

SUMMARY

Author: Bogachev Nikolay Uruevich

Research Supervisor: CPS Mirgorod D.A.

Organization: the Institute of International Relations, Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University.

Topicality: Turkey's role as a powerful actor in the international system began to take shape in the middle of the XV century. It was then that began to emerge Ottoman Empire, whose territory extended from the Black Sea and the Balkan Peninsula in the north to the Arabian Sea in the south, off the coast of Algeria in the west to the territories of Iran to the east. Since then, Turkey has to occupy a central position in the international system along the axis of the North-South, East-West. Therefore, any changes in foreign policy and in Turkey inevitably set in motion geopolitical processes in Europe (especially the Balkans), the Middle East, the Caucasus. Some researchers identify this geo-political zone in the region "Pyatimorya" or "Black Sea-Caspian region." This region is characterized by the presence of significant economic resources (up to 60% of world reserves), and the presence of a large number of existing conflicts (Kosovo, Syria, Kurdistan, the conflicts in the former Soviet Union), and potential. And Turkey is in the geopolitical space of the central pivotal role. Also, it's worth noting that Turkey is a NATO member, has the second largest army among the participating countries of the North Atlantic Treaty (after the U.S.) in its territory is the U.S. base, and it is through Turkey are the main ways of transportation of energy resources (bypassing Russia), which is especially it is important for the EU member states.

Object: is a definition of the role of Turkey in the international system.

Research objectives: is are factors, factors affecting the formation and change of Turkey's role in the international system.

Scientific novelty: lies in the fact that in the paper the methodological approaches to the concept of the system of international relations and the regional sub-system

of international relations, defined the role of the state as an actor in the international system, given the general political, economic and geo-political characteristics of the region, "Pyatimorya", analyzed the role of Turkey in the system the global system of international relations and geopolitical processes in the Black Sea-Caspian region.

Statements and conclusions contained in the paper can be used to develop Russia's foreign policy in the region, as well as in the teaching of subjects of international political cycle.

Texture: two chapters, two paragraphs in each chapter, conclusion and bibliography, which includes 77 sources, of which 33 sources in foreign languages. The total volume of 88 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: in conclusion, it seems necessary to highlight the main results of the study. Turkey, despite significant territorial losses as a result of the First World War, has not lost a fundamental actor in the role of the Black Sea-Caspian region. And after the end of the Second World War, Turkey was included in the Euro-Atlantic structures, thus providing a defense against external threats. A decade of social and economic reforms, allowed dedicate substantial financial resources. The Turkish government, realizing the need for a new foreign policy strategy. In the foreign policy of Turkey at present there are changes that are caused by external factors related to the change in the structure of international relations, and internal, consisting in the change of state ideology and the growth of socio-economic potential of the country.

Although Turkey's foreign policy is cross-cutting nature, there are several priority areas. Still retains its value traditional Western vector of Turkish foreign policy, which was founded nearly a century ago by MK Atatürk and has long been dominant, especially in the period of confrontation between the two superpowers. However, the change in the structure of international relations and termination of bloc confrontation made relevant other vectors of Turkish foreign policy, in particular the Middle East. Moreover, over time, the Middle East could become a strategic foreign policy of Turkey. Of course, Turkey is tied to the Western

community membership in NATO, where the Turkish army is the second largest after the U.S.. Turkish government keeps trying to join the EU despite the pronounced negative attitude of its leaders - France and Germany. It is also important that European investment and technology are the foundation of the western Turkish economy. However, if the current trend for Turkey will gradually increase the value of the vector in the Middle East, which is more promising for the country for a number of reasons. First, the EU's de facto refusal to accept Turkey into the ranks of the members said that the European direction in Turkish foreign policy limit is reached, and revolutionary breakthroughs are not expected: the country is facing the door closed Christian club of European states. Therefore, the attention switches to Turkey other neighboring countries and the regions.