SUMMARY

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Topicality: determined by the transformation of Turkish foreign policy, which is largely due to the arrival in 2003, the authorities in the country of the Party of Justice and Development Party (AKP) led by Abbduloy Gul and Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

In the long term, we are dealing with a major change or, more accurately, the deepening of Turkish foreign policy, built on the concept of transformation of Turkey into a regional leader based on the doctrine of consistent geopolitical strategy, the so-called "neoottomanstva" architect who is the current head of the Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu.

Neoottomanstvo offers a substantial revision of the Kemalist foreign policy. Neoottomanisty offer a "grand design" - Turkey undertakes to overcome the status quo and become a strong regional power that can lay claim to a special role in relations with the countries of the "Ottoman legacy" created on the ruins of the empire. According to the doctrine of neo indicate the following regions to be included in the area of Turkish influence: the Balkan countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia without Vojvodina, Macedonia and Moldova), then the Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Abkhazia and Georgia), Ukraine, especially Crimea, Middle East (Syria), and some of the Central Asian nation. This work is particularly relevant in view of the fact that the foreign policy doctrine of neo also suggest a significant change in the political picture of the world, which, according to Brzezinski, starting in 2011, entered the phase of "Global Political Awakening".

Object: is a modern foreign policy of the Turkish Republic
Research objectives: is to determine the current foreign policy of the state on the 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.

Scientific novelty: lies in the fact that in the paper the methodological approaches to the definition of foreign policy, defined a set of tools for implementing the foreign policy of the state in view of the current political realities, given the general political, economic and geopolitical characteristics of Turkey and its foreign policy in different regions of the world. A comprehensive analysis of the influence of the ideology of Kemalism and neo on foreign policy doctrine, and worked out possible scenarios for the further development of Turkey's foreign policy towards Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East. Statements and conclusions contained in the paper can be used to develop Russia's foreign policy in the region, when writing scientific papers involving the Middle East as well as in the teaching of subjects of international political cycle.

Texture: two chapters, two paragraphs in each chapter, conclusion and bibliography, which includes 67 sources, of which 22 sources in foreign languages. The total volume of 84 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: Turkey in the last decade was a significant step in the transformation of domestic and foreign policy. The coming to power in 2003, the Justice and Development Party led by Recep Erdogan and Gul Abbduloy was the beginning of change in the doctrinal bases of Turkish society.

The 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 and more active role of religion in public life, and a significant reduction in the role of armed forces in politics. Given the fact 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, the change of the political leadership of Turkey in the medium term is unlikely.

In foreign policy changes have taken place in the priorities of development. Until
2010, Turkey's priority is integration into the European structures and the question of EU membership, but today the main vector of Turkish politics has become a regional policy in the Middle East, the Caucasus, the Maghreb. This is due primarily to the unwillingness of the EU to take expand and take in its ranks such a large Muslim country like Turkey. The EU considers Turkey today exclusively as a transit of hydrocarbon resources, and a buffer state, whose mission is to deter negative political developments in the Middle East. An additional factor is the growth of nationalist sentiment in Europe, and the nationalists very negative attitude towards Turkey's accession to the EU.

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 on restoration of the Ottoman Empire in the new format. This format requires a special relationship with the countries that have emerged on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire, in particular economic, political, military-technical cooperation.

In the process of implementing this doctrine into practice, Turkey has used a number of policy tools to strengthen 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 the diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off 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 was positioned as a defender of the interests of the Palestinians. It is worth noting that the conflict has been 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 started to actively assist the rebels and pressure on the regime of Bashar al-Assad.

From the analysis of these events, it can be concluded that Turkey was ready for a confrontation rupture of diplomatic relations with friendly countries, for the sake
of national interests of the status of a regional leader.
It can be said 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
base to reformat the Middle East.