

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: The modern Turkish foreign policy in the South Caucasus.

Author: Rezvan Khasanov

Academic Adviser: Gukasov A.V., Assistant Professor, PhD, Political Science

Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, World Economy and International Law, Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University.

Relevance of the research issue: After the collapse of the USSR the South Caucasus countries have become involved into world policy. Among actors involved into regional processes the special interest raises Turkey which leading by R. Erdogan has transformed totally its foreign policy ideology. Today Turkey plays a considerable role in the region and tries to strengthen its position using first of all different instruments of « soft power». The importance of the South Caucasus for Turkey is caused by rich regional hydrocarbon reserves. Turkey is an element of transition system of South Caucasus oil and gas to Europe that increases the importance of Turkey in international relations. The main partner of Turkey in the region is Azerbaijan and two countries are keeping on developing dynamic relations with each other in different spheres. The latest events in Ukraine and deterioration of relations between Russia and the EU can only strengthen the role of Turkey as the transit country of hydrocarbons to Europe.

The purpose of the work is analyzing of the modern foreign policy in the Caucasus.

Research objectives:

- explore the concept and essence of foreign policy;
- analyze the main mechanisms for implementation of the modern state foreign policy ;
- identify Turkish national interests in the South Caucasus;

- examine the main directions of Turkish foreign policy in the South Caucasus.

Scientific novelty: it is given an assessment of Turkish soft power steps in the region, that has allowed to put a stress on Turkish pragmatic interest in region rather than in its ideological interests. Besides it is analyzed the influence of the Ukrainian crisis on the regional political processes and delineated the perspectives of Turkish strengthening in the South Caucasus.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 91-reference bibliography (forty one of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 78 pages.

Summary: «Soft power» political instruments play the great role in foreign policy of a modern state. They can provide long term forms of linking due to approach of persuading.

Efficient Turkish foreign policy of the last decade proves that statement. Turkey governed by R. Erdogan succeeded in economical and political reforms that allowed them to intensify in the South Caucasus.

Transformed Turkish foreign policy is based on such concepts as Euro-Atlantic loyalty, Pan-Turkism, renewed Islam and democracy. The strategic aim of such policy is to transform Turkey into a regional leader and an important global actor.

The importance of the South Caucasus for Turkey is caused by rich regional hydrocarbon reserves. Turkey is an element of transition system of South Caucasus oil and gas to Europe that increases the importance of Turkey in international relations.

Turkey's role in world policy will be strengthened against the backdrop of the Ukrainian crisis because Turkey with Azerbaijan and Georgia is the main alternative to Russia in providing Europe with gas.