

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: US current foreign policy in the region of Latin America.

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Relevance of the research issue: The US is the largest economy and one of the most important political centers in the world, a state, a foreign policy aimed at preserving the status of the world hegemon, which in turn needs to be supported by controlling key regions of the world, one of which is Latin America.

It should be noted that the role and importance of Latin American states on the international arena is steadily increasing. In turn, this region covers almost the entire territory of Central and South America.

Officially declared, that the basic strategic interests of Washington in Latin America is the maintenance of the two fundamental principles of building relations with the countries of the region: promoting free trade in the economic sphere, as well as the protection and promotion of democracy.

The priority of Latin American direction in US foreign policy is due, primarily of territorial proximity of the region. As we already mentioned, without an established system of relations with its southern neighbors, the United States will not be able to maintain its strong positions on the international arena. Moreover, the territorial proximity dictates the need for solutions to security problems from the countries of the region: from illegal immigration to drug

trafficking. Accordingly, it can be stated that the strategic importance of Latin America for the United States will only increase.

The purpose of the work is the study of current trends in US foreign policy in the Latin American region at the present stage.

Research objectives:

- Explore the concept and essence of the category "foreign policy";
- analyze the main mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- determine the national interests of the United States in the Latin American region at the present stage;
- Identify the main directions of US foreign policy towards the states of Latin America.

Scientific novelty: - it is determined that the formation of regional integration associations in Latin America without US participation is one of the most serious problems for Washington in the context of the implementation of the Latin American strategy and it is revealed that the "transfer" of the pole of economic gravity in Latin America from Brazil to Mexico, coupled with the strengthening of the right forces in the region offers the United States with a "window of opportunity".

Structure: is conditioned by the logic of the study and consists of an introduction, two chapters, including two paragraphs each, conclusions and a bibliographic list of used literature consisting of 93 sources, including 40 sources

in foreign languages (English and Spanish). The total amount of work is 69 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: Summarizing the study of US foreign policy in the Latin America, we found that this region is one of the key to the United States not only due to the richness of natural resources and the market for the sale of goods, harmonious political and economic cooperation with the countries of the Latin American region guarantees the US government to maintain strong positions on international arena.

The desire for independent development forces the US to face the challenge of cooperation with dozens of countries without direct leverage over them, respecting their foreign policy goals and interests, while trying to maintain the dominant position in the region. In reality, the consistency and thoroughness of the foreign policy steps of the US government are far from ideal. And one more reason will be the duality of US policy, manifested in various variations. One of them is the desire to uphold democratic ideals around the world, which correlates with the achievement of the benefits on the world stage, which often goes against the principles of democracy. The Latin American region in this respect is no exception.

In general, American foreign policy remained virtually unchanged, with the exception of some individual issues. The US government continued to stake on the development of bilateral relations with Latin American countries. The focus of US foreign policy was also aimed at establishing a constructive and mutually beneficial dialogue with the country's largest country, Brazil, and Venezuela, the most opposition-minded country in the United States.

It can be assumed that, because of the growing political and economic power of Latin American states and their desire for independent development, the United States will not be able to regain its leading positions in the region in the near future, but a well-balanced foreign policy in Latin America, constructive cooperation, and in a multilateral format can help improve the dialogue with Latin

American countries, which would be beneficial, as for the US, and for the entire Latin American region.