Core courses:
- Introduction to Energy Politics (Jakub M. Godzimirski)
- Political Economy of Energy in Eurasia (Yulia Vymiatnina)
- Regulation of the Oil Sector in Russia (Valerii Kryukov)
- Oil, Gas, and Energy as Business: Master Classes by Business Executives (Exxon-Mobil, Gaspromneft, Nordstream, Novatek, Alpha Group, RAO UES, etc.)

Optional courses:
- Energy Security and Russian Politics (Nikita Lomagin)
- Russia-EU Energy Relations (Tatiana Romanova)
- The World Crude Oil Market (Vadim Kapustkin)
- The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: Assessing Energy Markets and Policy in Post-Soviet Space (David Dusseault)
- The Post-Soviet Political Economy: Ukraine, Russia and Belarus (Alexei Pikulik)
- Regime Change in Post-Soviet Eurasia (Vladimir Gel’man)
- Security Threats in Eurasia: Armed Conflicts, Terrorism and Extremism (Ekaterina Stepanova)
- Central Asia States: Making, Breaking and Remaking (Darya Pushkina)
- Siberia: An Introduction to the Region (Evgenii Golovko)

APPLICATION DEADLINES:
April 30, 2012 to start in September 2012 or October 30, 2012 to start in February 2013
Note: early admission is possible

Please also visit our website:
www.eu.spb.ru/enerpo
www.eu.spb.ru/international
To apply online go to www.eu.spb.ru/enerpo/apply

MARCA phone number: +7 812 5794402,
EMAIL: imares@eu.spb.ru
# Energy Politics in Eurasia

## Courses Offered in 2012–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Courses Offered in 2012–2013</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the Faculty</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A. Theses from Previous Years</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission and Degree Requirements</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Resources and Student Life at EUSP</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees, Expenses and Financial Aid</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Apply</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Huge energy resources in Siberia, Central Asia, the Caspian Basin, and other regions of Eurasia will shape world politics, security and international relations well into the 21st century. Eurasian energy politics is the big issue in global affairs. Cooperation and conflicts over ownership, control, transportation and consumption of energy create multiple challenges for policy makers and analysts. The new MA in Energy Politics in Eurasia (ENERPO) is designed to meet these challenges. The program covers key energy projects in Eurasia as well as major contentious issues in the development of the energy sphere as seen from the Russian perspective. The curriculum is designed so as to combine the perspectives of political science, anthropology, security studies, political economy with first-hand expertise of the energy sector. ENERPO will provide skills that are highly needed in public policy making, policy analysis, business, political consultancy, and public affairs.

The concept of the program

The uniqueness of the ENERPO program rests on a combination of in-class training by leading Russian and international experts, master classes by representatives of the energy business community, and company visits. The duration of the MA is three semesters: two semesters in Russia for training plus one research and writing semester, for a total of 12 months.

This program offers the following benefits:

- Studying at a compact, internationally renowned private university in Russia devoted solely to the social sciences;
- Interdisciplinary curricula with unparalleled breadth of courses that tailor education to specific needs;
- Teaching by Russia’s major figures in political science, political economy, and public policy;
- Excellent preparation for further research work or for careers in education, public administration, the private sector.
COURSES OFFERED IN 2012–2013

• Each course consists of lectures and follow-up discussion sessions
• Each course counts for 8 ECTS credits
• All instruction is in English

FALL 2012

Core courses

Introduction to Energy Politics
Jakub M. Godzimirski

Energy politics discusses the relationship between energy and international politics. It focuses primarily on the politics of oil and natural gas, since more than any other energy sources their production, transportation, and supply are entwined in international politics. This course discusses in detail the role of natural gas supply in the politics between states. This course is intended to answer a number of questions: How energy trends and international politics are interconnected? How energy use affects the structure of the international system? What impact energy has on the domestic and foreign policies of states? Is it possible to separate energy from foreign relation of energy exporting states? What is the impact of the use of fossil fuels on climate change and how it affects energy security models?

The Political Economy of Energy in Eurasia
Yulia Vymyatnina

The course will introduce students to the changes in the system of energy relations and the response to them in the public policy domain worldwide and in Eurasian countries in particular. There are several important dimensions in the energy sector that shape the future of the global energy market. One dimension is political: both on supply and demand side key players in the markets for nonrenewable energy resources are countries with unstable and/or unfavorable political regimes. Another dimension, closely related to the first, is increasing role of the state presence/control in the energy market including nationalization of largest oil and gas companies, increased regulation of energy sector activities, increased international interdependence and necessity to develop coherent international energy policies. And the third important dimension is the increasing competition on the demand side as the populated countries (India
and China), growing at an unprecedented pace, demand more energy resources for their industrial growth. The trends transforming the world energy markets and shaping its future will be discussed throughout the course using theories of the state, monopoly, regulation, public choice etc, and a number of case studies covering Eurasia, as well as the most important cases outside of this region.

Optional courses

Energy Security and Russian Politics
Nikita Lomagin

Energy constitutes a major lifeline in all societies and one of the most crucial sources of maintaining and developing global life. Access to energy is a necessary element of a state’s security. At the same time, “the energy business” is a very complex topic. In order to understand it, one must deal with a myriad of different issues connected to this topic. The class focuses on energy policy and energy security understood in the context of global and Eurasian political economy and international relations. The course offers different perceptions of energy security in importing and exporting nations, and aims at contemporary development in providing energy security on global, regional and national levels. Energy security includes three components: reliability of supply, affordability of supply, and environmental friendliness. While all three elements are considered essential to energy security, most states promote some elements more than others. Special attention will be given to Russia as one of major energy powers in the globe. Students will analyze the current developments in the energy sector from political, economic, legal, and environmental angles.

Russia-EU Energy Relations
Tatiana Romanova

The course will examine EU-Russian relations in the framework of mutual dependence, taking stock of the debates on the security of supply and demand; on the benefits and drawbacks of liberalization and state-interference in energy; on intricacies of cooperation in energy efficiency and the development of renewable sources of energy; on the advantages and disadvantages of various patterns of interaction between the public and private sectors. EU-Russian energy relations will be examined in both bilateral and multilateral contexts. The bilateral one is provided by the institutions, policies and practices established by the 1994 Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, 2000 energy dialogue, 2005 roadmaps for common spaces, and 2010 Partnership for Modernization. The international context is formed primarily (but not exclusively) by such institutions as the Energy Charter, G8, G20, International Maritime Organiza-
tion, International Civil Aviation Organization, the Kyoto Protocol. The course will equip students with the up-to-date knowledge of processes, actors and institutions in EU-Russian energy relations. It will also facilitate the development of necessary skills to analyze the dynamics of EU-Russian relations, and to construct prognoses of their further developments. The course will consist of lectures, discussions, case-studies, and role-play simulations.

**Post-Soviet Political Economy: Ukraine, Russia and Belarus**
*Alexei Pikulik*

The main goal of this course is to give students a broad perspective over the political economy of Post-Soviet space with a dominant focus on Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. After reviewing the theoretical debate on the market-making, we dwell on the ‘point of departure’ by investigating the essence of the Soviet political economy. Then, reviewing the debates in Washington/Post-Washington consensus regarding the reform agendas, we deal with the issue of the duality of political democratization and economic liberalization (focusing on the issues of state-transformation, public steering of the economy, public regulation, development and developmental traps, state-capture, undersupply of property rights, etc.) and revisit the dominant structural and actor-oriented theories of transformation. Having done so, we move into empirics of economic policies and access the privatization, decentralization, financial and fiscal reforms, macropoplastic stabilization programs, making various intra and inter-regional comparisons.

**Security Threats in Eurasia: Armed Conflicts, Terrorism and Extremism**
*Ekaterina Stepanova*

The course focuses on the origins of and trends in organized political violence (armed conflicts, terrorism), other forms of collective violence and political extremism in Eurasia, and their security implications. It employs multidisciplinary analytical framework centered on the human security approach. While the main focus is on the post-Soviet space, the course provides an introduction into global trends in armed conflicts and terrorism, the role of radical nationalism, religious extremism and the “new left” and “new right” extremism in armed violence, and the links between political violence and organized crime. The following sections are structured on a case-study/regional basis and explore how these issues manifest themselves in Russia, other states of the Caucasus and in the post-Soviet and the broader Central Asia, including the Afghanistan-Pakistan
context. The course addresses the role of both non-state and state actors in armed violence and concludes by a section on conflict management and prevention strategies and discussion of functional and legitimate ways of countering violent extremism.

Siberia: An Introduction to the Region  
*Evgenii Golovko*

The conquest, settlement, and industrial development of Siberia has been one of the major projects of the Russian state for centuries. The course offers a history of the colonization of Siberia and of its development from the XVIII century to the Soviet industrialization, and the creation of the oil and gas industry. It provides an introduction to the ethnic composition of peoples of Siberia, basic geography and political economy of the region.

**SPRING 2013**

**Core courses**

**Regulation of the Oil Sector in Russia**  
*Valerii Kryukov*

The course offers a comprehensive analysis of the Russian energy sector. It includes the basic geography, recent history of development, and the transformation of its institutional structure during the economic transition. Major current and prospective investment projects will be assessed. A special emphasis is put on state policies of regulation of the oil sector in contemporary Russia. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the role of the subsoil management system in the process of institutional transformation in late 1990s-early 2000’s. Basic issues of resource-rent federalism concerning the inter-government relations between oil-and-gas producing regions and the federal center during the development of mineral resources on their territory are discussed.

**Oil, Gas, and Energy as Business: Master Classes by Business Executives (Exxon-Mobil, Gazpromneft, Nordstream, Novatek, Alpha Group, RAO UES, etc.)**

This course is a set of lectures and master classes by representatives of major energy companies operating in Russia. Main focus is made upon practical issues of activities in oil- and- gas sectors, companies’ strategies, and their relationships with the Russian state and foreign counterparts. A few on site visits to energy companies facilities will be made in order to see some projects in progress.
The World Crude Oil Market
Vadim Kapustkin

Oil is the largest component of the world total primary energy supply. Beginning with the 20th century, oil has been the strategic resource for the functioning of industrialized economies and the conduct of modern warfare. This course highlights world crude oil market development history starting from its emergence in XIX century. It goes through main phases of its development at the XIX-XX century edge, the conversion of the British Royal Navy from coal to oil in 1912, the era of “Seven Sisters” – seven U.S. and European based oil companies in 1930-60-s. Special focus is made upon the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from its foundation up to now. In particular, “oil shocks” of 1973-74 and 1979-80 are analyzed in the context of global energy security, including the role of the USSR on World crude oil market. Oil revenues and “petrodollars” are discussed in the context of ‘oil curse’ debate. Finally, the course aims at identifying new development trends in Global oil industry and oil price growth in 1999-2008, global crisis challenges, and post-crisis trends and prospects.

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: Assessing Energy Markets and Policy in Post-Soviet Space
David Dusseault

2011 stands as the twentieth anniversary of the collapse of the Soviet Union. If any added value can be distilled from the developments which have followed the establishment of independent states inherited from the USSR’s administrative hierarchy, it is that despite a shared institutional legacy, each state’s path to economic recovery, political legitimacy and social stability has varied greatly from one another. What remains for scholars to discern from the events of the past twenty years is to explain how this variation in political and socio-economic development has taken place. In this sense the energy sector stands as a clear example of just how different the development trajectories have been for the states of the former Soviet Union. While energy poor states such as Belarus and Ukraine have struggled to maintain their role as transit corridors to Europe for predominantly Russian hydrocarbons, other states such as Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan have succeeded to negotiate the thorny Post-Soviet economic and political environment to establish themselves as important, albeit regional hydrocarbon producers of increasing significance for China, in the case of Kazakhstan and for the EU in the case of Azerbaijan. At this juncture in the narrative, it would be easy
to conclude that success for some regimes in Eurasia is directly correlated to existing “path dependencies” such as the presence of significant hydrocarbon reserves located on their territory or the states’ geographical proximity to lucrative consumer markets. However, empirical data from post-Soviet space rejects such oversimplifications.

**Regime Change in Post-Soviet Eurasia**

*Vladimir Gel’man*

The course is focused on the emergence and development of political systems of post-Soviet countries within the context of regime changes and state-building. Starting with the collapse of the Soviet Union as a point of departure, the course traces the making and unmaking of major political institutions in these newly established states by examining the impact of legacy of the past, the role of domestic political elites and international political and economic actors. Special attention is devoted to patterns of political instability and leadership changes during the wave of so-called “color revolutions”.

**Central Asia States: Making, Breaking, and Remaking**

*Darya Pushkina*

This course examines international, regional and domestic crossroads for five Former Soviet Union countries of Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Using some references to history we will analyze contemporary situation in these countries and study the dilemmas of peace and conflict, resource politics and regional power balance. In order to do this we will analyze complex political, environmental and social issues involved in contemporary Central Asia in the context of international politics. The readings for the course consist of general international relations and comparative politics literature on the relevant subjects such as state-making and state-breaking, national versus clan loyalties, development of natural resources and environmental problems, Islamic movements and regional migration as well as scholarly works that focus specifically on Central Asia. In addition, we will look into some cross-national comparisons (mostly from Africa) and examine the role and aspirations of external actors in the region (including Russia, United States, China, Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan).
David Dusseault, PhD (University of Helsinki), Senior Marketing Analyst, Gasum OY & Associate Member, Aleksanteri Institute, University of Helsinki. He was a Researcher and Project Coordinator at Eurasia Energy Group, University of Helsinki, in 2005–2010. International Research Experience includes Department of Political Science, Tomsk State University (September 2008–October 2008). He was a Lecturer at Aleksanteri Institute Master’s School, and at University of Jyväskylä (November 2008), Eurasia Energy Group, Aleksanteri Institute, University of Helsinki December (2005–2010). Research Grants: Finnish Academy Research Mobility Grant, March 2008; CIMO Visiting Researcher Aleksanteri Institute (September 2004–June 2005); Departmental Award, Department of Political Science, Trinity College, University of Dublin, Republic of Ireland October 2002–October 2005. Research interests: energy politics in CIS; contemporary Russian politics.

Vladimir Gel’man, PhD (Political Science, St. Petersburg State University). Professor and Chair, Department of Political Science and Sociology at EUSP. He was a visiting professor at Central European University, Budapest, the University of Texas at Austin, Moscow State Institute of
International Relations (MGIMO) and research fellow at St. Anthony’s College (Oxford), University of Essex, Harvard University, and Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung. He is author and/or editor of sixteen books in Russian and in English, including Making and Breaking Democratic Transitions: The Comparative Politics of Russia’s Regions (Rowman and Littlefield, 2003), Elites and Democratic Development in Russia (Routledge, 2003), and The Politics of Local Government in Russia (Rowman and Littlefield, 2004). He has also authored or co-authored more than 120 articles, which were published in Europe-Asia Studies, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Regional and Federal Studies, Communist and Post-Communist Studies, Democratization, Perspectives on European Politics and Society, as well as in numerous edited volumes in English, German, and Russian. Research interests: study of contemporary Russian politics through the prism of political science theories.

Evgenii Golovko, PhD (Institute for Linguistic Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences). Professor of the EUSP Department of Anthropology; Chair of the Department of the Languages of the Russian Federation, Institute for Linguistic Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences; Associate Professor at the Department of Philology, St. Petersburg State University, and at the Institute for the Peoples of the North, the Hertzen Pedagogical University. He is co-author of the books Russian Old-Settlers of Siberia: The Social and Symbolic Aspects of Self-Identification, (Moscow, 2004); Sociolinguistics and the Sociology of Language (St. Petersburg 2004); of dictionaries, grammars, and articles (in Russian and English) on native Siberian languages and on the social anthropology of Siberia and Alaska. In 1993–1996 and 1997–1998 Golovko conducted research at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. He has lectured at the University of Alaska, the University of California Berkeley, the University of Tokyo, the University of Kyoto, the University of Osaka, Amsterdam University, Leiden University. Research interests: languages and peoples of Siberia and Alaska; language and culture change; identity and ethnicity issues; ethnic minorities; language policies.

Vadim Kapustkin, PhD (Economics), Associate Professor at the World Economy Department, St. Petersburg State University. Dr. Kapustkin is one of the leading experts in international economic relations in Northwest Russia. In 1995–2008 he was a deputy head of the World Economy department at St. Petersburg State University. He is a long-term Academic Secretary at a Specialized Council for issuing doctoral degrees in International Economics at St. Petersburg State University. Dr. Kapustkin has taught international economics in colleges and universities in the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, China and South Korea. Author of a number of academic articles on oil and gas politics as well as on external activities of Russian enterprises. Research interests: international economics, international organizations, energy politics, foreign economic activities of the Russian federation.
Valeriy Kryukov, Doctor of Sciences (Economics). Head of the Research Laboratory “Economic Development of the West Siberian Oil & Gas Complex”, Siberian Academy of Sciences. Dr. Kryukov is one of the leading experts on issues of regulation of the oil and gas sector and economic analysis of investment projects. In 2004 he was Expert of the State Duma Committee on Natural Resources Use; in 2004–2003 Consultant, World Bank, Global Gas Flaring Reduction (GGFR) Project; in 2000–2003 Professor at the “Oil-and-Gas Business” Department, Academy of the National Economy, Moscow. Author of The Institutional Structure of The Oil and Gas Sector (in Russian, 1998) and of The Evolutionary Approach to the System of State Regulation of the Oil and Gas Sector (in Russian, 2002). From 2007 Professor Kryukov is also Chair of Natural Resources Management and Regulation Department at the Higher School of Economics, Moscow.

Alexei Pikulik, PhD (Political and Social Science, European University Institute, Florence, Italy), MA in Sociology and Social Anthropology (Central European University, Budapest). Graduated from the Belarusian State University in 2004. Visiting lecturer at the European Humanities University (Vilnius, Lithuania). He is the author of articles dedicated to the political economy of contemporary Belarus and Belarus-EU relations. Research interests: comparative political economy; varieties of capitalism; institutional change in the post-Soviet setting, contemporary autocratic regimes and political economy of the rentier-states.

Darya Pushkina, PhD in International Relations and Comparative Politics (University of Maryland, USA), MA in Government and Politics (University of Maryland, USA), BA Phi Beta Kappa in Political Science (Reed College, USA). Associate Professor of International Relations and Political Science and Associate Dean for International Students, Smolny Institute (St. Petersburg State University and Bard College). Dr. Pushkina is a specialist in international relations and comparative politics who has worked full-time at the leading Universities in the United States, Italy and Russian Federation. Dr. Pushkina has taught at Reed College in 2001-2006, at the American University of Rome in 2007-2008 and has been working at Smolny Institute (the only higher education institution in RF that grants dual American-Russian degrees) in 2006-2007 and from fall 2008 through present. Dr. Pushkina has been actively involved in several international research projects, including Russian Littoral Project, US State Department Democratization Project, UMD Minorities at Risk Project, British Academy: Specialist Group on Ethnopolitics. She is the author of several scholarly articles published in the United States,
United Kingdom, Italy and Russian Federation. Dr. Pushkina is currently working on the book on UN Peacekeeping in Civil Wars. The project focuses on the evaluation of relative effectiveness of UN peacekeeping missions in Civil Wars and attempts to contribute to both academic research on this issue and offer practical policy-making advice.


**Ekaterina Stepanova**, Doctor of Sciences (Political Science, 2011, IMEMO/Russian Academy of Sciences); PhD (History, 1998, Moscow State University). Dr Ekaterina Stepanova heads Peace and Conflict Studies Unit and is a lead researcher at the Institute of World Economy
and International Relations (IMEMO), Moscow. In 2011, she teaches at the European University in Saint Petersburg and is a visiting lecturer at the European Peace University, Austria. She serves on editorial boards of two SSCI journals (Terrorism and Political Violence and The International Journal of Conflict and Violence) and of Security Index (Taylor&Francis journal). In 2007-2009, she was on leave from IMEMO to lead the Armed Conflicts and Conflict Management Program at Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Dr Stepanova is the author of six monographs, including Terrorism in Asymmetrical Conflict: Ideological and Structural Aspects (Oxford University Press, 2008). The latest of her co-edited volumes is Terrorism: Patterns of Internationalization (Sage, 2009). In 2003, she worked as a visiting researcher on armed conflict and terrorism at SIPRI, Stockholm and in 1995-2000 as a researcher at the Moscow center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She has held several Russian research fellowships, was twice a MacArthur Research Fellow (2003 and 2000), and a MacArthur NGO Fellow at King’s College, University of London (1998).

Yulia Vymyatnina, PhD (Economics, St.Petersburg State University, 2009). Michail Manevich Professor, Department of Economics, EUSP. Visiting researcher, Bank of Finland Institute for Transition Economies (Fall 2010), visiting research fellow, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London (Summer 2010), visiting researcher, Nottingham Trent University (Fall 2004, Fall 2005). Author of a number of papers on Russian monetary policy and macroeconomic modeling that appeared in such journals as Economic Modelling, Research in International Business and Finance. Co-author of the European edition of workbook to accompany ‘Economics’ by G.N.Mankiw. She has been a co-director of educational projects for re-training of university lecturers since 2001 with the latest project devoted to the issues of sustainability of economic growth under ‘resource curse’. Research interests: macroeconomic policy, monetary policy, political economy, national income distribution.
• Swedish Firms in St. Petersburg, Russia, 1992-99: The Search for a Protected Environment in a Market Economy
• Explaining the Civil War in Tajikistan
• Democracy on $5 a Day: Why Open Political Systems Survive in Some Poor Countries
• Analyzing Regime Change in Post-Soviet Space: A Comparative Approach
• The Current State of US-Russian Relations: Cooperation or Standoff?
• The Power that Is and the Power that Acts: Towards a Conceptual History of Vlast’
• The Energy Empire? Gazprom as an Instrument of Russian Foreign Policy in the Near Abroad
• Financial Behavior Adjusted: The Interaction of Culture and Economic Institutions in Russia
• Energy as a Russian Foreign Policy Tool and the Kharkiv Agreement
• Energy Efficiency in Russia: General Review of the Reform of the Electricity Sector
• European Union’s Role in Supporting Democratic Development in the South Caucasus
• Climate Change and Violent Conflict: The Case of Central Asia
• Nationalism and Identity Construction in Post-Soviet Russia: Disappointments, Resentments, and the Pursuit of Prestige
• The Realpolitik of Natural Resources: The Practice of Energy Policy in the Russian Federation
• The Position of Sino-Russian Relations and Energy Relations in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
• The Resource Curse and Russian Modernization
• Russian Voucher Privatization: An Attempt to Create a Country of Proprietors Overnight
For admission to ENERPO, students must satisfy the requirements for admission to the M.A. programs at EUSP, except for the language requirement. Although those students who have some knowledge of Russian before the beginning of their first term will have a certain advantage in terms of everyday life, the program is designed in such a way as to encourage the participation of those who have not studied Russian before. The major requirement of the program is that students be highly motivated, devoted to and capable of rigorous study. Letters of recommendation, grade-point averages and transcripts of previous academic work, statements of purpose that describe research interests, professional experience, personal achievements, and scholarly potential are all taken into account when admission decisions are made.

In addition to registering for two residence units (one for each semester) an ENERPO student must take at least six courses during the year: three core courses and three optional courses (48 ECTS credits). Please note that language courses do not count towards course requirements.

All degree-seeking students must submit a Master’s Essay for the evaluation by two faculty members, one being the academic advisor. Each essay, generally resulting from research undertaken for a seminar or a colloquium, must be sponsored by a EUSP faculty member and be an original piece of research, interpretation, or analysis based, at least in part, on primary source materials. Essays must be from 15,000 to 20,000 words in length, fully footnoted, and include bibliographies. They must be within the student’s major area of interest. Essays must be submitted by the designated deadline.
Courses from IMARES, MARCA, the Russian Programs, and the Transfer of Credits

Two courses in a field other than language, from the other international programs (IMARES and MARCA) or those taught in Russian, may be accepted for ENERPO. To acquire transfer credits, students must fulfill respective course requirements.

NB: The language of instruction in EUSP outside international MA programs is Russian. For credit-transfer courses students will have to produce an acceptable course paper (essay) of direct relevance to Russian history, politics, culture and society, the USSR, Eurasia or the post-Communist states. The paper can be submitted either in Russian or in English.

Time Constraints

It is expected that students in the IMARES program complete all the degree requirements during one academic year. However, certain exceptions can be made for those who wish to improve their command of Russian and opt to complete the requirements in three or four semesters. Such students will have to register for two full residence units in the first year and for one or two extended residences in the following year.

Certificate of Study

Those graduate students, who do not wish to enroll in the M.A. degree program at EUSP, may choose to apply for the Certificate Program in Russian and Eurasian Studies for one or two semesters. Advanced undergraduates may be considered for enrollment in the Certificate Program as well; very strong recommendations from faculty members at the student’s home institution in the field of Russian and Eurasian studies are essential for admission. Those enrolled in the Certificate Program will be expected to register for a full residence unit and take at least three classes.

When applying to the Certificate Program, please follow all the instructions in the “How to Apply” section of this brochure, but state at the beginning of your statement of purpose that you are applying only for a Certificate, and mention the semester (Fall or Spring) in which you would like to enroll.
Students and scholars who come to IMARES have at their disposal one of the finest collections of recent English language books and journals in Russia, arguably the best in St. Petersburg. EUSP holdings, all referenced in a computerized catalogue, are concentrated in the fields of history, economics, political science, sociology, anthropology and philosophy. The University conducts an active exchange program with libraries in the United States and acquires new material on a regular basis. EUSP also has an expanding Russian language collection, where acquisitions are made in accordance with syllabi requirements.

In addition to the EUSP library, students at IMARES can draw on the unique resources of Russia’s northern capital. The famous Russian National Library, the central repository of the Russian Empire, has the most impressive collection of pre-1917 Russian-language publications. The objective of its Soviet era collection was to have every book published in Russian, and the library had been fulfilling this task well until very recently. The RNL also houses an extensive collection of contemporary sources in foreign languages. Another good opportunity to consult modern scholarly works is offered by the Library of the Academy of Sciences.

Those wishing to do research dealing with original sources will find EUSP more than welcoming. The dean of the EUSP History Department is a former head of the Imperial Archive of St. Petersburg; other professors of history at EUSP are members of the governing boards of archives offering post-revolutionary sources. The EUSP faculty offer guides for archival sources upon request.
Through the many special programs and events it sponsors, the distinguished visiting scholars and guest speakers it hosts, its special facilities and location in the cultural capital of Russia, EUSP offers a multifaceted environment which can enrich a student’s graduate experience far beyond what the classroom alone can provide. EUSP strongly encourages interaction between its students and faculty. The student lounge of IMARES is open all day and most evenings during the week. Traditional forms of rich Russian social life mix with Western academic habits: the famous Friday Interdisciplinary Seminar, diverse discussion groups, happy hours, holiday parties and other social gatherings provide a congenial atmosphere for informal and lively contact. International students profit greatly from their daily interaction with their Russian counterparts.

The academic fees for the two-semester M.A. program in 2010-2011 will be **17,000 US dollars per annum (8,500 US dollars per semester)** payable during the first four weeks of each semester. Paying for one residence unit (one semester study on-campus) allows the student to take up to five courses during the semester of registration plus attend language courses. Extended residence, which can be granted after two semesters of full residence, involves the payment of 50% of the standard semester fee.

Limited lodging is provided at the EUSP dormitory, but arrangements for those who wish to rent a room from Russian families will be made. The cost of living in St. Petersburg is still substantially lower than the cost of living in Moscow. As of September 2011, prices for an average separate bedroom in a centrally located apartment start at $350 per month. Rent for a non-shared apartment at a semi-periphery of the city starts from $500.
estimated living expenses for 10 months, including lodging, food, local transportation, books and study materials range from $6,500 to $8,000 on a moderate budget.

Financial Aid

Given the current condition of Russian governmental spending on education, and the relevant regulations, Russian financial aid is available only to Russian citizens and permanent residents. Some limited financial aid may be available from the EUSP based on the applicant’s need.

It is a good idea to get in touch with our Alumni Association for more ideas about funding. Go to: www.eu.spb.ru/alumni_international.

All applicants:

- www.iefaf.org (International Education Financial Aid Database)
- www.rotary.org (Rotary Foundation Ambassadorial Scholarships)

US citizens:

- www.fulbright.org (Fulbright Post Baccalaureate Fellowships program)
- www.iie.org/gilman (Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program)
- www.irex.org (IREX’s USA-Russia Young Leaders program)
- www.finaid.org/otheraid/exchange.phtml#abroad

NB: For the first time in Russia, in July 2011 EUSP’s international programs were granted the respective status of the U.S. Department of Education for student loans programs.

Finnish citizens:

- www.eu.spb.ru/imares, www.koneensaatio.fi (Kone Foundation special scholarships for EUSP)

German citizens:

- www.daad.de DAAD (Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst)
• www.toepfer-fvs.de/toepfer-stipendium.html (Alfred-Toepfer-Stipendium)
• www.studienstiftung.de/osteuropa.html (Stipendienprogramm “Metropolen in Osteuropa”, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung)
• www.eidam-und-partner.de/stipendium.php (Eidam & Partner Auslandsstipendium)
• www.haniel-stiftung.de/deu/cont_03_01_04.htm (Go East - Studium & Praktikum in Osteuropa)
• www.studienstiftung.de/haniel.html, www.haniel-stiftung.de/index.htm (Haniel-Stipendienprogramm)

British citizens:
• www.pcdl.ypla.gov.uk (“Professional and Career Development Loans” at Young People’s Learning Agency)

Norwegian citizens:
• www.forskningsradet.no (Research Council of Norway)
• www.lanekassen.no (State Educational Loan Fund)

Swedish citizens:
• www.si.se (Visby Scholarships)
• www.csn.se/en/2.743 (CSN, a Swedish government agency)

HOW TO APPLY

It is possible to apply online by going to http://www.eu.spb.ru/enerpo/apply

Word application forms can also be downloaded from www.eu.spb.ru/imas, or requested by e-mail from imares@eu.spb.ru
Applications should include:

1. A completed and signed application form
2. Your statement of purpose (not more than 500 words)
3. Two letters of recommendation from academics who are closely acquainted with your academic work
4. Certified transcripts of previous undergraduate and graduate studies, with grade-point averages
5. Your Curriculum Vitae

Please state whether you are applying for the whole degree program or for the Certificate of Study.

You can send all the above, including a scanned transcript of studies, by email to imares@eu.spb.ru. In this case please ask your referee to email their recommendation letters directly.

Alternatively, you can post your application to the address below:

International MA in Russian and Eurasian Studies (IMARES)
European University at St. Petersburg
3 Gagarinskaia Street, 191187 St. Petersburg, RUSSIA

Note: The use of a courier postal service is highly recommended. For regular service, allow three to four weeks for delivery. IMARES phone number is +7 812-5794402

Starting Dates and Application Deadlines

Classes begin during the first week of September in the Fall Term and the first week of February in the Spring Term. Applicants can choose the starting date. They have to meet the deadline for submitting applications accordingly:

April 30, 2012 to start in September 2012 or
October 30, 2012 to start in February 2013

Please also visit our website:
www.eu.spb.ru/enerpo
www.eu.spb.ru/international
ENERPO STAFF

Director of the program
Professor Nikita Lomagin
lomagin@eu.spb.ru

International programs administrator
(Teaching Process)
Ms. Anna Burova
aburova@eu.spb.ru

International programs administrator
(Contracts and Loans)
Ms. Varia Skachkova
vskachkova@eu.spb.ru

International programs administrator
(Visas, Registration and Housing)
Ms. Polina Tazenkova
ptazenkova@eu.spb.ru

Executive Director
of International Programs
Dr. Sergey Erofeev
erofeev@eu.spb.ru
As activities related to the ENERPO Master’s program, EUSP offers a summer school in Russian Energy Politics. This includes two week intensive program for graduate students and energy experts with focus on institutions, actors and company strategies represented in the Russian energy sector. In addition to classes, access to business forums with energy sector people will be provided.

Also, during the academic year, short-term programs for executives in Russian Energy Politics will be arranged. They will consist of two components: classes on contemporary developments in Russian energy politics and company visits plus business forums with representatives from regional energy companies.

EUSP also hosts other international programs:

- IMARES (International MA in Russian and Eurasian Studies)
- MARCA (MA in Russian Culture and the Arts)
- USSR (Undergraduate Spring Semester in Russia for BA students)
- Summer schools in Russian Studies and Energy Issues
- Academic/research affiliations
- Other Russian language training

For additional information please visit out website www.eu.spb.ru/international
The European University at St. Petersburg is a non-state (private) graduate college set up in 1995 for the purpose of advancing training and research in economics, anthropology, history, political science, sociology, and history of the arts.

**Five important points about the European University at St. Petersburg (EUSP)**

1. The EUSP has greater independence from the Russian governmental bureaucracy than most other Russian universities. This independence is important for both intellectual and political reasons. Universities in Russia were traditionally under the control of the government, to the extent of questions of the content of instruction and research, political ideology, and administration.

2. At the EUSP a higher proportion of faculty have degrees from prominent Western universities than at any other university in Russia. The university employs Russians with PhDs from such recognized schools as the University of California, Berkeley; the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Cambridge University (UK); Helsinki University (Finland), a.o.
3. The EUSP has a commitment to the integration of Russian scholarship with scholarship in Europe and America. Against the background of Russian scholarship’s continuing isolation from the West, this is a fundamentally important position.

4. The EUSP encourages mobility but combats the brain drain. Rather than promoting the departure of graduate students to the West, EUSP invites Western students to come and study in Russia. The International MA in Russian Studies is the ONLY permanent program at the graduate level in Russia that offers degrees in sociology, political science and cultural studies to students from the United States, Canada and Europe (12 to 26 students annually). Both international and Russian students enjoy the advantages of studying in a truly international setting.

5. The EUSP is a decisive agent of innovation and change, introducing and disseminating new standards and practices in the Russian educational system.

The mission of the University is to satisfy societal needs in raising and expanding professional qualification of specialists and in developing of their creative and scholarly potential on the basis of achievements of Russian and international experience and cooperation.
International MA in Russian and Eurasian Studies

Fourteen years of excellence in teaching ■ Training in the politics, economy, society and history of Russia and neighboring Eurasian states ■ Energy and security issues ■ Separate module on Empire and Islam in Kazan, Tatarstan ■ All instruction in English ■ Intensive Russian language classes (optional)

www.eu.spb.ru/imares

MA in Russian Culture and the Arts

Professional academic training ■ History of art and architecture, music and literature ■ Imperial and Soviet heritage ■ On-site classes in the Hermitage and the Russian Museum ■ Diverse experience in Russian cultural life ■ All instruction in English ■ Intensive Russian language classes (optional)

www.eu.spb.ru/marca

MA in Energy Politics in Eurasia (ENERPO)
European University at St. Petersburg
3 Gagarinskaia Street
191187 St. Petersburg, RUSSIA
Tel./Fax: +7(812) 579 4402
E-mail: imares@eu.spb.ru
www.eu.spb.ru/international