

Summary

Subject of the thesis: Modern Iranian foreign policy in the Middle East

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The relevancy of the subject of the research. 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 object of the research is the modern Iranian foreign policy.

The subject of the research is the factors of evolution of modern Iranian foreign policy in the Middle East.

The purpose of the research is to identify the trends of modern Iranian foreign policy in the Middle East region.

The following **tasks** are set in relation with the above mentioned purpose of the research:

- to conduct an analysis of the foreign policy of modern states;
- to identify mechanisms for the implementation of the foreign policy of modern states;
- to identify national interests of Iran in the Middle East;
- to define the main directions of the foreign policy of Iran in the Middle East.

Scientific novelty of the research 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.

The **provision** submitted for thesis defense:

1. 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.

The Texture of this research is defined by logic and consists of the following: two heads including two paragraphs for each one, a conclusion, and a bibliographic list of the literature used from 128 sources including 41 sources in foreign languages. The total amount of pages in this research constitutes 76 typewritten pages.

In the first chapter theoretical and methodological bases in research of foreign policy of the modern state are analyzed. Authors found out that modern international relations has significantly changed. States are more often refuse to use the force in solving problems. They began to use elements of «soft power» and economic instruments, as they are more efficient and non-expensive.

In the second chapter national Iran's interests and its main directions of the foreign policy in the Middle East are studied. Islamic Republic of Iran is the only country in the region, which was able to challenge the leading states, such as Israel, Saudi Arabia and the United States, which implement their interests and consider Iran as a major opponent. If Iran defends its interests in Syria and in Yemen, it will be a great strategic victory for Tehran in the region.

In conclusion, we can say that the processes of globalization and regionalization are becoming more and more stronger in the modern world. Superpowers more often refuse to use the force in resolving international disputes. We can say that the states have completely changed their approach in solving international problems. Conflicts have become local, but in their solution a large number of countries and international organizations are involved. In the XXI century, Iran is actively involved in the fight for its own national interests. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers the protecting of its borders, strengthening of relations with other countries and protecting the Shiite population as the main objectives. Modern Iranian foreign policy has acquired offensive character. Tehran is not going to wait when the enemy will appear at its borders and take

preventive measures to prevent it. Also, Iran wants to become regional leader and Tehran will use all tools and measures to prevail.