

Abstract ENG

The paper proved that Primakov's doctrine and the idea of multipolarity is until today still the part of Russian strategic thinking and the part of documents dealing with foreign policy, strategy and safety.

As for the Near East Russia is successful in following this policy and gain the goals that Primakov strove – that is to limit the US influence in this region, the development of relationships between Russia and the local great powers and to strengthen Russia and its recognition by local states.

Russia reached this goal by pragmatic policy that accentuated the diplomacy and the development of the commerce and the relationships first, thus eliminating the loss of positions after the decline of USSR in the 90's. Unlike the US Russia acted actively, sometimes even aggressively in Syria and thus succeeded in changing the conflict's score and to protect both its and Bashar Assad interests. As Russia became the major and most important player in Syria and as the war had enormous consequences both in this region and outside it as well, each player, and the regional great powers first, had to deal with Moscow. Kremlin thus built the narrow relationships with these great powers, and it had the leverage as well – it helped Moscow to weave the net of relationships it can profit from now. Thanks to its gained power Moscow itself, and through these great powers can successfully try to limit the US influence in the region and to keep exporting its own.

In conclusion I would like to say that thanks to the good strategy and possibilities Russia became the great powers in Syria and Near East again.