

**Assessment:** 1. Currents news. 2. Reading. 3. Work on paper Russia's Security Strategies Comparative Analyze.

## 2. MARCH 14

**Assessment:**

1. **Currents news.**

2. **Reading.**

3. **Work on paper**

comparative analyze of  
(by choice)

A) Russia's NS Strategy to 2020  
and Russia's NS Strategy 2015

B) Russia's NS Strategy 2015 and  
Security Strategy of the Czech  
Republic 2015 (or national state of  
your's citizenship)

C) Russia's NS Strategy 2015 and  
US National Security Strategy  
2015

**Use a scheme!!!**

4. **Choose a personality!**

- **Warming up:** current news discussing (20 min).
- **Discussion:** threats and challenges (20 min)
- **Reports on reading** (20 min)
- **Lecture:**
- Security structure, institutes
- faces in contemporary Russia (80 min).
- Algorithm of official security documents analyzing (40 min).

## 3. APRIL 4

### Assessment:

1. **Currents news.**
2. **Reading for cyberday.**
3. **Simulation preparations**

- **Warming up:** current news discussing (20 min)
- **Reports on reading** (20 min)
- **Lecture:** Regional and global agenda for Russia's NS. Main streams (Ukraine, ISIS, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan etc.), membership in regional organizations (G8, G20, Russia-NATO Council). Russia and EU in security context. Russia and former soviet members (CIS, CSTO, Customs Union). Internal security agenda for Russia. Economic development (natural resources/high technologies), political "stabilization" (United Russia party, Putin's personality, opposition), human dimension (migration, brain drain, ethnic confrontations), etc. (120 min)
- Explanations on Simulation process (20 min)

# NEWS

- **when** happened?
- **where?**
- **what** happened?
- **Who** tells?
- **Whom** tells?
- **What** about?
- What **channel** is used?
- With what **effects?**
- + pre-story
- details
- evidences
- expert's comments
- Prognoses
- **compare the sources**
- **try to weed out the propaganda**
- **formulate ??? for the shortfall of information**

# Theory. Definitions.

## S

## O

- 
- Person
  - Nature
  - Technogenic
  - Social group
  - Society
  - State
  - Group of states
- Person
  - Nature
  - Technogenic
  - Social group
  - Society
  - State
  - Group of states

# Theory. Definitions

## National Security

- The indicator of the state of the nation,  
meaning that  
the cumulative impact of internal  
and external factors
- ✓ Does not create threats to its  
existence
  - ✓ may not significantly reduce  
the quality of the life

## State Security

- The indicator of the situation  
with state and its institutions,  
meaning that  
they are able to perform its  
functions in relation to society.
- The state needs:
- Protection from other States
  - From civil society
  - From the destructive activities  
of officials

# Theory. Definitions

## abilities

- To anticipate
  - To prevent
  - Transfer
  - To recover from
- ADVERSE EFFECTS

## implementation

- The national strategy
- programs that are not associated explicitly with a total document

# PRINCIPLES OF NS ENSURING

- The preservation of diversity (the adaptation factor)
- The accumulation of reserves, creation of reserve capacity, industrial capacity
- The growth of the potential manageability
- The growth of intelligence of society
- Maintaining optimum level of consumption
- To teach the society to fight with difficulties
- Providing attractive prospects, the General "bright future"

# Criteria of NS providing

The availability of supplies, power reserve

Protection of the built environment and population from external factors and destructive actions

**High quality operational and strategic management, the availability of reserve capacity management**

the ability to evacuate population and values

The ability to develop concepts and technologies

**the dominance of common interests even if there are internal conflicts**

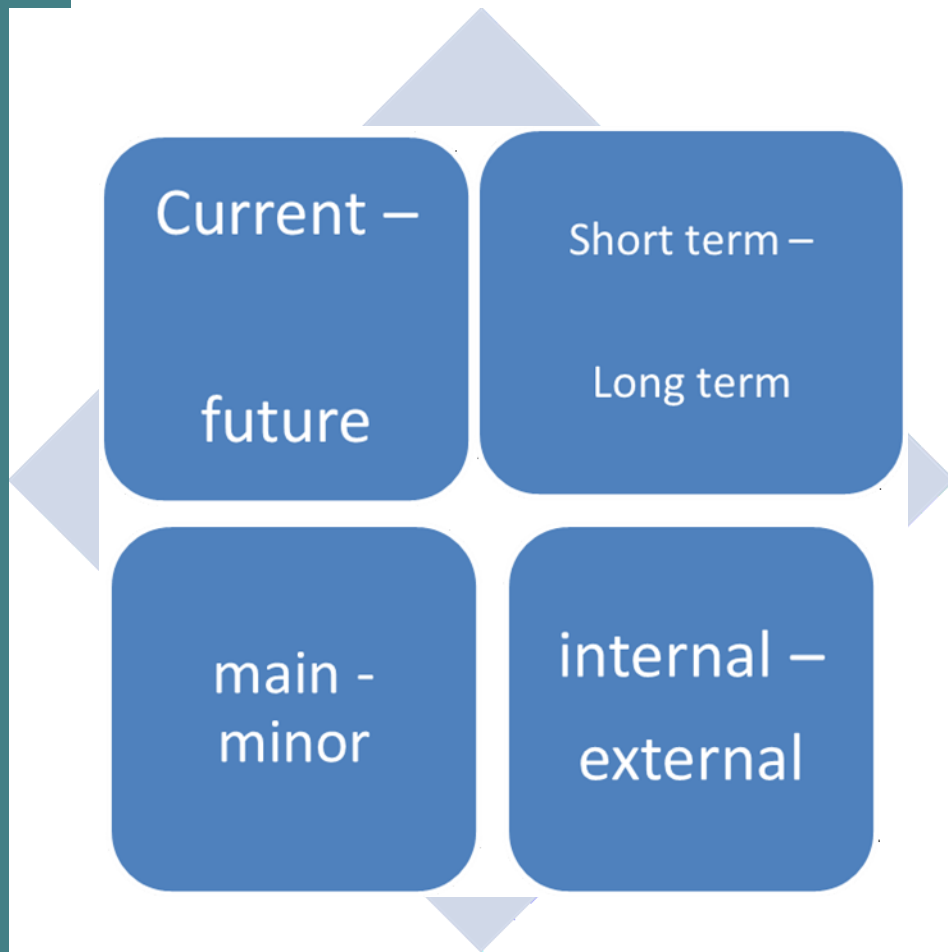


# NATIONAL INTERESTS

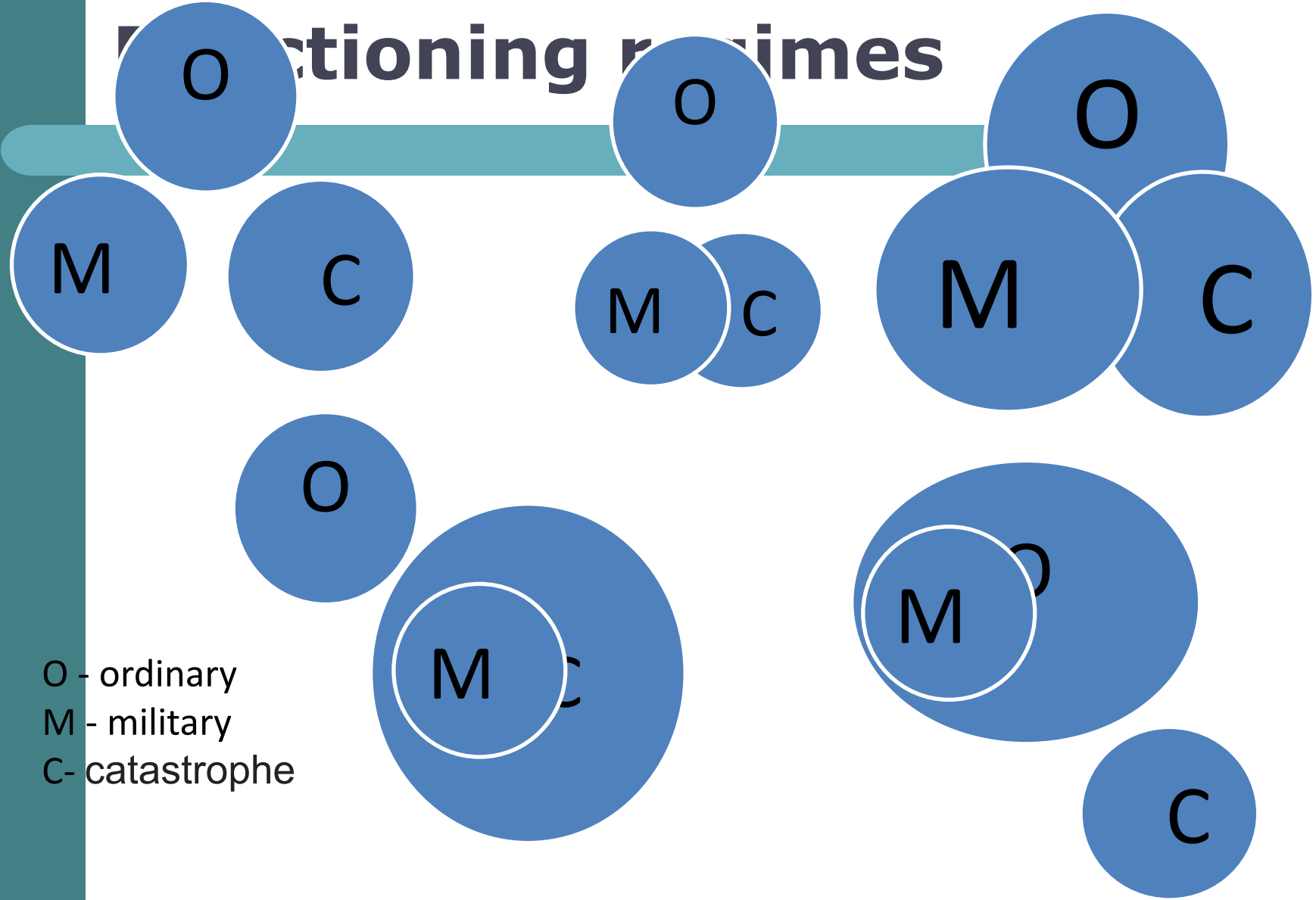
**conscious goals and values**

Arena of providing NI

- External
- Internal
- Borders



# Functioning regimes



O - ordinary  
M - military  
C - catastrophe

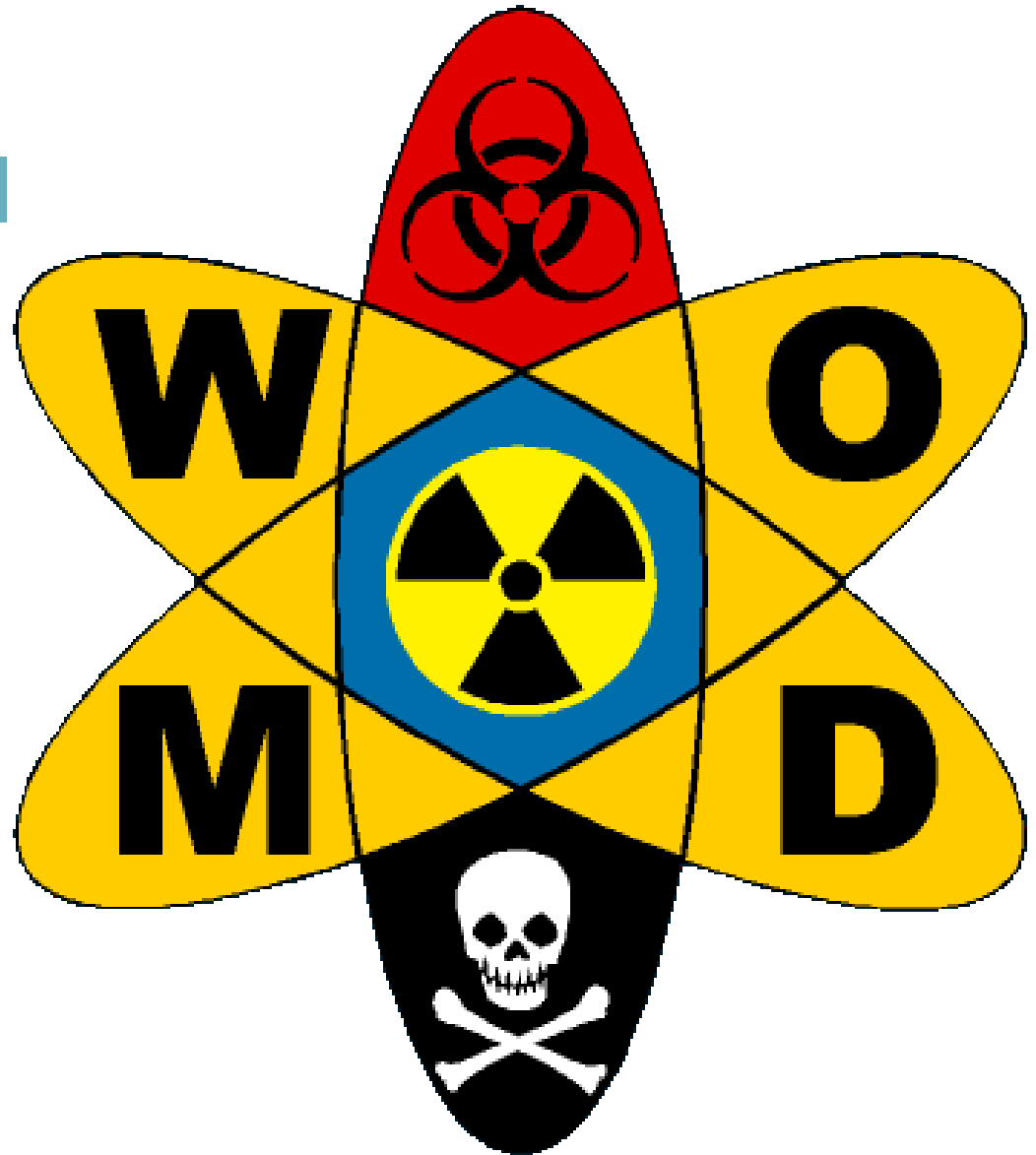
## **Zones of S providing**



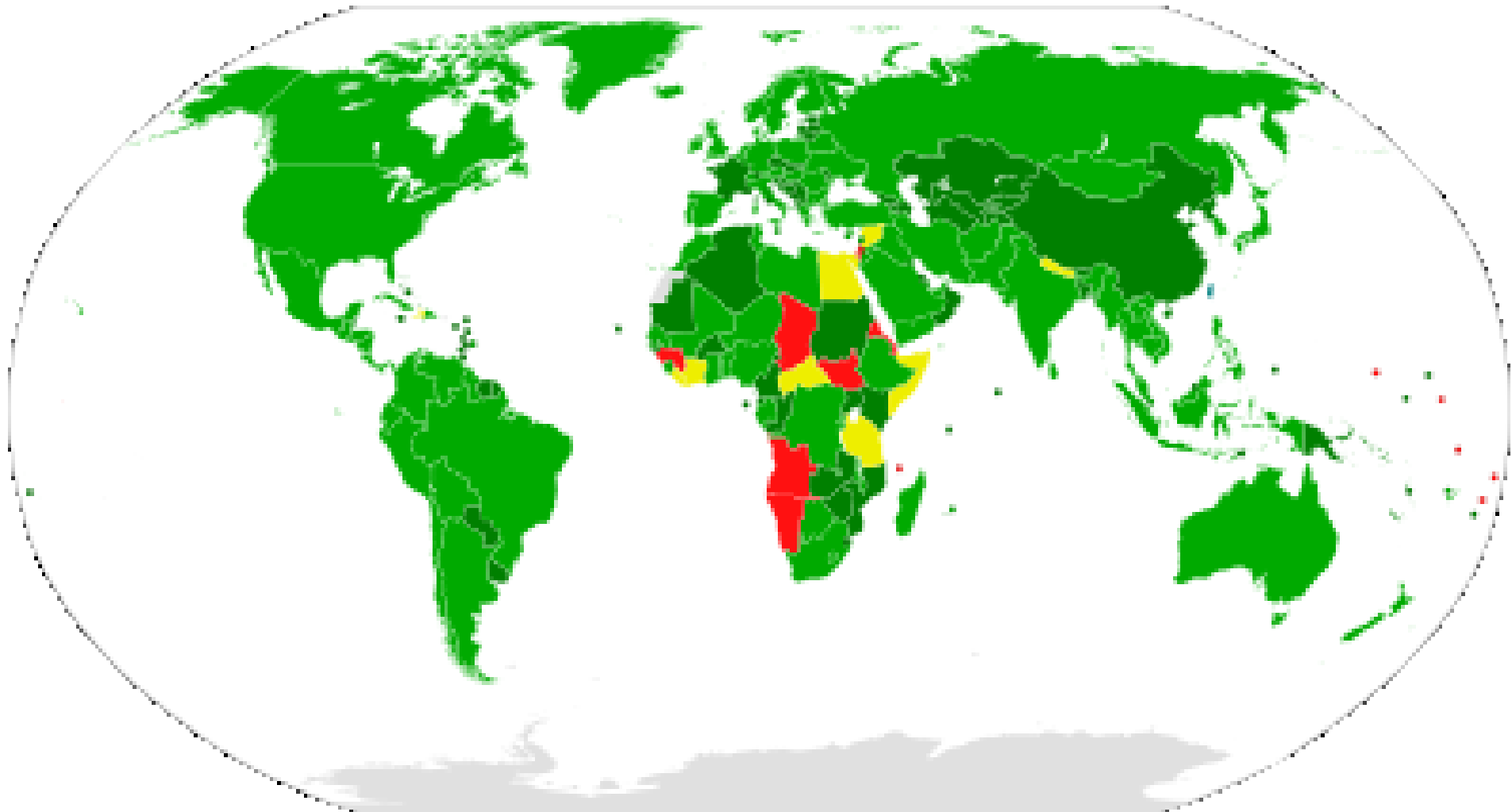
The impact zone is the area within which the security system can greatly affect the circumstances.

The impact zone is wider than responsibility zone and may be wider than the monitoring zone.

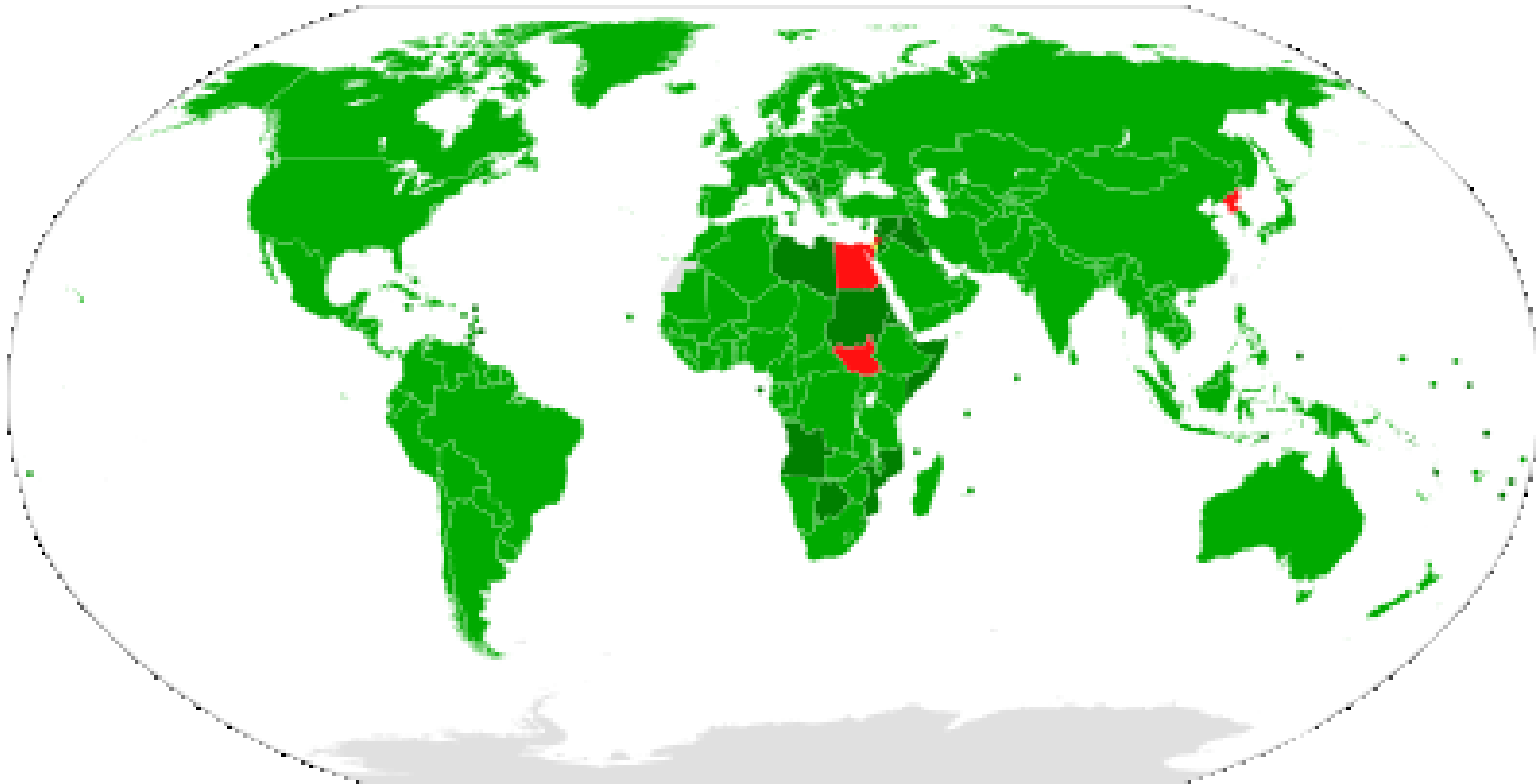
# National security: case of Russia



# Biological Weapon Convention (BWC, 1975)

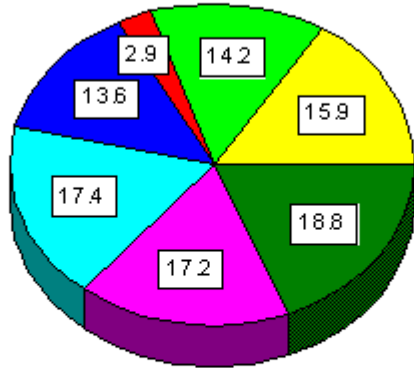


# Chemical Weapon Convention (CWC, 1997)



# Chemical Weapons Stored in Russia

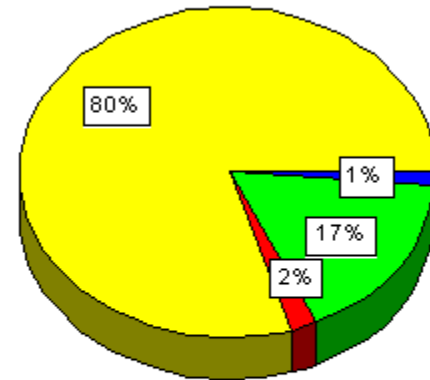
% of Stockpile at Each Site



- Kambarka
- Gorny
- Maradykovsky
- Pochep
- Kizner
- Shchuche
- Leonidovka

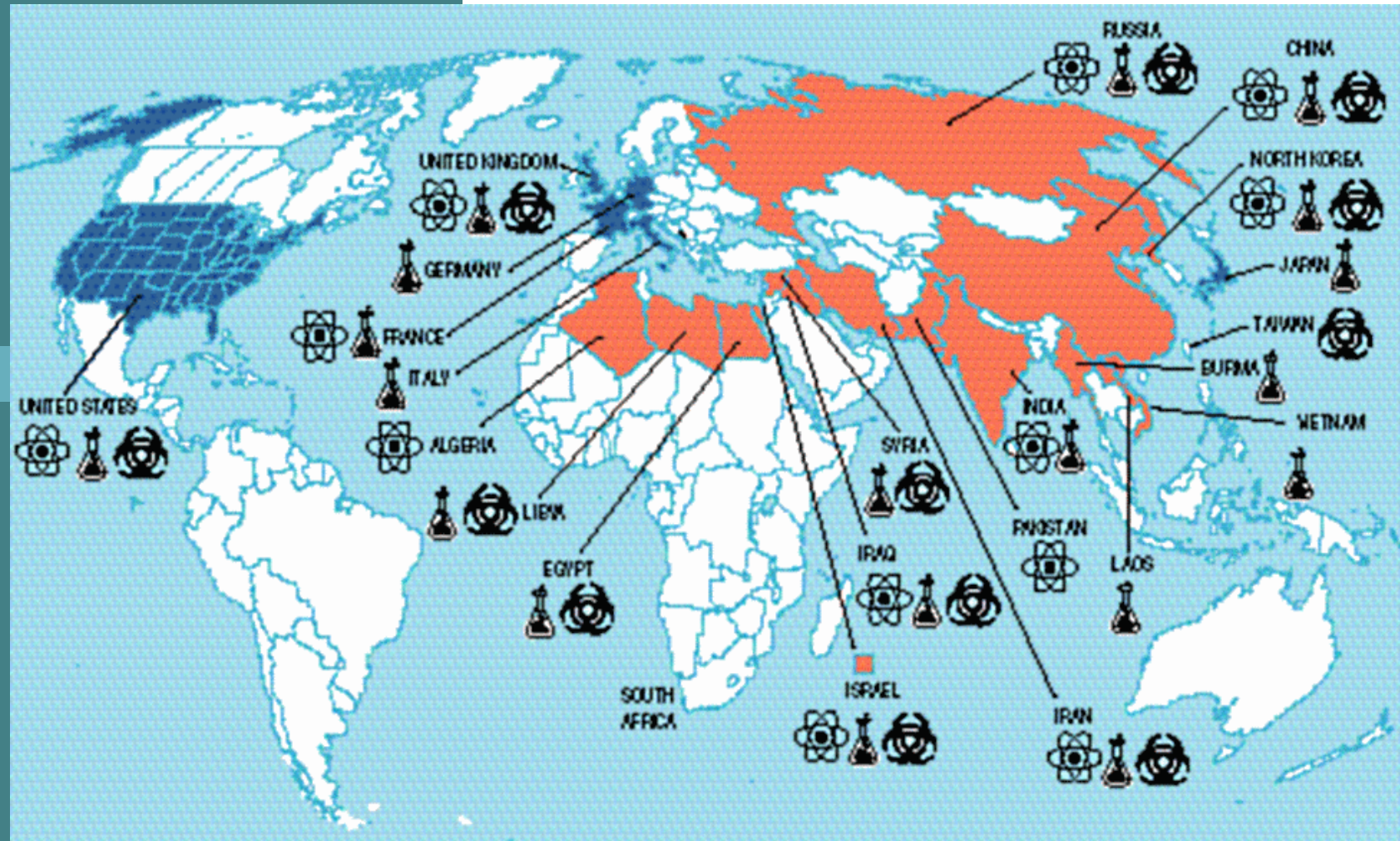
# Chemical Agents in the Russian Stockpile

40,000 Metric Tons Total



- Nerve Agents (Sarin, Soman, and VX)
- Mustard
- Lewisite
- Lewisite/Mustard Mixture





Weapon	Governing Treaty	Original Possessor States at Treaty Signing	Problem States
	Nuclear Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, 1970	United States, United Kingdom, France, China, and Soviet Union	Israel, India, and Pakistan. Active proliferators include Iran, Iraq, Algeria, and North Korea
	Chemical Geneva Protocol, 1925	United States, United Kingdom, France, Soviet Union, Germany, Japan, and Italy	Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Syria, North Korea, Burma, Vietnam, China, and Russia
	Biological Biological Weapons Convention, 1975	United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, and China	Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria, Israel, Egypt, Taiwan, Vietnam, North Korea, and Laos





# NPT "PILLARS"

non-  
proliferation  
A. 1,2

Disarmament  
A. 6

right to use  
nuclear  
technology  
peacefully  
A.4

WEAPON of MASS  
DESTRUCTION  
FINALLY FOUND  
IN IRAQ...



Nick Anderson  
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HOUSTON CHRONICLE



GLOBAL  
ZERO

A WORLD WITHOUT  
NUCLEAR WEAPONS