

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: US foreign policy in the South Caucasus.

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Relevance of the research issue: after the collapse of the Soviet Union was followed by the unstable political situation "geopolitical vacuum", promoting the development of disintegrative tendencies. It should be noted that the influence and presence of Russia in the South Caucasus region decreased significantly.

Currently, the dynamics of political processes in the region caused by the intersection of interstate interests and preserving the tension surrounding the regional conflicts. At the present stage, in addition to the United States, the South Caucasus and the growing influence of global players such as China, Iran and Turkey, which certainly emphasizes its importance.

The South Caucasus occupies a special place in the general system of foreign policy interests of the United States. US interests in the South Caucasus have both global and regional importance. Keep in mind that the importance of the region in the national interest of America is increasing due to the processes taking place in Ukraine and the Middle East. There is no doubt that the United States will seek to strengthen its position in the region.

The purpose of the work is analysis of the modern trends in contemporary politics in the South Caucasus.

Research objectives:

- to determine the value of national interests in foreign policy of modern states;
- to explore the mechanisms of implementation of the foreign policy of modern states;
- to analyze the US national interests in the South Caucasus;
- to identify the main directions of the foreign policy of the United States in relation to the South Caucasus states.

Scientific novelty:

- it found that US national interests in the South Caucasus, expressed in three aspects: the geo-strategic, geo-economic and geographical location of the region;
- it proved that the United States is seeking to establish control over the region through a strategy of multilateral engagement in the processes taking place in the South Caucasus.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 100-reference bibliography (forty two of which are in foreign languages) and the three Appendixes. The total volume is 66 pages.

Summary: Washington's policy in the South Caucasus in the future will undergo changes. The possible escalation of the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia, is threatening political stability in the region; rapprochement of Armenia and Iran and Russia, as well as changes in the Azerbaijani government policy towards "democratic policy" creates an open overstretch. Washington's influence in some republics of the South Caucasus is increasing (Georgia), but gradually declining in others (for example, Azerbaijan and Armenia), given the specificity of these countries, as well as their features.