

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: "Turkey's foreign policy towards the countries of the Caspian region"

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Relevance of the research issue: In recent decades the Caspian region has become the most attractive for Turkey, as it is certainly one of the most important energy export routes from the Caspian to Europe. The importance of the ongoing research is reinforced by the fact that over the past five years Turkey has faced a number of difficulties connected not only with unfavorable external circumstances, but also with its internal political changes. The analysis carried out in this issue is aimed at finding mechanisms for the implementation of Turkey's foreign policy pursuits in the Caspian region, as well as for the prospects for the development of Turkish-Russian relations.

The relevance and importance of the topic are determined by the fact that after the reforms of Kemal Ataturk, the priority directions in Turkey's foreign policy were Western European ones. At the same time, the long-term vector of Turkey to the West showed the hopelessness of its implementation, as well as Turkey's attempts to incorporate into the European Union. So, since 2014 in Turkey's foreign policy new priority vectors are beginning to emerge: the South Caucasus, Central Asia and the Caspian region.

At the same time, the Caspian is the most promising vector among the three identified, because in spite of the South Caucasus and Central Asia, Turkey is associated not only with the "common culture" and the idea of uniting the Turkic peoples, but also with the economic benefits of the region energy resources. Moreover, amplifying Ankara in this region will allow Turkey to amplify its positions both in the Caucasus (with the help of Azerbaijan) and in Central Asia (with the help of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan). Therefore, this topic, as one of the most relevant to date, was chosen to write this final research work.

The object of the research is to analyze the bases and tools for implementing Turkey's foreign policy in the Caspian region and to identify the prospects for the development of Turkish-Russian, Turkish-Iranian relations and Turkey's relations with the Turkic Caspian countries.

In accordance with the object, a number of **tasks** were identified:

- explore the foundations of the formation of modern foreign policy of Turkey;
- analyze the mechanisms and instruments for the implementation of Turkey's foreign policy;
- to characterize the key directions of Turkish foreign policy;
- analyze the state and prospects of the development of Turkish-Russian and Turkish-Iranian relations, as well as Turkey's relations with the Turkic states of the Caspian.

The scientific novelty of the final qualifying work. The work is a comprehensive study of Turkey's foreign policy in the Caspian region, taking into account the changing format of Ankara's relations with Washington and Moscow. Moreover, it was found that, by improving the system of bilateral agreements with Azerbaijan and other Turkic states of the Caspian Sea, Turkey is amplifying its positions not only in the Caspian region, but also in the Caucasus, and Central Asia. An analysis of the prospects for the development of Turkish-Russian relations revealed that in the short term, the relations between Ankara and Moscow could be complicated by the amplifying Turkey's position in the region, that is strategically important for Russia. Also, rivalry between Turkey and Iran is possible, caused by the increasing struggle to establish geopolitical control over the Caspian region.

The structure of the work reflects the logic of the conducted research and is determined to the solution of the tasks set. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, including three paragraphs each, conclusions, a bibliographic list of used literature, including 87 sources, including 50 in foreign languages (English and Turkish) and 3 Appendixes. The total amount of work is 60 pages.

Summary: When the Turkish Republic was formed by Kemal Atatürk, the country's domestic and foreign policy was directly guided by the principles of its founder. For a long time, Kemalism was the official ideology of Turkey, but now, with the coming to power of Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the foreign policy course is

beginning to change, and the ideology of Kemalism was replaced by the ideology of neo-Osmanism. Also the idea of Pan-Turkism became popular again, the reasons for which were Ahmet Duvatolgu's "Strategic depth" and the reorientation of the foreign policy vector of Turkey.

Since the establishment of the Turkish Republic and the promotion of Kemalism, the Turkish government has been oriented toward the West. The connection with the long-term vector of Turkey's foreign policy towards the West showed the hopelessness of its implementation, as well as Turkey's attempts to become a member of the European Union. For many Turkish politicians, it became obvious that the chosen Western European vector was not very realistic, and the ideology of Kemalism no longer corresponds to the goals of the Turkish government. With the coming to power of the Justice and Development Party, as well as with the popularization of neo-Osmanism, the re-formatting of Turkish interests and its reorientation to the Black Sea-Caspian region begins. So, Turkey begins its amplification in the region through participation in such projects as "Black Sea Force" and "Black Sea Harmony", as well as "Caspian Guard". Turkey is increasingly fighting for Caspian energy resources, as strengthening Ankara in this region will allow it to amplify its positions in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Due to the forming of three new Turkic Caspian states after the collapse of the Soviet Union the amplification of Turkey in the Caspian region was greatly facilitated. The new vector of Turkey in its foreign policy, as well as the establishment of relations with Russia and the Turkic states, provides a new format of relations between the states in the near future. However, the aggravation of Ankara's relations with Moscow and the strengthening of rivalry with Tehran in the Caspian region for the establishment of geopolitical control over the Caspian region are not ruled out.