SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: actual problems of constructing a system of international security in Eurasia.

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Relevance of the research issue: Idea of Eurasia as a separate region of the world and its borders are not established. However, some researchers divided the Eurasian mainland to Asia, Europe and Eurasia. The central element of the Eurasian regional subsystem is Russia, which during the heyday occupied the entire territory of Eurasia. Due to the fact that the countries of the region have long been part of the same country, their interdependence in terms of security is significantly large. Despite this, many post-Soviet states are not willing to cooperate with the regional structures, but with the West, and it is not conducive to strengthen the system of international security in the region.

Often, the national interests of Western countries "face" with Russia's national interests in many countries of the former Soviet Union, threatening to go into confrontation. In addition, the system of regional security in the region still has not acquired the general post-Soviet countries for guidance, functions and permanent resources. Dissociation of interests and resources weakens the country both internally and externally.

After the collapse of the bipolar system that provides international order in the second half of XX centuries, Russia seeks to regain his power and influence, while the U.S. is trying to pursue a unilateral course in the international arena, that is to establish a unipolar world. In connection with this, Russia needs to strengthen its position in the region and create a post-Soviet countries allied core capable to withstand the challenges of a modern system of international relations, jointly safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, to ensure stability and security in the region.

There emerged a necessity of a scientific analysis of national and international efforts in the former Soviet Union to establish real control lever regional security, instead of outdated and inefficient mechanisms.

A large number of unresolved conflicts (Nagorno-Karabakh, Transnistria, the Georgian-Ossetian, Georgian-Abkhazian conflicts) and emerging issues (Ukrainian crisis) in the region require study ways and mechanisms to better ensure security in Eurasia.

The purpose of the work is to identify the content, essence and ways of ensuring international security at the regional level, to determine the characteristics of its contents in Eurasia.

Research objectives:
- Identify the theoretical aspects of safety studies;
- Consider the characteristics of international security as a form of security;
- To determine the current geopolitical processes in Eurasia;
- To reveal the problems of building security in Eurasia;
- To determine the nature and current status of international security context;
- Identify the strategic directions of the composition of international security in the region;
- To determine the place and role of Russia in the construction of the international security system in Eurasia.

Scientific novelty:
1. Studied and systematized state complex regional interactions post-Soviet states at the present stage.
2. Author's interpretation and understanding of the essence of features security policy pursued post-Soviet countries in Eurasia.
3. Revealed the reasons of inefficiency international institutions to ensure regional security in Eurasia.

4. Displayed tendencies of strengthening Russia's role in the processes of promoting of the international security in the region.

**Structure:** the two chapters, containing six paragraphs, the conclusion and a 109-reference bibliography (thirty nine of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 81 pages.

**Summary:** In a globalized world the special role plays the international security, which can be defined as a category of international political system, including indicators such as security threats from the international system, how to ensure that security and stability in all spheres of society.

The experience of two world wars and the recent decades confirms the conclusion of a special defining the role of national and state interests in the formation of integration processes in the post-Soviet space, which is vital to the interests of the Russian Federation. On the territory of this vast region formed independent states with different political systems, economies in transition and heavy social situation. Ethnic conflicts and war, arms and drugs smuggling, refugee flows, rising crime and the mafia - this is an incomplete list of threats to sustainable development and national security of these countries and Russia. Against this background, the task of creating regional security mechanisms has evolved into a vital need. Its implementation is facilitated by a common interest of the post-Soviet countries to join forces in resolving armed conflicts, border control, restoring effective cooperation in all areas, including security, maintain the combat capability of the armed forces and the restoration of a single economic space.

Thus, when there are many problems and threats to the post-Soviet space whether different interests, a great impact on the country's western region, tensions between some states, the Eurasian space develops gradually and with positive dynamics.