SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: "Modern foreign policy of China in the Asian-Pacific region"

Author: Medvedeva Anastasia
Academic Adviser: Parastatov S.V., Assistant Professor PhD, Political Science.

Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, World Economy and International Law, Pyatigorsk State University.

Relevance of the research issue is determined by the emergence of the interests of economic entities over national borders and the growing interdependence of states within the framework of regionalism. Due to geographical location and historical circumstances of China, its regional Asia-Pacific slice comes to the forefront.

The cooperation of China with the outside world is so large that the existing projects for the formation of a large regional free trade zone in the Asia-Pacific region look impossible without involving China. In addition, China has the opportunity to insist on participating in any negotiations and agreements that define rules and behaviors in specific areas and areas at the international level. In these conditions, China needs to solve a complex task - to determine the priority of integration platforms in this region.

In essence, current position of China is the process of seeking and determining. The possibilities of China to participate in the work of different integration platform, to assess the associated risks and negative consequences are studied and verified. Therefore, the role of Chinese foreign policy is more important than ever in the Asia-Pacific region.

The purpose of the work is to identify the main interests of Chinese foreign policy in the Asia-Pacific region and the mechanisms for their implementation at the present stage.

Research objectives:
- analyze the basis for the formation of the foreign policy of modern states;
- explore the mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- identify Chinese national interests in the Asian-Pacific region;
- identify the main directions for the implementation of Chinese foreign policy towards the states of the region.

Scientific novelty is defined by its purpose and objectives, and is as follows:
- analyzed the foreign policy view of China in relation to a specific region: the concept of a "responsible big power"; the concept of «peaceful reinforcement of China», the concept of «soft power»; the concept of «harmonious peace».
- presents mechanisms for the implementation of Chinese foreign policy interests with regard to the Asian-Pacific region at the present stage.

Structure: two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, conclusion and a 137-reference bibliography (38 of which are in foreign languages – Chinese and English). The total volume is 94 pages.
Summary:
The phenomenon of regionalization is one of the most noticeable tendencies in the development of modern international relations. Powerful economic, military and human resources are concentrated in the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, this region is a clash of national interests of many countries, such as Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and China.

At the heart of Chinese foreign policy there are some contradictions. Beijing clearly shares the economy and politics in relations with other countries. On the one hand, China is actively using all the advantages of globalization, actively integrating into many regional and global economic structures. However, on the other hand, the attitude of the Communist Party to the policies of the United States and its allies Japan and the Republic of Korea is assessed as a threat to the multipolar world order and the interests of China.

Now China is a very heterogeneous state in all respects. Despite of its economic successes, the conditions of the country still has a large share of the poor population, unemployment, there are groups of national minorities with high protest potential and obvious separatist intentions.

In conclusion, at present the PRC demonstrates its determination to be involved in the relevant processes with caution, preserving the freedom of its own actions and avoiding as much as possible situations when it would have to make decisions by the will or under pressure of international structures to which it can not exert significant influence.