SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Disputed territory as a factor in the foreign policy of contemporary China.

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Relevance of the research issue: It consists in the fact that at present the issue of a possible resolution of territorial disputes and the impact of this factor on the formation of the future of China's foreign policy is becoming very important for Russia, for the Far East and for the world as a whole. History of the Far East is full of various events, including a large number of conflicts on the basis of undefined territories. All neighboring China, states have him contested territory. That is why all parties should strongly support peace and stability in the region in the future on this basis, to enhance coordination, always follow the direction of mutually advantageous cooperation, developing business cooperation and confident steps to move towards the creation of a full-fledged, no conflict Asian community.

Currently, this topic is disclosed extensively enough, so you need to fully consider all the historical and theoretical components of the issue and the current state of territorial disputes, relations between China and the countries to which China has territorial claims in this vein and possible prospects of cooperation between these countries.

Just study the theoretical and historical components of foreign policy and factors affecting the foreign policies of territorial disputes and modern disputed territories in the international arena and in the Far East, ways to resolve these disputes, and identify areas that are at issue, it is important at the present time as this will help to avoid the deterioration of relations between states, because of the disputed territories, as well as the formation of new conflicts.

The purpose of the work is to review the foreign policy aspects of the disputed territory of modern China.

Research objectives:
- to consider the concept of "foreign policy of the state" and the "disputed territories" in modern political science;
- to establish the role of foreign policy factors of the modern state;
- to determine the effect on the stability of the disputed territories in contemporary international relations;
- to analyze the genesis of the formation of the disputed territories of China;
- to examine the disputed territory, and they give rise to conflicts in the foreign policy of contemporary China;
to illuminate possible solutions to territorial disputes in contemporary China.

Scientific novelty: is determined by the complex nature of the study, attempts to summarize the most difficult place in the world through the prism of the analysis processes influence the disputed territories in the foreign policy of China. In terms of content in the framework of this work was an attempt to analyze the impact of the territorial disputes in the modern foreign policy of China in respect of the States to which China has territorial claims, identifying the key features of a possible resolution of the territorial disputes.

Structure: The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, six paragraphs, conclusions and bibliographical bibliography that includes 76 sources, including 28 in foreign languages (English, Chinese). The total amount of work is 103 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: The disputed territory - a territory whose nationality is the subject of a territorial dispute between two or several, claiming this territory, states. It is an international territorial dispute between the States over the legal affiliation to a specific territory or to another state. "Disputed Territories", as a fundamental component of the territorial dispute has a great influence on the stability in the international arena and to the entire world politics as a whole. Such disputes often escalate into open confrontation with the military actions between nations or states. Throughout the history of China has territorial claims to all the neighboring states. China had and has territorial claims to Taiwan, the UK, India, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Russia, Tajikistan, Japan. Actions China, recently, aimed at expanding the influence, including through adherence to his disputed territories. And now the bitterest disputes follow Senkaku archipelago, which is controlled by Japan since the end of the XIX century, with the Indian state of Arunachal-Pradesh, which Beijing considers part of Tibet, with the Chinese coast up to the Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan and the entire South China Sea. As China aims to expand territories, it is not particularly committed to the multilateral talks on the South China Sea and all the issues have been discussed on the sidelines of the APEC and ASEAN. China is seeking to address this issue without the involvement of third parties. With this in mind and taking into account the nature of the modern development of the situation in and around Central Asia is extremely important to further increase the confidence-building measures between the SCO member states, the formation of a more stable security mechanism, including through the use of economic instruments for this purpose.