

SUMMARY

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

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Relevance of the research issue: The concept of "national interest" has become one of the key in modern political science. Its so wide use in Russia today is largely due to events of the early 1990s. Along with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the change of the political model of development, the country's transition to a market economy occurred significant changes in the public consciousness of many millions of people. It was at this time in the everyday life of the Russian elite politicians and re-enters the now established term "national interest", which has more than a century history.

Beginning of the XXI century was marked by active construction of a new world order, which was caused by a complex set of ongoing objective and subjective factors. High dynamics of political and economic processes in the Asia-Pacific region has led to a stable trend of turning the region into a major center of world politics and economics. In this regard, a number of states there is an urgent need to adjust their strategic plans as to strengthen their own positions and to expand its influence in general. These changes have affected the conceptual frameworks and priorities of the foreign policies of major countries in the region, including Russia.

In addition, the relevance of research topic due to the need for Russia to unfavorable conditions for her changes in the geopolitical situation and the availability of a number of controversial issues in the Asia-Pacific region to develop optimal foreign policy based on the definitions of securing its national interests in the region.

The purpose Is to identify strategic imperatives of Russia in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as a detailed examination of tools for their implementation and protection.

Research objectives:

- define the concept of national interests in foreign policy of the state.
- to characterize the key imperatives in foreign policy, Russia in the APR.
- determine the main directions of Russian foreign policy in the Asia-Pacific region.
- show basic tools implementing foreign policy initiatives based on the national interests of Russia in the Asia-Pacific region.

Scientific novelty:

- substantiated the allegation that the Asia-Pacific region is the site of a new world power center with predominant participation in the process leading Asian countries;

– comprehensive assessment undertaken implementation of Russia's foreign policy in the Asia-Pacific region and proved that at this stage it is distinguished by a marked fragmentation;

– proved that Russian foreign policy strategy in the Asia-Pacific region in the short term is determined by economic interests.

Structure: Introduction, two chapters, including four paragraphs, conclusion and bibliography of used literature, including 92 source (47 of which are in foreign languages). Total amount of work is 86 pages of typescript.

Summary: APR concentration in global economic power, the region's potential as a center of attraction politically influential forces determined for Russia as overriding priorities of the national policy goal - ensuring the preservation of the military-political and economic security, organically fit into the Asian architecture of the XXI century. In the economic sphere Russia's strategic goal in the Asia-Pacific region is the formation of large-scale and long-term trade and economic cooperation with the countries of the region for development of the economy of our state. Medium-term goal: the use of existing trade and economic cooperation with Asia-Pacific countries in the development of Siberia and the Russian Far East. Tactical purpose: use of the existing potential for trade and economic relations with the countries of the region to stabilize the situation in Primorye, Khabarovsk, Sakhalin region due to lack of direct effective assistance to these areas by the Federal Center.

Russian policy in the Asia-Pacific region cannot be effective without a significant economic activity in the region as the relevant government agencies and medium to large businesses.

Russia currently has a very important role of transport and communication bridge between Western Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, which gives a unique opportunity to participate fully in the ongoing processes in the region and consolidate its position in the changing, the geopolitical situation in the Pacific.

Legal, political and power to ensure the implementation and protection of Russia's national interests in the Asia-Pacific region are subjective-objective process material and practical activity, during which the Russian Federation and to aspire to consolidate its position to meet their own needs in various spheres of life.

At present, Russia cannot hope for a radical change in the situation in the region in its favor. This means that it should implement various projects mutually beneficial cooperation with the Asia-Pacific region. These measures should allow to reduce geopolitical dictatorship of the U.S., which had no serious rivals in the region.

Due to the fact that the Russian Federation is no need to confront any countries in the Asia-Pacific region, which is related to security and the implementation of foreign policy. All this causes a friendly defensive character of Russia's foreign policy in the Asia Pacific region. In an effort to strengthen ties with all countries in the region, our country is not intended as a regional superpower, which practices impose their will on their neighbors, but at the same time trying not to give in matters of principle that are geopolitical and economic.