

SUMMARY

SUBJECT OF THE THESIS: Greek-Turkish relations in the context of geopolitical processes in the Eastern Mediterranean.

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RELEVANCE OF THE RESEARCH ISSUE is, above all, in the very nature of the ethnic conflict, which is one of the most intractable because of the almost always significant ideological differences of the conflicting parties. As a consequence of ethnic conflict is one of the most common sources of social conflict and political instability. The events of recent years have demonstrated that ethnic conflicts in various parts of the world beyond the domestic and even regional.

Taking into consideration the history of Greek-Turkish relations, which at any stage, it's of development, rightly viewed from the perspective of the conflict, as well as the fact that both Greece and Turkey are the leading regional powers with significant geostrategic resources. It can be argued that a possible armed confrontation Athens and Ankara will inevitably destabilize the situation not only in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, but also significantly impacted, and many of the global nature of the political process.

THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH to analyze the Greek-Turkish relations in the context of the Aegean and Cyprus issues.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- to define the concept of «ethnic conflict» on the basis of the comparative analysis of the basic types and forms of conflict;
- to identify ways to resolve the ethnic conflict, methods of the peaceful settlement;
- to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the causes, and the prospects for development of the Aegean dispute;
- to explore the relationship of Greece and Turkey in the development context the Cyprus issue.

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTY OF THE RESEARCH is defined by purpose and objectives, and is as follows:

- a comprehensive analysis of the causes and prospects of development of the Aegean dispute;
- the relationship of Greece and Turkey in the development context the Cyprus issue has been researched.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE RESEARCH WORK consists of: the introduction, the two chapters, containing of two paragraphs in each, the conclusion and a 191-reference bibliography (sixty five of which are in foreign languages) and eleven of appendixes. The total volume of pages is 72.

SUMMARY: Ethnic conflicts are conflicts that occur between individual representatives of different social groups, ethnic groups, and the confrontation of two or more ethnic groups. An objective analysis of the causes of ethnic conflict is possible if the analysis of all aspects of this phenomenon: the ethno-psychological, socio-economic, political, social and cultural.

The resolution of ethnic conflicts in the following ways: neutralization, «natural» and the subsequent development of the flame retardancy of the ethnic conflict, uncontrolled development and the self-destruction of the ethnic conflict, the achievement of national reconciliation.

Contemporary, Greek territorial disputes with neighboring countries is no longer classified as a purely regional. This is a result of at least two reasons: the geostrategic importance of Greece and the increasing interdependence of the modern world due to the impact of globalization. Among the most pressing territorial conflicts Greece needs to distinguish the so-called «Aegean» and «Cyprus» questions. The terms in international practice are seen as complex issues of territorial disputes in Greece and Turkey in the Aegean Sea.

For a comprehensive understanding of the current state and prospects of development of the «Aegean issue», we had a political analysis, and at the moment the problem of delimitation of territorial waters between Greece and Turkey is the cornerstone of the «Aegean» issue. This problem is based on the Turkish demands regarding unacceptability Greek side zone of territorial waters from the current 6 to 12 nautical miles.

«The Aegean question» can't be considered separately from the «Cyprus». The first and the second conflicts – manifestations of phenomenon of the historical conflicts, Greek and Turkish relations. The «Aegean problem» follows directly from the «Cyprus», as it is continuation. Moreover the new phase of development as «Cyprus» and «Aegean issues» surprising coincidence – it is a problem of delimitation of the exclusive economic zones of Greece and Cyprus, because frankly frivolous claims Ankara is clearly suffering at the present time a great power syndrome (neosmanism).

The example of Cyprus shows that the inter-ethnic conflict, complicated by certain factors internal and external order, could turn into an interstate – regional conflict.