SUMMARY


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Relevance of the research issue: Today the United States are a country which has enormous economic, political and military power and which is able to influence the course of international relations. One of the most important elements of the US foreign policy is to achieve global domination in world politics. To achieve this goal it is necessary to establish control over key parts of the world as the Middle East, particularly the Persian Gulf.

Gulf states which have the largest oil and gas fields, have moved in recent decades from the regional periphery to the center of world politics and economy in the context of the processes of the new parameters in the international relations, and the formation of transnational economic relationships.

The role of energy resources in the economy explains the importance of the Middle East region for the major powers that are fighting for the control of the hydrocarbon resources in the region.

The need to develop the topic is due to the fact that in the recent years there have been significant changes in the geopolitical situation in the Persian Gulf. The study of foreign policy interests of the United States as a major non-regional actors of the region is important to obtain a more complete picture of the state of contemporary international relations. Since the processes that occur here are far-reaching and affect the security and interests of many different regions of the world, including Russia, their study is extremely important.

The purpose of the work is to analyze modern trends in the US foreign policy in the Gulf region.

Research objectives:
- analyze the conceptual basis of the study of foreign policy of modern states;
- investigate the basic mechanisms of the implementation of the foreign policy of modern states;
- identify national interests of the US in the Gulf region;
- determine the main directions of foreign policy of the United States in the Gulf region.

Scientific novelty: defined mechanisms for implementing the US foreign policy strategy in the region, consisting of the combinatorial use of military, economic, cultural and information mechanisms for the implementation of foreign policy, both in terms of their enemies and allies.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 97-reference bibliography (forty three of which are in foreign languages) and the three appendices. The total volume is 62 pages.
**Summary:** At the present stage the United States' foreign policy strategy in the Gulf region aims to establish the geo-strategic domination over this region, which is possible only on condition of control of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran. In connection with it the United States' foreign policy aspirations can be traced, which are aimed mainly at strengthening of bilateral relations with the Arabian monarchies and the controlling of the Iraqi political regime using military, economic, cultural and information mechanisms of the foreign policy implementation. The priority of the US foreign policy in this region is the overthrow of the Iranian political regime and the Iraq's integration into the sphere of its influence. However, it is unlikely that such a screenplay will be realized in the short-term outlook, considering the political situation in the United States and the activation of other extra-regional key actors.