

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern foreign policy of Brazil

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Topicality of the research issue: In modern practice of international relations, states can conduct various combinations of foreign policy strategies at different systemic levels. The positions of the southern regional powers, such as Brazil, on the one hand are fixed between the center and the periphery of the current world system, and on the other hand, are linked to international and regional policies.

The relevance of the study of Brazil's foreign policy is also linked to the fact that such countries and their leaders will play a key role in the global order process. Brazil conducts a foreign policy line designed to challenge and transform, but not abolish the existing models of the structure of global power.

This differs from the desire for dominance by focusing on opening up space for policies consistent with Brazil's priorities, such as national socio-economic development. The main problematic roles of Brazil's current foreign policy are multilateralism, trade and security, as well as the structure of bilateral relations in South America, the Global South and with China and the United States.

In addition, Brazil actively participates in various multilateral formats at the regional level (MERCOSUR, UNASUR, CELAC), as well as numerous international structures (for example, BRICS). The last organization and participation in it of other large states, including Russia, also actualize the chosen research topic.

Thus, the above argumentation and the stated problem have both scientific-theoretical and practical significance, which determined the choice of the topic.

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

Research objectives:

- to determine the principles of formation and mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of the state;
- to study the role of national interests in the foreign policy of modern states;
- formulate the features of the formation and direction of the Brazilian foreign policy;
- to describe the regional foreign policy of Brazil;
- to analyze the current cooperation and prospects for Russian-Brazilian relations.

Scientific novelty:

The scientific novelty of the study is that it is an attempt at a comprehensive study of Brazil's modern foreign policy. Taking into account the existing historical realities, as well as available in open sources, it is stated that modern foreign policy

of Brazil is focused on five strategic goals: interaction with the world economy; border permeability management; rethinking regional integration; control of cyberspace; transnationality.

Structure: The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, five paragraphs, a conclusion and a bibliographic list of used literature, including 119 sources, including 72 in foreign languages (English, Spanish). The total amount of work is 74 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: Generally speaking of Brazil's modern foreign policy, we note that the economic recession and political turmoil at home have led to a reduction in Brazilian potential. The notions of national grandeur, which were the central stage in the presidency of L. Lula da Silva, gave way to the government of D. Rousseff, aimed at changes in global economic and political development. Now, under President M. Temer, many analysts and experts see new opportunities to update the country's foreign policy. Proceeding from the statements of the president, as well as documents of various Brazilian departments, five main strategic objectives of its foreign policy can be singled out: Interaction with the world economy; Management of permeability of borders; Rethinking regional integration; Control of cyberspace; Transnationality.

At the beginning of the XXI century, Latin America, under the influence of globalization processes from the satellite of its "older brother", the United States is becoming one of the centers of a multipolar world. Brazil, by virtue of its geoeconomic and geocultural features, is ready to assume the role of regional leader, which would serve as its base for achieving the status of a world power.

However, numerous external and internal factors such as historical peculiarities of the countries, nuances of the current political situation, international processes that lead simultaneously to the growth of regional fragmentation and, conversely, to the deepening interdependence of economies, do not allow to consider the problem of leadership in the Latin region as unambiguously resolved. That is why Brazil's regional foreign policy is one of the main priorities in the implementation of its foreign policy course.