

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: US modern foreign policy in Southeast Asia

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Relevance of the research issue: Today the US is the State that has enormous economic, political and military power, and which is capable to influence the course of international relations. In the twenty first century the United States reached the height of its power. After the end of the "Cold war" they were at the top of their growth, ahead of other countries in all the set of parameters. Remaining the sole superpower, America has taken a leading position in the modern system of international relations. Being aware of its power and pursuing their global political interests, Washington has tried to gain foothold as a dominant player in all regions of the world, which caused the rejection by the world's leading countries. One of the paramount elements of the US national interests in Southeast Asia is implementing the strategy of global domination in world politics, and this is impossible without control over the key parts of the world. And, of course, this region is one of them. The strategic importance of this region for the United States is primarily determined by the significance of the Strait of Malacca, through which the oil transportation between East and West is carried out. Control of such a major transportation hub gives the US enormous advantages to protect its national interests and to influence the course of international processes.

The purpose of the qualification paper is the analysis of the current trends in the US foreign policy in Southeast Asia.

Research objectives:

- to study the role of national interests in foreign policy of modern states;
- to determine mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- to identify national interests of the US in South-East Asia;
- to analyze the main directions of the foreign policy of the United States in respect of South-East Asia.

Scientific novelty: It was found out that the nature of US-China relations in Southeast Asia has a significant impact on the dynamics of the political processes in the region.

Structure: includes two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 98-reference bibliography (thirty four of which are in foreign languages: English and Arabic) and the Appendixes. The total volume is 65 pages.

Summary: The national interests of states are determined by economic and geopolitical relations, cultural and historical traditions, the need to ensure security, protection of the population from the external threat and internal strife. National interests are manifested in two contradictory processes: the quest for stability and the need to develop, the balance of which forms the social equilibrium and makes a steady state in terms of internal and external conditions. The success of the foreign

policy of any country depends on clearly defined national interests. For the implementation of foreign policy and national interests, any State uses a variety of tools that are somehow connected with the concept of "force" that includes "hard", "soft", "smart" power. In the XXI century channels of state influence on international processes and other countries are expanding. It is important to note that today crucial factors of influence are economic success, the credibility of ideological and cultural attractiveness of the country rather than military power and possession of nuclear weapons, although it is not the least issue. In conclusion we can say that, breaking into the system of international relations and providing an active influence on the process of its operation and development, it seems reasonable to use a combination of different types of force, but the force will always be in the first place, regardless of the treatment and species.

And it may be noted that the adopted Barack Obama's foreign policy of "return to Asia" is being successfully implemented in South-East Asia. In a relatively short period of time (2009-2011) the US showed itself as a country that has never left South-East Asia and is also undoubtedly determined to act as a guarantor of peace and stability in the region. Washington's intervention in the problems of the South China Sea has given quite a strong push to alliance with the Philippines and building relations with Vietnam. It should be noted that cooperation between the US and Singapore and Indonesia is developing quite successfully. Undoubtedly, military and political alliances in the region play an important role for the United States - official US allies in Southeast Asia are the Philippines and Thailand. The further development of South-East Asia depends on whether China will become a dominant player in the region, or the confrontation between Beijing and Washington will proceed. Instability and conflict in the relationship of these powers could adversely affect the economic development of the region. In this region, the interests of the United States and China have already crossed in economic, political and military spheres. As for China and the US, the region is equally strategically important, and no one is going to give up. Now the most important task is to maximize the security of Southeast Asia in the further development of ASEAN. Of course, despite the fact whether this task is difficult or impossible to deal with, the international community should discourage any attempt of direct or indirect interference. But in order to avoid an open clash Washington and Beijing need to compromise, which we are not currently able to see now.