

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern geo-economic processes in the Middle East.

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Relevance of the research issue. Relevance of the research issue is due to a number of factors associated with the peculiarities of the modern system of international relations. These features, formed under the influence of interconnected tendencies of globalization and regionalization, and received a significant push of development as a result of global geopolitical upheavals at the end of the last century, are characterized by new methods of achieving international goals by the actors of international relations. The most significant innovation in the implementation of modern foreign policy was the replacement of the military-strategic principle by geo-economic principle.

In modern conditions, one of the most significant regions in the world political space is the Middle East, which, on the one hand, has an advantageous geostrategic position, and on the other hand, a high conflict potential. Geo-economic processes in this region are a significant factor in modern international processes. It determines the vectors of foreign policy of the leading countries of the world, the state of certain bilateral relations, the agenda at the leading international discussion platforms.

Conflict resolution in the region is possible only through a compromise of all parties that are involved in the settlement of conflicts in one way or another. The study of the geo-economic factor, of course, can give a certain gleam in the search of mutually beneficial conditions, considering the interests of all participants in international communication.

The object of research is geo-economic factor of modern international relations.

The subjects of research is geo-economic processes in the Middle East.

The purpose is to reveal the content of the geo-economic factor of political processes in the Middle East.

Research objectives:

- to determine the essence of geo-economics and its significance for the modern state;
- to study the passing of geo-economic processes in modern international relations;
- to reveal the outstanding characteristics of geo-economic processes in the Middle East and their features;
- to prove the dominant role of the geo-economic factor of conflicts in the Middle East region.

Scientific novelty:

- features of the geo-economic process as a category of modern political science are revealed.

- it is proved that the economic component is the basis of the geostrategy of modern states;

- characteristic features of the Middle East geostrategic junction are identified and its functions are revealed in modern international relations;

- the reasons of the evolution of the energy factor of the geostrategy of world powers in the Middle East were revealed and it is proved that in the immediate future, without the elaboration of precisely coordinated measures, the Middle East conflicts will not be resolved.

Structure: two chapters, four paragraphs, the conclusion, bibliography list of used literature from 154 sources, including 33 sources in foreign languages, and four applications. The total volume is 86 pages.

Summary: From the beginning of the first half of the last century, geo-economics began to play a special role in formation the foreign policy of developed countries. Developing countries became objects. Geo-economic interests generated new disagreements, and sometimes conflicts not only in the Middle East, but it was inherent in the whole world. At this stage, mankind has confronted with many problems that have particularly escalated over the past twenty years, that is to say, there is a question of limited resources, pollution of the environment, population growth, and so on. That is why in modern international relations the geostrategy always includes a geo-economic factor in the field of review. As the Middle East is a geostrategic region, these processes also concern it.

Since the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the transformation of territories of the Middle East began. Practically the whole territory, profitable for military and economic potential, was divided by the third countries.

From this came the following. The disintegration of the nations of the Arab countries and the fomenting of conflicts between them related to territorial issues, and thereof the existence problems were emerging, because both fresh water and other hydrocarbons are very unevenly located. Possessing approximately 25% of the explored oil, the Middle East has only a few rich countries. These countries are largely controlled by the developed countries of the West, they use their capital, attract their specialists, and purchase weapons. Also, many corporations are located in the Middle East to extract greater profits from their activity. It is necessary especially to note oil American companies, which in the 1920s began to develop Middle Eastern oil.

The analysis clearly shows the increase not only of the number of international actors, but also the transformation of their interests. Since the beginning of the Arab spring under the slogan "the way to democracy", the countries for the past 6 years have not achieved either democracy or prosperity.

Throughout the whole period of the Syrian crisis, we are seeing no the settlement, but the aggravation and losses. For the whole period, a huge number of civilians were killed, many people became refugees, and interests are realized geostrategic, and not countries that are wallowed in this war.

According to the Center of the Analysis of the World Trade of Arms, the Middle East region has recently become the most militarized region. In addition, a large number of conventional weapons are consumed in the region. Despite the fact

that the embargo was imposed, supplies of weapons do not stop, and with each year the data only grows. Will everything end up in Syria? According to historical and statistical data, the answer is rather no.

The question of the resource-security of European countries remains significant, and Europe will do its best not to miss the Middle East, because if this happens, Europe will try not to miss the Middle East, because if this happens, it will be necessary to focus fully on Russia. Consequently, the question of Russia's influence on European countries will arise, that would not be particularly desirable for Western partners. A special role is also played by transport corridors. The Suez Canal is still vital for Europe, just like the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits for Russia.

The position of Moscow will be based on traditional principles. Prestige and the possibility to influence on political processes. It shows the increase of the status of the country since the beginning of the air strikes in 2015, when, it would seem, Bashar Assad has already surrendered and a military coup has taken place in Syria. Many domestic and foreign authors note that Russia has achieved certain goals in the Middle East. In the near future, Moscow will try not to surrender its positions and will do everything not to miss the achieved influence and authority. Everything will depend on how Western Europe will be able economically to conquer the Middle East.

Recently, China's position in the Middle East has increased. It is necessary to say that China imports approximately 75% of the consumed oil, of which 47 are in the Middle East. In turn, in all imports of Middle Eastern oil 50% happen to Saudi Arabia and Iran. China is extremely interested in the stability of the region, because for China, first of all, uninterrupted energy supplies are needed. By 2021, China hopes to build "silk projects" that link the whole world with China by sea traffic. This advantageous link with Europe, Beijing will try to realize as soon as possible. But at the same time, Beijing does not forget about security and first of all it will take care that terrorist organizations do not become an obstacle for economic motives and projects. In terms of anti-terrorism policy, the PRC will traditionally contribute Moscow. As for the terrorist organizations in the region, there is already a question of determining what terrorism is. If the world powers can not, or do not want to divide the terror from a demonstrator or a rebel, it is not necessary to talk about the settlement of this issue. As a result, it is difficult not to agree that the Middle East conflicts are generated, and have not arisen just because of internal contradictions. And nobody is going to resolve conflicts to the detriment of themselves in a world of limited resources, money and power.