

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Fight of Russia against the international terrorism in the Middle East

Author: Prokopenko Daniil

Academic Adviser: candidate of political sciences, associate professor D. A. Mirgorod

Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, World Economy and International Law, Pyatigorsk State University,

Topically of the research issue: The international community thanks to judgment of results of two world wars of the twentieth century developed a number of important reference points which make a basis of formation of the foreign policy of the modern states directed to creation of fair system of the international relations. These are such principles as: recognition of sovereign equality of the states; inviolability of borders of the states; nonuse of force or threats of force; recognition of territorial integrity of the states; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-interference to internal affairs of the states; respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms; equality of the people and the right them to dispose of the destiny; need of cooperation and conscientious implementation of the international obligations. Respect for these principles is especially important for formation and development good-neighbourhood, friendship between the states and the people.

In the modern world the international terrorism poses a threat to its safe and stable development. It causes huge damage to public, economic, cultural security, the constitutional system and a legal order of various states, their national interests. Globalization as a universal tendency inevitably leads to a tendency of emergence of the radical groups propagandizing modified national values, preservation of integrity of separate national and religious groups that sometimes leads to transformation and substitution of concepts of world law and order and as a result to emergence of the international terrorism.

For this reason topical issue is studying of bases of counteraction to the international terrorism and a position of the Russian Federation in permission of the local conflicts and conflicts of the international scale in potentially dangerous regions now.

The purpose of the work is the complex research of a problem of the international terrorism in the Middle East and identification of a role of Russia in fight against the international terrorist activity in this region.

Theoretical importance of a research. Theoretical provisions promote further judgment of a problem of safety in the Middle East and the questions connected with distribution of terrorism in this region. Results and conclusions of a research can serve further expansion and systematization of knowledge in the sphere of political sciences, regional studies, conflictology and the international relations in the field of dynamics of geopolitical and political processes at the global, regional and national levels. Results of the conducted research can be used

for the subsequent studying of problems of political processes and safety in the Middle East.

The research of nature of regional security in the Middle East and influences on it of the international terrorist organizations can be used in educational process when developing and reading the general and special courses on the international relations, geopolitics, worldwide policy, political science, political conflictology, regional aspects of the modern international relations.

Structure: Work consists of introduction, two heads, the conclusion, the bibliography of the used literature, the including 166th source, including 59 in foreign languages (English, Arab) and appendices. The total amount of work makes 111 pages of the typewritten text.

Summary: The Middle East owing to the geographical location, the political importance and economic potential, including power, always represented the special importance for Russia. Being a successor of the USSR, it could not but inherit those objective foreign policy priorities which were the cornerstone of the Middle Eastern course conducted within decades. However this course could not but will undergo serious audit. On the one hand, Russia had no opportunities of the predecessor and could not apply for a role of the great power for which the regional policy had tool character. On the other hand, change of a paradigm of the international relations and crash of bipolar model were meant by refusal of its fundamental bases. This was not about the ideological opposition assuming bitter struggle of the main players for expansion of geographical spheres of influence any more. The bipolarity was replaced by asymmetry of economic and military capacities of the USA and Russia at simultaneous strengthening of other states and the state associations capable to balance a situation and not to allow formation of one center of force dominating over all system of the international relations.

The Russian policy for Syria was formed under the influence of rather difficult complex of reasons. First, the situation in Syria gave to the Russian Federation an opportunity to show a gap with the developed ambassador of Cold War by system in which the collapse of the USSR was considered by the western partners as the evidence of defeat. The aspiration of some circles to record this defeat due to expansion of NATO and zones of influence, ignorings of national interests of the Russian Federation could be interpreted in Russia as unwillingness to reckon with weaker economically as the partner.

Interest of the Russian Federation in creation of the wide coalition in fight against the international terrorism threatening to bases of the Syrian statehood and extending tension far away from the Middle East was connected with intention to improve the relations with the western countries where there was the general enemy, and there were no considerable contradictions. However it did not mean that success in the Middle East could be broadcast automatically to other spheres of the international relations.

Secondly, events in Syria in case the opposition by means of external pressure achieves landslide regime collapse, could have powerful destructive consequences for all region. Uncontrollable disintegration of the country with all negative consequences, including, with capture of Damascus by fighters ISIS

would be the most probable. On the practical level for the Russian Federation there would be preferable a preservation of the secular mode in Syria that means carrying out necessary reforms and creation of obstacles in a way of distribution of the radical Islamic project on other states of the Middle East and out of its limits. Input of the Russian troops can be considered as the successful attempt to change balance of forces between conflicting parties which came down to a dichotomy more and more recently: Assad or ISIS. Advance of forces of the Syrian army, the Kurdish militia and groups of Hizballah with assistance of the Russian VKS excluded a possibility of a victory of jihadists, made more compliant moderate opposition and provided a possibility of the arrangement with the USA on ceasefire between opposition and the mode.

For Russia the beginning of the political process which is allowing to stabilize a situation and at the same time opening a possibility of improvement of the relations with global players was achievement thanks to which became possible to bring a considerable part of the Russian VKS out of Syria.