

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Contemporary Bilateral Relations between the U.S. and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

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Relevance of the research issue: After the collapse of the USSR a lot of politicians and men of science recognized that the U.S. was an undoubted world leader. According to them the future of the world development depends on the way in which the U.S. will use its resource potential. International relations and modern world order in general can become more stable and safe if the U.S. as a dominant power in the world will pursue logical and responsible policy that lies in the development of the international cooperation and partnership in the process of all global problems' solution.

The Arab Republic of Egypt plays a great part in the foreign policy of the U.S. that announces the fact that the Middle East is the zone of their "vital interests". The relationships between the U.S. and Egypt are one of the core factors providing for the security and stability in the Middle East region. A significant role of Egypt in the Arab world is based on the diversity of its foreign policy that tries to cover all of the main modern international relations problems. A special relation with the U.S., a peace treaty and diplomatic contacts with Israel give a chance for Egypt to play a guide role of the mutual interests between the Arab countries and the West. Cairo is striving to be an active intermediary in the Middle East peace process including not only the solution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict but also the removing a tension between Israeli and most of the Arab countries. In this connection the relations between the U.S. and the Arab Republic of Egypt, regularly addressing these and other problems, become a particularly important for the future of the region.

The purpose of the work is to investigate the essence of the economic and military-political relations between the U.S. and the Arab Republic of Egypt, to reveal their specific and distinctive features as well as to assess the prospects of the development.

Research objectives:

- outline bases of the state foreign policy formation and parameters of inter-state cooperation;
- denote main features of the U.S. foreign policy strategy in the Middle East after "the Arab spring";

- investigate the economic component in the relations between the U.S. and the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- expose specificity of the bilateral relations in the military-political area and assess the prospects of their development.

Scientific novelty:

- main features of the U.S. foreign policy strategy in the Middle East after “the Arab spring” have been outlined and it was proved that the U.S. faces with a really sore adaptation process of its position with regard to the Middle East in terms of rapidly changing balance of power in the Arab world, aggravation of relations between different groups and alliances, difficulties and defeats of the Islamic democratic project;
- key courses of the relations between the U.S. and the Arab Republic of Egypt have been described and it was proved that the resumption of the strategic dialogue between Washington and Cairo marks a change of the U.S. Middle East policy, in particular in relation to Cairo, and a return to the old model of preferences for reliable authoritarian regimes in this region.

Structure: the two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, the conclusion and a 150-reference bibliography (56 of which are in foreign languages) and the 5 Appendixes. The total volume is 70 pages.

Summary: The U.S. Middle East policy in the period of “the Arab spring” is characterized by the struggle with those forces that have been created by the American policy. The U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East came to the series of incoherent actions that were useless even for the U.S. A number of political appointments to senior management positions in the office of the President and government agencies became a starting point in the formulation of a new foreign policy strategy of the U.S. in relation to the Middle East. It recognized the fact that the U.S. entangled in the complexities of the Middle East region that were caused, among other things, by the series of coups supported by Washington. The ensuing course demanded aims and priorities’ inventory from the U.S. in order to “return” so significant ally in the region as Egypt that faces with the duality and inconsistency of the U.S. foreign policy strategy in an especially obvious way.

The strategic dialogue between Cairo and Washington was suspended after the revolution in Egypt. However anxieties of the U.S. for filling this vacuum by the other actors (in particular by Russia) push Washington to the rejection of “the principle connected with support democratic countries in the world” in favor of strategic pragmatism in the form of reservation of its own position in the state. As a result, despite the fact that the American laws forbid supporting the military overthrow their own government, in case of so important strategic ally as Egypt Washington decided to make an exception and resumed economic and military assistance to the Arab Republic of Egypt.