

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Foreign policy of modern Germany: the French vector.

Author: Zulai Ahmedova.

Academic Adviser: Kosov G.V., Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor.

Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, World Economy and International Law, Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University.

Relevance of the research issue: Germany and France are among the most influential states in the modern European arena. In the twenty-first century, these two states play an independent role in international politics, which, with the passage of time, only increases. This was the result of the historical process of uniting the ideas of the two countries, despite all the disagreements and conflicts that arose in the process of this rapprochement.

Since the earliest times, the relations between Germany and France have been largely conflict-oriented. The tension between France and Germany at one time caused the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, as well as the First and Second World Wars, and only after the second half of the 20th century. The stability and atmosphere of partnership began to be established between these two states. The Treaty between the French Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on the Franco-German cooperation of January 22, 1963 (the Elysee Treaty) formalized a qualitative improvement in bilateral relations. In these conditions, for a long time both in our country and abroad, a large number of studies on the history of relations between these two countries, but the study of the accumulated publications for this period on this issue was still fragmentary.

To date, Germany and France are the leading countries in Europe and only working together, they will create a Europe worthy of its past and its future.

Responsibility for the fate of Europe and the European Union arises on the basis of both the political and economic potential of Germany and France, and in view of the history of European integration. As a result, the two states, working together, can help the EU overcome barriers. Europe needs Franco-German leadership, in their nomination of joint ideas and initiatives oriented to the future that would be effective and outward. At the same time, it is worth noting that neither Germany nor France wants to lose its importance because of the Berlin-Paris axis. But both states will have to move forward jointly, not to mention the need for close cooperation with other countries of the European Union for an effective common foreign and security policy in Europe.

The purpose of the work is to study the specificity of the French direction of Germany's modern foreign policy.

Research objectives:

- to determine the stages of bilateral cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and France until the middle of the 20th century;

- analyze the evolution of German-French relations in the context of the formation of the European Union;
- to consider the specifics of German-French relations in the 21st century;
- to identify possible ways of developing Franco-German relations;

Scientific novelty: The development of the EU as a result of the implementation of the policies of Germany and France determines the dominant role of these countries in integrating Europe. However, despite the rapprochement between the two states, there are still disagreements between them about the future of Europe and relations with the US, which could lead to a "cold snap" in the relations between the FRG and France.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 90-reference bibliography (thirteen of which are in foreign languages) and the three Appendixes. The total volume is 69 pages.

Summary: Over the centuries, the two countries were rivals, opponents, even "hereditary enemies." Their relationship survived the most tragic period during the two world wars, especially with crimes committed by the Nazi dictatorship.

The relationship between these two neighboring countries is radically different in the 21st century from in any of the two previous centuries. Napoleonic wars and expansion, the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and the German invasions of France in 1914 and back in 1940 formed a picture of problematic relations. Of course, much of the motivation for those who thought about the European Union was to put an end to this history of violence.

For Germany, the EU integration policy has always played an important role, since it allowed it to part with its nationalistic past and win a worthy place in the European system of states. Thanks to the active role in the integration of the European Union, Germany has managed not only to strengthen its position in Europe but also to solve the problem of the national reunification of the country. This is an example of how the unification of the two German states is an example of the benefits that the integration process can bring to ensure national interests.

Today, the EU is one of the central elements of the balance of power in the modern world, and its members are now playing a more significant role than in the recent past. This is due to a number of external and internal factors. Continuing economic and political changes, such as the globalization of international economic relations, require a rapid and adequate response to them. An extremely dense network of trade and investment relations connects France and Germany with each other. In favor of what approaches France would have expressed, it will be important how it will do it, first in terms of coordinating positions with Germany.

Objectively, the key to the future of a "united Europe" is today in the hands of Paris and Berlin. Without a well-established interaction of its two first powers, a united Europe cannot become an independent pole of power, build a sufficiently strong and effective political, economic and social system, cannot succeed in any of its activities. Perhaps the political motivation for strengthening the Franco-

German tandem will be Europe's opposition to American hegemony in the Western community and the course of the American administration based on it.