

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern Turkish Foreign Policy

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Relevance of the research issue: determined by the transformation of Turkish foreign policy, coupled with the advent of a moderately Islamist Justice and Development Party (AKP) led by Abduloy Gul and Recep Erdogan. The geopolitical position of Turkey, which is located at the intersection of geopolitical platforms in Asia, Europe, the Caucasus and the Middle East, forcing the Turkish leadership to conduct a multi-vector policy aimed at ensuring for Turkey as a regional leader.

Special role in the foreign policy process plays ideological support of Turkey's foreign policy, which determines foreign policy priorities, goals and objectives of foreign policy.

Beginning with the 20th century, Turkey adhered kemalistkoy ideology aimed at the Europeanization of Turkish society. In foreign policy, this ideology was reflected in Turkey's bid to join the European Union and integration into European structures interstate. Since coming to power in 2003, Justice and Development Party, Turkey has defined his foreign policy ideology of neo concept or Neoottamanstva. Neoottomanstvo implies a significant change in foreign policy towards active foreign policy aimed at restoring political and economic influence of Turkey in the Ottoman Empire. According to the doctrine of neo Turkey foresees active external intervention in the countries of the Caucasus, the Middle East, Central Asia and the Balkans.

The relevance of this work is also determined by the need to respond to Turkey's attempts to Russia to change its regional status, and the potential conflict potential caused by the collision of Russian and Turkish national interests in a number of regions of the world.

Thus, the present argument and declared the problem have both scientific and theoretical and practical significance, and that led to the choice of theme.

The purpose: consists in determining the present foreign policy of the state as an example of the Turkish Republic, as well as in the analysis of Turkey's foreign policy in the Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Research objectives:

- To determine the theoretical and methodological approaches to the definition of "foreign policy of the state" and "enablers of foreign policy";
- Identify major foreign policies of Turkey their goals and objectives;
- Identify key priorities of Turkish foreign policy;
- A comprehensive analysis further Turkey's foreign policy in the short and medium term;

Scientific novelty:

- Under modern conditions force the state and its international influence is determined not only by the magnitude of military capabilities, but also the level of economic, social, cultural and technological development, as well as balanced foreign policy, which is a combination of economic, political and diplomatic activities of the State . Also on the course of foreign policy of the state and affect aspects such as the system of beliefs and values of decision-makers, domestic procedures and interagency coordination activities of the opposition and interest groups and information technology.
- Key priorities and strategies of Turkish foreign policy have a specific relationship with the economic, diplomatic, spiritual and ideological factors and their influence on the efficiency of solving various problems of international relations. In the XXI century Turkey will conduct a multi-vector policy, aimed at strengthening its status as a regional power.

Structure: the two chapters, containing five paragraphs, the conclusion and a 64-reference bibliography (twenty of which are in foreign languages) and the three Appendixes. The total volume is 87 pages.

Summary: Turkey over the past decade has passed the stage of significant transformation in the domestic and foreign policy. The coming to power in 2003, Justice and Development Party led by Recep Erdogan and Gul Abbduloy was the beginning of change doctrinal bases of Turkish society. Principles of Kemalism, based on nationalism, Westernization, secularism, were driven doctrine of neo, which combines moderate Islamism, and the achievement of national interests of Turkey in the Ottoman Empire. In domestic policy, Turkey is reflected more active role of religion in public life, and a significant reduction in the role of armed forces in politics. Given that the AKP has great support from the community, and the role of the military and political elite has been reduced by a number of criminal cases, changes in political leadership in Turkey in the medium term is unlikely. In foreign policy changes have taken place in the priorities of development. Until 2010, Turkey was the priority integration into European structures and the question of joining the European Union, today the main vector of Turkish politics has become the regional policy in the Middle East, the Caucasus, the Maghreb. This is due primarily to the reluctance of the EU to take expand and take in its ranks such a large Muslim country like Turkey. EU considers Turkey today exclusively as a transit state of hydrocarbon resources, and a buffer state, whose task is to deter negative political developments in the Middle East region. An additional factor is the growth of nationalist sentiment in Europe and nationalists very negative attitude towards Turkey's EU membership.

Turkish leaders, recognizing that the EU is not ready for Turkey's accession, and that the country needs to choose a different path of development chosen as the development of a course to restore the Ottoman Empire in the new format. This format assumes a special relationship with the countries that have emerged on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire, in particular economic, political and military-technical cooperation.

In the process of implementation of this doctrine to life Turkey used a number of policy instruments aimed at strengthening their positions, primarily in the Middle East. A striking example was the conflict between Turkey and Israel, because of the death of Turkish citizens on the "Freedom Flotilla" in 2010. Then diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken, were canceled all military-technical agreement between the two countries. Due to this reaction, and strong advocacy of Turkey has strengthened its position in the Middle East and become positioned as a defender of the interests of the Palestinians. It is worth noting that the conflict was overcome only in 2013 with the mediation of the United States. The second example was Syria, which until 2011, Turkey has had a high level of cooperation. But since 2011, Turkey has been actively assisting the rebels and to exert pressure on the regime of Bashar al-Assad.

From the analysis of these events, we can conclude that Turkey is ready to confrontation rupture of diplomatic relations with friendly countries, for the sake of national interests as a regional leader.

We can say that the Turkish leadership believes that Turkey has enough resources to achieve ambitious geopolitical problems of neo. In this case the support of Turkey have U.S. who consider the Turkish model of state-building as a basis for reformatting the Middle East.

Also had a significant role to consolidate the political elite around Turkey Justice and Development Party (AKP) led by R. Erdogan, and removal from the domestic political field influential opposition as army generals and the judiciary. However, developments in the area of "Taxi" in Istanbul in 2013 and a corruption scandal among cabinet members showed that the AKP and Erdogan does not have an absolute majority in the political field in Turkey.

Recent political events in Turkey have influenced the foreign policy of the country. Past six months, the Turkish leadership concentrated its political processes, reducing activity in the international arena. This resulted in a decrease in the degree of reaction of Turkey, both on international and regional events. In this situation, we observe the process interconnectedness of foreign policy activity on the political situation. And today, neosmansky project is temporarily suspended, but its revival depends on whether Erdogan and the Justice and Development Party to complete the project of modernization in Turkey in moderately secular Islamic state.

However, given the clear desire for Erdogan to transform Turkey into a regional leader, it can cause a confrontation with both regional actors (Saudi Arabia, Israel, Iran) and from outside the region (U.S., EU, Russia, China). And it can lead to destabilization of the internal situation in Turkey to the problem areas which include the conflict between secular and moderately Islamist political elites, scaling the Syrian conflict, the problem of self-determination of the Turkish Kurds.