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TURKEY IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Abstract

The role of modern Turkey in international relations is an important factor. The role of the Turkish state in world politics is growing every year. International players are showing increasing interest in developing international relations with such a large and experienced state as Turkey. Therefore, the future of cooperation with Turkey in the global community depends on many factors. This set of project implementation measures, which defines the basis for the development of international relations in the current difficult geopolitical situation, creates the need to combine all efforts and increase the effectiveness of the legal framework.

Today, Turkey is interested in realizing its political and economic interests in relations with the United States, the Middle East, Russia, and the Arab and Central Asian states.

The Republic of Turkey is in the process of changing its domestic and foreign policy. This is evidenced by the political and economic importance of the Turkish state, as well as its achievement of common positions in international politics. After gaining independence at the beginning of the 20th century, Turkey switched to a market economy. A market economy can also be called an open economy. It should be focused not only on domestic, but also on foreign markets. Kemal Ataturk defined the specific political and economic conditions of the Turkish state, as well as a comprehensive and open foreign policy strategy. It is well known that the EU and the United States are the main priorities in Turkey's current foreign policy and financial strategy. However, in recent years, it is easy to see that this vector has shifted towards the Middle East, the Arab States, Russia and Central Asia. The purpose of the study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of Turkey's foreign policy.

Keywords: Turkey, foreign policy, international relations, strategic directions, USA, Middle East, European Union

Introduction

As a result of the open-door and reform policies pursued after World War II, Turkey was able to bring its economy to the level of developed countries. Today, Turkey is a country that has a significant influence on world politics. Therefore, the importance of establishing and developing political and economic relations with Turkey for international actors is increasing.

In modern international relations, Turkey is emerging as a significant actor in geopolitical, geoeconomic, and geostrategic terms due to its geographical, economic, and political factors. There are several reasons why Turkey's international relations have become an important geopolitical factor.

First, geographically, it is situated at the crossroads of Europe, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Armenia, and Georgia in the northeast. Therefore, the strategic importance of the region is very great.

Secondly, Turkey is in an excellent position in the tourism and agricultural sectors in the development of cotton, vegetables and other economic crops, and therefore has a significant economic potential.

Thirdly, Turkey has its own unique national, religious, and cultural characteristics, with strong traditional ties to Turkic and Islamic cultures, as well as influences that synthesise Western and Eastern cultures.

The changes in global development at the end of the twentieth century, including the collapse of the USSR, were also a significant historical turning point for Turkey. Turkey is now a large country with a population of 70 million.

According to Western experts, despite being located in a tense region, Turkey has achieved great economic success, but Islamism is replacing secularism in this country. "Over the past 10 years, Turkey has achieved great success; the country's economy has grown rapidly, social

inequality has decreased, and innovation has been established,” writes Jeffrey Sachs, a professor at Columbia University in the USA and an expert on global development issues [1].

To the west of Turkey are Cyprus and Greece, which are considered the epicentre of the economic crisis in the eurozone; to the south is Syria, which is burning, to the east are Iran and Iraq, and to the northeast are Armenia and Georgia. About 400,000 refugees from the civil war have already crossed into Turkey. According to the expert, despite being located in such troubled countries, Turkey's economy is developing rapidly.

According to experts, the country's economy has grown by 5 per cent annually since 2002. While everything around it was burning, peace has come to Turkey. Turkish banks, which experienced the 2000-2001 crisis, have not suffered significantly in the recent economic turmoil. The current government has won three consecutive elections with a clear majority.

Although Turkey is not as rich in natural resources as its neighbours, it has been able to develop its industry and service sectors to a high level, with a focus on tourism and becoming one of the most attractive countries for travellers. Thanks to this, 30-40 million tourists have visited the country in recent years.

According to the expert, the country's infrastructure is at a high level that impresses foreigners. Most modern engineering models are manufactured domestically. Turkish construction companies have expanded their presence in the Middle East and Africa. The quality of education here is also at a high level. Ankara has become a city where thousands of students from African and Asian countries come. Universities in the country are focusing on training specialists in fields such as avionics and information technology. At the same time, special attention is paid to waste recycling technology in Turkey. According to the scientist, waste technology here is now attracting the attention of the world. Here, waste is divided into recyclable and organic waste. Organic waste is converted into fertiliser and methane, which is used to produce electricity.

At a time when global exports are shifting away from the West, where the wealthy reside, and towards Asia and Africa, Turkey, whose industry and construction are driven by innovation, is becoming an indispensable market. According to the expert, Turkey has not missed this opportunity, and this process will continue.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that the Republic of Turkey, as a key outpost of the North Atlantic Alliance in the region, continues to strengthen its own military and economic capabilities, drawing increased attention from the scientific and political communities of the United States and other countries. The country claims the role of a regional leader in the Middle East, strives to become the main transportation hub in the Eastern Mediterranean, and ensures the supply of energy resources to the countries of the European Union. The geostrategic position of the state, combined with a long history of close relations with the United States, makes it a pillar of American foreign policy strategy in the Middle East. The study of ideological and political discussions among the scientific and political communities of the United States contributes to a deeper understanding of the basic principles and dominant trends of American foreign policy in the region, as well as the role and place of Turkey in the new geopolitical realities of the 21st century.

Materials and methods of research

Another need for a scientific assessment of the topic under consideration is the growth of Turkey's political and economic interests in international politics. For the international community, the study of Turkey's experience also holds practical significance. One of the main goals of Turkey's integration into world geopolitics is to develop economic relations in the region and strengthen its political influence. Due to the current geopolitical instability, it is not possible for any state, even regional integration organisations, to escape the ongoing conflicts and regional wars. The countries of the Middle East, the EU, Central Asia, and the Russian Federation are leading partners in the development of political, economic and cultural ties with Turkey. Among them, the energy, construction, trade and processing industries are particularly noteworthy.

The research employed methods from scientific knowledge, the history of international relations, as well as historical, sociological, and political science, including international diplomacy research methods. To conduct a comprehensive study, concepts, data, and scientific research aimed at foreign policy strategy were critically analysed. Historical, comparative, doctrinal, social, and other methods were employed. These research methods enabled a comprehensive study of Turkey's foreign policy architecture as a key factor in international relations.

The study employed the methods of scientific knowledge, including the Historical method in the history of international relations, objective factors, chronological analysis of objective phenomena, and synchronous and diachronic methods of periodisation. To conduct a comprehensive study, concepts, data, and scientific research aimed at foreign policy strategy were critically analysed. Historical-comparative, doctrinal, social, and other methods were employed. These research methods enabled a comprehensive study of Turkey's foreign policy architecture as a key factor in international relations.

The historical method is core to the study of the history of states, revealing the patterns of emergence and formation of political processes. For example, the school of Anglo-American political realism is guided exclusively by the historical method when developing foreign policy decisions.

For a long period in the history of international relations and foreign policy, the method of objective factors was employed, including geographical location, the historical development of cultures, traditions, and religions of states. Such an objective approach made it possible to identify the authenticity of the national interests of states, as well as the domestic policy of countries, which could remain static for centuries. However, this method of research has exhausted its possibilities in the current dynamic world and requires the development of new methods for studying the history of foreign policy.

In science, chronological analysis of objective phenomena is often used, which makes it possible to consider historical events in a clear time sequence, in motion and statics. Chronological analysis distinguishes two possible spectrums of study: problem-chronological and chronological-problem. For example, when studying the history of Turkey's foreign policy in the Middle East, we employ a problem-chronological analysis of political actions, starting with the activities of one state as the main political figure. This approach allows us to most effectively extract practical experience by considering the evolution of the problem. Chronological problem analysis of the study is used to examine the general patterns and features of changes in the foreign and domestic policies of states, accurately reflecting the problematic field of research by periods, critical situations, and eras.

Synchronous and diachronic methods of periodisation occupy a special place in the history of international relations and foreign policy. Synchronic analysis involves the study of various events occurring in different territories (countries, regions, etc.), and also determines the relationships between historical phenomena and processes that occur simultaneously. This approach seems important because we simultaneously study the experience of a regional power, such as Turkey at the present stage, with its “problematic” internal and external political realities: the economic crisis of Turkey and the attempts made by the government to resolve it, as well as the range of Middle Eastern problems that require measures to stabilize the situation in the Middle East. The opposite diachronic method enables us to isolate specific phenomena in the history of individual states and analyse similar phenomena that occurred at different times. The methodology of historical-comparative analysis is one of the main directions and tools in the history of international relations and foreign policy. Historical and comparative analysis involves comparing political phenomena, views on foreign policy, and different ways of implementing the same political processes to find common ground in international activities and identify the most optimal ways to solve practical problems. In our opinion, comparison is not just a method, but a research

methodological strategy that affects the image of the subject of study, the initial conceptual structure, the formulated research hypotheses, the selected tools for measuring and analysing empirical material, and the obtained scientific results - synthesised concepts and classifications, models, and theories. In this regard, comparison is not so much a technique of comparison, distinction or unification, but a research worldview. Since our research focuses on studying foreign policy, we can also employ historical and comparative analysis of the political realities in Turkey and the Middle East region at the present stage, including the current state of affairs.

Results and their discussion

According to an American expert, the reason for Turkey's success lies in the economic policy of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his government's financiers. For example, the Erdogan-Babacan tandem, which came to power during a time of uncertainty following the banking crisis, adopted a strategy of restructuring the banking sector, strengthening budget control, and investing in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and technology. Ankara's diplomatic skills in modern international relations are also noteworthy. In a world full of contradictions, Turkey has managed to adopt a balanced political stance. Ankara has pursued an open-door policy towards its neighbours as much as possible and has relied on balanced diplomacy. However, along with internal balance, it has not forgotten its policy of "conquering" the market and protecting its partners from geopolitical fragmentation. International policy experts, while highly appreciating Turkey's achievements, also assess its shortcomings. Among them are the economic crisis in the Eurozone, Syria, Iraq, Iran, recent relations with the Russian Federation, and changes in world oil prices - all of which are contributing to instability in Ankara. The new financial crisis is likely to hinder capital flows. Turkey's own internal problems worry experts. One such problem is the need to improve the quality of education among women and the issue of Kurdish separatism. But recently, Turkey seems to have found a positive solution to these problems.

The government has acknowledged the existence of problems in the education sector and announced plans to reform schools and introduce information technology. Meanwhile, Kurdish leaders have announced a complete cessation of armed conflict. Therefore, when considering Turkey's role in international affairs, it is worthwhile to focus on several key issues. First, it is the relationship between Turkey and the EU. Turkey's past is economic crises, and Turkey's future is seen as a country seeking development.

No other country is as indebted to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as Turkey. No other country is struggling with conjunctural instability, public debt and high inflation in the economy like Turkey. Turkey is in last place among the candidate countries for EU membership. All the countries that competed with it are now considered EU members, including Cyprus, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, etc.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by the fact that it is a scientific and theoretical study, the result of which was obtained based on an analysis of a wide range of sources and literature, reinterpretation of existing theories, methodology and concepts, generalised conclusions and findings of a scientific and theoretical and applied nature at three levels.

Recently, experts have paid much attention to Turkey's foreign policy. Among the works that can be noted are: Gadzhiev A.G. [2], Druzhilovsky S.B. [3], Ereemeev D.E. [4], Zhiltsov S.S., Zonn I.S. [5], Ivanova I.I. [6], Ivanova I.I. [7], Kasaev E.O. [8], Kireev N.G. [9]. Kudryashova Yu.S. [10], Kunina A.E. [11].

US-Turkey relations

In recent years, Turkey has been reviewing its policy. For example, over the past year, relations between Turkey and the United States have undergone significant changes. The ambiguous situations that have arisen between the two are gradually being resolved. These changes are not the result of compromises, but rather the result of political dynamics. They have led to an increase in factors that bring bilateral relations closer. Among them, the US deployment of air security radars in Turkey, a certain level of cooperation on the Syrian issue, the rapprochement of

the US and Turkey on the issue of Iran, the slowdown of Turkey's criticism of Israel, etc. Turkey is reviewing and analysing the mistakes it has made. Domestic and foreign policy is being modernised [12].

The referendum held in 2017, along with E.T. Erdogan's reforms, launched Turkey into a presidential system of rule. Now, domestic and foreign policy will be determined by the President. Now the Turks have not yet abandoned the so-called "0 problems with partners" policy, but there is a need to make changes to it. For example, the administration of the new US President, D. Trump has openly stated that it does not agree with the Turkish policy in the Middle East. The US considers the Turks to be its allies in the Middle East and is not interested in creating serious problems between the two countries.

Turkey's Role in the Middle East

Recently, Turkey's role in the Middle East has been increasing.

The main players often want to consult with Ankara. The main disagreement between the US and Ankara arose precisely over the Middle East issue. But there are also disagreements between the two countries on other issues.

Now the US is mainly directing its policy towards the Middle East, the Russian Federation, and the Asia-Pacific region. That is, towards China. Therefore, the US policy towards the Black Sea and the Caucasus is slowing down. This shift in US foreign policy has a positive impact on the improvement of US-Turkish relations. Generally, there have been no issues related to the Black Sea between the US and Turkey in the past.

The Turks protested against the US policy towards Romania and Bulgaria, which aimed to develop logistics in the Black Sea. However, this issue has now been removed from the agenda, so there are no obstacles between the US and Turkey. It is known that the US and Turkey played a major role in the recent peace agreement between Azerbaijan and Armenia in the South Caucasus.

In international politics, Turkey supports a peaceful resolution of the Middle East issue. Ankara believes that only if Israel stops the occupation and agrees to hold peace talks with Palestine can it resolve the land dispute over the left bank of the Jordan River without escalating it. It also believes that negotiations should be conducted within the framework of international law. Today, Palestine is recognised as a national autonomy by many international entities [13].

Turkey believes that the UN and the US believe that to permanently resolve the current Middle East issue, Palestine must become a fully-fledged independent state. Ankara has also expressed its support for every move by the Abbas government in this regard.

Turkey and Russia

There are no bilateral problems in the relations between Russia and Turkey. Both countries are pursuing a pragmatic approach in this regard. However, as we know, the relationship between the Russian Federation and Turkey is very complex and constantly evolving. The evidence for this is the conflict that arose in 2016 over the downing of a Russian military aircraft. In addition, the Syrian issue, the Armenia problem, and the issues related to the South Caucasus are current problems in Russian-Turkish relations. It is known that Russia and Turkey were the primary actors in the Astana format regarding Syria. The Turks are switching to the tactic of exerting diplomatic influence on Russia. Russia does not put itself on the same level as Turkey. While the Russian Federation considers itself a world power, Turkey seeks to become a regional power.

According to experts, the future relations between Turkey and the Russian Federation will develop depending on the balance of power. Both countries have abandoned the policy of confrontation. At present, they are interested in maintaining this stability. The current geopolitical situation in the South Caucasus is beneficial to the Russian Federation and Turkey. A large-scale war is not beneficial to anyone [14].

We are witnessing the rise of Russian-Turkish relations to a new level, despite all the difficulties. Russia's isolation from the international community due to the current sanctions is

very beneficial for Turkey. Turkey has the opportunity to use this situation to create a new alliance between the two countries to some extent.

Relations between Turkey and the Arab states

Today, Turkey has not fully achieved its goals in the Middle East. However, it remains an active player in this region and plays a decisive role. To achieve its goals, the Turks will require considerable effort and dedication. Turkey is working towards this goal. Turkey is currently reviewing its position. This is also the goal of President-elect E.T. Erdogan. In this regard, let's focus on Turkey's relations with the Arab states.

First and foremost, there are relations with Turkey and Saudi Arabia. Today, relations between the two states are developing very rapidly. There are agreements on many issues. For example, there are agreements on Syria and on the issue of Iran. At the same time, Saudi Arabia is striving for its "hegemony" in the Arab world. In this regard, it wants to create a coalition of new states. The Saudis do not want to see Turkey's rule in the Middle East. Relations between Turkey and Saudi Arabia will be primarily shaped by developments in Syria, as well as their respective relationships with Iraq and Iran. To date, there are no comprehensive bilateral agreements on these issues.

In the case of Iraq, Turkey seeks to maximise its influence as much as possible. However, the current Iraqi authorities do not want Turkey's influence to increase. Nor do the leaders of the Sunni, Shiite and Kurdish groups in Iraq. They want to limit Turkey's influence.

As for Egypt, Egypt wants to behave "complementarily" in relation to Turkey. However, the current Egyptian leaders do not want Turkey to increase its power in the Middle East. Egypt is interested only in developing economic relations with the Turks. There is no talk of developing political, let alone military, relations. Egypt, despite its current difficult situation, considers itself a leading state in the Arab world. And it believes that the Turks are not a Middle Eastern country.

In the scientific literature, there are many opinions that Turkey's political and economic power is waning, which is a reason for its isolation in the West and the Middle East. In this regard, Turkey is making every effort to improve its weakening position [15].

Cooperation with Turkic-speaking states

Turkey's growing role in the new world politics is also evident in its cooperation with Turkic-speaking states. Let us cite an excerpt from the Nakhchivan Declaration as evidence of the cooperation of Turkic-speaking states.

We would like to note with satisfaction the signing of the Nakhchivan Agreement on the establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States at the IX Summit of the Heads of State of the Turkic-speaking States held in Nakhchivan on October 2-3, 2009. In this declaration, noting the leading role of economy and trade in modern international relations, expressing their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), the documents of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, primarily the Helsinki Final Act, and based on their common position on strengthening the political and economic security of states based on the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-use of force and non-threat of force, they came to the following conclusions.

Firstly, they noted that the IX Summit of the Heads of Turkic-speaking States will make a significant contribution to the further development and deepening of multilateral and bilateral relations and cooperation between Turkic-speaking states in various fields.

Secondly, they agreed to develop relations and cooperation between Turkic-speaking states based on mutual interests arising from historical commonalities, linguistic and cultural proximity.

Thirdly, they reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of democracy, respect for human rights, and the development of a market economy, as well as the rule of law and good governance.

Fourthly, they expressed their desire to develop mutual relations in the fields of trade and economics, including expanding cooperation in industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, and other areas based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Fifthly, they noted that the rapidly developing economies of the Turkic-speaking states create favorable conditions for strengthening cooperation in many areas, and the importance of taking additional measures to give a new impetus to trade, economic, scientific, technical and humanitarian cooperation between the Turkic-speaking states in accordance with their potential was noted [16].

Thus, the Republic of Turkey seeks to expand ties with other countries not only in the political sphere, but also in the economic and military spheres. Turkey is actively cooperating with Russia in the Middle East, primarily in the context of settling the Syrian crisis. Moscow and Ankara have a large number of joint economic projects. The intensification of interaction between the two countries in the field of security has gone through many serious crisis moments - the destruction of a Russian military aircraft and the murder of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. However, in general, both states seek to strengthen the polycentric world order. A particularly sensitive area in bilateral relations is the Turkic-speaking space of the Commonwealth of Independent States, where geopolitical contradictions between Russia and Turkey have persisted, which may intensify in connection with Ankara's intensification of its foreign policy.

There are attempts by the Turkish Republic to expand its influence in the "Islamic world" to adjacent territories, including Central Asia, the South Caucasus, and the Balkans. Various tools are used for this: elements of "soft power", increased interaction in the economic and humanitarian spheres, mechanisms for resolving and managing conflicts, as well as the formation of the so-called supranational spirit based on belonging to one religion.

Today, there is a tendency in Turkish policy towards the integration of the Turkic peoples, which is associated with the foreign policy ideology of the state - neo-pan-Turkism, neo-Omanism and moderate Islamism.

Neo-pan-Turkism is a complex ideological phenomenon: Turkism (the main task of the state is the Turkification of citizens); "pan-Turanism"; and pan-Turkism (today, the idea of forming a Turkic Union).

Neo-pan-Turkism is reflected in the policy aimed at Central Asia and the Turkic-speaking regions of the Russian Federation, which is carried out with the help of "soft power". Türkiye is establishing a well-established network of organisations that form a Turkish lobby abroad to implement its foreign policy objectives.

Regional priorities in Turkey's foreign policy are examined in the context of the crisis in the "model partnership" between Turkey and the West. The term formally defines the relations between the Republic of Turkey and the United States. It suggests strengthening Ankara's role in the region as a junior partner of the United States. This implies strengthening Turkey's contacts with Europe within the integration process, as well as with Arab countries and the Middle East.

Conclusion

The formation of the modern system of international relations has been significantly influenced by the processes of globalisation, democratisation, and shifts in the changing functions and balance of power among states. The current stage of international relations is characterised by dynamic development, the transformation of the role of key states participating in international processes, and the redistribution of the balance of power not only in the economic sphere, but also in the military-political sphere. There is a transition to a polycentric world system, in which a significant number of actors in international relations will determine the development of the processes taking place in the political arena.

A well-known principle in international relations is the change in the balance of power in accordance with the times, characterised by the weakening of the superpowers and the strengthening of the middle powers, which puts the issue of the struggle for the region on the

agenda.

Therefore, as we have seen above, the primary directions of Turkey's foreign policy are shaped by its traditional partnership with the United States and its aspiration to become a member of the European Union. Of course, at the same time, Turkey, in its efforts to balance its regional foreign policy, is trying to strengthen ties with the countries of Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Russian Federation, Israel, and Muslim countries. There is also a doubt whether Turkey, like the United States, is trying to expand its national interests in its policy towards the countries of Central Asia.

It seems that the interest of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Turkey is a member, in strengthening its position in the region and the desire to take control of the supply of energy sources to the world market is also noticeable. In general, if such an opportunity arises, no state will be able to escape from its clutches. However, it can be said that Turkey's foreign policy is being shaped by the interests of the parties' economic and political partnership.

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ТУРКИЯ - ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАРДЫҢ МАҢЫЗДЫ ФАКТОРЫ

Андатпа

Қазіргі Түркияның халықаралық қатынастардағы рөлі мәселесі маңызды фактор болып табылады. Түрік мемлекетінің әлемдік саясаттағы рөлі жылдан жылға артып келе жатқанын байқау қиын емес. Халықаралық субъектілер Түркия сияқты ірі және тәжірибесі мол мемлекетпен халықаралық қарым-қатынасты дамытуға қызығушылық танытуда. Сондықтан Түркиямен халықаралық қоғамдастықтағы ынтымақтастықтың болашағы көптеген факторларға байланысты. Қазіргі күрделі геосаяси жағдайда халықаралық қатынастарды дамытудың негізін айқындайтын жобаларды іске асыру жөніндегі бұл шаралар кешені барлық күш-жігерді біріктіру және шарттық-құқықтық базаның тиімділігін арттыру қажеттілігін

тудырады.

Бүгінде Түркия АҚШ, Таяу Шығыс, Ресей, Араб және Орталық Азия мемлекеттерімен өзінің саяси және экономикалық мүдделерін жүзеге асыруға мүдделі.

Түркия Республикасы ішкі және сыртқы саясатын қайта құру процесінде. Бұл түрік мемлекетінің саяси және экономикалық маңыздылығынан, халықаралық саясатта ортақ ұстанымдарға жетуінен көрінеді. ХХ ғасырдың басында тәуелсіздік алғаннан кейін Түркия нарықтық экономикаға көшу туралы шешім қабылдады. Ал нарықтық экономиканы ашық экономика деп те атауға болады. Оны тек елге ғана емес, сыртқы нарыққа да бағыттау керек. Кемал Ататүрік түрік мемлекетінің нақты саяси және экономикалық шарттарын, жан-жақты және ашық сыртқы саяси стратегияны айқындап берді. Түркияның қазіргі сыртқы саясаты мен экономикалық стратегиясында Еуропалық Одақ пен АҚШ бірінші орында тұрғаны белгілі.

Зерттеудің мақсаты-Түркияның сыртқы саясатына жан-жақты талдау жасау.

Негізгі сөздер: Түркия, сыртқы саясат, халықаралық қатынастар, стратегиялық бағыттар, АҚШ, Таяу Шығыс, Еуропалық Одақ.

ТУРЦИЯ - ВАЖНЫЙ ФАКТОР В МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ

Аннотация

Вопрос о роли современной Турции в международных отношениях является важным фактором. Нетрудно заметить, что роль турецкого государства в мировой политике возрастает из года в год. Международные акторы заинтересованы в развитии международных отношений с таким крупным и опытным государством, как Турция. Поэтому будущее сотрудничества Турции в международном сообществе зависит от многих факторов. Этот комплекс мер по реализации проектов, определяющих основу развития международных отношений в нынешней сложной геополитической ситуации, обуславливает необходимость объединения всех усилий и повышения эффективности договорно-правовой базы.

Сегодня Турция заинтересована в реализации своих политических и экономических интересов с США, странами Ближнего Востока, Россией, арабскими и центральноазиатскими государствами.

Республика находится в процессе перестройки своей внутренней и внешней политики. Это отражается в политическом и экономическом значении турецкого государства, достижении общих позиций в международной политике. В начале ХХ века, после обретения независимости, Турция приняла решение о переходе к рыночной экономике. Рыночную экономику также можно назвать открытой экономикой. Она должна быть направлена не только на внутренний, но и на внешний рынок. Кемаль Ататюрк определил специфику политического и экономического положения турецкого государства, комплексную и открытую внешнеполитическую стратегию. Известно, что в современной внешней политике и экономической стратегии Турции ЕС и США занимают ведущее место.

Цель исследования - дать всесторонний анализ внешней политики Турции.

Ключевые слова: Турция, внешняя политика, международные отношения, стратегические направления, США, Ближний Восток, Европейский союз.

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