

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the thesis:** Contemporary Bilateral Relations between the U.S. and the Republic of Armenia.

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**Relevance of the research issue:** The Middle East for many centuries was one of the most tense and confrontational region of the world in political, social and military spheres. Due to the fact that in most countries of the Middle East focused the world's largest reserves of hydrocarbon resources, these states have a significant influence on the price formation and the ways of destination of these resources to international markets. In modern conditions there are a number of factors that complicate the political situation in the Middle East. Tension between the countries in the region complicates the process of political and economic development and giving rise to social discontent among the population and promotes the growth of terrorists and extremist threats in the region. Modern backbone problems in the Middle East region are largely influenced by the policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the solutions to those problems may not be complete and final without Iran's constructive engagement in this process. Iran has its own vision of how to address regional problems and takes an active part in these processes.

The relevance of this work is explained by the fact that it is necessary to identify major trends and directions of the development of regional processes in the Middle East under the influence of Iran's policies. In this context it should be noted that the peace and stability in the Middle East depends on the nature of the Iranian-Arab relations. It should be emphasized that Iran and the Arab states have always regarded each other as rivals in commercial matters, territorial claims, political and religious issues. Thus, the study of Iran's foreign policy is a quite relevant theme at the present stage.

**The purpose** is to identify current trends in Iran's foreign policy in the Middle East region.

**Research objectives:**

- To analyze the foreign policy of modern states;
- determine the means of implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- Identify Iran's national interests in the Middle East region;
- determine the main directions of Iran's foreign policy in the Middle East.

**Scientific novelty:** consists in the fact that national interests of Iran in the Middle East region were defined and were revealed that his main geopolitical aspirations are aimed at establishing control over the states of the subregion of the Levant (Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Lebanon), as well as to influence the Shiite (Bahrain and Saudi Arabia) and Zaidi ( Yemen) population states of the Arabian Peninsula.

**Structure:** the two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, the conclusion and a 125-reference bibliography (41 of which are in foreign languages) and the 7 Appendixes. The total volume is 81 pages.

**Summary:** The Gulf states and the Levant region are playing the most important role for Iran. The geopolitical aspirations of Iran in Levant are mainly directed to Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Lebanon. For Tehran, it is important to keep the power of Alawite leadership headed by B. Al-Assad in Syria, as well as provide full support to Iraq's Shiite leadership, which is dictated by the necessity to ensure the security of its own borders from radical Sunni groups. In Lebanon and Palestine, Iran's interests lie in the provision of comprehensive support for groups like Hezbollah and HAMAS, which in turn allows Iran to have an impact on Israel. Regarding to the States of the Arabian Peninsula their priority object is to support Tehran's Shia population of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, and Yemen's Zaidi population, which contributes to the destabilization of the internal political situation in these countries and provides competitive advantages to Iran in the struggle for regional leadership.