

SUMMARY

Subject of issue No. 35

MODERN POLITICAL SCIENCE: FROM HISTORY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

SECTION I. HISTORY AND THEORY OF SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

The history of science diplomacy: Russian and Soviet scientists at the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Cooperations

Abstract. The article examines the participation of Russian scientists in the International Committee of the League of Nations for Intellectual Cooperation. The process of inclusion of Valerian Valerianovich Obolensky (1887–1938, pseudonym N. Osinsky) as a representative of the USSR in the Committee is considered in detail. An analysis of archival documents is also presented, which confirms the participation of Peter Berngardovich Struve (1870–1944), Alexei Stepanovich Lomshakov (1870–1960), Alexei Nikolaevich Antsyferov (1867–1943) in the Committee. Based on the analysis of publications in print media, it is concluded that attempts were made to include such famous Russian and Soviet scientists as Sergei Fedorovich Oldenburg (1863–1934) and Evgeny Viktorovich Tarle (1874–1955) in the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (the executive body of the Committee).

The article highlights the importance of studying historical heritage in the context of modern global and geopolitical challenges, including the experience of international scientific and intellectual ties between domestic and foreign scientists.

Keywords: International Committee of the League of Nations for Intellectual Cooperation, history of science diplomacy, science diplomacy, V.V. Obolensky, P.B. Struve.

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Appendix to the article:

- Obolensky Valerian Valerianovich (N. Osinsky) "At the meetings of the Geneva Intellectual Cooperation Commission"

Science diplomacy: best practices

Abstract. The article provides a number of examples of the practical implementation of the policy of science diplomacy by some countries. The conclusion is made about the expediency of studying such practice and its creative application in the Russian reality.

Keywords: International scientific and technical cooperation, science diplomacy, practical work, experience of foreign countries, personnel drain, best practices, scientific diaspora, compatriots.

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SECTION II. MILITARY AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF RUSSIAN AND WORLD HISTORY: RECONSTRUCTION OF EVENTS BASED ON ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

The secret plans of the “Back Alley” or how Stalin outplayed the Anglo-Saxons in Yalta

Abstract. The article is devoted to a historical event — the 80th anniversary of the Yalta Conference, which became a key moment in the formation of the post-war world order. Although the conference is widely known, many aspects of its preparation and holding remain hidden even decades later. The article publishes material recently declassified by the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, which is an internal document of the British Foreign Office, intended personally for Winston Churchill (1874–1965) before the meeting of the leaders of the allied powers. This unique source sheds light on the internal discussions of British diplomats regarding the key issues of the conference. The publication of the document allows for a deeper understanding of the decision-making mechanism and the position of the allies before the start of one of the most important diplomatic forums of the 20th century.

Keywords: Soviet intelligence, Foreign Office intelligence memo, London’s plans for the Yalta Conference.

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Before the battle in Livadia: how the Anglo-Saxons agreed to deceive the Russians in Malta

Abstract. The article for the first time publishes a previously secret document, which was declassified in 2025 by the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service. The document presents the main results of British collective diplomatic creativity, which were used during consultations between British Foreign Minister E. Eden and US Secretary of State E. Stettinius, held in Malta on February 1, 1945. The consultations were held to prepare the allies of the USSR in the anti-Hitler coalition for the upcoming conference of heads of state, which will be held 3 days later in the Crimea liberated from the Nazis.

Keywords: consultations of the American-British delegations in Malta, Yalta conference, anti-Hitler coalition.

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SECTION III. MODERN DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Italy’s foreign policy balancing

Abstract. The foreign policy of Italy consists of three main directions: European, Atlantic, and Mediterranean. At the current stage, a complex synthesis of historical commitment to European integration and transatlantic solidarity faces an unprecedented challenge of the crisis of Western unity. This article explores Italy’s foreign policy balancing in 2025 as a model of crisis diplomacy for middle powers. It reveals a systemic paradox in Giorgia Meloni’s strategy: the economic dependence on exports to the U.S. (€64.7 billion) contradicts the state’s structural vulnerability, which includes a public

debt of 136 % of GDP, defense spending of 1.49 % of GDP, and demographic challenges, necessitating an absolute reliance on European mechanisms. Special attention is paid to the role of Meloni's personal diplomacy as an instrument for maneuvering between Washington and Brussels. The research is conducted within a systemic approach. A comparative analysis of structural constraints (economy, military potential, ideology) is applied through the lens of neorealism and dependency theory. The findings confirm that ideological solidarity with the anti-European rhetoric of U.S. Vice President J.D. Vance is antagonistic to the necessity of strengthening the supranational institutions of the EU. Italy's military-technical cooperation with the UK provokes fragmentation of Brussels' negotiating position. Tactical achievements do not eliminate the strategic threats of Italy's marginalization in the EU and erosion of influence in Washington. The scientific novelty lies in demonstrating a paradox referring to the ancient metaphor: the balance between Scylla of unilateral dependence on the U.S. and Charybdis of loss of autonomy in the EU represents not a choice but an imperative for survival for Italy under Giorgia Meloni's leadership. This work contributes to the theory of international relations by establishing crisis diplomacy as a key model for middle powers in the modern foreign policy arena.

Keywords: Italy, foreign policy, USA, EU, Great Britain, crisis diplomacy, Meloni.

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Qatari mediation diplomacy: key personalities and ideological foundations for resolving international conflicts

Abstract. The article examines the key political figures and ideological foundations that make Qatar an important subject of international mediation. The constitutional and legal norms are analyzed, including the first mention of the term "mediation" in the basic law of the country in world practice. The article examines the influence of the Islamic tradition on Qatar's foreign policy practice, which supports the ideas of justice and reconciliation, which encourages Qatar's elites to actively participate in peacekeeping initiatives. Attention is also focused on the legacy of Sheikh Jassim bin Muhammad Al Thani (1825–1913) and Bedouin conflict resolution practices that form the cultural context of modern mediation. The appendix presents Qatar's experience in global mediation, highlighting its role in resolving international conflicts. The article concludes that religious, historical, cultural, and legal factors contribute to Qatar's effective diplomacy.

Keywords: Qatar, Islam, Bedouin traditions, constitution, mediation diplomacy, international conflicts, mediation, peacemaking.

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Dynamics and current state of the electoral and political process in the Kingdom of Spain

Abstract: The current processes taking place within the socio-political space of the European Union show signs of profound transformations of the political sentiments of European society and, as a result, the strengthening trends towards the redistribution

of forces of socio-political movements both at the national and at the pan-European supranational levels. The influence of the previously dominant concepts of multiculturalism, liberalism, transatlantic solidarity, regional supranational integration, and globalization in the European socio-political space is weakening in favor of the concepts of nationalism, protectionism, euroscepticism, and anti-globalism. This article examines the main features and trends in the development of the socio-political, electoral process and the distribution of forces of political elites in the Kingdom of Spain.

Keywords: European Union, Spain, political elites, political parties, socio-political view.

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The role of the Church in modern Spanish society

Abstract. Spain remains a predominantly Catholic country with the majority of the population declaring their Catholicism. Moreover, the history of the development of the Catholic Church in Spain indicates that for centuries Catholic institutions have had a decisive influence on most social and political processes in this country. This article aims to study the role of the Catholic Church in modern Spanish society. To do this, the history of the development of the Catholic Church in the country is examined and the current statistics of the religious beliefs of the Spanish population are analyzed. The results of the study revealed that, on the one hand, Catholicism remains an important feature of Spanish culture and social mentality, and the church retains some significant levers of influence on processes in society and the state. On the other hand, over the past few decades, the importance of the Catholic Church has significantly decreased, which is manifested both in the social and everyday sphere, and in the inability of the church to counteract many socio-political changes.

Keywords: Spain, Catholic Church, Catholicism, religion, faith, society.

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SECTION IV. ENERGY POLICY

Export opportunities of the Yamal LNG project in the context of sanctions policy

Abstract. The article analyzes the current state and prospects of the Yamal LNG project in the context of Western sanctions imposed on the Russian energy industry. It provides a general description covering a number of aspects, namely: ownership structure, production assets, technological capabilities, sales volumes, transportation strategy. Based on the risk approach, the factors contributing to the sustainability of the project are revealed. At the same time, attention is focused on the risks with the potential for a destructive impact on its long-term viability. The possible consequences of the restrictions that are scheduled to come into force in March 2025 and may damage export opportunities are discussed. It is emphasized that the project participants are facing new challenges related to attracting additional investment, searching for alternative sales markets, optimizing logistics, and implementing other measures to ensure the preservation of existing positions and expanding their presence in the

global liquefied gas market. In conclusion, a conclusion is made about the likelihood of further adaptation of the project to changing environmental conditions dictated by the need to maintain competitiveness and stable development. In the context of growing sanctions pressure, flexibility of action, an innovative approach to overcoming barriers, and an optimal vision defining long-term goals and areas for improving activities are required.

Keywords: Yamal LNG, liquefied natural gas, export opportunities, anti-Russian sanctions, adaptation, circumvention of restrictions.

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SECTION V. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

Integration of artificial intelligence technologies into municipal management: development and application of predictive models for forecasting social, economic and environmental events

Abstract. The study is devoted to assessing the possibilities of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into municipal management processes in order to predict and prevent negative consequences. The purpose of the article is to systematize the existing methodological approaches to creating and implementing predictive AI models based on heterogeneous datasets. The study uses a systematic analysis of relevant literature on digital transformation of public administration and AI, as well as a case study method focusing on the municipal district of Akademichesky in Moscow. The results of the study indicate that AI algorithms can identify and predict local problem areas with high accuracy, from infrastructure accidents to growing social tensions. The information obtained during the study will be of interest to other researchers and practitioners in the field of public and municipal administration, as well as developers of intelligent systems for smart cities.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, municipal management, predictive analytics, forecasting, smart city, social events.

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SECTION VI. LINGUISTICS, INTERSTATE AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

On the issue of adequate decoding of texts in a special field of knowledge

Abstract. The purpose of this article is to examine the process of decoding information in texts of a special field of knowledge from the perspective of a cognitive–discursive approach. The main function of the text in the communicative process is considered, situational and communicative-functional factors of communicative intention are determined, the process of decoding information in a certain typical form of communicative activity is described. According to the author of the article, the process of decoding information in the text is determined by the correspondence of

a special text to a certain standard form of communicative activity, its extralinguistic knowledge, as well as the communicative competence of the participants in the communicative act. It is concluded that when decoding texts of a particular field of scientific knowledge, the problem of professional competence comes to the fore. In this work, the methods of conceptual and cognitive-discursive analysis were used, which makes it possible to identify and characterize the substantive, structural and other features of the process of decoding information in the text.

Keywords: cognitive-discursive approach, text, communicative intention, decoding, term.

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The peculiarities of military equipment nominations in Russian and French linguistic cultures

Abstract. This article examines the lexical and semantic features of the nomination of military equipment in Russia and France. Based on the names of aviation and artillery equipment, the principles of naming, the motivation for choosing lexemes, as well as cultural and historical factors influencing the formation of terminology are analyzed. The study found that the French tradition of naming military equipment tends towards mythological images and abbreviations, while the Russian naming practice is characterized by a predominance of natural metaphors and zoonyms. The analysis allows us to conclude that there is a deep relationship between the ways of nominating military equipment and national linguistic and cultural traditions. The results of the study are of particular importance both for terminology, linguoculturology and interlanguage communication in the military-technical sphere.

Keywords: military terminology, lexico-semantic analysis, nomination, military equipment, comparative linguistics, terminology education, Russia, France.

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SECTION VII. RESEARCH BY YOUNG POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

Research on the impact of American digital cultural hegemony on Chinese values

Abstract. Digital globalization has profoundly driven the deep integration of cultural communication and digital technology. The spread of digital culture has become a new driving force for the development of global cultural communication as well as a new manifestation of a country's cultural soft power. Based on its first-mover advantage in Internet digital technology, the United States has mastered the voice of information spread in the digital space. This has facilitated its monopolization of the international digital cultural dissemination, thereby engendering a regime of digital cultural hegemony that further consolidates its cultural hegemony. This study focuses on the power basis, formation mechanisms, core meanings, and the essence of U.S. digital cultural hegemony, along with the potential threats it poses. The analysis reveals that this hegemony, rooted in technological monopoly and capital logic, extends

traditional forms of dominance into the digital realm, manifesting as technological colonization, intelligent cultural dumping, and covert ideological infiltration. Critically, it poses significant challenges to the cultural identity and value systems of targeted nations. This study provides theoretical reference and response strategies for countering the United States' digital cultural hegemony.

Keywords: USA, China, cultural hegemony, digital hegemony, values.

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The potential mechanisms of influence of individuals in the politics and economy of the Tambov Region (2021 to 2024)

Abstract. What resources might contribute to the enhancement of influential individuals' ratings? This study aims to examine how regional elites in the Tambov Region exert their influence. To achieve this, we conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with 27 experts. The results indicate that the criteria for assessing the influence of individuals, as used in the study "The Most Influential People in Russia–2003", may still be relevant in 2024. During Maxim Egorov's governorship (2021 to 2024), the primary sources of influence in the political sphere appeared to be personal qualities and connections, while in the economic sphere, these included personal qualities, connections, and the volume of controlled resources. Control over the media and influential organizations (political, public, and religious) seemed to be less significant in both areas. The systematized mechanisms of influence at the regional level may help us understand how modern society evolves. It appears that while many individuals are capable of teamwork, those who maintain their independence wield the greatest influence.

Keywords: decisional elite identification method, influence, regional elites, governor, authoritarianism.

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