

## SUMMARY

**Research issue:** Caucasian direction in modern Turkey's foreign policy.

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**Research issue topicality** is that the Caucasus is a strategically important region for the source of the energy resources of the Caspian Sea and Central Asia, the shortest way to Asia Minor, in the Persian Gulf, a corridor that divides Turkey and the Russian Federation. Taking in an interest that in the South Caucasus and, in particular, in the Northern Caucasus, Turkic-speaking population is not ethnic majority, Turkey and its special services are trying to apply a moderate ("soft") Islam in the political strategy and subversive activities in the Caucasus. Pan-Turkism – the first step of Turkey's foreign policy. Its goal – joining the Turkish Republic and Azerbaijan for the conquest of the Caucasus and providing geo-strategic outlet to the Caspian Sea and Central Asia. The proclamation of the latest phase of the program implementation of the modernized Pan-Turkism theory in the form of the creation of a "global (Turkic) state" under the protectorate of Turkey. It is considered as a serious threat to the national interests of Russia, Armenia, Iran, China and the rest are not Turkic states. Together with the fact that globalization of Pan-Turkism and contrary to the interests of a number of Turkic peoples and states.

**Research objective** is to analyze the current Turkish foreign policy in the Caucasus region.

**Research task:**

- to explore the concept and essence of foreign policy;
- define the basis for the formation and implementation mechanisms of Turkey's foreign policy;
- to identify the main directions of foreign policy of modern Turkey;
- to investigate the Caucasian vector of Turkish foreign policy;
- to characterize the key areas of the Caucasian policy of Turkey;
- interaction analyze between Turkey and Russia in the Caucasus.

**Scientific novelty** of the research is determined by the complex nature of the study, attempts to summarize the most difficult place in the world processes through the prism of analysis of Turkey's foreign policy. The factors on the basis of system analysis, can affect the production of Turkish foreign policy in the Caucasus.

**Structure** consists of an introduction, two chapters, including 2 for each section, conclusion and bibliography of references containing 100 springs, where 49 of them in foreign languages (English and Turkish). The total volume of the work – 78 pages of typewritten text.

**Summary:** Turkey's foreign policy vector is shifting from West to East, and modern Turkey does not consider EU membership a priority of its foreign policy, focusing its attention on the territory of the former Ottoman Empire Pax Ottomana, i.e. priority regions of Turkish foreign policy is the Middle East, the Caucasus, the Maghreb, the Balkans and Central Asia.

Against the background of the Ukrainian crisis and the introduction of possible economic sanctions against Russia, traced strengthening Turkey's position in the South Caucasus, whose value as an alternative transit route for Caspian energy supplies via Turkey to the EU countries increased significantly.