SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Singapore's foreign policy in the Asia-Pacific region.

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Relevance of the research issue: The modern era is considered by the continuation of the transformation of the system of international relations, the impetus for which was the end of the Cold War. A new world order has its own characteristics although it reserve many features of the past. The rigorous and clearly hierarchical system of the Cold War times has become more mobile but at the same time less predictable. Globalization, which began as an objective process in the field of economy, trade and finance and gradually embracing all new spheres of life and activity of the modern state, has a growing influence on international relations. In these conditions, the importance of flexible approaches to international relations increases and the role of diplomacy increases.

Each state finds its own ways to realize foreign policy interests and maintain its influence in the new conditions. Against this background, the importance of the so-called small states, and among them "trading states", which use non-military means to support their national interests based on trade practices, attract foreign investors to their own financial system and economic model. Carrying out an active and proactive foreign policy, Singapore as the most successful example of the modern "trading state" contributes to the formation of a complex and contradictory picture of the world. Interest in studying the Singapore experience is relates to the fact that Singapore has a rich experience in conducting a flexible and highly maneuverable foreign policy, skillfully using the entire modern foreign policy toolkit to achieve its goals.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the foreign policy practice of Singapore in relations with the key states of the Asia-Pacific region..

Research objectives:
- identify the main mechanisms and instruments in the foreign policy of "trading states";
- determine the principles for the formation of Singapore’s foreign policy;
- identify the key features of Singapore’s foreign policy course in relations with Malaysia and Indonesia;
- reveal the foundations of Singapore's foreign policy strategy towards China.

Scientific novelty:
- it is established that the modern foreign policy of Singapore proceeds from three conceptual principles, on the basis of which the strategic imperatives of the country are formed;

- the main initiatives of Singapore in the Asia-Pacific region have been systematically systematized and it is proved that Singapore seeks to take over the role of independent place in the region.

**Structure:** the two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, the conclusion and a 95-reference bibliography (39 of which are in foreign languages) and the 6 Appendixes. The total volume is 71 pages.

**Summary:** Modern foreign policy of Singapore is based on three principles, which largely direct all foreign policy initiatives of the country. These include orientation toward equal and mutually beneficial relations with all countries, regardless of their membership in the socio-political system; "non-alignment course," which involves avoiding participation in the conflicts of the great powers; focus on building up broad trade and economic ties.

Being a small, predominantly commercial state that does not have a significant reserve of natural resources but uses the advantages of geographical location, trade capacity, developed service sector and intermediary missions, the policy of developing the country as a "continuation of China" would significantly restrict the economic cooperation of the Republic of Singapore with other countries in the region. In this regard, Singapore's relations with China are significant, but not the only direction of the Republic's foreign policy at the present stage.