PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY. THE RIAC DAYS INCLUDED TRAINING SESSIONS AND CONFERENCES AS PART OF THE PROMOTING RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE NON-RUSSIAN INTERNET PROGRAM, AIMED AT DEVELOPING ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEBSITES FOR RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

THE PROGRAM IS BASED ON A METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATING UNIVERSITY WEBSITES AND CONSISTS OF AN ANALYTICAL AND AN EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT. THE FIRST MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO EVALUATE THE CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPING ITS CONTENT. THE SECOND FOCUSES ON TRAINING UNIVERSITY STAFF, GIVING THEM A SELECTION OF BEST PRACTICES, AND CREATING A PLAN FOR DEVELOPING THE UNIVERSITY WEBSITE ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY. THIS OBJECTIVE IS ACHIEVED WITH THE HELP OF A SERIES OF TRAINING SESSIONS AND SEMINARS.



IVAN TIMOFEEV, RIAC Program Director:

"Not so long ago we were merely talking of the internet revolution. Today it is almost here and is opening up a huge range of opportunities for us. Russian universities, however, are still not making full use of these opportunities, and they are therefore running into problems such as low positions in international rankings, inability to attract enough foreign students and teachers, and poor brand awareness abroad."



DURING THE YEAR RIAC ORGANIZED 4 PUBLIC LECTURES BY LEADING RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS EXPERTS IN UNIVERSITIES THAT ARE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE INVITED LECTURERS INCLUDED:

- 🌐 **NATALIE REID**, academic writing trainer
- 🌐 **SERGEY LUZANIN**, Acting Director, RAS Institute of the Far East
- 🌐 **FYODOR LUKYANOV**, Chairman of the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy
- 🌐 **ALEXEI FADEYEV**, Head of Directorate, Gazprom–Neft Sakhalin

EVENTS:

- 🌐 6–7 February: RIAC Days at the Lomonosov Northern (Arctic) Federal University
- 🌐 26–27 March: RIAC Days at the St Petersburg State University
- 🌐 17–18 April: RIAC Day at the Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod
- 🌐 9–10 June: RIAC Days at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University)
- 🌐 2–3 July: RIAC Days at the Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia Boris Yeltsin
- 🌐 11–12 September: RIAC Days at the Moscow State Linguistic University
- 🌐 17 September: University Days in RIAC
- 🌐 7–8 October: RIAC Days at the Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University
- 🌐 29–30 October: Economic Faculty, St Petersburg University, module for developing the faculty's website
- 🌐 27–28 November: RIAC Days at the Tomsk State University
- 🌐 1–3 December: first seminar on exchanging experience between Russian and Italian experts on issues of globalization in training and conducting research within the framework of the Globalization 2.0: New approaches in research, teaching and study project.



A+STANDARD PROGRAM FOR RUSSIAN EXPORTING COMPANIES

RIAC'S PROGRAM FOR RUSSIAN EXPORTERS IS AIMED AT EFFECTIVELY DEVELOPING AND POSITIONING RUSSIAN BUSINESS IN THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE INTERNET. WORKSHOPS ON EFFECTIVE PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY'S ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEBSITE WERE PREPARED FOR COMPANIES THAT ARE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF RIAC.

IVAN TIMOFEEV, RIAC Program Director:

"The Russian International Affairs Council's mission is to promote the integration of Russia into the global world. Business is one of the key players in this process. Russia's strategic national interests are largely linked to the diversification of our exports and our ability to conquer foreign markets. The role of web technology in our work with targeted audiences abroad is becoming increasingly important. That is why we developed the A+ Standard program, which helps our businesses to make effective use of this tool."

EVENTS:

- Joint seminar by RIAC and the Moscow Small Business Agency for SMEs, January 2014, Moscow
- Seminar: Leadership, Staff and Mechanisms for Recruitment on the Company's Website for RIAC corporate member companies, January 2014, Moscow
- Training for staff of support centres for exporting SMEs as part of the Regional Foreign Economic Activity course run by the All-Russian Academy of Foreign Trade, February 2014, Moscow
- Seminar: Presenting the Company's Services and Projects on the Corporate Website for RIAC corporate member companies, March 2014, Moscow
- Seminar for staff of the Centre for Development and Support of St Petersburg Business, March 2014, St Petersburg
- Seminar for the Centre for Development of Exports and also for the European Information Consultation Centre for Nizhny Novgorod region, April 2014, Nizhny Novgorod
- Seminar: Effective Positioning of Russian Exporters in the Foreign Internet at the Centre for Coordinating Support Exporting SMEs in the Udmurt Republic, May 2014, Izhevsk
- Seminar: Promoting Russian Exporters in the Foreign Internet: Principles of Content Management for representatives of business and the government of Tver Region, May 2014, Tver
- Seminar for regional exporting companies on the basis of the Sverdlovsk regional fund for supporting enterprise, July 2014, Yekaterinburg
- Seminar: The Company's Website as a Tool for Getting SMEs into European Markets in Nizhny Novgorod Region, December 2014, Nizhny Novgorod



YOUNG INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS JOURNALISTS' COMPETITION 2014

THE PROJECT IS A COMPETITION FOR JOURNALISM PIECES PUBLISHED IN 2014. THE COMPETITION IS RUN IN PARTNERSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MAGAZINE AND THE RUSSIAN UNION OF JOURNALISTS. THE AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO SUPPORT AND DEVELOP RUSSIAN JOURNALISM IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. THE COMPETITION WILL FACILITATE THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW GENERATION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS JOURNALISTS, AND ALSO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADITIONS OF OBJECTIVE, COMPREHENSIVE AND PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISM AND POLITICAL WRITING IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

CHAIRMAN OF THE 2014 COMPETITION'S JURY

YEVGENY PRIMAKOV — Member of the RAS Presidium, RAS Full Member.

THE COMPETITION IS RUN IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

- 🌐 Best analytical article on an international issue
- 🌐 Best interview on an international issue
- 🌐 Best report on an international issue
- 🌐 Up-and-coming international affairs journalist (for entrants up to 22 years of age)

THE COMPETITION ENTRANTS ARE STAFF AND FREELANCE CONTRIBUTORS TO RUSSIAN PRINT AND WEB MEDIA AGED UP TO 35.

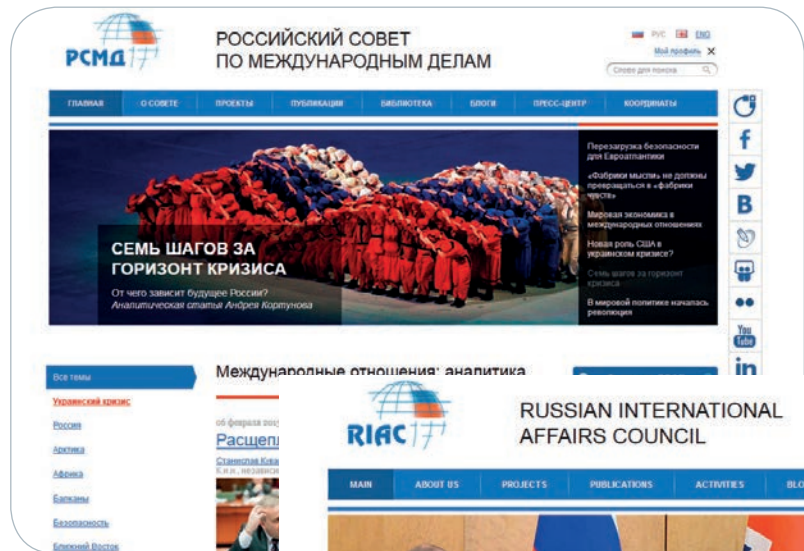
THE AWARDING CEREMONY FOR WINNERS AND RUNNERS-UP IN THE YOUNG INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS JOURNALISTS' COMPETITION 2014 TOOK PLACE ON 13 FEBRUARY 2015 AT THE DIGITAL OCTOBER CENTER.

THE WINNERS WERE:

- 🌐 Best analytical article on an international issue: Igor Okunev, Different Realities. Why the Crimea Crisis Exposed the Decline of the World Order
- 🌐 Best reportage on an international issue: Sergei Khazov-Kassia, People of War
- 🌐 Best interview on an international issue: Darya Morozova, Australia's Ambassador in Moscow: Russia Will Experience Problems with Food by February-March 2015
- 🌐 Up-and-Coming International Affairs Journalist: Yuliya Titova, Business for Allah's Sake



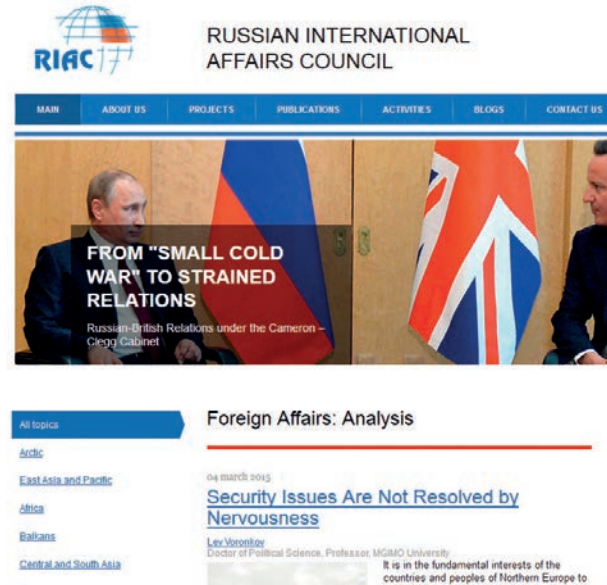
RIAC WEBSITE



THE RIAC WEBSITE, WHICH WAS CONCEIVED AS AN INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES, WAS DEVELOPED IN 2014 AS AN INTERNATIONAL EXPERT PLATFORM FOR POLITICS.

IN TERMS OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS IN 2014 THE RIAC WEBSITE WAS ON THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND HOLDS A LEADING POSITION IN EASTERN EUROPE AND COUNTRIES IN THE POST-SOVIET AREA. THE LEVEL OF THE INTERNET RESOURCES OF LEADING EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ANALYTICAL

A UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE WEBSITE IS ITS COMBINATION OF TOP QUALITY PUBLICATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND A MODERN, USER-FRIENDLY FORMAT OF INFORMATION.



KEY RESULTS FOR 2014:

- About **1,000** expert commentaries published
- About **500** experts authored pieces
- The portal is a leading Russian expert resource in the field of international relations. The regular monthly audience of about **100,000** unique visitors equates to the traffic to resources of leading European and American analytical centres
- Social networking activities allowed to form a community of **15,000** subscribers throughout the world
- New formats – video and infographics – are being developed
- The RIAC blog community numbers about **150** authors. About **800** publications were made in blogs in 2014, more than half of which were on the portal's international version. Bloggers from **31** countries are involved in this work. The most popular were the collective blogs of the Far Eastern Federal University and the Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian–Georgian relations, The Nordic Countries, The Migration Mosaic, Institutions and Competitions, Point of No Returns, Between East and West



- Development of the educational area: a series of interviews with leading figures from the Russian educational system, editors of foreign academic journals, themed digests of international publications. RIAC Sandbox project was launched, which allows young authors to write their first analytical articles with help from the Council's editors

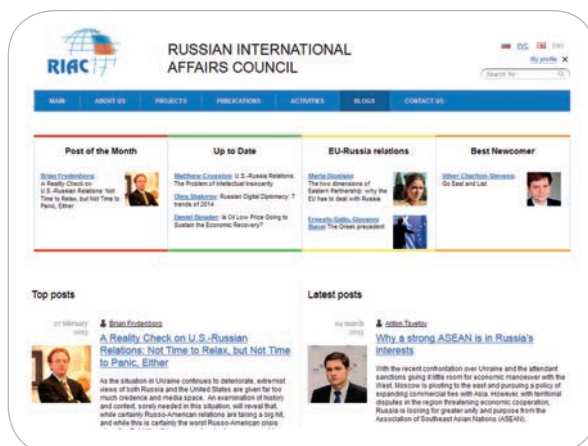
POPULAR TAGS



REFERENCE MATERIALS AVAILABLE ON THE WEBSITE

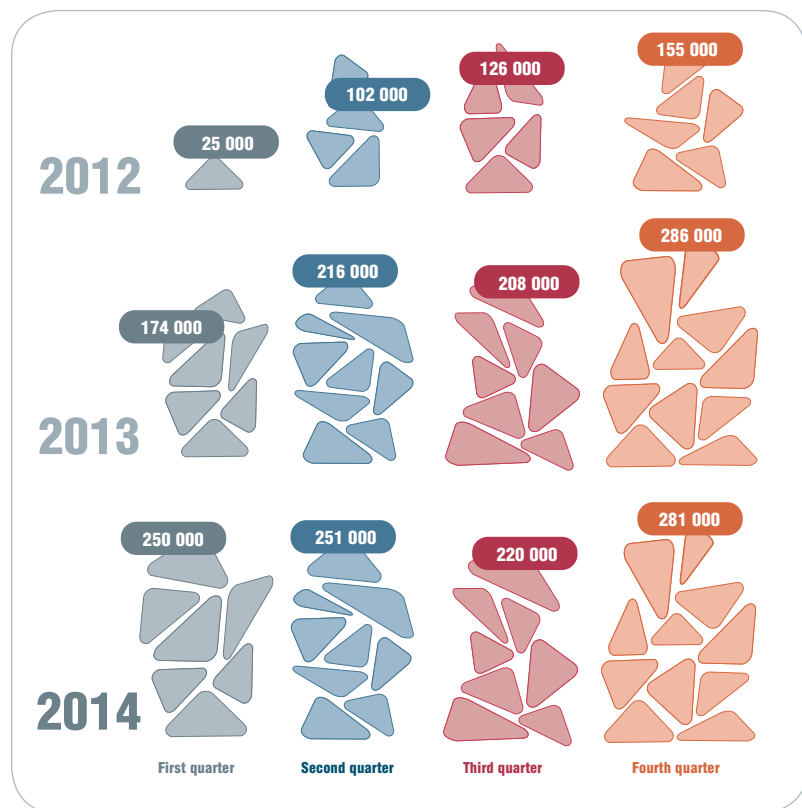
RIAC WEBSITE OFFERS REFERENCE MATERIALS ON THE LATEST PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE, AS WELL AS DATABASES AND E-LIBRARIES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

- 🌐 The Library section offers the latest recommended Russian and international works on foreign affairs.
- 🌐 At the end of 2014, our library listed more than **800** publications. Leading Russian experts provide reviews of the most interesting books.
- 🌐 The international statistics and index database contains more than **90** sources of statistical data for use in international studies.
- 🌐 The constantly updated E-Libraries section contains an annotated list of specialized electronic libraries offering quality collections of books on international relations and foreign policy.
- 🌐 The E-Zines section contains links to websites of leading Russian and international magazines on international relations, foreign policy and national security strategy.
- 🌐 The International Studies in Russia reference guide is an online version of a guide to Russian organizations and experts in the field of international relations. Located at **IR.RUSSIANCOUNCIL.RU**, the guide contains biographical information about experts and summaries of the activities of the organizations involved. Population of the Migration Studies section of the guide was completed in 2014. This section contains data about **192** organizations and **258** experts. In 2015 the reference guide will be expanded with data on experts in the field of military and political research.



WEBSITE STATISTICS

TRAFFIC DYNAMICS (UNIQUE VISITORS)

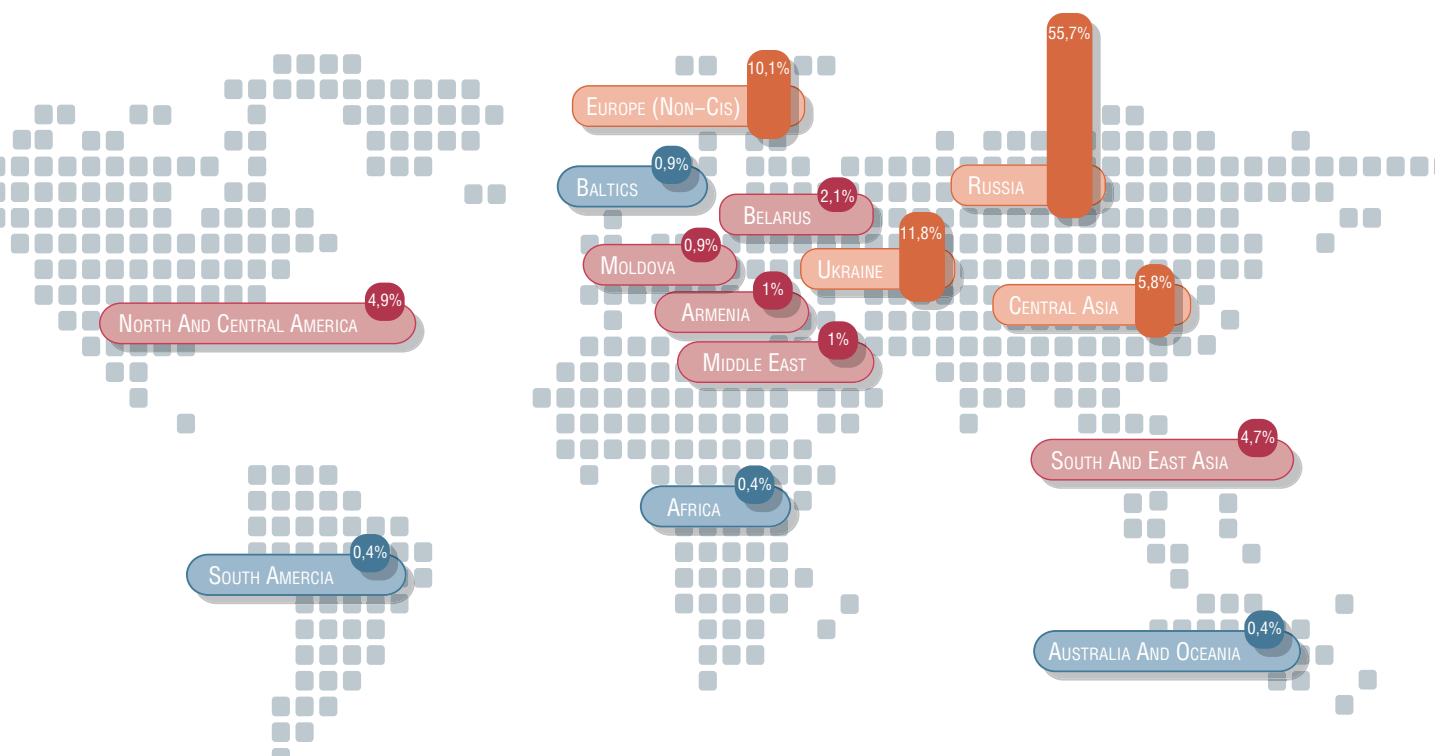


MOST POPULAR ITEMS ON THE WEBSITE:

- 🌐 Summary report on The Ukraine Crisis in Expert Commentaries
- 🌐 International Statistics and Indexes database
- 🌐 E-Zines database
- 🌐 Shale Gas: What Does It Bring to Russia?
- 🌐 Ukraine. The Underlying Political Reason for Economic Suicide
- 🌐 Is War With America Possible?
- 🌐 The Scale of Labour Migration to Russia
- 🌐 The Map of Latin America in the 22nd Century
- 🌐 Illegal Migration in Russia
- 🌐 Space Prospects: The Agenda for the Next 100 Years
- 🌐 The New Silk Road: The Strategic Interests of Russia and China

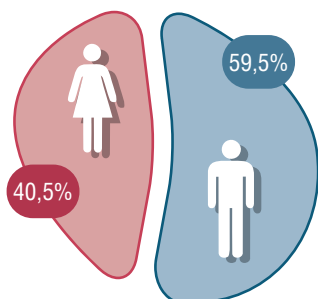
USERS BY REGION

HALF OF THE WEBSITE'S AUDIENCE IS RUSSIAN.
THE SHARE OF VISITORS FROM THE CIS COUNTRIES AND NON-CIS INTERNATIONAL VISITORS ARE APPROXIMATELY EQUAL – 22% OF THE TOTAL.

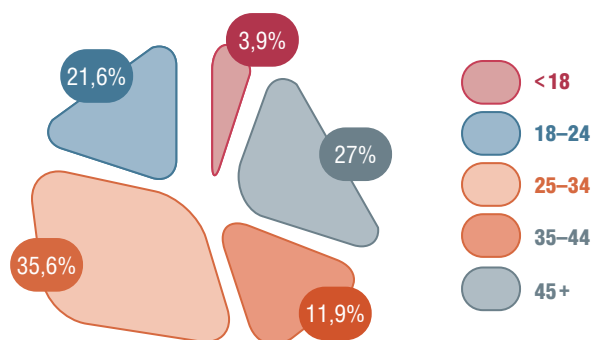


VISITOR PROFILE

GENDER



AGE



LETTERS OF GRATITUDE

IN 2014 THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR THE WORK OF RIAC:

BAZHAN, TATYANA

Head of Integration Facilitation Department,
Federal Migration Service of Russia

BAZHANOV, EVGENY

Rector of the Diplomatic Academy
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Russian Federation

BORDYUZA, NIKOLAY

Secretary General of the Collective Security
Treaty Organization

BURNS, NICHOLAS

Director, Aspen Strategy Group

BYCHENKOV, DENIS

General Director, PROVED

CREIGHTON, JAMES

Chief Operating Officer, EastWest Institute

DAVYDOVA, NATALYA

Executive Director, Leader Business
Practice Center

FEDOTOV, MIKHAIL

Chairman, Russian Federation Presidential
Council for Civil Society and Human Rights

HARMAN, JANE

Director, Wilson Center

KABULOV, ZAMIR

Director, Second Asia Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian
Federation

KELIN, ANDREI

Permanent Representative of the Russian
Federation, OSCE

KHALEEVA, IRINA

Rector, Moscow State Linguistic University

KHOMYAKOV, MAXIM

Vice-Rector for International Relations,
Ural Federal University

KIZIKURASHVILI, NINO

Program Manager, International Centre
on Conflict and Negotiation (Georgia)

KUDRYASHOVA, YELENA

Rector, Northern (Arctic) Federal University

LARICHKIN, FYODOR

Director, Luzin Institute of Economic Problems,
RAS Kola Science Centre

LEBEDEV, IGOR

Deputy Chairman of the State Duma

LEVICHEV, NIKOLAI

Deputy Chairman of the State Duma

LUKYANOV, YEVGENY

Deputy Secretary of the Security Council
of the Russian Federation

MAKAROV, VLADIMIR

Deputy Head, General Administration
for Combating Extremism, Ministry of Internal
Affairs of the Russian Federation

MAKHNO, OLEG

Chairman, Committee for Foreign Relations
and Implementation of Migration Policy,
St Petersburg

MANZHOSIN, ALEXANDER

Chief of the Russian Presidential Foreign
Policy Directorate

MAYOROV, ALEXEI

Head of Regional Security and Anti-Corruption
Department, Moscow City Government

MIRONOV, SERGEY

Chairman, A Just Russia political party

MOROZ, IVAN

Member of the Federation Council

MOSQUERA, ALEJANDRO

Ambassador of the Philippines to Russia

NEVEROV, IGOR

Ambassador of the Russian Federation
in Sweden

NOVIKOVA, IRINA

Dean, International Relations Faculty,
St Petersburg State University

OZEROV, VIKTOR

Chairman, Federation Council Security
and Defense Committee

PASHKO, VLADIMIR

Head of Main Administration for Service
to the Diplomatic Corps (GlavUpDK), Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

PROTSENKO, SERGEI

Director, Administrative Department
of the Russian Federation Government

RYABKOV, SERGEI

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Russian Federation

TOLORAYA, GEORGY

Executive Director, National Committee
for BRICS Research

VASILYEV, ALEKSEI

Director, RAS Institute of Africa

VOLOVA, YELENA

Deputy Prime Minister of Kaliningrad Region

ZHIRINOVSKY, VLADIMIR

LDPR leader in the State Duma

RIAC ON SOCIAL MEDIA



<https://www.facebook.com/RussianCouncilEn>



twitter.com/Russian_Council



linkedin.com/groups/Russian-International-Affairs-Council-4473529



flickr.com/photos/russiancouncil



youtube.com/russiancouncilvideo



slideshare.net/RussianCouncil



instagram.com/russiancouncil



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