

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern foreign policy of China in Southeast Asia.

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Relevance of the research issue: Despite the emergence of China as a recognized world power center, PRS hopes to improve its relations with neighboring countries through bilateral and multilateral approaches under the policy guidance of "good neighbor diplomacy," in order to reduce security threats and construct a regional environment favorable for economic development. The development of relations with the states of this region remains one of the most priority areas in the Chinese foreign policy paradigm. This is dictated by the interests of ensuring a safe and controlled buffer along the perimeter of the China's borders "the belt of peace, stability and common prosperity."

China's current positions in South-East Asia are very strong and are based on mutual pragmatism, which is largely due to the achieved significant level of trade, economic and investment cooperation. Bilateral relations in the sphere of politics, security and defense are progressing steadily. Closely intertwined cultural and humanitarian ties that promote growth of loyal to China elites in the future.

At the same time in Southeast Asia, the desire of countries to reduce their level of dependence on Beijing is increasing. The watchfulness of states is growing in connection with the economic and military-political strengthening of China, as well as the increasingly obvious Chinese nationalism. The problem of territorial disputes in the area of the South China Sea is not contributing to the further strengthening of Beijing's influence and the still unresolved problem. In this context, China faces two problems: on the one hand, defending its national interests, and, on the other hand, maintaining a favorable atmosphere in the region for expanding relations with partner countries. Another factor that could undermine

China's leadership in Southeast Asia is the relatively recently announced "turn" of the US toward the Asia-Pacific region.

The above arguments allow us to assert that the problem considered in the framework of the final qualifying work, has not only scientific and theoretical importance but also practical one, which in many ways determines the choice of this topic.

The purpose of the study is to identify current trends in China's foreign policy in the South-East Asia region.

In accordance to the purpose of the study, the following **objectives** were posed:

- conduct a theoretical aspects of the category "foreign policy";
- determine the main mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- analyze the role of the diaspora in the foreign policy of modern states;
- explore China's national interests in South-East Asia;
- determine the main directions of China's foreign policy towards South-East Asia;
- identify the role of Huaxiao in China's regional policy.

Scientific novelty: The role of Chinese huaqiao in China's policy in South-East Asia has been determined and it is revealed that the Chinese diasporas are considered by the PRC as an important instrument of influence in the region.

The structure of the work is determined by the purpose, objectives and internal logic of the problem under investigation and consists of an introduction, two chapters, each of which including three paragraphs, the conclusion and bibliographic list of used literature containing 140 sources, including 56 in foreign languages (English, Chinese) and the 6 appendixes. The total volume is 86 pages.

Summary: The relations between ASEAN and China occupy a unique and important position in the foreign relations of the Asia-Pacific region. China and Southeast Asia's political, strategic and economic importance in the realm of

international relations has been transformed by the regions unprecedented economic growth, unexpected financial crisis, and turbulent political changes.

Currently, China is actively introducing instruments of soft influence on other countries in its foreign policy doctrine, allowing it to strengthen its geopolitical power. He seeks to combine economic influence and create the image of a strong and powerful country, a regional leader. The first step to global leadership is to expand our presence in the Asia-Pacific region.

Today, the processes of globalization in the economy, politics, culture and science affect all the most important spheres of human life, while forming at the same time new threats and challenges to national and international security. In the last decade in Southeast Asia, China and the United States have been fairly tough in their competition for domination in the region, which is due to a number of objective factors. Southeast Asia becomes one of the main centers of world development and economic growth, occupies the most important geopolitical position at the junction of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, it is crossed by the most important world trade routes. The large population of ASEAN countries forms one of the fastest growing consumer markets, and natural resources - from oil to tin - can not help attracting major players in the international arena. The leadership of the People's Republic of China began to consider numerous Chinese diasporas in the ASEAN countries as an instrument of global and regional policy, as well as an important source of investments and technologies, which, however, gives rise to a whole range of problems and contradictions.

China is increasingly developing cooperation with the huaxiao communities in the countries of South-East Asia. The Chinese diasporas are regarded by the China as an important instrument of influence in the South-East Asia region, and the huaxiao themselves, in turn, realize that such a world power center as China is the best guarantor of security and further growth of the economic well-being and influence of the diaspora.