

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Contemporary US Foreign Policy in the post-Soviet area

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Relevance of the research issue. To date, there has been a growing interest of the United States in strengthening its geopolitical and geo-economic positions in the post-Soviet area. There can be many explanations for this: US policy is dictated by considerations of energy security, strengthening of the dominant position of the United States in this region, and the creation of a belt of "pro-American attitudes" in the area of the former USSR.

An analysis of US geostrategic aspirations in this region is necessary to develop a balanced Russian policy both in relation to the US itself and to the countries of the post-Soviet area. In turn, the United States is considering new independent states located on the territory of the former USSR, not as equal partners, but as "fragments" of the disappeared system, which must be used to achieve their own geopolitical goals and interests.

It is difficult to name at least one state in the post-Soviet area, which the United States would not try to influence with some degree of success: the Baltic countries, Georgia, Ukraine, and a number of Central Asian states can serve as an example.

The victory in the cold war conditioned the United States claims to world hegemony, which, in their opinion, implies the establishment of a unipolar world order. One of the countries that did not adopt such an approach to understanding

international relations was Russia. This circumstance, among other things, also formed the basis of their foreign policy activities in the post-Soviet area.

Analysis of priorities in US foreign policy in the post-Soviet area, the state of bilateral political, economic, humanitarian ties and contacts with the countries of the former USSR provide the key to understanding the policies of the United States conducted in the area under consideration. In this regard, one can not ignore the fact that many countries of the former USSR have extensive economic and political ties with the Russian Federation.

It is also clear that the state of relations between the US and the former Soviet republics depends to a sufficient extent on how these states determine their priority partners for themselves, as well as their orientation in guarantees of their own security.

The purpose of the work is to identify current trends in US foreign policy in the post-Soviet area and the prospects for their development.

Research objectives:

- to analyze the concept and essence of foreign policy;
- explore the mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- analyze the national interests of the United States in the post-Soviet area;
- to identify the main directions for the implementation of US foreign policy towards the states of the post-Soviet area.

Scientific novelty:

- It is justified that at least two strategic imperatives can be identified within the framework of the United States foreign policy towards post-Soviet states.

Structure: two chapters comprising two paragraphs each, conclusions, a bibliography of the literature used, containing 129 sources, 59 of which in foreign languages (English, Spanish), as well as 10 applications. The total volume of the work is 67 pages of typewritten text.

Summary:

To implement its foreign policy of States use tools such as "hard", "economic", "soft" and "smart" power. History clearly shows that to act from a position of force alone is wrong. At the present stage the subjects of international law should demonstrate greater mobility and flexibility to defend national interests. If the location of the States lack "hard" power, it's threatening its security, however, the lack of "soft" becomes a challenge to better integrate into international processes. But at the same time, for example, many States have demonstrated the ability, using "smart" force to achieve foreign policy goals. There is also the relevance of the use of "economic" forces as a deterrent against the state-rival in economic terms.

During the collapse of the Soviet Union in the United States there were a number of views on the prospects for expanding US influence in post-Soviet States. A kind of arena of geopolitical confrontation between Russia and the United States after the collapse of the Soviet Union are almost all the republics of the former Soviet Union. The main vector of US policy towards the post-Soviet States were aimed at reducing both economic and political presence of Russia on the territory of the former Soviet republics. The national interests of the United States responded to the creation of such conditions that would ensure the impossibility of the restoration of Russia's influence in the former republics of the Soviet Union. Another major interest was energy resources, which on one hand is attractive enough for the United States, on the other hand, the US tried to cut off the former republics of dependence of consumption of Russian energy resources, which, of course, allows to weaken the influence of Russia on these States.

Thus, the national interests of the United States in the former Soviet Union have very tangible real-world consequences for almost all republics of the former USSR, involving the state in one way or another in regional and global processes, which are generally aimed at the implementation of the United States of autocracy in the world. However, the interests of the United States contrary to the foreign policy of a number of countries, primarily Russia, China, and India. From post-Soviet countries, mention should be made of the commitment of the policy of

rapprochement with Russia on most political issues, Belarus, Armenia. There are a number of disagreements with the Central Asian States that conduct multi-vector policy both in relations with the United States, and Russia.

So, if briefly analyze U.S. foreign policy in the post-Soviet area in the early twenty-first century, the obvious fact is the retention of the Central Asian republics, South Caucasus, Ukraine, Moldova and the Baltic republics in the orbit of national interests of the United States, both at regional and global levels. US actions based on the logic of achieving certain expansionist ambitions and U.S. foreign policy aimed at solving the above-identified problems.