

# Abstract

Diploma thesis deals with the analysis of the de Gaulle's foreign policy, concretely the belief of François Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac in a specific position of France in the world. This deep belief of both presidents in a leading role of France within the international scene is evident on the case of the two wars in the Persian Gulf in 1990-91 and 2003 and explains very similar behaviour of two otherwise different presidents and very similar development of both conflicts.

At the same time this thesis deals with the transformation of an independent foreign policy, which was established and supported, in connection with the belief in privilege position of France in the world, by the founder of the Fifth republic - general Charles de Gaulle. The tendency to conduct an independent French foreign policy shared both François Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac. However with coming of geopolitical earthquake in the years 1989-1991, when the bipolar world disappeared and the then international order has changed, suddenly France lost its space for conduct of its independent policy. This new situation was confirmed by the first war in Gulf during which François Mitterrand did not manage to enforce his own independent policy and finally France became a part of anti-iraqian coalition headed by the USA. The deflection from an independent policy was also confirmed by the foreign-political consequences of this war, when France started to prefer the multinational organisations inside which France exercises its influence. The second war together with its foreign-political consequences confirmed this trend that France is unable to conduct its independent policy and to find its influence inside the multinational organisations.