

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: The modern Turkish foreign policy

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Relevance of the research issue: The problems of studying of foreign policy were relevant since the days of Aristotle. Theorists in this field focus on identifying the factors that influence public policy, and explored the principles that guided the states in the formulation of foreign policy decisions.

In the era of the Westphalian political system which took shape in 1648, the states recognized as the only actors in international relations. However, considering the modern political world order it is evident that international relations are caused by the emergence of new actors which have an impact on the processes taking place in the global arena. There are a variety of international, governmental and non-governmental organizations aimed at the regulation of the political process. Moreover, there are various organizations involved in illegal activities, different criminal groups and terrorist organizations that adversely affect the world's political system. These changes must be taken into account in the formation of the foreign policy of states in the structure of international relations.

At this stage, Turkey is issued as a strong economic and political state. It is reviewing its foreign policy under the influence of processes taking place on the world stage, without sacrificing their national interests.

The purpose of the work is to analyze of the current trends in Turkey's foreign policy.

Research objectives:

- to analyze the theoretical basis of the study of foreign policy;
- to examine the impact of globalization on the nation's foreign policy;
- to identify current trends in international relations;
- to describe the "strategic depth" as the new foreign policy of the Republic of Turkey;
- to investigate the adaptation of Turkish foreign policy to international relations established after the end of the Cold War;
- to determine the main directions of Turkish foreign policy.

Scientific novelty:

- it is proved that due to its unique geographical location, Turkey identifies itself as a part of multiple regions and at the same time seeks to both regional and global hegemony. In cooperation with the neighboring states, Turkey uses the principle of "zero problems with neighbors" and trying to regulate and influence the processes taking place in the Middle East, the South Caucasus, the Balkans, North Africa, using "soft power", as well as involving in the internal affairs of these states.

– moreover, it was found that the formation of Turkey's foreign policy is influenced by various processes taking place on the world political stage. Turkey has to take into account the challenges of our time such as revolutions and civil wars in the Middle East and Ukraine, the economic crisis, the unstable situation in the South Caucasus, the existence along its borders ISIL terrorist organization and builds a multi-vector foreign policy.

– some of the sources in the Turkish language, used in our investigation, are introduced into scientific circulation for the first time.

Structure: the two chapters, each of which contains three paragraphs, the conclusion and a 105-reference bibliography (39 of which are in foreign languages) and the three Appendixes. The total volume is 70 pages.

Summary: Turkey declares its national interests in several regions. It identifies itself as a major regional and global player in international relations. It is important for Ankara to have an impact on the states, which once had been under the protectorate of the Ottoman Empire. For example, in Europe, great strategic importances for her are the area of the Aegean Sea and Cyprus, Muslim Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Balkan region is the area of "vital" interests of the Turkey, on which it is trying to influence in political, economic, social and religious ways.

Turkey is trying to play the role of "bridge between East and West", to be the voice of the Middle East in international forums. In the Turkic world of Central Asia and Azerbaijan, she tries to influence through the common historical and cultural identity. Against the backdrop of current developments related to the introduction of sanctions against Russia, it should be noted that there is a strengthening of relations between Ankara and Moscow related to Turkey's desire to pursue an independent foreign policy from the West. In addition, Turkey pushed into the background the question of accession to the EU, claiming about the development of its own, independent way. Turkey calls itself as a part of several regions and states of the multi-vector foreign policy. Instead of dominating the existing geographic associations, Turkey is trying to create its own area, which centre will be Ankara.