

10

YEARS

OVERVIEW

Russian International Affairs Council

2021



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01

GENERAL INFORMATION

The non-profit partnership “Russian International Affairs Council” (NP RIAC) is a Russian membership-based non-profit organization. The partnership was established by the resolution of its founders pursuant to Decree No. 59-rp of the President of the Russian Federation “On the Establishment of the Non-Profit Partnership Russian International Affairs Council” dated February 2, 2010.

MISSION

Our mission is to contribute to the prosperity of Russia through its integration into the global community.

RIAC serves as a link between the state, the expert community, and business and civil societies in addressing foreign policy issues.

FOUNDERS



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02

MESSAGE FROM SERGEY LAVROV



Over the ten years since it was founded, the Russian International Affairs Council has become recognized foreign policy think tank and a reputable platform for a broad-based dialogue on key international matters. The Council includes prominent Russian diplomats, politicians, public figures, and scholars.

The Foreign Ministry values close business and friendly relations with its colleagues in RIAC. This mutually enriching partnership is much needed today. The ongoing exchange of up-to-the-minute and analytical information allows the Council's analysts to have a better sense of the pulse of current foreign policy activities and helps Foreign Ministry employees to stay informed about the latest innovative concepts when it comes to a theoretical comprehension of the main trends in international relations.

We pay great attention to the Council's recommendations on "calibrating" our foreign policy, and we look forward to further developing fruitful cooperation with RIAC.

To honor the Council's tenth birthday, I would like to wish all its members good health, creative achievements and all the best.

Sergey Lavrov



03

**ADDRESS FROM
IGOR IVANOV**

Ten years is a short time when you are talking about setting up and developing a think tank such as RIAC. All the more so as, in our case, we effectively had to start from scratch, often “feeling our way” through the process. Looking back at these ten years, we can say that we have built a team of over 500 highly professional and well-respected experts from across Russia. This allows us to analyze a wide range of international issues, provide qualified assessments, participate in foreign policy debates, and influence the public perception of global events.

The Council is structured in a way that allows us to address problems that are interdisciplinary in nature and require the participation of experts in various fields. We are thus able to tackle such complex issues as cross-border migration, international cooperation in the Arctic, artificial intelligence in world politics, the “green agenda,” and many others. The distinctive feature of RIAC publications is the fact that they offer – in addition to in-depth analyses – specific recommendations on how to solve the issues raised in the respective papers.

The quality of RIAC’s work is attested by the plaudits we receive from government bodies, political and public organizations in the Russian Federation. The Council is a perennial leader in terms of citations in the Russian media and the number of visitors to its website and appears in various international rankings of

non-governmental organizations. In the ten years of its existence, RIAC has established itself as an in-demand and reliable partner for a plethora of leading think tanks from around the world. It would be no exaggeration to say that the RIAC brand is known and respected throughout the global international affairs community.

At the same time, it is clear that maintaining this status requires us to constantly improve our work methods, implement new technologies, expand our audience and reach new segments of society. The only way to keep up against the background of increasing competition and the widespread dissemination of highly politicized and populist approaches to the international agenda is to constantly improve our professionalism based on the strict adherence to the scientific approach and objective assessments of rapidly changing international realities. We never chase sensational stories, ham it up for our readers, or fall back on prejudices and stereotypes that are prevalent in society today

In a world where international problems are becoming more complex and dynamic and the domestic development of states starts to depend on foreign policy, there is no doubt that demand for such organizations as the Russian International Affairs Council will only grow.

Igor Ivanov



04

INTRODUCTION

FROM ANDREY KORTUNOV

One way or another, the work of the Russian International Affairs Council reflects the multi-faceted nature of Russia's foreign policy activity. In this respect, the Council is extremely fortunate, as Russia is one of the most active and visible actors on the international stage, both in terms of the geographic reach of its foreign policy and in terms of its presence in the most diverse spheres on international life.

In the ten years since RIAC was founded, Russian foreign policy has been marked by a number of successes. For example, Moscow has significantly bolstered its positions in the Middle East during this period, going beyond the role of a relatively marginal player and becoming a leading external force, without which any discussion of the problems in the region would be unthinkable. What is more, in most cases, Russia has managed to maintain constructive relations with all the parties involved in the conflicts in the region.

Another success is the steady development of Russia–China relations. Ten years ago, experts argued that the partnership between Moscow and Beijing was mostly tactical, and that relations between the two countries would inevitably cool down and could be fraught with risks of confrontation. But Russia–China cooperation has stood the test of time and continues to develop rapidly.

Other obvious achievements during the past decade include Russia's return to Africa and its active involvement in the global fight against climate change. In addition, the institutional capacities of BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization have increased significantly, with the "Shanghai Six" turning into the "Shanghai Nine." In all these areas, RIAC seeks to provide all the assistance it can to the relevant Russian ministries and departments where such support may be needed.

But there are areas where Russia still has a lot of work to do. For example, Russia is a far less active player in the world economy than it is in global politics. It is also a relative lightweight in global finance and poorly represented in global technological chains and international education markets.

In short, Russia's foreign policy "investment portfolio" has expanded over the past ten years but is not entirely balanced. In the coming years, one of the main strategic tasks of Russian foreign policy should be balancing this portfolio carefully and competently, with due account of the changing realities of global politics and economics. Of course, this is not a task for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs alone, but also for Russian think tanks working on international issues.

One cannot tackle the strategic tasks of Russian diplomacy with-

out considering the growing uncertainty in the world. The world has entered a period of deglobalization, with all the consequences that this entails. Unfortunately, we need to brace ourselves for new conflicts and crises, roadblocks in the work of international organizations (including the United Nations), for erosion of many norms of international law. The threat of international terrorism and the proliferation of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction remains. The confrontation between Russia and NATO continues, and an even larger standoff between the United States and China is brewing. Russia is still facing the massive problem of unilateral sanctions and other forms of economic pressure from the West. At the same time, we can expect a resumption of globalization processes (albeit in a slightly different form), a transition of the world economy to a new technological order, development of various forms of multilateralism, etc. And this is something we should keep in mind.

The rules of the game of global politics will inevitably change. So too will the set of tools of international influence that we have come to know. Russia finds itself in a difficult position in terms of foreign policy planning, as it needs to respond quickly to the coming challenges while at the same time keeping an eye out for those challenges that are looming on the horizon. As Charles Darwin noted, “It is not the stron-

gest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent; it is the one most adaptable to change.”

What should the world expect in the next ten years? I imagine the next ten years in the world politics will be just as dramatic and unpredictable as the past ten years have been. In fact, the pace of change is likely to speed up even more, and the number of uncertainties will increase.

But one thing is for sure, and that is the radical and widespread generational change of the political elites. Positions of power will be occupied by people with fundamentally different personal and professional backgrounds to the politicians of today, people with different visions of the world and the role that their countries and societies should play in it. Let us hope that the new generation of leaders, free from the baggage that comes from experiencing the Cold War firsthand, will prove to be wiser and more perspicacious than their predecessors. But such wisdom and acuity will only be possible if think tanks such as RIAC are effective and efficient in their work.

In the coming decade, RIAC will continue to analyze developments going on in the world and fulfill one of its main tasks – to facilitate dialogue between the expert community and the relevant government agencies. It is safe to say that this task involves converting fundamental scientific knowledge into an ap-

plied product that these ministries and departments can use.

This is where the Council's analytical materials – reports, working papers and policy briefs – set it apart from other think tanks. We will continue to experiment with the format of our “products” to make them even more relevant to our main target audiences. This of course, will not be to the detriment of our educational activities, which include expanding ties with universities, organizing public lectures and “urban breakfasts,” and promoting RIAC's priorities in the Russian and foreign media. Our hope is to raise the level of public discourse in Russia on foreign policy issues.

I would also like to note that RIAC's most valuable asset – in addition

to its members and employees – is its wide network of external experts and partner organizations, both in Russia and around the world. This is an impressive resource that we have developed gradually throughout the Council's existence, and we would never have achieved what we have achieved without it. Most of the Council's projects are carried out by active expert groups, which often include researchers, journalists, former diplomats, and representatives of the business community and civil society. Preserving and enhancing our collective expertise are among RIAC's top priorities as we enter its second decade of existence.

[Andrey Kortunov](#)





05

**RIAC
HISTORY**

05

TEN YEARS OF RIAC HISTORY

Over the past ten years, the Russian International Affairs Council has become one of Russia's leading international relations think tanks. Global affairs have undergone numerous changes since 2011, new challenges have arisen, and Russia has faced complex foreign policy objectives. In this context, RIAC has been actively analyzing key international processes and developing practical recommendations for relevant agencies and other Russian organizations. One of the Council's priority tasks has also been to assist in creating a solid network of young global affairs and diplomacy experts.

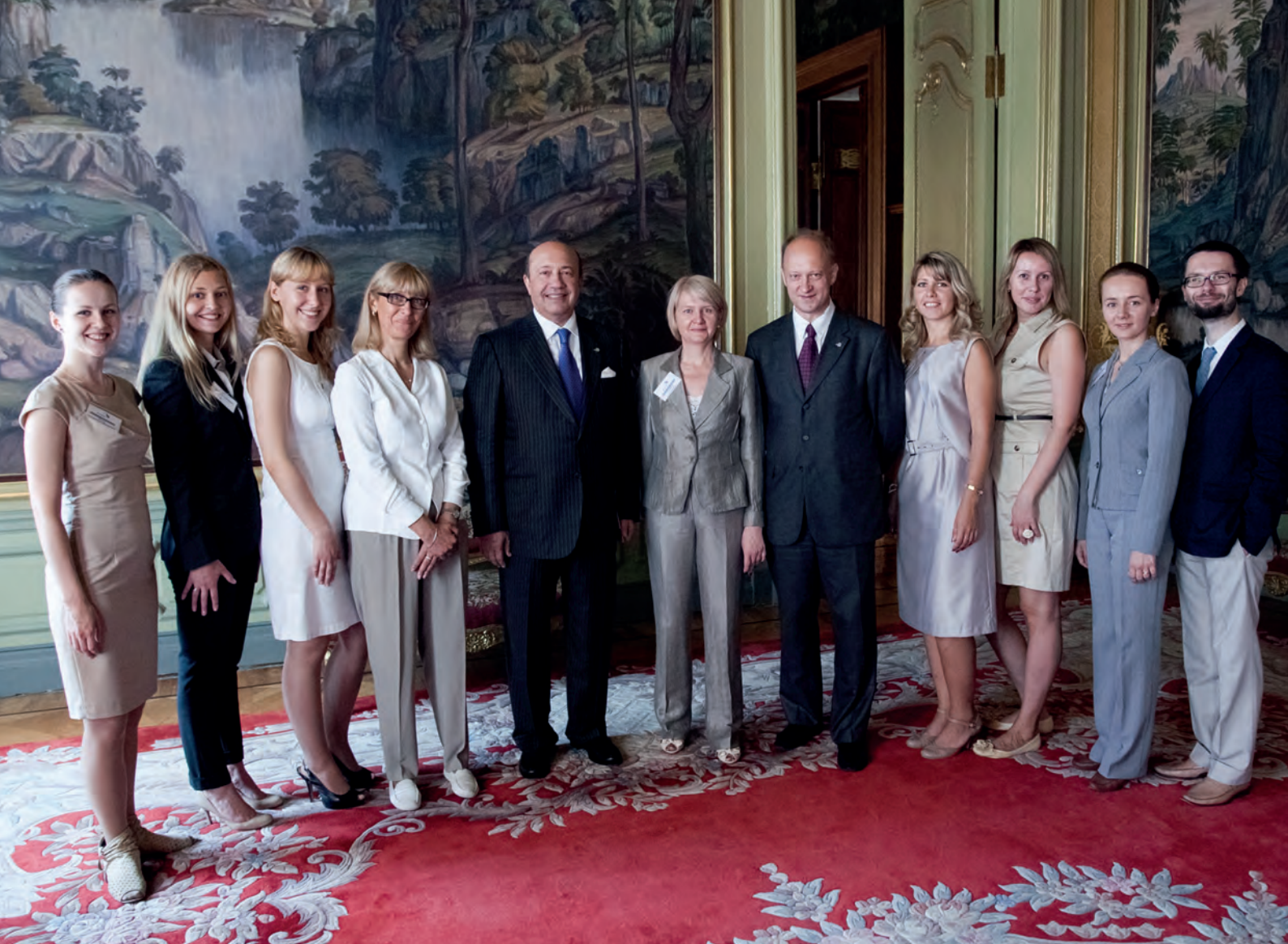
Since the early years of its existence, RIAC has been involved in active cooperation with government bodies, which is testament to the Council's intellectual potential. RIAC works closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Presidential Executive Office, the Office of the Government, the Security Council, specialized ministries, and regional authorities. RIAC's expert opinions are also much sought after by Russian and foreign businesses engaged in international activities.

2011

The Russian International Affairs Council started its work in 2011. It was during this time that the areas and formats of its activities – which would guide the organization in the years to come – began to take shape.

One of RIAC's priorities since its inception has been to develop international relations research in Russia. In 2011, RIAC published its first major work, *Russia in the Global World 2000–2011: An Anthology*, a collection of articles by prominent





Russian international relations experts on some of the most pressing issues in world politics and Russia's participation in global and regional political processes.

Working to support professional international affairs experts in Russia, RIAC also published an *International Studies in Russia* digest, which systemized information about organizations and experts in the fields of foreign policy and global processes.

RIAC attaches great importance to training the new generation of international relations experts and diplomats. It has held a number of annual competitions for students, scientists and journalists, including the Global Prospects Contest for young international relations scholars and the Nationwide Contest for Young Foreign Affairs Journalists, which was launched in 2012 and is run to this day.

From the very first year of existence, RIAC has hosted regular multi-format expert Track 1.5 and

Track 2 meetings on pivotal international issues, serving as a venue for both open and closed-door discussions. The first large-scale event organized by the Council was the Asia Pacific Forum, where prominent experts from Russia and the countries of the region discussed the agenda of the APEC Russia 2012 Summit held in Vladivostok. The conclusions and recommendations made at the Forum were later summarized and published in the first ever RIAC report. In 2011, RIAC also served as a platform for discussions on the priorities of Russia's policies in the G8, G20 and BRICS, as well as on security issues in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

RIAC website (russiancouncil.ru) was launched in 2011. The site is as a platform for the analysis of international developments as they take place and the preparation of analytical materials that combine expert depth and practical value. A unique feature of RIAC's website is its accessibility for both international affairs experts and newcomers. Over the years, the website has also become an important information resource for undergraduate and graduate students.

The scope of RIAC's project activities expanded in 2012. Its primary focus remained the Asia Pacific region. Building upon the results of the APEC Summit in Vladivostok, RIAC successfully organized the Second Asia Pacific Forum, where Summit participants, as well as Russian and Asian politicians, experts and entrepreneurs discussed the possibility of turning political agreements into practical interaction between Russia and the Asia Pacific countries. At the same time, the Council started paying attention to Russia's bilateral relations with individual Asian countries, including Japan, India and China, holding special expert meetings and producing full format publications on the subject, specifically reports and working papers.

RIAC also actively developed its activities in the European dimension of its work in 2012. The landscape of Russia-Europe interaction was completely different in 2012, and discussions were aimed at expanding the positive aspects of cooperation. The Council held an international conference entitled "Euro-Atlantic Security Community: Myth or Reality?" at which President of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev spoke. RIAC also organized the conference "Nuclear Weapons and International Security in the 21st Century" in conjunction with the Global Zero movement, where Deputy Prime Minister of the Russia Dmitry Rogozin delivered a speech.

In response to the large-scale transformations that began to take shape in the Middle East and the increasing instability it brought about, RIAC launched the project "Middle East: Political Dynamics and Russia's Interests." As part of the project, foreign affairs experts and diplomats sought ways to interact with the new regional elites in order to restore peace and prevent instability from spreading to neighboring regions and into Russia.

Research began on two major topics that would later form the basis of long-term RIAC projects: international cooperation in the Arctic and international migration. Specifically, work on two large-scale anthologies was launched, both published in 2013: *Migration in Russia 2000–2012* and *The Arctic Region: Problems of International Cooperation*.

Russia entered a new political cycle in 2012. President Vladimir Putin's return set the foreign policy community the task of renewing the approaches and priorities of Russia's global strategy. RIAC published its *Postulates on Russia's Foreign Policy, 2012–2018*, which draws on the intellectual potential of the Council's experts and members to offer recommendations on how to increase the effectiveness of Russia's foreign policy. The work is conceptual in nature, putting forward specific scenarios of how Russia should respond to key inter-



national challenges. Some of the strategies set up in the paper were used in the preparation of the 2013 Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation.

RIAC published its three-volume *Russian Foreign Policy: 2000–2020* in 2012, which included analysis of the state of Russian foreign policy and predictions of how it would develop in the period 2012–2020. The preface was written by Chairman of the RIAC Board of Trustees Yevgeny Primakov.

The Council devoted a great deal of attention to awareness-building and educational work, launching a number of projects with corporate member universities. RIAC organized its first summer and winter schools in 2012. In fact, there were four such programs running in 2012: one dedicated to preparations for the APEC Youth Summit, another to migration issues, a third on international cooperation in the Arctic, and a fourth on the situation in Central Asia. On top of this, the Council launched the “Global Science” program aimed at developing academic English writing skills for Russian researchers and facilitating their integration into the international scientific community. RIAC also started developing its internship program, giving students from around the world the chance to become involved in the Council’s project activities.



RIAC continued its active work in major regional and functional areas in 2013, reflecting the multi-vector nature of Russian foreign policy. The Council strengthened partnerships with Russian, European and Asian think tanks and academic organizations. As part of its efforts to find ways to enhance mutual trust between Russia and EU countries, RIAC organized the “Russia and EU: Potential for Partnership” conference, which was attended by Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev and President of the European Commission José Manuel Barroso. In addition, RIAC launched, in collaboration with its European partners, the project on Greater Europe – a permanent format of meetings and joint statements of public figures and politicians from Russia and Europe.

Another large-scale event organized by the Council was the international conference entitled “The Arctic: Region of Development and Cooperation.” Work on the international migration project was also stepped up: President of the Russian International Affairs Council Igor Ivanov and Head of the Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation Konstantin Romodanovsky both spoke at the United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

However, RIAC’s intellectual resources were not focused exclusively on these flagship projects. Working alongside leading Russian regional centers of excellence and partner think tanks abroad, the Council continued to develop recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of Russia’s interaction with the countries in the Asia Pacific: China, North Korea, India and South Korea. Research into Russia–Turkey and Russia–Mexico relations was developing.

A working group of young experts in American studies was created in 2013 to explore Russia – U.S. relations. Meetings allowed the participants to discuss freely the issues of Russia – U.S. interaction, bringing American political and intellectual elites into the dialogue. A series of events was held with the participation of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Senator Sam Nunn, and Ambassador Thomas Pickering, among others.

Educational and awareness-building activities continued to be among the priorities of RIAC’s activities in 2013. The Council launched its A+ standard program aimed at promoting Russian universities and companies abroad based on a unique methodology for accessing and developing websites, as well as on targeted training courses.





RIAC also bolstered relations with its corporate member universities in 2013, increasing their number to ten. Special RIAC events have been traditionally held in universities, including summer schools, lectures by Russian and foreign experts, and presentations of RIAC projects. In 2013, RIAC provided support in the establishment of the SCO and BRICS Center at Ural Federal University.

By 2013, RIAC website – thanks to its daily updates – had established itself as an independent and influential platform for expert analyses of international issues. With the traffic of approximately 100,000 visits per month, RIAC's website had made its mark as one of the top resources for gaining an insight into matters of international relations and Russian foreign policy.

In many ways 2014 was a turning point for Russia and Europe. The crisis and subsequent armed conflict in Ukraine created a hotbed of instability in the very center of Europe and served as a pretext for Moscow's relations with EU countries, as well as with the U.S. and its allies, to take a sharp turn for the worse.

The search for ways to alleviate tensions and resolve an avalanche of issues became a top priority for Russia's foreign policy community, and RIAC was no exception. To this end, the Council drew on all its established channels of communication with Western think tanks and experts. Common ground was sought at all levels—from the narrowly focused meeting of the Albright–Talbott–Ivanov group to the Russia–Europe youth dialogue.

In this context, the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act were

of particular relevance. RIAC was one of just four think tanks to be involved in the development of proposals for a meaningful assessment of the OSCE's activities for the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. Discussions were held in Moscow involving a small group of lawmakers, diplomats and experts. In 2015, RIAC's participation in the meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Helsinki's legendary Finlandia Hall marked the conclusion of the project.

RIAC was not focused solely on the West in its work during this period, however. In 2014, the Council's experts also turned their gaze to events in Central and Western Asia. On the eve of the planned withdrawal of coalition troops from Afghanistan in 2014, experts from RIAC and George Washington University discussed the possibilities of cooperation between Russia and the United States in the region. RIAC experts also met with representatives of the United Nations Development Program to analyze





the socioeconomic problems faced by Central Asian countries.

The Council made significant headway in its research into Russia–Iran cooperation through a dialogue with its Iranian partners: a series of expert events and publications was followed by the international conference “Development of a Strategic Partnership between Russia and Iran,” which was attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran Hadi Soleimanpour.

On the eve of Mahmoud Abbas’ visit to Moscow, RIAC hosted a meeting with Fatah Central Committee Member and International Co-Operation Minister Nabil Shaath.

In 2014, RIAC also launched work in a new regional direction, developing expert dialogue with countries in the Greater Caucasus. Specifically, the Council became involved in the Istanbul Process –

expert dialogue supported by the Swiss government as part of its mediating role in Russia–Georgia relations.

The Council translated and published the book *The Great Convergence: Asia, the West, and the Logic of One World* by the influential Asian thinker and Singapore’s former Permanent Representative to the United Nations Kishore Mahbubani.

In 2014, RIAC co-founded the Foundation for Development and Support of the Valdai Discussion Club. In this capacity, the Council was involved in preparations for the annual meeting of Valdai Club members with President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin and published a special paper entitled “World Order or World Anarchy? A Look at the Modern System of International Relations.” RIAC experts and management have been involved in developing the content and running these meetings ever since.

Russia continued to develop a multi-vector policy to reduce the potential for conflict in relations with the West and promote interaction with partners in various regions. In 2015, the Council launched new formats of work and held a number of large-scale events in several areas. At the same time, 2015 was a rather difficult year for RIAC, as the Chairman of its Board of Trustees Yevgeny Primakov, who played an active role in the creation and development of the Council, regrettably passed away. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov took over the position.

The development of new visual and interactive formats – webinars, readers, digests, etc. – allowed the Council to expand its digital presence. RIAC continued its regular analysis of the situation in Ukraine by maintaining an interactive feed of developments as they took place. And to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Victory in World War II, RIAC launched a special online project on the effects of the war for different countries.



One of RIAC's biggest events in 2015 was the international conference "Russia and China: A New Partnership in a Changing World," which was attended by over 500 experts, scientists and government officials from Russia and China. Taking its lead from Moscow and Beijing, which were dynamically developing interaction, RIAC gradually expanded its partner network in China, publishing a number of papers and recommendations on consolidating bilateral ties and furthering cooperation within the SCO. The Council's work in this area continues to this day in collaboration with Fudan University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other partners.

Amid the crisis in Russia's relations with the West, RIAC continued to seek out ways to strengthen mutual understanding and bring about rapprochement between Russia and the European Union. A series of "ambassadorial seminars" was also launched in 2015, and they remain a key format of the Council's work on European issues to this day. In partnership with the Delegation of the European Union to Russia and the embassy of the country holding the presidency of the EU Council, RIAC brings together Russian and European diplomats and experts to exchange views on the crucial issues of bilateral and multilateral relations.

The first annual international conference on migration, "Transnational Migration and Modern States in the Period of Economic Crisis," organized jointly by RIAC and the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA) was held in 2015.

In addition, the Council worked on a range of issues related to instability in the Middle East and security threats. Former President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai gave a speech in front of RIAC members, and took part in a special press conference on the situation in Afghanistan and Russia's interests in the Greater Middle East. RIAC also invited former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt Amr Moussa to Moscow to take part in a roundtable with the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs.

Significant transformations in Russia–Turkey relations took place in 2015 against the backdrop of the crisis in the Middle East. RIAC partnered with Turkey's Center for Strategic Research to organize the conference "Russia and Turkey: Forging Multidimensional Partnership," where participants



had the opportunity to discuss common challenges and opportunities. Expert contacts were especially important following the crisis in Russia–Turkey relations that unfolded shortly after the conference.

One of the most significant geopolitical events of 2015 was the start of the Eurasian Economic Union’s activities. RIAC was immediately recruited to provide analytical support for the Eurasian integration project in cooperation with the Eurasian Economic Commission. A Summer School for young international relations experts from all five EAEU countries was held in Moscow. RIAC also became a partner organization of the Astana Club.

In 2015, RIAC launched cooperation with the Russian Science Foundation (RSF), where its role is to provide support for the international review of research and sci-tech programs and projects submitted to RSF competitions.

The most important RIAC publication in 2015 was the three-volume *The Modern Science of International Relations Abroad* anthology. Work on the anthology involved selecting and translating over 140 papers written by leading international scholars from 26 countries.

It was in 2015 that RIAC started producing special studying and teaching materials for the development of university courses and advanced training programs on specific aspects of world politics.

A major achievement in the development of RIAC’s educational work was the launch of the ranking of the English-language websites of Russian universities compiled using a unique methodology developed by RIAC staff. The project received wide recognition both in Russia and abroad and continues to this day.

RIAC continued to develop its country-specific, regional and functional projects in 2016, organizing several major international conferences. The second Russia and China international conference was held over two days in May. The significance and practical value of RIAC's work on China was confirmed by the signing of a memorandum of cooperation with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), the largest research institution of its kind in China. The document was signed during an official visit of Vladimir Putin to China and in the presence of the leaders of the two states.

In September, RIAC organized the second "Migration Crisis: International Cooperation and National Strategies" conference in conjunction with RANEP and the International Committee of the Red Cross as a partner.

To mark the 20th anniversary of the Arctic Council, RIAC held a conference on "International Cooperation in the Arctic: New Challenges and Vectors of Development" in October, where participants discussed a range of Arctic issues – from security challenges and the interests of Asian countries to the issues of socioeconomic development cooperation in the Arctic. The event

was attended by representatives of all member states of the Forum, including senior officials from Russia, Norway and Iceland, and officials from Denmark and Canada. Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation and Chairman and the State Commission for Arctic Development Dmitry Rogozin delivered a welcome address at the conference.

RIAC continued to seek a positive agenda and outline ways to increase mutual trust against the background of the continuing crisis in Russia's relations with the West. The German–Russian International Affairs Dialogue (GRID), designed to compensate for the lack of track 1.5 channels of communication between Russia and Europe, gained momentum. RIAC and the Delegation of the European Union to Russia were behind the initiative to create the EU–Russia Expert Network on Foreign Policy (EUREN) in 2016, with the first meeting taking place in 2017.

In 2016, RIAC and the Royal United Services Institute for Defense and Security Studies (RUSI) launched joint research on Russian and British approaches to security issues, a project that continues to this day.





The American track of RIAC's activities involved expert meetings with United States Ambassador to Russia John F. Tefft, former member of the United States Senate Sam Nunn, experts from the Center for Strategic and International Studies and other specialists from the United States.

Cybersecurity and threats in the information space occupied a prominent position in RIAC's research activities in 2016, given their growing importance in relations between the great powers. The round table "Russia-U.S. Cooperation to Combat Cybercrime and Protect Critical Infrastructure" was organized in conjunction with the EastWest Institute.

In 2016, RIAC completed work on a large-scale project entitled "The World in 100 Years," the outlines of which were drawn back in 2011-2012. The result

was a collection of 55 articles in Russian and English offering forecasts and expert views on the future of international relations and various spheres of public life in the 22nd century.

The publication toolkit at the Council's disposal, consisting of reports, working papers and teaching materials, was supplemented with a new format – policy briefs. These papers provide a more focused and concise appraisal of individual issues on the international agenda and put forward specific recommendations.

It was in 2016 that the RIAC tradition of attending the non/fiction International Book Fair. The event has since become instrumental in popularizing the work of RIAC and drawing attention to international studies in general.



RIAC expanded its forecasting activities significantly in 2017. In July, the Council launched the World in 100 Years media project together with Gazeta.ru. Work also began on the RIAC Global Forecast project, which aims at critical analysis of global and regional trends, as well as of existing practices for forecasting and predicting scenarios for world politics and international relations.

RIAC continued to expand its awareness-building and educational activities on various issues of international relations. Working alongside the Dostoevsky Library, the Council launched the *Úrbi et órbi* urban breakfasts initiative – expert meetings aimed at facilitating a broad public discussion of pressing issues in Russian foreign policy and global development. “Outlines of the New World Order” – a series of monthly lectures at the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia – served the same purpose.

Another key event in 2017 was the transition to the new RIAC website. The new design and user-

friendly interface, combined with an increase in the quantity and quality of the content provided had an immediate effect on site traffic, which hit almost 2 million for the year. Foreign visitors made up almost 40 per cent of all visitors to the site.

A significant breakthrough in the Council's work with universities affected the publication of studying and teaching materials that formed the basis of many educational programs in Russian higher education institutes, with materials developed by the winners of the International Relations Online Courses Contest being published.

Major regional issues continued to be a focus of RIAC's activities. 2017 was a landmark year for the Council's South Asian project. The 70th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Russia and India saw RIAC achieving new levels of cooperation with leading think tanks in India, namely, the Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF), the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) and Gateway House. The first joint Russian–Indian report, *70th Anniversary of*

Russia–India Relations: New Horizons of Privileged Partnership, was published. RIAC worked with VIF to organize “Bilateral Dialogue on the Way Forward”, and with ICWA on the international conference “Strategic Visions of Russia–India Relations and Changes in the World Order.”

The key event on the Asia track of RIAC’s activities in 2017 was the third international conference “Russia and China: Taking on a New Quality of Bilateral Relations,” where participants were greeted by Chairperson of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Valentina Matviyenko.

The Middle East vector of RIAC’s work developed dynamically in 2017, thanks in large part to the numerous newsworthy events that took place in the region during the year. The Council maintained active dialogue with experts and politicians from the Greater Middle East, the European Union, the United States, China and others, paying special attention to security issues and the development of economic ties with the countries in the region. Cooperation with think tanks in Iran and Turkey was especially productive, resulting in reports that explore pockets of bilateral cooperation and in joint events.

Eurasian economic integration remained a key area of RIAC’s work in 2017. The Council prepared

a research project for the Eurasian Economic Commission that involved a detailed study of the expert field in the EAEU and a number of other countries and the subsequent development of recommendations to improve RIAC’s work with experts, think tanks and universities.

Despite the complicated relations between Russia and the West at the official level, RIAC actively developed interaction with individual think tanks in the United States. A number of bilateral and multilateral events were organized on the European track. RIAC representatives participated in working group meetings in Moscow and Istanbul on the project “Building Greater Europe: How to Avoid a New Arms Race between Russia and the West.” In September, RIAC hosted a meeting of Junior Ambassadors of the Munich Security Conference.

Standout publications in terms of the attention received from the media and the expert community include *the National Atlas of Russia* (RIAC was responsible for the chapter “International Cooperation in the Arctic”) and the reports *Theses on Russia’s Foreign Policy and Global Positioning and Proposals for Russia’s Migration Strategy through 2035* prepared in collaboration with the Center for Strategic Research.



RIAC was committed to further development of existing projects and launch of new ones in 2018.

The Council entered new territory, beginning research into the implications of artificial intelligence technologies for social and international processes. A key event in this area was the conference “International and Social Impacts of Artificial Intelligence Technologies,” the first broad public discussion on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on international relations, international security and society to be held in Russia.

Amid increasing sanctions, pressure on Russia from the West and the adoption of new counter sanctions packages, RIAC launched a unique project on the international sanctions policy, a key element of which was a monthly review of changes in the sanctions regimes against Russia and other countries. The most important publication in this area in 2018 was the *The Sanctions Policy. Goals, Strategies and Tools* anthology, which contains articles by leading Russian experts on the use of unilateral restrictive measures and sanctions in contemporary international relations.

The digital agenda acquired a cross-regional dimension in RIAC’s project activities in 2018. RIAC representatives took part in India’s premier conference on geopolitics and geoeconomics, the Raisina Dialogue, where, among other issues, the use of

new technologies for military purposes and the cybersecurity in the region were discussed. Cybersecurity issues were at the forefront of discussions at the U.S.–Russia–Japan round table organized by RIAC in collaboration with the National Committee on American Foreign Policy. In addition, a joint RIAC–RUSI report investigated the approaches of Russia and the United Kingdom to information and cyber security, and the topic was included in the agenda of the annual China conference for the first time.

RIAC continued to develop its forecasting and global governance projects in 2018, publishing a collection of essays and launching a web project anticipating scenarios for the development of key global trends in politics, economics and technology up to 2024. As part of its research into current global governance issues, RIAC teamed with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Regional Office for Cooperation and Security in Europe to present the results of the joint project “Foresight Ukraine: Four Scenarios for the Development of Ukraine.”

In 2018, the Council launched cooperation with the School of Aspiring International Relations Experts of the Higher School of Economics. The two opened a joint educational module for high school students.

RIAC moved forward in its work to promote Russian universities abroad. The results of the





Council's report on the web internationalization of universities were presented at the 3rd International Week at Ural Federal University and as part of the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation's advanced training program. Additionally, a specialized training course was organized at Far Eastern Federal University.

Major regional issues continued to be a focus of RIAC's activities. In the context of the difficult international situation, interaction with the Delegation of the European Union to Russia continued on the issues of economic cooperation as well as on the converging and diverging interests of the sides. The expert dialogue between Russia and the United States focused on the topics of nuclear nonproliferation and arms control, the fallout of the U.S. withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal, the situation on the Korean Peninsula, and the prospects for Russia–U.S. scientific and technical cooperation on nuclear issues.

One of the most important events on the Middle East track of RIAC's work was the international

conference "Russia and Turkey: Strategic Directions of Multidimensional Partnership" held jointly with the Center for Strategic Research of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey. The discussion focused on the approaches of the two countries to the formation of a regional security system, economic and energy cooperation between the two countries.

RIAC has traditionally paid great attention to the cooperation with the Asia Pacific countries, primarily China, Japan, South Korea and India. A key event in this area was the fourth international conference "Russia and China: Cooperation in a New Era," held for the first time in collaboration of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. Over 350 Chinese experts took part in the event. 2018 also saw the launch of a long-term project with the Korea Foundation aimed at deepening the knowledge of young experts about the situation on the Korean Peninsula and developing recommendations for furthering cooperation between Russia and South Korea.

In 2019, RIAC’s work focused on several key issues that were discussed as part of its country-specific, regional and functional areas: the dynamics of the international regime and the contours of the future world order; the impact of technology and information on international security and world politics; open and “dormant” international conflicts that pose a threat to the security of Russia and its allies and partners; problems related to the instruments and institutions of global governance; and the political risks for Russian and international business.

RIAC’s activities were partly focused on analyzing the development of cooperation with Russia’s key partners in the Asia Pacific. As part of the Year of Japan in Russia, RIAC held the first major conference on Russia–Japan interaction alongside the Japan Institute of International Affairs. On the Chinese track, active work was carried out to develop practical recommendations for improving the partner ties between the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China. RIAC hosted the fifth Russia–China conference, which brought together 350 leading foreign relations experts, diplomats, government officials and entrepreneurs from the two countries.

The Middle East track became a key part of RIAC’s program activities in 2019. Research papers covered a wide range of topics, from the Syrian

settlement to the situation around the Iranian nuclear program. One of the standout publications in RIAC’s research into the Middle East was the *Army and Security in the Middle East and North Africa* anthology, which outlined the key trends in the development of the armed forces of the countries in the region in the context of security challenges.

In connection with the humanitarian crisis in Syria, RIAC paid special attention in its analytical work and expert discussions to the Syrian settlement and its place in Russia’s policy in the region. A key event in this area was the “Russia–the Middle East” international expert dialogue organized in collaboration with the Primakov Center, where Russia’s new role as a security provider took center stage. RIAC experts discussed the provisions of collective security in the Persian Gulf and its promotion with numerous think tanks.

Given the serious political differences between Russia and the European Union amid the ongoing close economic cooperation, much work was done in the way of “selective cooperation” between the two and the search for points of contact that could serve as a basis for building pragmatic interaction. The crisis in relations with the United States means that developing areas of cooperation on individual issues is crucial given the many obstacles to a full-fledged dialogue.





RIAC has always given priority to analyzing the situation in the former Soviet republics. Despite the difficult political situation, working contacts were developed and maintained with Ukrainian colleagues. Research was carried out on the issues of Eurasian economic integration, including in dialogue with partners from Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Great emphasis was placed in 2019 on the development of RIAC website and other electronic

resources. The number of Russian and foreign visitors to the website increased. Key to this uptick in site traffic was the new approach the Council adopted to its work on social media: segmenting presence on key social networks and messengers helped increase/raise traffic by 25 per cent. Work with leading media outlets also increased, both through Nationwide Contest for Young Foreign Affairs Journalists and in the form of publications by RIAC staff in leading print media and appearances as expert commentators on TV and radio.

2020 saw major changes in the work of the Russian International Affairs Council. The fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic forced RIAC to suspend or freeze many of its usual activities, although this did create new opportunities for development. The Council adapted quickly to the new reality, transitioned to work in the digital format, and mastered new channels of cooperation with colleagues and partners in Russia and abroad. Holding online events allowed RIAC to expand geographical coverage, increase the number of seminars, round tables and conferences, and boost attendance figures at such events. The practice of preparing joint publications with Chinese, American and European partners continued to develop in 2020.

RIAC worked hard to involve its members in active dialogue on all meaningful areas in 2020: a record number of RIAC club meetings took place on the impact of COVID-19 on contemporary international relations, key trends in the changes taking place in the modern world order, and the risks and opportunities for Russian foreign policy in the new realities.

China remained one of the focuses of RIAC's project activities in 2020. The impact of the pandemic and the growing confrontation between Russia and China, on the one hand, and the West, on the other hand, strengthened Russia's comprehensive strategic partnership with China. A series of events on the issues of bilateral relations and the approaches of Moscow and Beijing to global problems and multilateral platforms was organized in conjunction with leading Chinese and Russian research centers.

To mark the 20th anniversary of the Declaration on Strategic Partnership between Russia and India, RIAC paid great attention to assessing the prospects for bilateral cooperation and coordinating the positions of the countries on security and development issues in Eurasia and the Indian Ocean.

RIAC also continued to develop the Middle East track of its activities, focusing on regional security, the prospects for Syrian settlement, and the issue of international assistance to MENA countries. A key publication in this area was the *International Assis-*





tance to the Middle East and North Africa: *Managing the Risks* report, which was well received by the Russian expert and academic community.

Despite the poor state of Russia's relations with the United States and the European Union, RIAC continued to develop interaction with American and European think tanks, forecasting possible medium- and long-term scenarios for Russia's relations with the U.S. and the EU.

Two projects were launched in 2020 that were widely lauded: "Russian Strategy in Africa," which analyzes the interests of Russia and the European Union in Africa and offering medium- and long-term forecasts of regional development trends; and "Political Intervention in the Digital Age" (in collaboration with the Advisory Board of the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Regional Office for Cooperation and Security in Europe and the RAND Corporation), which aimed to develop globally accepted standards and rules of conduct in the digital environment and in-

troduce norms to counteract mutual interference in internal affairs through information and communications technologies.

In its educational activities, RIAC placed a high priority on its work with leading Russian universities on numerous issues, including bilateral and multi-lateral relations, the Arctic agenda, the sanctions, digital transformation, etc.

RIAC website held onto its position as one of the most respected and popular Russian internet resources on international relations. The site's audience grew by more than 45 per cent year-on-year, with the number of visitors from outside Russia (North America, Eastern Europe, South and Central Asia, and Africa) also increasing.

The spread of COVID-19 did not halt RIAC's internship program. The Council developed a remote internship, and the number of interns from universities outside Russia's major cities increased.



Man on the phone

Man on the phone

Man on the phone

Marcelo
MATHIAS

Beate
GRZESKI

Ruslan
EDELGERIYEV

Madalen
FISCHER



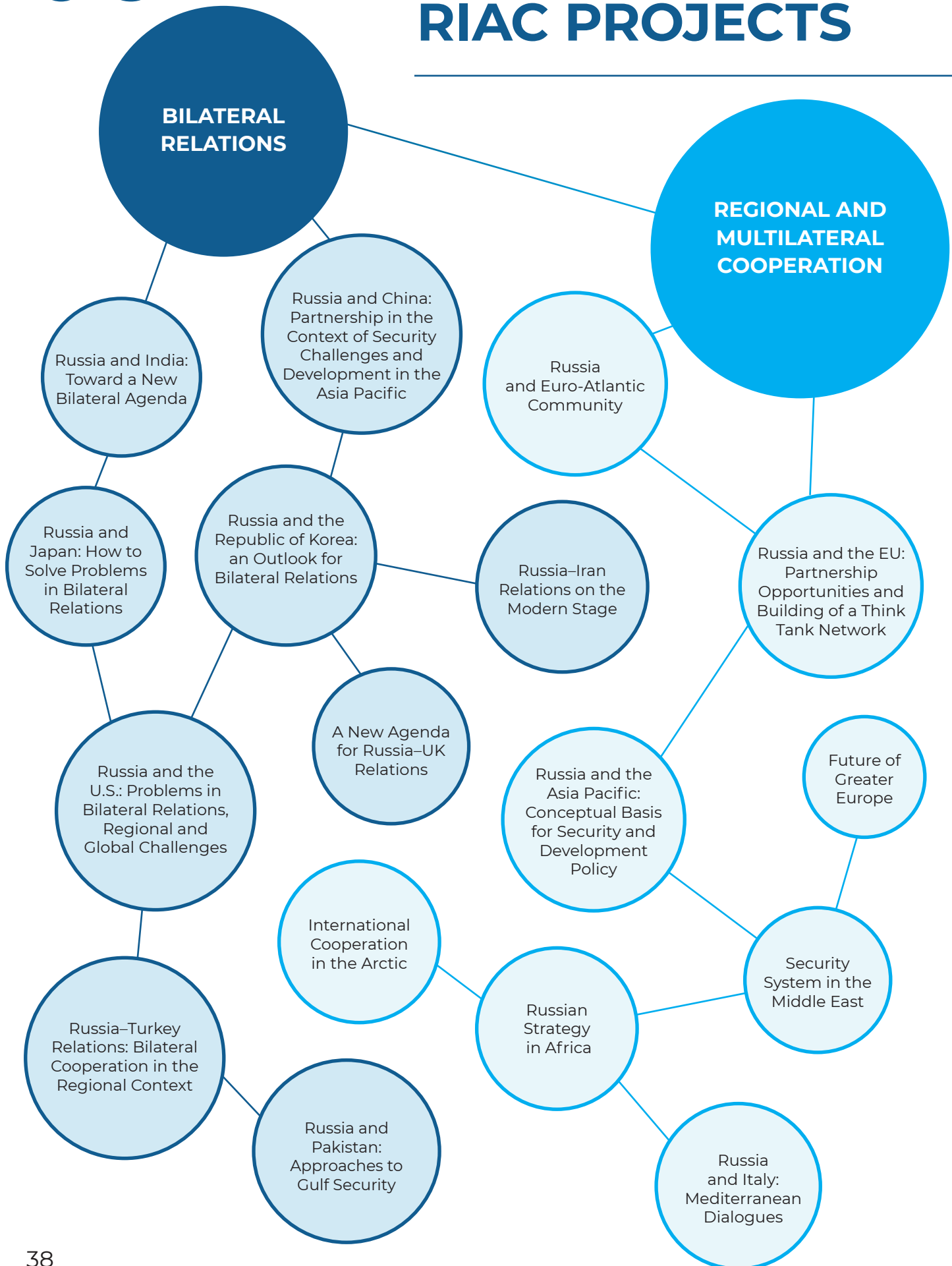
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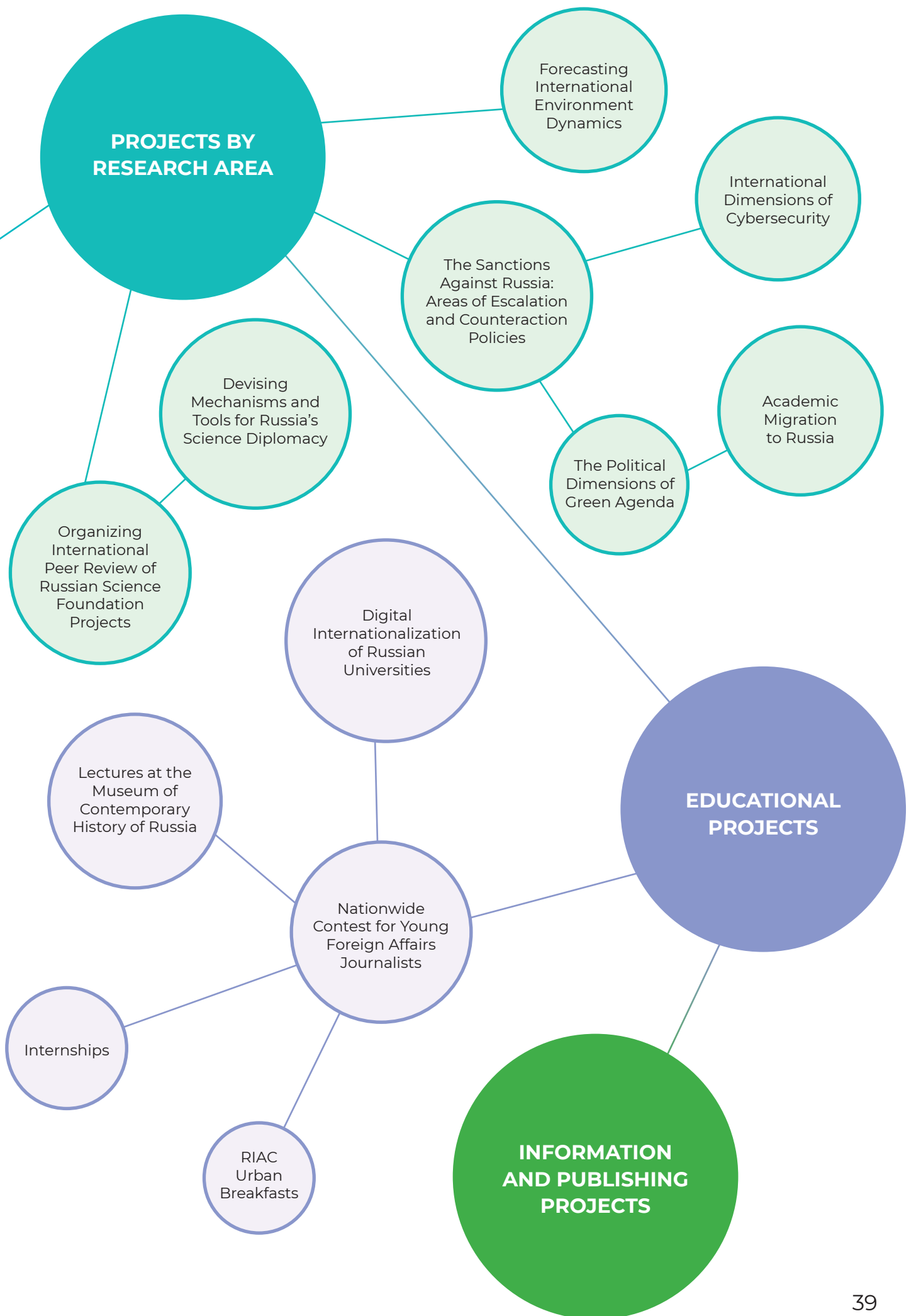
**RIAC PROGRAM
ACTIVITIES IN 2021**

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CURRENT RIAC PROJECTS





RIAC PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN 2021

By 2021, the Russian International Affairs Council had formed an extensive portfolio of projects covering almost all regional (country) and functional areas of Russia's foreign policy. The international environment is developing and transforming, and RIAC's project portfolio is constantly growing and improving. A new project on the international dimension of the "green agenda" was launched in 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impose noticeable restrictions on RIAC's activities in 2021:

meetings with foreign colleagues and face-to-face communication remained few and far between. At the same time, the Council made full use of the advantages offered by remote formats: views on the most pressing international problems can be promptly exchanged with foreign partners. Hybrid-style round tables became a part of RIAC's mode of operation. On the one hand, such a format makes for lively and frank discussions between speakers. On the other hand, it allows the Council to reach a wider audience from various countries and regions.





Regional and Bilateral Projects

Little changed in RIAC's work in 2021 in terms of its focus on regional and country-specific issues. From the very beginning, one of the key tracks of the Council's activities has been the analysis of relations between Russia and the West. **The Russian Federation and the United States** remain at odds in terms of their assessments of many of the problems in the world today and their approaches to solving them. That said, even with all the differences of opinion, there are areas that require joint work, most notably issues of strategic stability, nuclear non-proliferation, the war on terror and climate change. These and numerous other aspects of the U.S.–Russia ties were explored in expert discussions and RIAC publications in 2021.

Relations between **Russia and the European Union** also remain tense, and identifying and developing a positive agenda would appear to be an important task for Russian and European think tanks. In 2021, RIAC continued the tradition of holding round tables with the embassies of the countries holding the presidency of the EU Council. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal Augusto Santos Silva attended

one such seminar organized by RIAC, the Portuguese Embassy and the Delegation of the European Union to Russia. State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia Stanislav Raščan spoke at the round table organized in conjunction with the Slovenian Embassy that was also attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Alexander Grushko.

One of the most significant events in the political life of Germany and the European Union in 2021 is Angela Merkel's departure as Chancellor of Germany. Members of the EU–Russia Expert Network on Foreign Policy (EUREN) got together to discuss how to move forward in relations with the European Union's largest country. These issues were also the focus of the round table held together the Moscow branch of the Hanns Seidel Foundation.

RIAC and RUSI continued work on their joint project despite the tense **relations between Russia and the United Kingdom**. The sixth phase of the project was launched in September and includes an expanded discussion agenda on the issues of strategic stability, climate change and security challenges in the Middle East and North Africa.

RIAC traditionally pays special attention to developing recommendations on how Russia can improve its partnerships with Asia Pacific countries, from China, India and South Korea to Sri Lanka, Cambodia and New Zealand. The most significant event of 2021 in **Russia-China relations** was the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries. The Sixth International Conference “Russia and China: Cooperation in a New Era” organized by RIAC and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was timed to coincide with the event. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov and his Chinese counterpart Wang Yi gave speeches remotely to mark the occasion. RIAC and CASS maintained expert dialogue throughout the year, publishing a collection of essays, *The 20th Anniversary of the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China* with forewords written by Sergey Lavrov and Wang Yi. In addition, RIAC continued to develop its partnerships with Fudan University the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences with the publication of the annual *Russia-China Dialogue* report.

India also continued to be a priority area for RIAC in 2021, especially given the fact that Russia-India interaction has been waning in recent years. Intellectual exchanges with the Council’s partners in India (the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Vivekananda International Foundation) focused on regional challenges and opportunities for developing bilateral cooperation.

Work progressed in 2021 on the development of a partnership network in **South Korea** and encouraging young international relations experts to study security and development issues in Northeast Asia. RIAC and the Korea Foundation’s long-term project entitled “Next Generation Policy Experts Network” was a huge step towards achieving these goals, as was the round table “Collaboration Between Russia and South Korea in the Light of New Northern Policy: Evaluation and Future Tasks” organized by the Council in conjunction with Hanyang University, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and the Korea Eurasian Policy Institute.

In 2021, the entire world watched the events unfold in Afghanistan following the withdrawal of the coalition forces from the country and the seizure of power by the Taliban (a terrorist organization

banned in the Russian Federation). RIAC discussed the situation in Afghanistan and the implications for neighboring regions with partner centers from India, China, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan and other countries, as well as with experts from international organizations. A report *Addressing the Afghanistan Problem: Necessary Conditions and International Implications* was published.

RIAC’s work on the traditionally rich **Middle East track** continued in 2021. The Council maintained productive dialogue with think tanks in Iran, Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan and other countries, primarily on security issues in the region. It also published a joint report with the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs *Political Risks for Russian-Egyptian Cooperation in North Africa* and held joint events with such long-term partners as the Center for Strategic Research of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and the American Carter Center.

Active work also continued on **international cooperation in the Arctic**, one of RIAC’s longest standing research tracks. In the year that Russia began its chairmanship of the Arctic Council, RIAC published a report *Arctic Council: Status and Activities* alongside experts from MGIMO, which received widespread attention in expert, academic and media circles, as well as among ambassadors of the Arctic states to the Russian Federation.

Significant progress was also made on RIAC’s most recent regional project – an analysis of Russia’s strategy in **Africa** and ways to improve it. Increasing instability and humanitarian challenges on the continent prompt the international community to step up its efforts to restore stability and prevent conflict. RIAC is also involved in the search for solutions to problems in Africa, hosting a webinar entitled “Sahel Region of Africa: Key Challenges and Effective Solutions” in partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross. In addition, RIAC teamed up with the Institute of International and Strategic Studies of Peking University to produce the *China – Russia Bilateral Cooperation in Africa* report.

Another facet of the Council’s work in this area was its initiative to create the RAREX (Russia-Africa Research Exchange) Association, which brings together Russian and African organizations that deal with bilateral issues, regional security and fight against terrorism.

Projects by Research Area

One of the key areas in RIAC's program activities concerns international **sanctions**. In 2021, the Council analyzed the restrictive measures against Russia, the opposition to Western sanctions, secondary sanctions and their consequences for business structures, and global trends in the enforcement of sanctions. The most important publication in this respect was the *Sanctions Against Russia: A Look into 2020* report, whose conclusions were among the issues discussed during the Parliamentary Hearings "Illegal Western Sanctions and Measures to Minimize Their Impact on the Policy and Economy of the Russian Federation." RIAC actively continued its work on a database of sanctions events, which served as the basis for a series of scientific and analytical publications on RIAC website, in high-profile academic journals and by respected publishing houses.

Discussions about the need to reduce the anthropogenic impact on nature and switch to a more environmentally friendly economic model have been stepped up significantly following the adoption of the Paris Agreement. In 2021, RIAC participated in research of best international practices **on green issues**, highlighting opportunities for Russia to interact with foreign partners. Work in this area

included the publication of the *EU–Russia Relations in Environmental Protection and Climate Change Mitigation* report, the ongoing monitoring of the legislation of states that are leaders in environmental policy issues, and organizing a number of events on climate issues.

In 2021, RIAC paid increasing attention to the international dimension of **information security**. Russia and the United States as well as the European Union are accusing each other of interfering in their domestic affairs, including through the use of information and communications technologies. A long-term project was launched with the RAND Corporation and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Regional Office for Cooperation and Security in Europe (FES-ROCPE) to conduct a comprehensive analysis of these issues. The ad hoc working group discussed attacks on the electoral infrastructure, the leak of confidential information, the activities of government-funded foreign language broadcasting companies, attempts to influence social media and many other issues.

RIAC has traditionally paid a great deal of attention to **international migration** issues. In 2021, the



Council teamed up with RANEPa to organize the conference “International Migration and Human Capital in the Context of COVID-19.”

RIAC also launched a series of scientific and practical seminars with the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IMEMO RAS) and the *World Economy and International Relations* journal **on the most pressing international relations issues** aimed at studying best research practices and sharing experience in the practical application of empirical methods and fundamental theories.

With 2021 being declared the Year of Science and Technology in Russia, RIAC intensified its work on studying domestic and foreign experience in

the use of various instruments of **science diplomacy**. Studying and teaching materials devoted to a wide range of scientific and diplomatic practices, as well as the *Diplomatic Instruments for Promoting International Scientific Cooperation* report were released.

RIAC continued its cooperation with the **Russian Science Foundation (RSF)**: in 2021, it organized and supported the international expert assessment of 501 projects as part of the RSF presidential grant competition “Conducting Research by Scientific Groups under the Guidance of Young Scientists,” recruited 157 international experts to be included in the RSF pool and developed recommendations for monitoring and reviewing how grants are used on the basis of best foreign practices.

Awareness-building and Educational Projects

Since its establishment RIAC has devoted a great deal of attention to promoting educational cooperation and improving Russia’s higher education rankings. In 2021, it continued to study and encourage the development of English-language versions of the websites of Russian universities. The result of this work in 2021 was the publication of the sixth *Web Internationalization of Russian Universities* report which included its traditional rating of the

English-language websites of Russian universities, as well as the results of a survey to identify the factors that stimulate or hamper the development of **web internationalization**, and recommendations for the future.

RIAC held a number of open events aimed at youth audiences and the general public. Partial lifting of coronavirus-related restrictions allowed RIAC





to return to in-person Úrbi et órbi urban breakfasts and resume lectures on critical international issues within the framework of the Museum of Contemporary History of Russia's Tverskaya XXI project.

The fact that RIAC's activities and publications receive a great deal of media attention is testament to how important its work is. The Council continued to strengthen its partnerships with Russian news agencies and print media outlets in 2021, allowing

it to hold round tables and press conferences at the Rossiya Segodnya news agency and Izvestia multi-media information centre.

RIAC received over 21,000 mentions in the media in 2021, up 23 per cent from 2020 (according to Integrum data). It is consistently listed among the top political analysis and consulting centers in monthly rankings according to Davydov.Index in terms of the number of mentions in the Russian media.





07

KEY

RIAC EVENTS



- RIAC First General Meeting, July 2011
- First Asia Pacific Forum, November 2011
- Club Meeting of RIAC Members to Discuss the Project "Postulates on Russia's Foreign Policy", February 2012
- Conference "Euro-Atlantic Security Community: Myth or Reality?", March 2012
- Second Asia Pacific Forum, October 2012

- International Conference "Russia – European Union: Potential for Partnership," March 2013
- Organizational Meeting of the "Building Greater Europe" Steering Group, March 2013
- Presentation of Publications and Press Conference "International Migration Processes: Trends, Challenges and Outlook," May 2013
- Club Meeting of RIAC Members on "The International Fallout of the Syrian Crisis," 2013
- Special Meeting of the RIAC Working Group on Russian–American Relations with Henry Kissinger, October 2013
- International Conference "The Arctic: A Region of Development and Cooperation," December 2013

- Meeting of RIAC members and experts with Nabil Shaath, member of Fatah Central Committee, Commissioner for International Relations, January 2014
- Meeting of RIAC members and experts with members of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on "U.S.–Russia Relations under President Barack Obama and beyond," February 2014
- Meeting between Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov and RIAC members, June 2014
- "Helsinki +40 Process: Prospects for Strengthening the OSCE" international seminar, September 2014

2011-2012

2013

2014



- International conference “Russia and China: A New Partnership in a Changing World,” May 2015
- Visit to Moscow of former President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai at the invitation of RIAC: Meetings with the President of the Russian Federation, RIAC Club Meeting, June 2015
- RIAC and Eurasian Economic Commission Summer school “Eurasian Economic Integration: Priorities, Perspectives, Instruments,” July 2015
- Final seminar of the “Helsinki +40” project and presentation of a report at the session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to Mark the 40th Anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, July 2015
- International conference “Transnational Migration and Modern States in the Period of Economic Crisis,” September 2015
- International conference “Russia and Turkey: Forging Multidimensional Partnership,” October 2015

2015

- RIAC Club Meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Russia John F. Tefft, April 2016
- International conference “Russia and China: Taking on a New Quality of Bilateral Relations,” May 2016
- International conference “Migration Crisis: International Cooperation and National Strategies,” September 2016
- International seminar “Russia–U.S. Cooperation to Combat Cybercrime and Protect Critical Infrastructure,” October 2016
- International conference “International Cooperation in the Arctic: New Challenges and Vectors of Development,” October 2016
- RIAC–EEC School “EAEU: Integration for All: Effects and Prospects until 2025,” November 2016

2016

- Round table “Russia–Iran Relations on the Modern Stage: Development Prospects,” March 2017
- Third RIAC–EEC School “The Eurasian Economic Union International Cooperation,” May 2017
- Third international conference “Russia and China: Taking on a New Quality of Bilateral Relations,” May 2017
- Munich Young Leaders Alumni Meeting, September 2017
- Third international conference “Managing Migrant Integration: The European and Russian Contexts,” September 2017
- International conference “Strategic Visions of Russia–India Relations and Changes in the World Order,” October 2017

2017



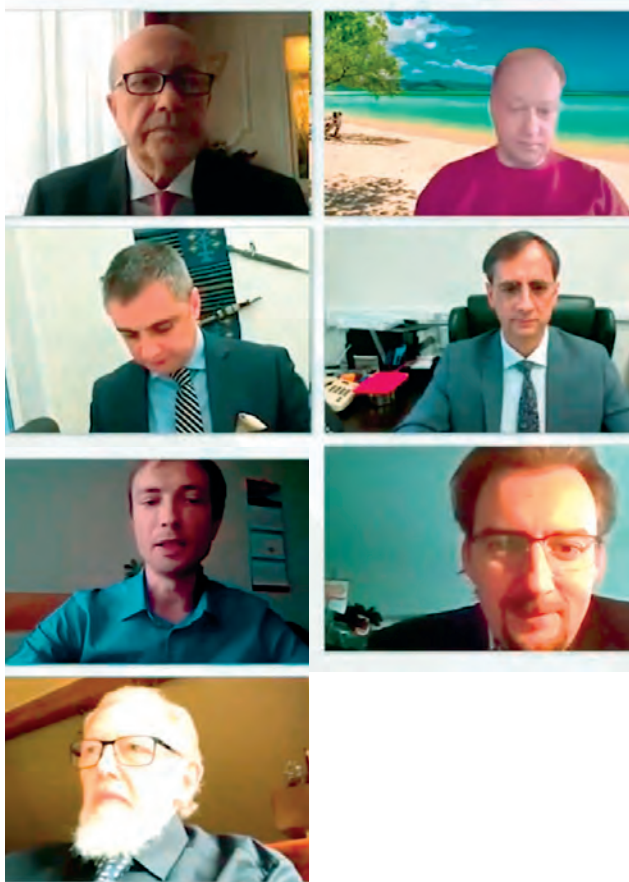
- Fourth international conference “Russia and China: Cooperation in a New Era,” May 2018
- Fourth international conference “Migration and International Law,” September 2018
- International school “Eurasian Economic Union: Shaping the Contours of the Future,” October 2018
- Third international conference “Russia and Turkey: Strategic Directions of Multidimensional Partnership,” October 2018
- Conference “International and Social Impacts of Artificial Intelligence Technologies,” November 2018

2018



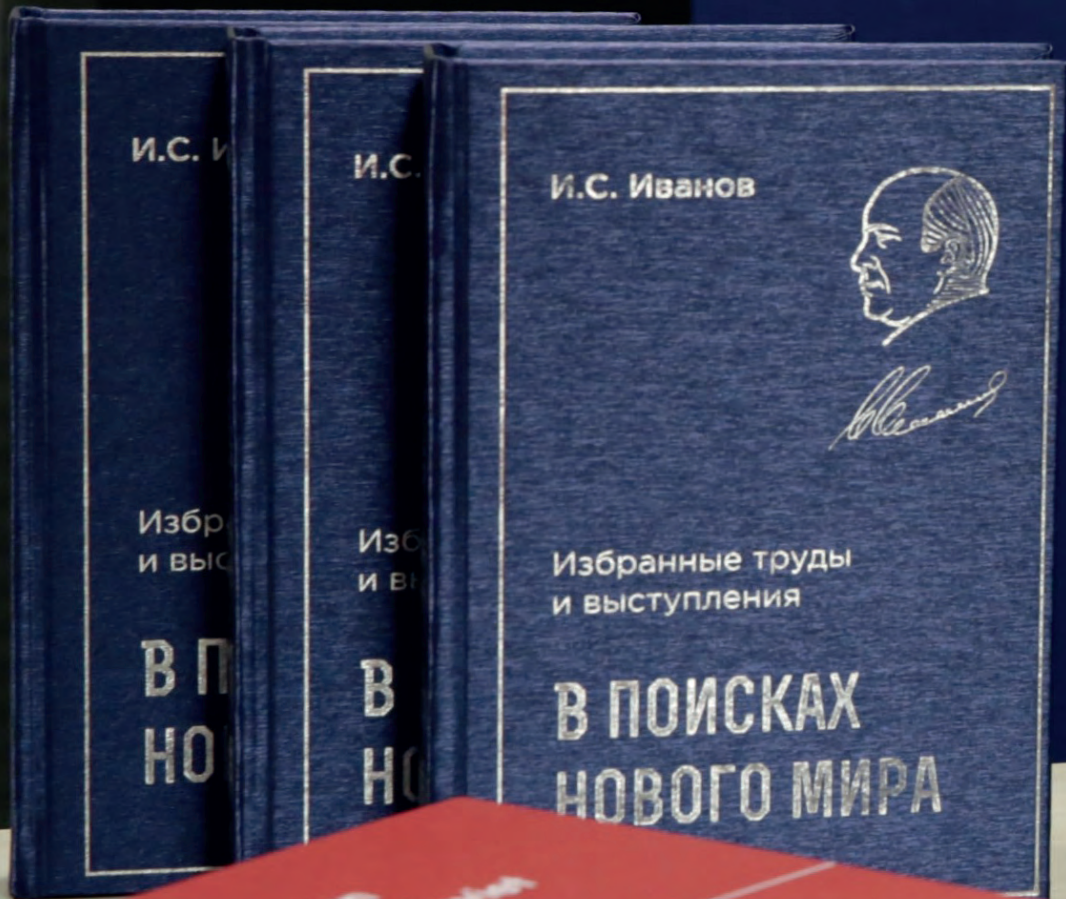
- International conference “Russia and Japan: Mutually Beneficial Cooperation in the Asia Pacific,” March 2019
- Fifth international conference “Russia and China: Cooperation in a New Era,” May 2019
- International expert dialogue “Russia–the Middle East,” August 2019
- Third international conference “Strategic Visions of Russia–India Relations in a Changing World Order,” November 2019

2019

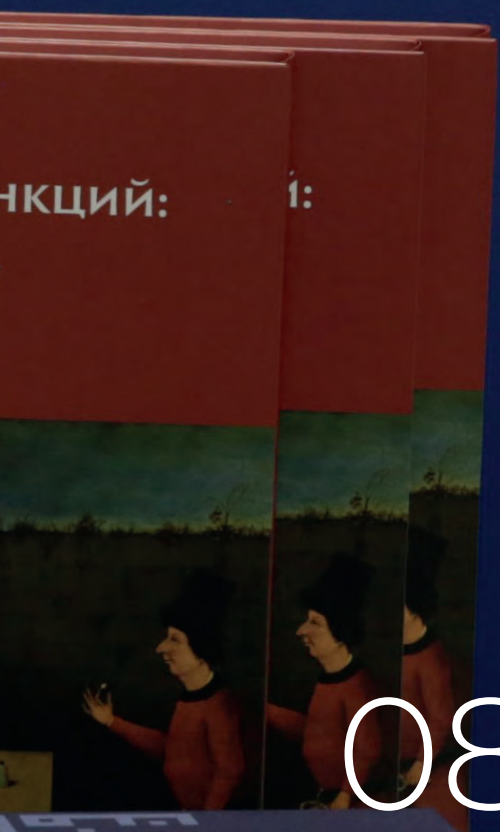


- RIAC – International Crisis Group press conference “Reconstruction of Syria: Visions from Russia and the EU,” February 2020
- Scientific and practical conference “Africa-Russia+: Achievements, Problems, Prospects,” February 2020
- Round table “The COVID-19 Epidemic: Strategies, Trends and Scenarios of U.S. Foreign Policy,” May 2020
- Workshop on the Consequences of Global Changes and the Future of Russia–EU Relations, November 2020
- Conference “Sanctions Risks: 2020 Results and 2021 Perspectives,” December 2020
- International conference “International Migration and Human Capital in the Context of COVID-19,” December 2020

- 10th Ambassadorial seminar “Russia–EU Relations during the Portuguese Presidency of the EU Council,” May 2021
- Sixth RIAC and CASS international conference “Russia and China: Cooperation in a New Era,” June 2021
- Parliamentary Hearings with the participation of RIAC “Illegal Western Sanctions and Measures to Minimize Their Impact on the Politics and Economy of the Russian Federation,” June 2021
- RIAC–IMEMO methodological seminars “World Economy and International Relations,” autumn 2021
- 11th Ambassadorial seminar “Russia–EU Relations during the Slovenian Presidency of the EU Council,” November 2021



gether to a Global World



08

RIAC PUBLICATIONS

Reports

1. Russia's Interests in the Context of Asia-Pacific Region Security and Development.
Report No. 1 / 2012
2. G20, G8, BRICS Development Momentum and Interests of Russia.
Report No. 2 / 2012
3. Workshop Conference Materials "Euro-Atlantic Security Community: Myth or Reality?"
Report No. 3 / 2012
4. Postulates on Russia's Foreign Policy.
Report No. 4 / 2012
5. Ten Years Without ABM Treaty. The Issue of Missile Defense in Russia-US Relations.
Report No. 5 / 2012
6. Current State of Russia's Relations with Japan and Prospects for their Development.
Report No. 6 / 2012
7. The Arctic. Proposals for the International Cooperation Roadmap.
Report No. 7 / 2012
8. Nuclear Weapons and Strategic Stability. Search for Russian-American Consensus in the 21st century.
Collection of Reports / 2012
9. Russia's Guiding Landmarks in the Asia-Pacific after the APEC Summit in Vladivostok.
Report No. 8 / 2013
10. Russia and the Greater Middle East.
Report No. 9 / 2013
11. Russia's Interests in Central Asia: Contents, Perspectives, Limitations.
Report No. 10 / 2013
12. Russia-European Union: Potential for Partnership.
Report No. 11 / 2013
13. International Cooperation in the Arctic.
Report No. 12 / 2013
14. Internationalization of Russian Universities: The Chinese Vector.
Report No. 13 / 2013
15. Materials of the International Conference "Nuclear Weapons and International Security in the 21st Century".
Collection of Reports / 2013
16. The Prospects for U.S.-Russia Cooperation in Central Asia. A Joint Analysis.
Report No. 14 / 2014
17. The Russian Federation's International Science and Technology Cooperation: An Overview and Development Issues.
Report No. 15 / 2014
18. 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
19. The Russian Arctic: Potential for International Cooperation.
Report No. 17 / 2015
20. Russian-Chinese Dialogue: The 2015 Model.
Report No. 18 / 2015
21. Russian-Mexican Relations: Traditional Foundations and the Need for Change.
Report No. 19 / 2015
22. Russia and the Visegrad Group: The Ukrainian Challenge.
Report No. 22 / 2015
23. Development of Cooperation with the Russia-Speaking Scientific Diaspora: Experience, Problems, Prospects.
Report No. 23 / 2015
24. Web Internationalization: Russian Universities.
Report No. 24 / 2015
25. Russian-Chinese Dialogue: The 2016 Model.
Report No. 25 / 2016
26. Asian Players in the Arctic: Interests, Opportunities, Prospects.
Report No. 26 / 2016
27. Renewing Mechanisms for Russia-EU Cooperation.
Report No. 27 / 2016
28. New Stage of Russia-Turkey Economic Relations.
Report No. 28 / 2016
29. Russia and the European Union in the Baltic Sea Region.
Report / 2016
30. Rising Nuclear Dangers: Steps to Reduce Risks in the Euro-Atlantic Region.
Report / 2016
31. Russia-Iran Partnership: an Overview and Prospects for the Future.
Report No. 29 / 2017
32. A Roadmap for U.S.-Russia Relations.
Report No. 30 / 2017
33. Web Internationalization of Russian Universities (2016-2017).
Report No. 31 / 2017

34. Defining Dialogue: How to Manage Russia–UK Security Relations.
Report No. 32 / 2017
35. Russian–Chinese Dialogue: The 2017 Model.
Report No. 33 / 2017
36. Theses on Russia's Foreign Policy and Global Positioning (2017–2024).
Report / 2017
37. Proposals for Russia's Migration Strategy through 2035.
Report / 2017
38. 70th Anniversary of Russia-India Relations: New Horizons of Privileged Partnership.
Report No. 34 / 2017
39. Russia–EU Energy Relations.
Report No. 35 / 2017
40. Russia's Foreign Policy: Looking Towards 2018.
Report No. 36 / 2017
41. Damage Assessment: EU–Russia Relations in Crisis.
Report / 2017
42. The Sanctions Against Russia: Escalation Scenarios and Countermeasures.
Report No. 37 / 2018
43. Defining Dialogue: How to Manage Russia–UK Security Relations. Part 2. *Report No. 38 / 2018*
44. Russian–Chinese Dialogue: The 2018 Model.
Report No. 39 / 2018
45. Web Internationalization: Russian Universities 2017–2018.
Report No. 40 / 2018
46. Selective Engagement between the EU and Russia.
Report / 2018
47. Deepening Russia–Turkey Relations.
Report No. 41 / 2018
48. Integrated Marine Management in the Arctic.
Report No. 42 / 2018
49. Sanctions against Russia: 2018 Review and Forecast for 2019.
Report No. 43 / 2018
50. Towards a More Stable NATO–Russia Relationship.
Report No. 44 / 2018
51. UK–Russia Security Relations: Talking To, Not Past Each Other.
Report No. 45 / 2019
52. Russian–Chinese Dialogue: The 2019 Model.
Report No. 46 / 2019
53. Web Internationalization of Russian Universities (2019).
Report No. 47 / 2019
54. Squaring the Circle: Russian and European Views on Syrian Reconstruction.
Report No. 48 / 2019
55. Envisioning Opportunities for U.S.–Russia Cooperation in and with Central Asia.
Report No. 49 / 2019
56. Key Challenges in U.S.–Russian Relations: Are Collaborative Approaches Possible?
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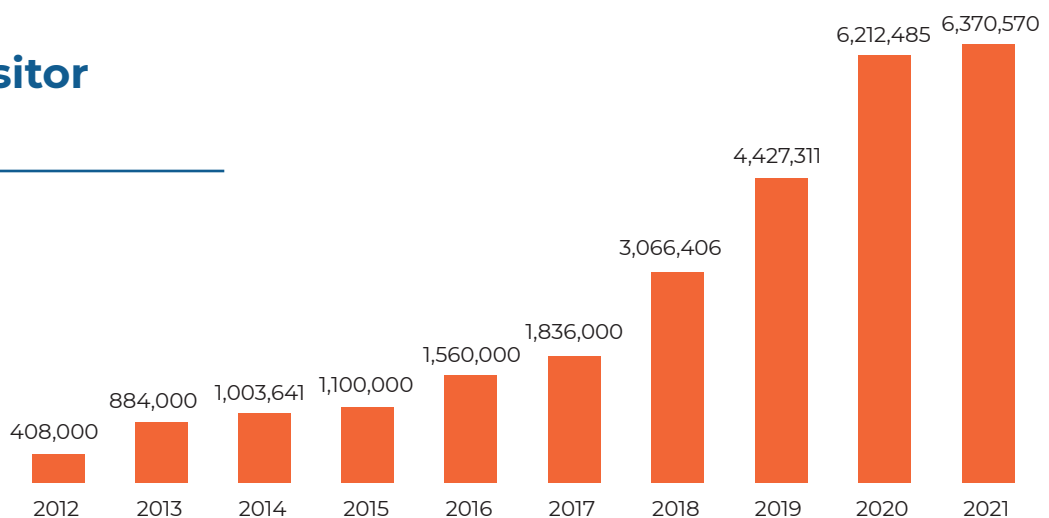
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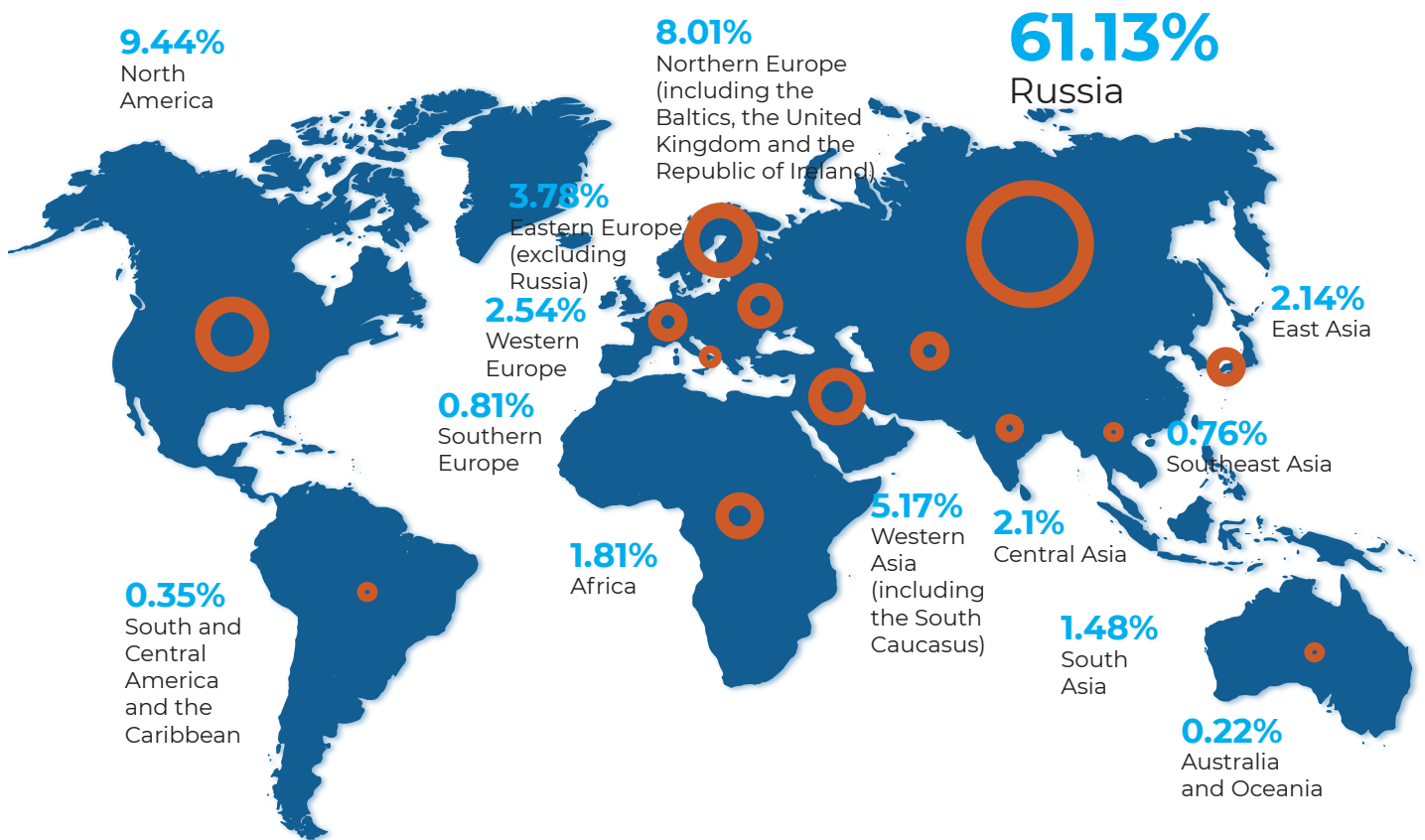
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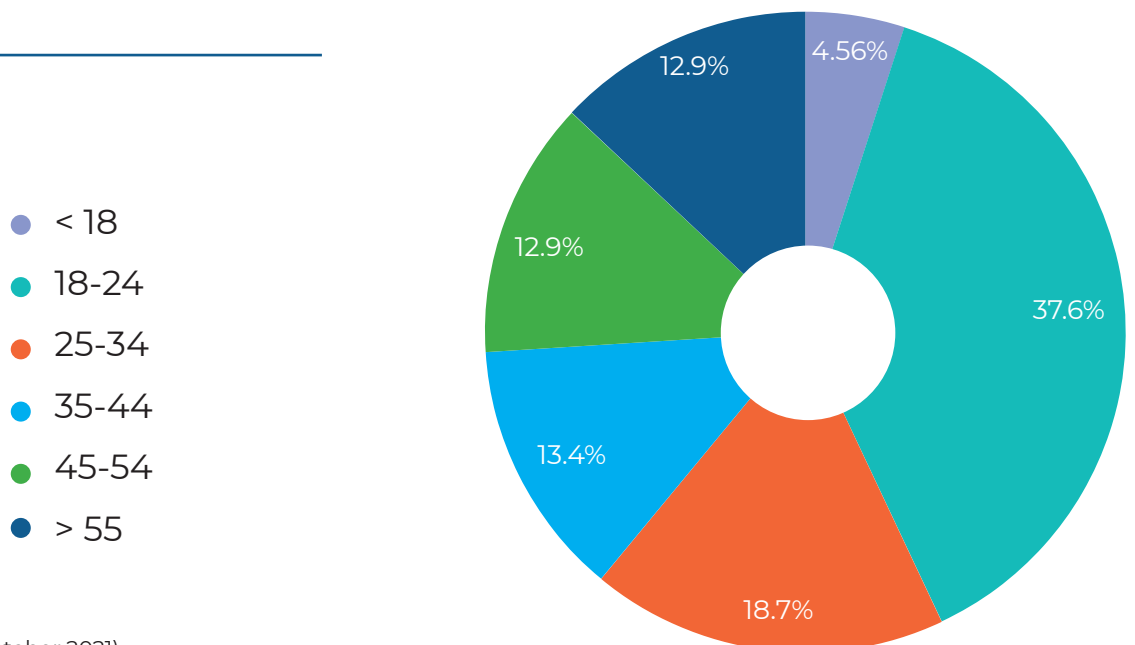
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Rostec

Russian Technologies State Corporation

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UKCI Russia



CREON Group

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Severstal

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Russia-China Business Council

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Baltic Federal
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**Northern (Arctic)
Federal University**

narfu.ru



**Ural Federal
University**

**Ural Federal University
named after the First
President of Russia Boris Yeltsin**

urfu.ru



**Russian State University
for the Humanities**

rsuh.ru



**Moscow State University of
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mgimo.ru



**St Petersburg
University**

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sfu-kras.ru



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**Lobachevsky State University
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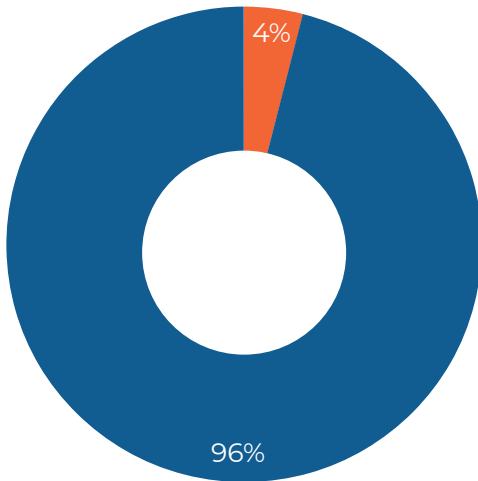
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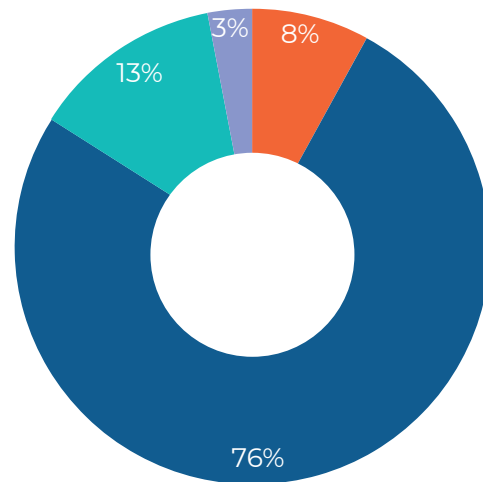
Revenue

2011



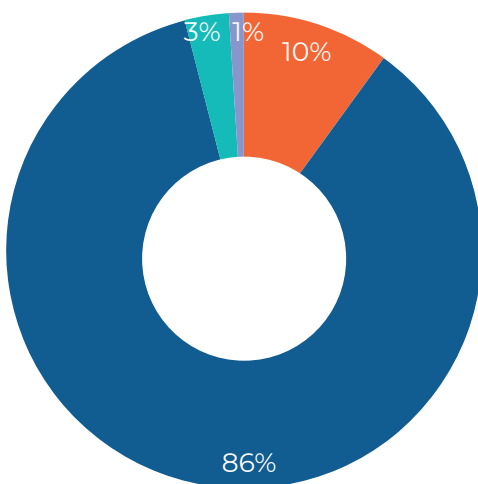
110,306 roubles

2016



116,282.3 roubles

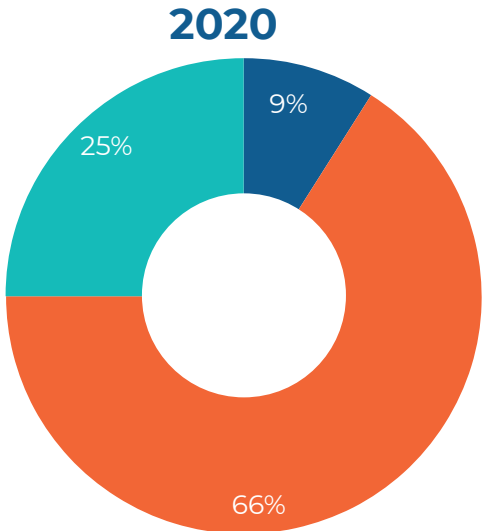
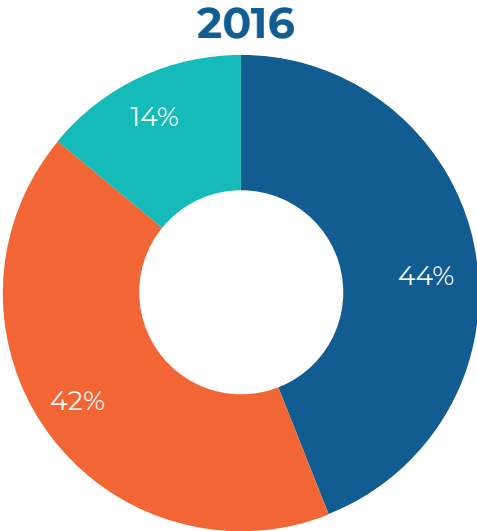
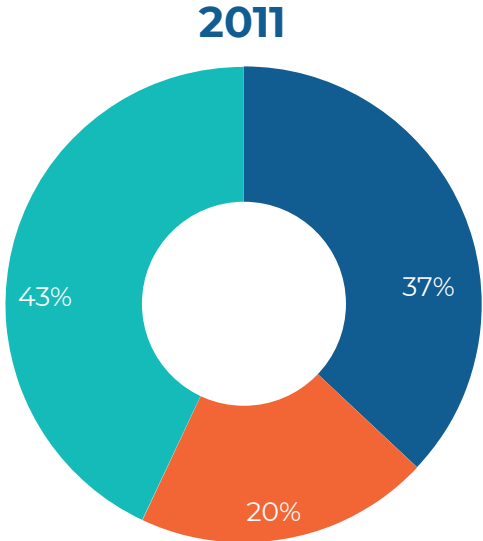
2021



95,064.1 roubles

- Subsidies
- Membership fees
- Commercial activities
- Donations

Spending by program activity



- Events
- Analysis
- Publications

