

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Caucasus direction of Turkish foreign policy

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Topicality of the research issue: Turkey in the Kemalist and Ottoman period always had a number of specific and common features that predetermined the nature of its system of government, as well as the external and internal orientations of the country.

Today, Turkey's foreign policy is seriously developing under the direct influence of the heritage, which was abandoned by the Ottoman era, and also from the times of Ataturk. The cultural, historical and national components of this heritage are significant factors affecting Turkey's policies.

National, geopolitical and other factors predetermined the regional importance of Turkey, as well as those problems of a global scale with which it had to face, and which, as a result, influenced the direction of its foreign policy.

In addition to Turkey, there have been changes in the military and political situation in Russia, which have had an impact on the nature of potential threats to the country's national security, which includes all aspects of foreign policy activity. Therefore, Turkey's new and strengthened policy has become the main source of Russia's security. Turkey has not only a superbly trained and numerous army, but also a country that has enormous economic and political potential, and has recently taken a leading position in the region, which creates for it all the opportunities for expanding political influence, including for a long time The desired region of the Caucasus.

The relevance of our study is also conditioned by the fact that Russia and Turkey operate in the Caucasus region in almost similar courses, which creates opportunities to find both grounds for cooperation and for conflict. Therefore, there is an urgent need to analyze the existing processes, as well as phenomena in the search for the possibility of creating a variety of development scenarios based on forecasts, which is aimed at further developing measures and neutralizing negative options for developing relations based on the military and political situation in the Caucasus region.

The seriousness and topicality of the issues that concern the broad aspects of the impact of foreign policy, as well as the changes that have taken place in this field over the past few decades, create the importance of a detailed study of the cause-effect relationships, as well as the possibility of predicting the further development of the situation of relations between Turkey and the Caucasus, and Russia and the Caucasus, and Turkey, based on foreign policy activities of the latter in the region under study.

The purpose of the work is to identify the peculiarities and mechanisms for the implementation of Turkey's foreign policy in the Caucasus.

Research objectives:

- to determine the methodology for the study of the foreign policy of the state;
- to reveal the foundations of formation and strategic objectives of Turkey's foreign policy;
- analyze the features of the foreign policy of the Turkish Republic in relation to the Caucasus region;
- to characterize the Turkish-Russian relations in the context of Turkey's foreign policy in the Caucasus.

Scientific novelty:

is that the methodological approaches to the definition of the term foreign policy are determined, the set of instruments for implementing foreign policy is determined, the role of national interests in the foreign policy of the state is determined, the general political, economic and geopolitical characteristics of Turkey and its foreign policy in the Caucasus Region, and also analyzed the aspects of interaction of Turkey and Russia in this region.

Structure: the two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, the conclusion and an 89-reference bibliography (59 of which are in foreign languages) and the Appendixes. The total volume is 84 pages.

Summary: During the consideration of the main aspects of Turkey's foreign policy in the Caucasus geopolitical region, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. Based on the analysis of the evolution of the Turkish policy in the Caucasus, one can say that the desire to expand the borders of its influence, as well as to oust competitors from the Caucasus, was and will be the main element of Turkey's policy in this region. Unlike the initial stages of our own policy in the Caucasus, where the emphasis was on military and security methods of realizing interests, today Turkey pursues and supports the policy of economic, political, military and social integration with the countries of the region.

2. The essence of Turkey's policy in the Caucasus lies in the consistency of the activities of Turkish political institutions with regard to the realization of the national interests of the country in the region, as well as the creation of conditions for the republic's domination throughout the geopolitical Caucasus space.

3. Conducting economic policies that will reduce Russia's influence to a minimum.

4. Despite the fact that Turkey does not view the Caucasus as a homogeneous region, it identifies it as a vector of its foreign policy.

Contemporary scholars share Turkey's policy in the Caucasus region in two ways: the first is relations with the Turkic peoples and the second is relations with Georgia and Armenia.

In relation to the Turkic states and republics within Russia for a long time, Turkey brought to life the idea of pan-Turkism, ie the creation of a single common

economic and cultural space from the Altai mountains to the Adriatic Sea. This territory was, in the opinion of the pan-Turkists "Great Turan".

It should be noted that the Russian-Turkish relations in the context of Ankara's foreign policy for a long time had a contradictory character and differed in a certain degree of confrontation. At the present time, in the context of strengthening trade and economic ties between states, the regional policy of Turkey in the Caucasus can undergo changes toward greater respect for Russia's national interests in this strategic direction, which, in our view, will contribute to strengthening regional security. From this, in the end, two countries will win, for which the Caucasus plays an important role.