

The undergraduate thesis "Foreign policy of the Russian Federation during the presidency President Vladimir Putin towards the countries of Central Asia in years 2000-2008 " is concerned with Russian foreign policy towards former soviet republics of Central  
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Asia - or today's territories of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, respectively- and tries to capture the most significant political developments and practices in the strategy of the presidential administration implemented in this area during the two terms of President Vladimir Putin in office.

The aim of this study is to identify developments, which the Russian foreign policy had passed through and the instruments that had been used to promote its strategic and geopolitical interests.

The thesis is based on a comparison of baseline conditions of the foreign political relations, which President Putin inherited after taking office in 2000 following his predecessor, Boris Yeltsin, and it also discusses the major changes in the course of the foreign policy led by President Vladimir Putin himself. The text deals especially with the factors with the foremost influence on the creation of the foreign policy agenda of the Russian Federation. Finally, the work also deals with the nature of the Russian regime, focusing in particular on the role of the President and other relevant actors involved in the carrying out of foreign policy.

Collected facts and analysis intend to test the hypothesis that Vladimir Putin's foreign policy towards the Central Asia region was based on an attempt to create consistent approach, however its modifications has been given by dynamic development of external factors. Presented work can be seen as confirmation of this hypothesis.

In this study has been used empirical-analytical method, and in each chapter has been proceeded thematically.