

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern foreign policy of Turkey in the Middle East.

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Relevance of the research issue: The Turkish Republic, being a very important state in the Middle East and the world as a whole, pursues a flexible and accented policy on the Eurasian continent and beyond. Turkish diplomacy is actively involved in the resolution of many conflicts and crises, and also promotes its national interests on the world stage, what contributes to strengthening the prestige of the country.

Currently, Turkey is increasingly focused on countries in the Middle East. The Turkish government denies all allegations of changing the country's direction and reorient from the West to the East. It calls the activization of the foreign policy the normalization and restoring the balance that was disturbed during the period of the cold war. However, Turkey is trying to offer the Middle East a kind of Turkish model of development, which allows you to combine democracy and Islam.

The Turkish Republic seeks to strengthen its regional position in the middle East, and the strong economic potential , which tends to increase, as well as strong political ties of the state promotes it.

At the beginning of the XXI century active efforts of Turkey's foreign policy in the Middle East was aimed at deepening its regional influence. For this purpose there is a wide range of geopolitical, economic, historical, ideological, and other factors that promote consolidate the "special role" of Turkey in the Middle East. The Ankara's desire for a regional leadership received a new conceptualization of foreign policy strategy of the ruling Islamic Party of Justice and Development. However, it is quite obvious that the doctrine of foreign policy of Turkey is at the stage of formation, despite its linkages with concepts that can be considered a traditional for foreign policy of Turkey. Noteworthy that the formation of the doctrine depends on the search options of the ideological justification of regional claims. The incompleteness of the formation of approaches of foreign policy to develop relations with countries of the region show a completely different and sometimes conflicting assessments not only among foreign analysts, but also within Turkish society in point of the foreign policy ambitions of Turkey in the Middle East.

There is discusses the internal and external factors of the policy of the Turkish Republic that affect modern foreign policy of the state. All of these factors are inextricably linked to globalization processes.

The purpose of the work is to identify the specificity of modern foreign policy of Turkey in the Middle East region.

Research objectives:

- establish the factors influencing domestic and foreign policy of Turkey;
- determine the basic principles and doctrinal foundations of modern Turkey's foreign policy;
- define the foreign policy interests of the Turkish Republic in the Middle East;

– outline strategic direction of Turkish foreign policy in the Middle East.

Scientific novelty is defined by its purpose and objectives, and is as follows:

- proved that central place in the foreign policy doctrine of Turkey take the ideas of value-oriented foreign policy and global governance;
- identified the main factors shaping the foreign policy of modern Turkey, linked with the global control system;
- identified principles of the implementation of Turkey's foreign policy in the middle East.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion, 108-reference bibliography (forty of which are in foreign languages) and three appendixes. The total of the work volume is 67 pages.

Summary: Turkey is one of the few stable developing countries in the middle East. The ideologist of the AKP's foreign policy is a former Chairman of the Party of Justice and Development and a former Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic Ahmet Davutoglu. Davutoglu developed the concept of Turkey's foreign policy – "strategic depth" based on which he offers guided by geostrategic position in foreign policy, and then historical heritage. Davutoglu criticizes previous approaches to the country's foreign policy, particularly the Kemalism. He argues that such approach is designed for short-term political goal, while there is missing the strategic planning. In this concept Turkey is expanding its participation in international organizations, establishes diplomatic relations with the countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia.

The party of justice and development aims to make Turkey a powerful and influential center of power in the Middle East. The statements of the party leadership about the great role of Turkish society in building peace and stability in the region, attempts to create integration projects and strategy for construction of a bridge linking West and East joined in the activities of Recep Tayyip Erdogan on establishment of the Alliance of Civilizations of the United Nations. The increasing role of political Islam in the party's strategy aims at strengthening ties with the Islamic Arab East. Turkey is positioning itself as the benchmark steadily growing Islamic democracy, which is ready to share its experience with other countries and hold them on the path of democratization. Within this model of foreign policy, Turkey started to develop relations with Arab countries.

Analyzing the political strategy of the Party of Justice and Development, we can assume that Turkey became the new center of power in the Middle East. Ankara will try to develop an optimal strategy which allows it not only to maintain but improve its current position in the political arena.