

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern foreign policy of Argentina

Author: Eskirkhanov Temirlan

Academic Adviser: Mirgorod D., Assistant Professor, PhD, Political Science

Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, World Economy and International Law, Pyatigorsk State University.

Topicality of the research issue: The relevance of the research topic is determined by the importance of the role of Argentina in international processes, if we talk about the changed political situation in the region, where since the beginning of the 21st century, one can observe the development of a unique type of interstate integration for the history of international relations, in which a number of Latin American states came to power Political forces seeking to conduct an independent, autonomous, independent, in relation to an explicit regional and world leader - the United States, the foreign policy course. In this respect, Argentina's uniqueness lies in the fact that its foreign policy has taken a turn from blind following in the wake of US foreign policy in the 1990s, to a demonstrative renunciation of pro-American policy and rapprochement with countries that favor alternative ways of development.

The main reasons for such a sharp contrast in the foreign policy thinking of the Argentine government of the 90s pattern and the course pursued first by N. Kirchner and then by his wife K. Kirschner is the changed world political situation caused by the economic recovery of a number of countries and the strengthening of their role in regional Levels, the weakening of the US attention to South American partners, which gave the leaders of these countries a reason to start looking for new ties both within the continent.

At present, pro-Western politicians have come to power in Argentina, which can conduct an audit of Argentina's foreign policy priorities. In this regard, the study of the main directions of the foreign policy of this state at the present stage acquires particular urgency.

The purpose of the work is a study of the foundations, key directions and mechanisms for the implementation of Argentina's foreign policy course.

Research objectives:

- consider the concept of "foreign policy" as a category of political science;
- determine the basis for the formation and implementation of the foreign policy of modern states;
- give a description of the foundations of the formation and the main directions of Argentina's foreign policy;
- analyze Argentina's current regional policy;
- identify the prospects for Russian-Argentine relations.

Scientific novelty:

The scientific novelty of the study is that it provides a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of Argentine foreign policy in the context of a changing

international environment. The role of such subjective internal political factors as the peculiarities of the formation and national consciousness of Argentines, as well as their influence on the formation of the foreign policy course, is studied in the work. The work analyzes the traditional for the Argentine elite installation and their embodiment in the country's international policy during the second half of the 20th century.

Structure: the two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, the conclusion and an 114-reference bibliography (44 of which are in foreign languages) and the Appendixes. The total volume is 89 pages.

Summary: In the beginning of the XXI century. The political elite of Argentina once again demonstrated its commitment to the traditional diplomatic priorities for Buenos Aires. Thus, the struggle with Brazil for regional leadership, which did not stop throughout Argentine history, is currently continuing in the Mercosur format. Taking into account the tactical benefits of economic cooperation with the partners in the grouping, Buenos Aires, like Brasilia, sees it as an important tool for building up its influence in the region. The unresolved territorial dispute with the UK over the ownership of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) remains the most painful issue on the bilateral agenda. The conflict with Uruguay because of the construction of pulp and paper mills in the Argentine press is called "second Malvina", which indicates the broadest national resonance of these events. All this once again confirms the vitality of memories of the "lost greatness" in the mass consciousness of the Argentines, which inevitably affects the actions of the country's leadership.

Nevertheless, in general, Argentina's foreign policy strategy at the present stage seems to be fairly weighted. Having abandoned geopolitical schemes that were not backed by a realistic assessment of its weight in international relations, the Argentine authorities pursued a rather cautious international policy that helped solve the country's social and economic problems.

The current president of Argentina, M. Macri, follows in the wake of the planned steps in the pre-election period for the development of Argentina, concentrating the main forces on the economic problems generated by the disastrous period of the presidency K. Kirchner. In the next 6 months, Makri is going to reap what he sowed in the first nine. In priority - Argentina without poverty, which means creating new jobs, providing care and support for the needy strata of the population. The desire of the new government to address also pressing social problems, first of all, to fight against poverty and crime, as well as the desire to actively participate in international life and world politics allows us to speak about a qualitatively new stage in the history of Argentina. Working with the agrarian sector and the workers who formed the main electorate of the Peronists constitutes an important factor for maintaining the position of M. Makri in the presidential chair. However, considering the generally "leftist" nature of Latin America, for a successful and long presidential career, M. Makri needs to introduce

elements of "leftism" into his policy, first of all - to pay special attention to social and labor issues, less to focus on the United States and more Cooperate with their geographical neighbors.