

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: US National Interests in the Middle East.

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Relevance of the research issue: of US national interests in the Middle East is due to particularly important geopolitical transformations which led to the emergence of a state acting as a superpower and striving to defend its national interests by imposing its doctrines and principles on the other actors of international relations. The United States throughout its history often imposed its principles of economic and socio-political development.

The relevance of the work is also determined by the fact that the special geopolitical importance of the Middle East in the existing world structure is due to the presence of the abundant natural resources on the territory of the Middle East countries, which, thus, has led to a clash of interests of the largest powers of the world community. Stability and security of the states of the Middle East is one of the most essential conditions for the formation of a new system of international relations. US foreign policy implies the use of military force to ensure its own national interests in various regions of the world, trying to justify such imperialist aspirations by protecting the welfare of American citizens and ensuring security not only for the US, but for the entire world community.

Particular importance of this work is provided by the choice of the region in which the study of intergovernmental relations in the middle East is being conducted. Currently, the region is attracting more attention of many researchers due to the fact that it is in a very unstable state. At this stage, the role of the US national interests not only in the middle East but throughout the world is significant, because it can be considered as one of the mainstays for the consolidation of the US as the strongest power. Thus, the voiced arguments make the work relevant.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the US national interests in the Middle East in the context of the region's high conflict potential and the growing tension in US relations with regional actors.

Research objectives:

- to explore the foundations for the formation of the national interests of the United States;
- to determine the mechanisms for the realization of US foreign policy interests in the Middle East
- to give a description of the geography of the current foreign policy aspirations of the United States in the Middle East;
- to identify the problems and prospects for US foreign policy in the Middle East in the context of their regional interests.

Scientific novelty of the work is determined by the results of a thorough analysis of the current foreign policy process with US involvement in the Middle

East from a geopolitical, socio-political, economic point of view. According to its results, the specificity of the US foreign policy in the Middle East has been revealed, which is that the state strives to defend its national interests through attempts to influence internal actors. An example is the US policy towards Iran, which is officially ranked in the United States as "sponsoring countries of terrorism", as well as Washington's aggressive policy towards a legitimate Syrian government.

Structure: an introduction, two chapters, four paragraphs, conclusion and a 159-reference bibliography, seventy of them in foreign languages and the four Appendixes. The total volume is 82 pages.

Summary: Nowadays the Middle East is an important region in international relations due to a variety of political, military, economic, geographical, demographic factors. During the cold war the region became a zone of ideological struggle between the USSR and the USA and currently the situation has not changed in a positive way, the region is unstable, the continuing conflicts between States and the spread of terrorism are factors that do not give objective reasons to state that the situation in the middle East will change for the better.

The Middle East, because of its geopolitical importance, has traditionally been one of the priorities in the US foreign policy. The significant role of the Middle East in the US foreign policy is given by the fact that two-thirds of the world's oil reserves are concentrated in this region; two-thirds of the world's oil reserves and one-third of gas reserves are concentrated in the Persian Gulf. No other region of the globe has such a concentration of energy raw materials that are vital to the global economy. Currently, the basis of confrontation in the Middle East is the struggle for energy resources. In the scientific and expert environment it is believed that the state which achieves the greatest success in this case will be able to completely dominate in the region, in addition, the state acquires the position of one of the leading actors in world politics.

The above circumstances taken into account, the United States seeks to implement the project "Greater Middle East", which is aimed at fully subordinating the entire region. In order to achieve this goal, Washington is participating in overthrowing the regimes it does not like, and supporting the opposition groups, including radical ones, by all available means. Often, the result of interference in the internal Affairs of States in such an unstable region supposes the growth of ideas of radicalism, the rise of terrorist organizations, which pose a serious threat not only within the Middle East, but also for the entire world community. Undoubtedly, these levers are only a destabilizing factor, which only exacerbates the ways of the region's quickest exit from the crisis.

An especially important direction of the US foreign policy is Iran. This state has enough power to oppose the USA in that region and Iran is the only state which is capable of substantially responding. It is also important to point out that the Iran government is run by Mullahs following the fundamentalist version of Shia Islam. The USA and Israel are really concerned about Iran acquiring the nuclear weapon. Surely Iran poses the main threat to the US interests in the Middle East.

What is also relevant at the present time as an aspect of the national interests of the United States in the Middle East is the Civil War in Syria. The events that were called the "Arab spring" led to popular uprisings in many middle Eastern countries, the overthrow of dictatorial regimes and the outbreak of bloody civil wars in such countries as Libya or Syria. It is important that the United States of America were directly involved in the escalation of conflict situations in all countries, which has led to an aggravation of the internal political struggle, which resulted in peaceful protests have turning into bloody wars. Undoubtedly, the US foreign policy aspirations in the Middle East region and the mechanisms for their implementation have only led to negative results. The victims of such actions are mostly civilians in those countries where the United States have conducted their foreign policy. The territories occupied by the States in the Middle East are the stronghold of the emergence of new terrorist groups.

Despite the political aspirations of the United States, aimed at full subordination of the Middle East region, we can say that not only Iran, Syria but also Russia is a stronghold of the gradual exit of the Middle East from the crisis. In recent years, the country's leadership has been directly involved in the fight against international terrorism, seeking to reach a compromise with Washington. Lately, the Russian authorities have directly participated in the fight against the international terrorism, striving to come to a compromise with Washington. Despite the confrontation between the two countries, it is safe to say that the dialogue between the actors will be gradually established. The reason for this is that neither the US nor Russia can ignore each other. As for Iran, the US is forced to accept this actor as a strong regional state they also have to reckon with. Speaking about the civil war in Syria, it is safe to say that the positions of ISIS at present have considerably weakened thanks to the efforts of the Russian Federation, the government forces of the Syrian Republic, and the decision to be called correct was the gradual weakening of the foreign policy aspirations in the country by the United States in order to avoid the scenario in Libya and to give the Syrian people to determine the future of the country on their own.