

## SUMMARIES

### ***Barsenkov A.S. “New Thinking” in Soviet Foreign Policy (1985–1991) (Part II)***

The final part of the paper examines the second stage of the “New Thinking” policies (January 1989 – December 1991) at which the Soviet leader – Mikhail Gorbachev – tried to make a comprehensive revision of foreign policy based on the principles elaborated in 1985–1988. It identifies a set of internal and external factors which predetermined the Soviet Union’s international behavior during the last phase of a bipolar confrontation. The paper explores the impact of a systemic crisis within the Soviet Union on the leading world powers’ perceptions of its status as an “equal partner” with the examples of the German reunification, the response to the Gulf crisis, and disarmament negotiations. It also raises the question about the balance between realism and idealism in the philosophy of the “New Thinking”.

**Keywords:** Soviet foreign policy, perestroika, M.S. Gorbachev, “New Thinking”, Cold War, disarmament, economic assistance, “political loans”, Soviet-American relations, “velvet revolutions”, German reunification.

### ***Kosach G.G., Melkumyan E.S. The Gulf Cooperation Council As a Regional Military-Political Organization***

The paper examines the particularities of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which remains the most consolidated and efficient multi-functional regional organization among all groupings of the Arab World. It tracks the process of the GCC formation and its determinants. The paper studies the driving forces behind the evolution of the GCC members’ approaches to ensuring regional security and countering the pivotal challenges related to the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the stagnation of the Arab-Israeli peace process. Special attention is paid to the policies of the GCC countries in the wake of the Arab Spring which sharpened a question about the modernization of political systems and strengthened the grouping’s aspirations to broaden the notion of security and security policies and to expand the sphere of its international engagement.

**Keywords:** Gulf Cooperation Council, GCC, Persian Gulf, regional security, Iran, Middle East conflict, Arab Spring.

### ***Sazhin V.I. The Iran Nuclear Problem: Take-away from 2012***

The paper examines the current state of the Iranian nuclear problem which has been one of the most serious challenges to the nuclear non-proliferation regime at least for a decade. It provides a detailed description of how the situation around the Iranian nuclear program evolved after the publication of the IAEA Director-General’s report which unveiled its military component. The paper explores the main approaches to the resolution of the issue, including the use of economic sanctions as an instrument of exerting pressure on Tehran, and analyzes how these approaches were reflected in the negotiations between the IRI, the IAEA, and the

six international mediators which resumed in 2012. It also identifies the main obstacles that do not allow to reach a mutually beneficial consensus and envisages different scenarios of developments around the IRI in the short-term perspective.

**Keywords:** Islamic Republic of Iran, Iranian nuclear program, IAEA, “5 + 1” group, uranium enrichment, nuclear weapons, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, oil, sanctions, negotiations, Israel, the United States.

#### ***Troitskaya O.V. Migration Control and Security: Practices of Developed Countries***

For the last two decades a significance of traditional military functions of the border and defending the territory from the external aggression by other states has declined considerably. In the meantime, countering threats to domestic security, law and order from the non-state actors that enter the country illegally has become a top priority. With the functions of border control and migration control becoming closely interconnected migration flows are now being subject to a permanent monitoring by the security forces. This paper examines the new migration control technologies introduced during the last two decades by the United States and the EU members with the aim of improving security, such as strengthening of border control, identification and deportation of the violators of the immigration law.

**Keywords:** migration, migration control, security, visa regime, border control, international crime, human trafficking, drug trade, terrorism, extremism.

#### ***Bartenev V.I. A New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States: Origins, Components, Prospects***

The paper examines the evolution of approaches to provision of development assistance to the states with a weak institutional capacity, including conflict-affected ones, which culminated in the adoption of a “New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States” at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness at Busan in December 2011. The paper identifies the key milestones in institutional and normative framing of principles of interaction with “fragile states” at the beginning of the XXI century. It examines the policies and activities of such formats and groupings as the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and “g7+”, which played a pivotal role in elaboration of the “New Deal”. Special attention is paid to assessing the pioneering features of the “New Deal” and identifying the main obstacles to its implementation and incorporation in the post-2015 global development agenda.

**Keywords:** international development cooperation, fragile states, “New Deal”, “g7+”, state-building, peacebuilding, Millennium Development Goals, DAC OECD, established donors, aid effectiveness.

#### ***Alexandria O.M. The Soviet Nuclear Legacy: On the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Lisbon Protocol***

Since the adoption of the NPT in 1967, nuclear non-proliferation regime has constantly been subject to severe tests. The collapse of the Soviet Union that

brought an unconventional issue of nuclear legacy to the forefront of international security agenda was one of them. This paper marks the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lisbon Protocol to the START I Treaty and tracks the process of tackling the aforementioned issues with the examples of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. It demonstrates the ability of the non-proliferation regime to withstand serious challenges which none of international agreements foresaw. The resolution of the Soviet nuclear legacy issue is praised as a valuable experience of international engagement in an extremely sensitive field which can be highly relevant in the current environment.

**Keywords:** security, nuclear non-proliferation regime, Non-Proliferation Treaty, START I Treaty, Lisbon Protocol, collapse of the Soviet Union, arms control.

***Efimov N.N. The Cuban Missile Crisis: 50 Years After. Book Review of “Reflections on the Cuban Missile Crisis in the Context of Strategic Stability” by Andrei A. Kokoshin***

The book under review is the essay on the Cuban Missile Crisis written by Andrei A. Kokoshin (member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 6<sup>th</sup> Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation) which has recently been translated into English and published by Harvard University. The book review emphasizes a high relevance of re-examining the Cuban Missile Crisis in the context of emergence of new threats and challenges to strategic stability. It specifically praises Kokoshin's essay for shedding light on some aspects of the parties' behavior during the crisis, which remain unknown to general public, and using the information drawn from personal encounters with people who were directly involved in the crisis resolution. The book review also highlights the relevance of contemplating the lessons to be drawn by the current generation of state and military officials from the Cuban missile crisis in order to enhance the quality of crisis management.

**Keywords:** Cuban Missile Crisis, strategic stability, nuclear weapons, military-strategic balance, crisis management, international security.

***Yakovlev A.I. Time of Upheaval. Book Review of “Asia and Africa in the Current World Politics”***

The book under review is a collection of essays written by the leading scholars from the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences and devoted to examining the place and the role of Asia and Africa in the international system which has been undergoing transformational changes lately. The review emphasizes high relevance and exploratory nature of the research in which the authors identify new features of the world political system at the beginning of the XXI century and the most significant trends in the East-West relations using case-study method.

**Keywords:** Asia, Africa, world politics, globalization, regionalization, centers of power, multipolar world, security.

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