

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern US foreign policy in the Persian Gulf region.

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Relevance of the research issue: Today one of the most important goals of US foreign policy is to maintain global dominance in world politics. To achieve this goal, they need to establish control over key regions of the world, one of which is the Middle East in general and the Persian Gulf region in particular.

Since the moment when the energy resources began to play an important role in the world economy, the Middle East became the object of the aspirations of the leading states and became the epicenter of the struggle between them for control over this kind of resources. In this regard, the main US interests in the Middle East lie in the Persian Gulf region, which is one of the largest places for the concentration of the hydrocarbon type of energy raw materials.

On the modern stage, the United States is the most influential non-regional actor in the Persian Gulf. It should be noted that geostrategic dominance in this region allows the US to control the supply of hydrocarbon resources, thereby influencing other strategically important regions of the world that do not have energy resources, such as the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, given the role of the Arabian monarchies in OPEC, the United States can also indirectly participate in the process of pricing the world market for hydrocarbon types of energy raw materials, thus influencing those states that are economically heavily dependent on the sale of this type of resources.

On the other hand, against the background of the fall of the US authority in the world, with the growth of anti-American sentiments in the Middle East region as a whole, the problem of US rivalry with regional and other extraregional players

is being updated. In this case, one of the US interests is to build a "pro-American" regional system in the Persian Gulf.

This argument allows us to assert that the problem considered in the framework of the final qualifying work, in addition to the scientific and theoretical one, is also of practical importance, which in many respects determines the choice of this topic.

The purpose of the study is an analysis of current trends in US foreign policy in the Persian Gulf region.

In accordance to the purpose of the study, the following objectives were posed:

- explore the foreign policy of modern states
- analyze the mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- identify the national interests of the United States in the Persian Gulf;
- determine the main directions of US foreign policy towards the states of the region.

Scientific novelty:

– It is proved that the new American administration has chosen a course of reliance on its traditional allies - Arab monarchies of the Persian Gulf, with which the United States has positions on many regional problems;

– It is determined that one of the main directions of US policy in the Persian Gulf is the opposition to Iran's regional policy, and it is revealed that it is implemented with at least three basic strategies.

The structure of the work is determined by the purpose, objectives and internal logic of the problem under investigation and consists of an introduction, two chapters, each of which including two paragraphs, the conclusion and bibliographic list of used literature containing 128 sources, including 75 in foreign languages (English, Arabic) and also appendixes. The total volume is 73 pages.

Summary: The US foreign policy and its national interests in the Persian Gulf focus mainly on establishing a dominant position in this region, which will allow them to have free access to the energy resources of the region while at the

same time ensuring the security of their closest regional allies, the Arabian monarchies. In many respects, these reasons are motivated by the desire of the United States to create a fresh architecture for regional security in the United States-state of the GCC, in which Iraq can be integrated, but only if the condition of solving the problems existing in that country and being a source of inconstancy across the region is met.

The attempt to create the above security architecture is largely dictated by the fact that for the United States of America, Iran is a state whose policies threaten regional stability. One of the key US interests in this region is the establishment of a pro-Western regime in the Islamic Republic of Iran, however, in modern conditions, the US usually uses the components of "economic strength" and "soft power" that do not exert a proper influence on the foreign policy of this country, which in turn increases the chances of using "hard power". This will enable the United States to protect the friendly monarchies of the Persian Gulf and Iraq from the impact Iran has on Shiite societies in these countries, which has intensified in view of the destabilization of the situation in the Middle East, and, accordingly, to preserve their position in the progressive regional system of international relations in The Persian Gulf.