

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Spanish foreign policy in Latin America

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Relevance of the research issue: Despite the fact that Latin American countries gained their independence from the Spanish pressure in the early XIX century, relations between them continue. It happened due to the presence of a common history, culture, traditions, similarity of language and religion. The elite of Latin American countries, which is mostly composed of immigrants from Spain, also contributed to the cooperation. Thus, Spain managed to retain enough influence in Latin America until today, although, of course, there were periods in history when the relations between former metropolis and its former colonies suffered a crisis and the negative impact of the US and European countries, while the role of Spain in the international arena was extremely precarious. Theoretical relevance of the research issue is based on the growing role of Spain at the regional level, as well as on the increasing importance of Spain's foreign policy, the expansion of its influence in Latin America and, as a consequence, in the EU and the entire international politics in general. Practical relevance of the research issue is formed by virtue of that fact that in Spain, Latin America, the United States and Russia appear scientific institutes and centers devoted to the investigation of the Ibero-American relations and the foreign policy of Spain, and also arise new realities in the modern foreign policy of Spain. Also the direct involvement of Spain in the implementation of the basic principles of modern international relations causes high interest.

The purpose of the work is to analyze Spanish contemporary strategy in Latin American and to identify prospects for its development.

Research objectives:

- investigate the foreign policy of modern states;
- identify mechanisms for the implementation of foreign policy of modern states;
- reveal the national interest of Spain's foreign policy in the Latin America;
- analyze the foreground areas of Spain's foreign policy towards Latin America.

Scientific novelty: as the result of research were identified and systematized special political, economic, social and cultural features of Spanish-Iberian relations and the degree of their impact on the national interests of Spain.

Structure: the two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, the conclusion and a 91-reference bibliography, including 52 sources in foreign languages. The total volume is 78 pages.

Summary: The main foreign policy of Spain in Latin America is focused basically on the establishment of partnerships with countries of the region in various areas, for example: the economy, the military and military-technical sphere, in the field of health, education, the establishment of intercultural contacts, environmental protection and tourism development. So, to achieve their objectives in the region Spain and Latin America cooperate on the following levels: the bilateral, trilateral, regional (sub-regional) and European. Within the framework of a bilateral level between countries are signed mutually beneficial agreements on a wide range of issues, and here the main partners of Spain are the Brazil and Mexico. Trilateral level includes the implementation of projects under the "triangular" cooperation ("Spain-Guatemala-Paraguay" and "Spain-Argentina-Chile"), aimed primarily at strengthening of humanitarian connection and development of the State institutes in the Latin American countries. At the regional

level ("South-South") Spain initiated the creation of the Ibero-American community, whereby the Ibero-American summits, designed to facilitate collaborative decision on the most important political and economic issues, are held. At the European level, Spain acts as a mediator between the European Union and major subregional integrative associations in Latin America (MERCOSUR and the Andean Community of Nations), promoting the interests of the last.