

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern policy of the United States of America regarding the monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula

Author: Tatiana Stroevea

Academic Adviser: Gukasov A.V., 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: At the present stage monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula are positioning themselves as the leading States of the Middle East region - the world's largest suppliers of hydrocarbons. The territory of these states has about two-thirds of the world's oil reserves. Numerous conflicts in the Middle East are reflected. Their impact went far beyond the region, and in some cases it has become global. In this regard, the research of political processes in the region and ways of interaction of Arabian monarchies with the United States of America was a very urgent task. Ownership and the stability of the situation in the territory of the monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula offer the United States a continuous access to energy resources in the region. The main priorities of American foreign policy are determined not only by the fact that the United States is a consumer of energy resources but also to have a significant impact on the definition of energy supplies from the region. In this regard, it can be argued that the monarchies of the Arabian peninsula, have a key role in the American Middle East strategy. In line with this, the relevance of the research is determined largely the exclusive importance of the interaction of the United States, the main oil consumer of the world's major producers, represented by the states on the Arabian peninsula.

Research objectives:

- explore the concept and essence of foreign policy;
- analyzing the main mechanisms for the implementation of foreign policy of modern States;

- define the national interests of the United States against the monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula;
- identify the main directions of the foreign policy of the United States regarding Arabian monarchies.

Structure: introduction, two chapters, including paragraph 2 of each, the conclusion and the bibliography of references containing 80 sources, 13 of them in foreign languages. The total amount of work is 90 pages of typescript.

Summary: At the present stage the Middle East strategy of the United States is to establish geo-strategic dominance over the region, which is possible only if USA have control over Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran. In this connection, there are foreign policy aspirations of the United States, aimed mainly at strengthening bilateral relations with Arabian monarchies and the control of the Iraqi political regime using military, economic, cultural and information mechanisms. It is clear that United States foreign policy priority in the region is the overthrow of the Iranian political system, as well as the introduction of this state within the scope of their influence. However, because of the internal political situation in the United States and other key extraregional actors, it is unlikely that such a scenario will be realized in the short term.

In modern conditions the United States become the architect of Sunnite-Shia confrontation in the Middle East region. It is because of conducive to the realization of the Arabian monarchies of its foreign policy to overthrow the political regime in Syria and the introduction of this state in the sphere of them influence. It links with them concern about the rise of Iran's position in the region. In this context, the policy of Russian Federation in the Middle East is directly contrary to the interests of the USA and Arabian monarchies. That's why level of Russian - U.S. relations in the region can be described as a balance between open and covert resistance.