SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: NATO-Russia relations at the present stage.

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Relevance of the research issue: Under current conditions, NATO's eastward expansion and its influence on global political processes, is very likely the emergence of new trends in relations between Russia and the Alliance. This is caused by ongoing global political processes, where international organizations play a very important role, and the need to analyze regional and global aspects of the North Atlantic Alliance, the turn of the XX-XXI has become a major actor in world politics, as in conditions of eliminating the "cold war" NATO extended its activities far beyond the traditional geographical area, which was stipulated in the original Constitution. Enlargement process has a huge impact on the fate of the world community and, of course, first of all in Europe. Actively fitting into the emerging transnational environment of world politics, NATO takes it a leading position.

Historically developed so that the states and territories through which NATO is moving and plans to further advance to the East affected the interests of the Russian state since ancient times. We can assume that the interests of the Russian Federation in relation to these geopolitical objects preserved today. This suggests that despite the development of partnership with NATO, its further promotion to the East, to some extent, can be regarded as a threat to Russia's security. Therefore, in the present situation in Russia, it may be necessary to revise the foreign policy strategy for NATO.

The purpose of this work is in research and analysis of the relations between Russia and NATO at the present stage.

Research objectives:

— to study the evolution of relations between Russia and NATO;
— consider the main areas of cooperation of Russia and NATO in the XXI century;
— analyze the goals and objectives of NATO's eastward expansion;
— to identify the most appropriate foreign policies of Russia in modern conditions of cooperation with NATO.

Scientific novelty:

— generalized and meaningful process of NATO enlargement to the East in the regional and
global context, codified international activity of NATO in the bilateral direction: regional and
global;

— investigated basic aspects of NATO expansion through the prism of relations with the
Russian Federation. Was carried out systematic analysis of current relations between Russia
and NATO, to determine the most optimal foreign policy strategies in modern conditions of
cooperation with NATO.

Structure: introduction, two chapters, consisting of four paragraphs, conclusion and
bibliography of literature, numbering 129 sources, 14 of them in foreign languages. Total
amount of work is 84 pages.

Summary: In the early 21st century, changes in world politics, formed under the influence
of the complex clash and interlacing of divergent and disparate processes. Among these trends
come first processes that are combined under the term "globalization". The concept of
globalization is primarily associated with global challenges facing the world community today
and their solution requires the joint efforts of all mankind. In recent years, the international
community is witnessing unprecedented changes taking place in the international arena. Has
undergone alterations approaches heads of NATO member states, which form the general course
within the organization. They better have become aware that the world is now complex and
interdependent, world that threaten the common challenges of the modern generation, especially
such a threat is international terrorism.

Global risk requires an adequate response, which can be achieved through joint efforts of
the international community. Russian foreign policy multilateral cooperation and development
cooperation with NATO in fact, that herein lies. NATO is now on the path of serious
transformation, becoming a global mechanism "force" resistance security threats arising now, not
only for the members of the organization, but also for the rest of the world.

Diplomacy approach of the Russian Federation, the incipient currently to solve the problems
domestic and foreign policy, which is based on a restrictive interpretation of national interests in
the context of growing dependence of the Russian Federation from the systemic nature of global
trends predict reactive rather than creative foreign policy. This foreign policy is likely to be
limited to the adaptation to the onslaught of multinational coalitions and passive defense. In this
case, the expansion of the Euro-Atlantic system to the Russian border, in one form or another,
most likely, will continue.