

SUMMARIES

Dunaev A.L. “System” and “Order” in Historiography of International Relations: Challenges of Conceptual Interpretation

The evolution of international relations at the turn of the XXI century has been accompanied by global socio-economic transformations and political turmoils, which have impelled IR scholars to reexamine established theories, concepts, and definitions. However, in many Russian textbooks and research studies a traditional systems approach, based on the works of American neorealists, still prevails. The paper examines basic provisions of neorealism and its key shortcomings. As an alternative to neorealism, the author suggests a synthesis of the English School of international relations' concepts, N. Luhmann's social systems theory, and synergetics. The author demonstrates the fallacy of using terms' "system" and "order" interchangeably and emphasizes the need to define new criteria for periodization of history of international relations.

Keywords: international relations theory, systems approach, international system, world order, neorealism, K. Waltz, English School of international relations, synergetics.

Fenenko A.V. “AfPak” in World Politics

Following the Barack Obama administration's assumption of power, the American official political discourse has been enriched with a new concept — “AfPak”, meant to stress the need to regard Afghanistan and Pakistan as a single military and political space. This new White House's approach aroused suspicions in Pakistan, India, the PRC, Russia and Central Asian states. The discussions on the “AfPak” project became inherently the debates on the American vision of the Afghan conflict settlement. This paper unfolds the details of the “AfPak” project and of the international community's perceptions of it. The paper examines changes in strategic interaction over the regional security issues between the United States and Afghanistan, the U.S. and Pakistan, the NATO and the CSTO, as well as between the members of the “Dushanbe Four” grouping. Special attention is paid to the assessment of the prospects for implementation of a reinvigorated “AfPak” project in the present geopolitical conditions.

Keywords: the United States, “AfPak”, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, NATO, CSTO, “Dushanbe Four”, Taliban, terrorism.

Kulkova O.S. The British Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding Policies in Africa (1997–2013)

The paper examines the evolution of the British government's approaches to conflict resolution and peacebuilding in Africa since the Labour Party and Anthony Blair's ascension to power in 1997. It provides a comprehensive overview of different aspects of the UK's participation in peacekeeping operations in Africa, provision of development assistance, as well as peacebuilding efforts in

fragile and failed states. The paper pays attention to both practical foreign policy undertakings and their ideological and theoretical foundations.

Keywords: British foreign policy, Africa, “New Labour”, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, counterterrorism, development assistance.

Yakovlev A.I. Regional Aspects of the Global Crisis: Changing Development Model in the Arab World

The Arab Spring movements, which have redrawn the political map of the Middle East and North Africa, remain the subject of sharp debates in the international research community and offer ample opportunities for the use of applied prognostic methods as well as for the theoretical interpretation of broader issues of the international system's functioning. The present paper examines these movements both in the context of the crisis of modern western development model and as a manifestation of semi-modernized societies' crisis. It focuses on examining eventual scenarios and parameters of the Arab countries' development based on a combination of utilization of industrial system's material achievements and allegiance to the Arab-Muslim traditions.

Keywords: Arab world, crisis, capitalism, industrial society, modernization, value system, culture.

Malysheva D.B. Secure Development in Central Asia and the Afghan Factor

The paper examines external and internal risks, threats, and challenges to the Central Asian security in light of the withdrawal of international forces from the Afghan-Pakistani war zone (“AfPak”) in 2014. Special attention is paid to eventual radicalization of Islam and intensification of extremist religious movements and transnational terrorist organizations' activities in Central Asia. The paper analyzes functions and goals of both regional and global military and political structures which have been responsible for securing development in Central Asian states and have intensified military cooperation with them during the Afghan campaign. The paper defines Russian regional interests and goals related to the Afghan factor. It also identifies certain directions of Central Asian states' policies during the transitional period (up to 2014) in the sphere of prevention of and protection from potential threats, emanating from Afghanistan, and emphasizes the necessity to counteract regional and global destructive trends and to strengthen the existing security structures in Central Asia.

Keywords: security, development, destabilization, Central Asia, Afghanistan, “AfPak”, Islamism, transnational terrorism, military and political cooperation.

Glazunova E.N. Theoretical Aspects of International Development Cooperation: Historical Retrospect

This is the continuation of a series of papers from the Center for Security and Development which commenced in 2012. It describes the main theoretical challenges and epochs in the evolution of international development cooperation from its inauguration in the aftermath of World War II to the end of the Cold War. The genesis of development theory is described, along with its defining terms, and the complex of factors influential in its formation and evolution.

The place of development theory within the broader theory of international relations is presented. Special attention is devoted to the differentiation of two notions: development economics and the broader theory of development.

Keywords: international development cooperation, security, Third World, underdeveloped countries, national interest, securitization of the development, political realism, liberal reforms, development economics.

***Dmitrashchenko O.A.* Attribution of “Major non-NATO Ally” Status as an Instrument of the U.S. Foreign Policy Strategy (Case of Afghanistan)**

In 1989 the American political dictionary has been enriched with a new concept “Major non-NATO Ally” (MNNA). This term defines a specific status attributed by the US president to countries beyond the North Atlantic Alliance with which the United States develops close military-strategic relationship. Despite the fact that 16 countries have already been designated as MNNAs, the concept hardly appears in official documents, scholarly publications or media coverage. This paper examines the key principles of relationship between the US and its allies beyond the NATO and explores the role of the MNNA status in the American foreign policy with the example of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan which was declared a major non-NATO ally in May 2012.

Keywords: United States, Major non-NATO Ally, Afghanistan, Pakistan, foreign assistance, terrorism.

***Popova O.P.* Fostering Progress towards MDGs as a Component of German Foreign Policy**

The paper examines the conceptual foundations of German development cooperation policy aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Special attention is paid to doctrinal documents which set the objectives for development cooperation policy and methods of its implementation. The paper explores some international initiatives promoted by Germany and aimed at securing sustainable development in the least developed countries, and analyses Indo-German cooperation as an example of bilateral assistance. The conclusion is drawn that Germany is highly interested in establishing mutually beneficial relations with the recipient countries – the relations that can bring it meaningful economic and political dividends.

Keywords: Germany, Millennium Development Goals, international development cooperation, foreign policy, the United Nations, donor countries poverty eradication, India.

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