

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern Russian Foreign Policy In The Region Levant

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Relevance of the research issue: determined geostrategic importance of the region of the Levant for Russian foreign policy, because it is at a point of intersection of the axis of the North - South East - West, affects the dynamics of the political process in several key regions from Central and West Africa to South and Central Asia, South Caucasus and the Balkans. Special significance and importance of the implementation of the whole complex of the Russian Federation's foreign policy objectives is the economic potential of the Middle East region, which concentrated to 60% of global oil reserves and 40% of the world's natural gas reserves. In this context, the Levant region is a transport corridor linking the Middle East hydrocarbon pool with European consumers. Levant bordering the eastern Mediterranean Sea and is a strategic platform for the control of international trade routes between Europe and Asia. In the vicinity of the Levant is the Suez Canal, which accounts for 10% of maritime communications, and military presence in the waters of the eastern Mediterranean allows Russia to ensure the security of the southern strategic direction, including the Crimea and the Caucasus. Challenge and threat to Russian national security is the presence of a large number of radical extremist terrorist groups focus. This problem is exacerbated in times of armed civil conflict in Syria since 2011. Thus, the present argument and declared the problem have both scientific and theoretical and practical significance, and that led to the choice of theme.

The purpose: study is to analyze contemporary trends in Russian foreign policy in the region of the Levant.

Research objectives:

- analyze the foundations of foreign policy of the modern state;
- explore the basic tools of implementation of foreign policy of the modern state;
- define Russia's national interests in the region;
- identify the main directions of Russian foreign policy in respect of the Levant.

Scientific novelty:

- proved that in the framework of the modern Middle East Strategy of Russia, Syria is the reference point of Russian influence in the region;
- found that activation of the Russian foreign policy in the region of the Levant leads to a clash of interests with the interests of Russia a number of other extra-regional actors. In this regard, the greatest opposition to strengthen Russia's position in the region comes from the United States.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 95-reference bibliography (twenty eighth of which are in foreign languages) and the three Appendixes. The total volume is 75 pages.

Summary: Levant region, including Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel and Cyprus is one of the most strategically important regions in terms of the national interests of the Russian Federation. Primarily in the sphere of military-political and economic cooperation.

This region is located at the intersection of geopolitical directions East-West and North-South. Is of key importance for the national security of Russia (southern strategic direction). The region is located on a permanent basis point logistical Russian Navy (Tartus, Syria), located Mediterranean squadron of the Russian fleet. The political situation in the region has a direct impact on the economic development of Russia, since it is through the Levant countries expected supply of hydrocarbons from the Gulf to Europe. This project may cause a decrease in the energy dependence of the EU on Russian energy supplies and an extremely negative impact on the economic situation in the Russian Federation. Modern Russia's foreign policy in the Levant primarily aimed at maintaining stability and sustainable development in the region. Russia played a key role in resolving the Syrian crisis in September 2013, is one of the initiators of the international conference Zhenva-2 for a peaceful settlement of the Syrian conflict. At present Russian foreign policy efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful compromise between the Syrian government and the moderate opposition. Actively developing Russian-Israeli relations, especially in the sphere of tourism, economy and military-technical cooperation. For 2013, the first year of Israel was visited by about 600,000 Russian tourists, trade between the countries is about U.S. \$ 3 billion a year. Russia and Israel have close cultural ties, the development of which is predetermined by a large number of Israeli citizens who have family ties in Russia.

We should also mention the participation of Russia in the Middle East quartet countries to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the close relations between Russia and the administration of the Palestinian Authority. With Jordan Russia has close economic relations, particularly developed in the sphere of military-technical cooperation. So in 2013, Jordan was opened a joint Russian-Jordanian venture to produce RPG-32. Considered promising development projects in the Russian tourist business in Jordan.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Levant region remains one of the priorities of Russian foreign policy in the southern strategic direction, these relations will develop in the military-political and economic terms. However, of key importance for Russian foreign policy is the development of the situation in Syria, as the reference point of Russian influence in the region.