

## **Abstract**

This work deals with the Russian Federation's position in the international security system after the Cold War. After the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was a process of integration of the Russian Federation into the security order led by the U.S. and constructed mainly after the World War II. The thesis explores the development of this process by examining Russia's cooperation with the U.S.-led West on the resolution of three conflicts, which each presented a sort of a crisis for the new security environment and for the integration process. In the wars in Bosnia, Kosovo and Syria, Russia was presented with a challenge of finding or updating its position in relation to the West. Cooperation or clashes are observed mainly in the military, diplomatic and narrative dimensions. The thesis provides an account of events which are seen as indicative of the status of the integration process. It is found that in the wars accompanying the disintegration of Yugoslavia, the Russian Federation was attempting to gain international prestige as a constructive member of the international community, but in many cases, it lacked the capability to achieve its goals, especially when they required opposition to the U.S. and the West. In the period between the Kosovo War and the Syrian Civil War, the Russian Federation assumed a more assertive foreign policy position and modernized its military, which allowed it to project power in Syria and gain a significant level of independence on the West in the security area as well as the ability to oppose it, at least in the specific region of the Middle East.