

Autonomous Non-Profit Organization of Higher Education
«V.V. Zhirinovsky University of World Civilizations»
(ANO HE «UWC»)

Name of the department: World Politics and Intercivilizational Development
(the department name)

PROGRAM OF THE STATE FINAL ATTESTATION
Master's degree level

The field of study _____ *41.04.05 International Relations*
Orientation (profile) of study _____ *Civilizational Interaction in*
Contemporary International Relations _____
Graduate qualification _____ *Master*
The form of education _____ *full-time*

Moscow 2026

1. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE FINAL CERTIFICATION

The purpose of the state final examination is to assess the student's readiness to solve professional tasks.

The objectives of the state final examination are:

- to assess the formation of all competencies established by the educational program;
- to assess the achievement of learning outcomes in accordance with the requirements of the federal state educational standard for the field of study 41.04.05 International Relations.

2. UNIVERSAL, GENERAL PROFESSIONAL, AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES ESTABLISHED BY THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

UNIVERSAL COMPETENCIES (UC):

UC-1. Is able to critically analyze problematic situations based on a systematic approach and develop a strategy for action

UC-2. Is able to manage a project at all stages of its life cycle

UC-3. Is able to organize and lead a team's work, developing a team strategy to achieve the set goal

UC-4. Is able to apply modern communication technologies, including in foreign language(s), for academic and professional interaction

UC-5. Is able to analyze and account for cultural diversity in the process of intercultural interaction

UC-6. Is able to determine and implement priorities of the own activities and ways to improve them based on self-assessment

General Professional Competencies (GPC):

GPC-1. Is able to build professional communication in the state language of the Russian Federation and foreign language(s) according to the field of activity in a multicultural environment by applying various communication technologies, taking into account the specifics of the business and religious culture of Russia and foreign countries

GPC-2. Is able to search for and apply advanced information and communication technologies and software tools for comprehensive formulation and solution of professional tasks

GPC-3. Is able to assess, model, and forecast global, macro-regional, national-state, regional, and local political-cultural, socio-economic, and socio-political processes based on applying methods of theoretical and empirical research and applied analysis

GPC-4. Is able to conduct scientific research in the field of activity, including in interdisciplinary areas, independently formulate scientific hypotheses and innovative ideas, and verify their validity

GPC-5. Is able to build a strategy for promoting publications in the field of activity in the media based on the basic principles of media management

GPC-6. Is able to develop and implement organizational and managerial decisions in the field of activity

GPC-7. Is able to independently build strategies for presenting the results of the professional activities, including in a public format, by selecting appropriate information and communication technologies and information dissemination channels

GPC-8. Is able to develop proposals and recommendations for conducting applied researches and consulting

GPC-9. Is able to participate in the implementation of basic professional and additional educational programs

Professional Competencies (PC):

PC-1. Is able to organize international activities of state authorities, non-governmental structures, and commercial enterprises

PC-2. Is able to apply modern practices of communication and information analysis to support the work of an international affairs specialist in the spheres of state structures, non-governmental and commercial organizations

PC-3. Is able to navigate current trends in world political development and global political processes, understanding their prospects and possible consequences for Russia

3. FORM, DURATION, AND WORKLOAD OF THE STATE FINAL EXAMINATION

The total workload of the state final examination is 12 credit units, equivalent to 432 academic hours.

The state final examination is the final part of the educational program and is conducted in the 4th semester after successful completion of intermediate certification in all disciplines (modules) and workshops of the educational program.

The state final examination is conducted in the form of taking a state examination in the field of study and defending the final qualifying work.

The state final examination includes:

- taking the state examination in the field of study;
- defense of the final qualifying work.

4. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DISCIPLINE SECTIONS INCLUDED IN THE STATE EXAMINATION

Theory of Diplomacy and the Modern Diplomatic System

Diplomacy as a special institution for implementing a state's foreign policy, basic concepts and provisions of its theory. The origin of the term "diplomacy" and its modern interpretation. The emergence of signs of diplomacy in ancient times and its development during the Middle Ages (using Byzantium as an example). The first scientific treatises on diplomacy in 16th-century Europe. The emergence of the Italian model of diplomacy as the beginning of the professionalization of diplomacy. The relationship between the concepts of "diplomacy," "foreign policy," and "international law." Modern diplomacy as a crucial instrument and form of maintaining equitable interstate relations. The main functions and principles of diplomacy. Some trends in the development of diplomacy in the 21st century.

A systems approach to the analysis of the classification and activities of global and Russian diplomacy. The role of general scientific methods in researching the theory and history of diplomacy. The essence of the systems approach and its application in the analysis of international relations and diplomacy. Views of Russian and Western researchers on the modern typology of the institution of diplomacy. Professional (official, classical) diplomacy and non-professional diplomacy, and their distinguishing features. Models, forms, and methods of classical diplomacy. The essence of the "paradiplomacy" model. Reasons for the active development of people's diplomacy, parliamentary diplomacy, public diplomacy, economic diplomacy, energy diplomacy, digital diplomacy, and other models.

Negotiations as the main tool and art of diplomacy, and the peculiarities of their conduct by representatives of different countries. Diplomatic negotiations are the main tool for discussing issues of mutual interest. The role of science in studying negotiations as a complex creative process. Criteria for classifying negotiations. The main stages of preparing and conducting international negotiations: the preparatory, discussion, and final stages, and their main content. The concept of strategies and tactical techniques in negotiations. Some protocol issues: regulations, official and working languages, the procedure for agreeing on a draft document for signature (initialing), cultural program, and other matters. Some national and cultural characteristics of negotiations conducted by representatives of different countries and how to account for them.

Diplomatic and consular services of leading countries within the system of state

institutions and their role in implementing national foreign policy. The organization of diplomatic and consular service in the Russian Federation and several other leading countries of the world. The typical structure of central and overseas diplomatic bodies. The 1961 Vienna Congress on the professional rights of diplomatic missions in the host country. Collecting, processing, and analyzing information about the host country as one of the key tasks of diplomatic personnel. The degree of influence of the positions and opinions of diplomatic services on the process of forming and implementing national foreign policy. Functions of countries' consular services and their working methods in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963).

The institution of immunities and privileges in world diplomacy and its importance for enhancing its effectiveness and authority. The essence of the institutions of "immunities" and "privileges" in world diplomacy and the reasons for granting them to diplomatic missions and diplomatic personnel. The 1961 Vienna Congress on the institution of diplomatic immunities and privileges. The list of consular immunities and privileges approved at the 1963 Vienna Congress.

Diplomatic forms of relations between states and features of their application. The main categories of diplomatic service documents: official diplomatic correspondence and internal interdepartmental correspondence. The purpose and features of verbal and personal notes, memorandum, telegrams, statements, and messages from heads of state (practice in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation). The main documents of internal interdepartmental correspondence: annual report of a foreign mission, political letters, political appraisals, and other types.

Megatrends of World Development, World Order and Structures of Global Governance

Globalization as a phenomenon: stages, prerequisites, positive and negative consequences. Approaches to defining globalization: financial-economic, political-ideological, informational, ecological, sociocultural. Alternative models of globalization, models of regional sub-globalization. Features of globalization on the periphery. Reduction of multivariance in cultural and social development, cultural homogenization, formation of a unipolar world as global problems. UNESCO's attention to the issue of cultural identity. Culture as a key factor in protecting the global world. Dialogue of cultures as the only form of coexistence of cultures. Contemporary global trends: Americanization and the spread of the development principles of the Western world and its corresponding priorities, values, patterns, and ideals; phenomena of localization (regionalization) and ethnocentrism; the principle of multiculturalism as a reaction to the universalization of cultural life. Processes of globalization and their sociocultural consequences.

Transformation of the world system of international relations: political parameters. The formation and erosion of a clearly hierarchized global structure of international relations: historical stages. The bipolar period and its characteristics. The role of the USA and the USSR. The two blocs and the non-aligned movement. Changes in the world system at the turn of the millennium. Formation of a new system of international relations. Political and foreign policy changes. The increasing number of state and non-state actors in the field of international political activity. Processes of globalization and the weakening of the nation-state. New dimensions of North-South relations. The role of power factors in international relations at the present stage and the concept of "humanitarian intervention." The United States as the sole superpower at the beginning of the 21st century.

National interests and national security in the context of globalization. The concept of "national interest" and its founders (R. Niebuhr, Ch. Beard, E. Carr). The development of the concept of national interest after World War II (H. Morgenthau, J. Rosenau, K. Waltz, and others). The main components of national interest and its connection with the foreign policy course of the state. Forms of national interest and ways of their implementation. National interest in the context of globalization. National interests and national security and its components. The

most important means and directions for ensuring national security. Factors of power in international relations at the present stage and the concept of "humanitarian intervention." Military-political mechanisms and political-diplomatic measures for ensuring national security. National security and its connection with international security. New challenges and problems. Regional and local conflicts in the modern world and threats to global security. The role of the UN in ensuring international security. The debate on the reform of the organization. The UN Millennium Summit on international security.

Transformation of the world system: socio-economic and cultural-civilizational factors. The new socio-economic order of the North. Transit countries and capitalism in the developing world. The shift of industrial production to Asia. Diversification of economic growth and Asian countries taking leading positions in terms of economic volume. Restructuring of the world economy and processes of globalization. Problems of "economic openness." The main tasks of the North. Transnational corporations and their interests. The increase in cultural and civilizational alienation at the present stage. Prospects for the emergence of a unipolar or multipolar world.

Geopolitical aspects of globalization. Economic and socio-political development in the second half of the 20th century and the formation of a single world space. The essence of globalization. Trends in the formation of a global world community. The concept of "world community" and its subjects. Criteria for the power of subjects of world geopolitics. The concept of "subject of geopolitics." Subjects of geopolitics in the modern world: states, blocs of states, ethnic groups, civilizations. Determining the geopolitical weight of states as subjects of geopolitics in contemporary conditions. Ordinary power, regional power, world power, superpower (or global power). The process of integrating national economies into the world economy and its current and future consequences. The formation of a single information and telecommunications space and its geopolitical consequences. The Club of Rome on the "limits to growth" and geopolitical tension. Toughening conditions for growth and the prospect of intensifying geopolitical rivalry. Prospects for resource depletion, uncontrolled population growth, and geopolitics. The globalization of environmental and demographic problems, issues of poverty and destitution against a backdrop of super-wealth. The "golden billion" theory as a neocolonial form of domination by Atlantic civilization under conditions of geopolitical tension. Foreign policy as the primary means of relations between states in a globalizing community. The world community and the international system. The balance of power policy as a law of interaction between states on the international stage. Globalization and the idea of world government. Main directions and forms of the globalization of politics. The globalizing political elite and the problem of national interests and national sovereignty. Activities of the UN: main directions and principles of functioning, contemporary problems. Geopolitics of Russia in the context of globalization.

International terrorism as a global problem. International terrorism as a critical problem of national security for Russia and other countries. Typology of terrorism. International terror and international terrorism. The concept of "terrorism." Individual terror. Organizational terror. Difficulty of defining "international terrorism" from the perspective of international and national law. Who should be considered a terrorist? Mandela (South Africa), Arafat (Palestine), Shamir (Palestine) — national heroes, internationally recognized statesmen, or terrorists? The multifaceted nature of terrorism (state, religious, technological, ethnic, etc.). The connection between international terrorism and organized crime, drug trafficking. Forms of contemporary international terror (undeclared wars, export of revolutions and counter-revolutions, political assassinations, bombings, kidnappings, beatings and torture, bank and jewelry store robberies, hijacking of airplanes and ships, seizure of government buildings, embassies, etc.). The psychology of the terrorist. The terrorist as judge, prosecutor, lawyer, and executioner all in one. The emergence of extremist organizations (Al-Qaeda) as a consequence of the "Afghan syndrome." The "formula of terror": making demands — threat of violence — refusal — carrying out a violent act — horror — inadequate actions — new wave of fear — new terrorist

acts. Religious terrorism (Protestant, Islamic, etc.). Islamic terrorism as an integral part of international terrorism. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and their geopolitical consequences for America and the world. US response actions. The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Strengthening of US geopolitical positions, strengthening of Russian interests in the Central Asian and Caucasian regions.

Global demographic problems of our time. Rates of growth of the Earth's population and their changes. Factors determining population distribution and settlement. Dynamics of key demographic indicators of world population development. Demographic explosion and demographic crisis as the main indicators of demographic development of the world population. Demographic explosion and its characteristic features. Demographic explosion in Europe in the 19th – early 20th centuries. The contemporary demographic explosion in developing countries. Demographic crisis and its causes. Features of the demographic crisis in developed European countries. Migration as a form of territorial population movement. The impact of migration on population settlement and population dynamics. Urbanization and population migration as a global problem. Population migration and labor force employment. Features of migration policy in different countries. Problems of refugees and forced migrants. The current demographic situation in Russia. Demographic policy in the Russian Federation. Prospects for demographic development in Russia and the world in the 21st century. Main directions of demographic policy in different countries of the world and its features. The role of the international community in solving the global demographic problem.

Ecological crisis as a global problem. The environmental situation in the world. Environmental crisis and the prospects for human survival. The concept of "ecological crisis": its structure and content. Causes of the ecological crisis on the planet. Nature as an object of exploitation and consumerist attitudes. The technocratic nature of our civilization. The concept of the "ecological imperative" and the problem of its resolution. Formation of environmental awareness among the world's population as the most important means of overcoming the ecological crisis. International agreements on environmental preservation (the Rio de Janeiro Conference (1992) and other initiatives of the international community). Russia and the preservation of the natural environment. Historical experience of environmental education for youth (environmental student teams, "Green Patrols," etc.). The "Green" movement.

Globalization: sociocultural aspects. Cultural diversity as a condition for the harmonious development of the world. "Global culture" as a concept in contemporary global studies. Globalization and the Americanization of culture: their relationship. Globalization and localization in culture. The phenomenon of multiculturalism. Elite, folk, and mass culture in the context of globalization. The destruction of national languages as a trend in the development of the modern world. Features of cultural identity in the context of globalization. The phenomenon of "cultural citizenship." National cultures and cultural citizenship. The problem of developing global education. A new global philosophy of education.

Foreign Policy Process and Formation of Russia's Foreign Policy

Features of the development of the world order in the late 20th – 21st centuries. Global changes at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. The collapse of the bipolar system and its consequences. Separatism and integration in international relations. Global centers of influence. Transnationalization and globalization as phenomena of the 20th century. New challenges to international stability. The North-South divide problem. Trends of fragmentation and regionalization. The resurgence of nationalism and religious extremism. Zones of instability. Prospects for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The role and place of Russia in the modern world. Main stages of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation. The problem of continuity and novelty in Russian foreign policy after 1991. Attempts to develop a consistent foreign policy course and define national interests.

Conceptual foundations of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation. The foreign policy concepts of the Russian Federation of 1993, 2000, and 2008; the current strategy of the

Russian Federation. The evolution of the concept of "security" in the 1990s. Reasons for the adoption of the new version of the national security concept in 2016. The possibility and conditions for the use of nuclear weapons.

Contemporary international conflicts. The study of conflict as an "eternal" problem of social science. Methodological prerequisites for the study of international conflict. Contemporary tasks of researching international conflicts and their resolution. The place and role of international conflict in politics. The political organization of society and its relationship with conflicts on the international stage.

Interethnic conflicts in the territory of the former USSR and the peacekeeping activities of the Russian Federation. The CIS as a priority direction of Russian foreign policy. Attempts to transform the USSR and the intensification of national movements. The collapse of the USSR and the escalation of interethnic conflicts. The problem of identity and attitudes toward Russia in post-Soviet states. Imperial legacy and Russia's policy in the post-Soviet space. Geopolitical disintegration of the post-Soviet space and attempts to prevent its "chaotization."

Russia's relations with the Middle East and the Balkans. History of Russia's relations with the countries of the region. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict: historical roots. The history of the establishment of the State of Israel. Russia and the "Arab Spring." Iran: current state, foreign policy, nuclear issue. Iraq: from "Desert Storm" to "Iraqi Freedom." The Gulf monarchies: foreign policy, relations with Russia. Historical roots of "hot spots" in the Balkans: territorial, national, and religious problems of the region. Russia's role in resolving the Balkan crisis.

The Asian vector of Russia's foreign policy. The role of China and Russia in stabilizing the situation in South Asia. Russian-Japanese relations.

The Art of Negotiation

Negotiation as a field of professional activity. Prerequisites for the emergence and history of the development of the negotiation process. Interrelation with other related fields. Negotiation as a science and an art. The importance of improving negotiation skills.

The role of national specificity in negotiations. Cultures and levels of context. Features of negotiation by representatives of different countries. Factors influencing the formation of the Russian style of business communication.

Basic ethical principles of negotiation. The concept of negotiation ethics. The significance of de Callières' work "On the Manner of Negotiating with Princes" (1716). Concepts of bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

The technology of business communication. General characteristics of negotiations and their main stages. The main stages of negotiations (conception of negotiations, preparation for negotiations, "pre-negotiations," the negotiations proper). Methods of presenting a position. Approaches and types of behavior in negotiations. Principles of interaction with a partner.

Information preparation for the negotiation process. Keeping the negotiation protocol. Seating arrangement procedures. Fundamental principles of negotiation technique.

The importance of balancing the interests of the parties for reaching agreements. Types of interests. The concept of compromise, "innovations," "unexpected solutions." Strategy and tactics of negotiation.

Negotiation as one of the most complex forms of communication. Structure of the communication process. Elements and stages of the communication process. Communication barriers. Communication style in negotiations. Conflict potential in business communication. Structure of conflictual relationships. Behavioral models. Typology of interpersonal conflicts. Conflict management.

Transmission and reception of information during negotiations. Verbal communication. Typical mistakes. Orientation in the problem and its discussion. Techniques of active listening and building mutual understanding. Rules for effective persuasion. Assessment of personal influence style (test). Nonverbal means of communication. Body language, vocal characteristics, tactile signals, and fixed activity zones. Postures, gestures, handshakes. Public speaking

technique.

Current Problems of the World Economy

World economy and factors of world development. Concept and structure of the world economy. Main stages and trends in the development of the world economy. International division of labor and globalization of world economic development. Classification of countries by level of development. Russia's place and problems in the world economy.

Historical roots of concepts and contemporary models of world economic relations. Theory of absolute and comparative advantages. Theory of international competitiveness of nations by M. Porter.

Foreign trade policy. Content and goals of foreign trade policy. Liberalization and protectionism. Balance of payments. External debt and its coverage. World Trade Organization. Consequences of Russia's accession to the WTO.

Forms of international economic relations. International trade in goods and services: structure, dynamics, development trends. Trade balance.

Global problems in the world economy and changes in the configuration of the world economy. Concept and classification of global problems. Demographic, environmental, resource and raw material, and food problems, and the interconnections between them. Uneven economic development, socio-economic inequality, and poverty in the modern world. Indicators of socio-economic inequality and poverty. Trends in changes of the comparative economic potential of countries around the world: prospects of developed countries; increasing differentiation among developing countries; growing economic significance of newly industrialized countries and Asia-Pacific countries, especially China.

Internationalization of economic life as a leading trend of the world economy and a form of interaction between national economies. International division of labor and international specialization of production as the basis of internationalization processes. Internationalization of production and the development of international production cooperation. Internationalization of exchange – the development of international trade. Internationalization of entrepreneurial and loan capital – processes of transnationalization of the world economy, formation of international financial markets. International labor migration. International economic integration as a development of the internationalization of economic life "in depth," primarily at the regional level. Institutional forms of international economic integration. The concept of external openness of a national economy, forms, and main indicators of openness.

Globalization of the world economy as a contemporary stage of the internationalization of economic life: its characteristics and differences from previous stages. Alternative approaches to understanding globalization. Prerequisites and manifestations of globalization. The contradictory nature of globalization: economic benefits, costs, and risks for individual countries and groups of countries; positive and negative consequences of globalization. The neoliberal model of globalization and its possible alternatives.

The phenomenon of anti-globalism. International economic organizations. Forms, goals, and objectives of international economic organizations (IEOs). Stages of development of IEOs. The most significant international economic organizations. IEOs within the UN system: regional economic commissions, UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO, FAO, UNDP, etc. IMF. World Bank Group: IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, ICSID. Regional development banks (EBRD, etc.). WTO. Transformation of the G7/G8 into a permanent institution. The role of the G20. OECD. Organizations of participants in sectoral markets: OPEC, international commodity agreements. International non-governmental economic organizations. Reforming the activities of international economic organizations in the contemporary period.

Digitalization in International Relations

Conceptual foundations of the impact of digitalization on international relations: key concepts, political programs, digital discourse. Philosophical understanding of digitalization in

international relations: theories of the information society, concepts, and notions. Identification of the historical and theoretical foundations of the impact of digitalization on international relations: levels of analysis. The phenomenon of online social movements and government responses. The role of digital technologies in the digitalization of world politics: liberalization or information control.

The impact of digitalization on the hybridization of the concept of power in international relations. Digital diplomacy as a key tool of digitalization in international relations. The specifics of propaganda, counter-propaganda, and strategic communication in cyberspace. Two levels of influence on the international audience. A matrix of dimensions and areas of the digitalization of diplomacy. Digitalization of "soft power."

A step-by-step study of the process of digitalization of crisis situations in world politics using examples from contemporary world politics. Real-time diplomacy. Diplomatic crisis management in the digital age.

Data science in international relations. The significance of "big data" for international relations. A typology of data analytics in the field of international relations. "Big data" in diplomatic areas. Data sources in international relations. Examples of databases for international relations researchers.

Cluster analysis in international relations. Identifying general patterns of information flow between users: the role of language. Identifying political clusters: models of interaction between politicians, media, and citizens.

Classification of methods for analyzing the effectiveness of digital diplomacy. Assessing the effectiveness of digital diplomacy.

5. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR STATE FINAL EXAMINATION

5.1. Printed and electronic publications

№	Title	Author (s)	Year and Place of Publication Access Location
1.	World Politics and International Relations: Textbook	N.M. Sirota	Moscow: IPR Media, 2024. - 237 p. - ISBN 978-5-4497-3686-4. - Text: electronic // Digital Educational Resource IPR SMART: [website]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/143651.html
2.	World Politics: Practical Course	T.A. Alekseeva, E.A. Antyukhova, S.P. Artyev [et al.]; edited by T.A. Alekseeva, M.M. Lebedeva, I.D. Loshkarev	Moscow: Aspect Press, 2023. - 492 p. - ISBN 978-5-7567-1278-0. - Text: electronic // Digital Educational Resource IPR SMART: [website]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/134498.html
4	Global Educational Communications: Study Guide	O.A. Beregovaya	Novosibirsk: SibAGS Publishing House, 2023. - 158 p. - ISBN 978-5-8036-1051-9. - Text: electronic // Digital Educational Resource IPR SMART: [website]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/157644.html

5	Modern World Civilizations: New Challenges and Responses. In 2 volumes. Monograph	L.E. Slutsky, N.A. Vasetsky, O.N. Slobotchikov	Moscow: Zhirinovsky University of World Civilizations, 2024. - 384 p. - ISBN 978-5-6052322-1-6, 978-5-6052322-2-3 (vol. 1). - Text: electronic // Digital Educational Resource IPR SMART: [website]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/151338.html
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5.2. List of resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet":

1. <http://www.rsl.ru> - Russian State Library (RSL)
2. <http://www.nlr.ru> - National Library of Russia (NLR)
3. <http://www.humanities.edu.ru> - Federal Educational Portal "Social-Humanitarian and Political Science Education"
4. <http://www.auditorium.ru>
5. <http://doklad.ru>
6. Foreign Affairs: <http://www.foreignaffairs.org>.
7. Foreign Policy: <http://www.foreignpolicy.com>.
8. <http://www.intelros.ru/readroom/vek-globalizacii/> (на русском языке).
9. World bank: <http://www.worldbank.org>.
10. WTO: <http://www.wto.org>.
11. Council of Europe Information Centre in Russia: <http://www.coe.ru>.
12. IMF: <http://www.imf.org>.
13. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation: <http://www.mid.ru>.
14. UN: <http://www.un.org>.
15. Russian International Affairs Council: <http://russiancouncil.ru/>
16. Council of Europe: <http://www.coe.in>

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR THE STATE FINAL CERTIFICATION

To conduct the state final examination, a material and technical base is required that complies with current sanitary and fire safety regulations, as well as occupational safety requirements. It includes: classrooms equipped with educational furniture, personal computers with software necessary for presenting the results of the final qualifying work to the state examination commission, a multimedia projector, a projection screen, and an acoustic system.