

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the thesis:** TNC as an actor of the world politics (on the example of Latin America)

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**Relevance of the research issue:** at present transnational corporations (TNC) have become one of the most important subjects of the world economy, that play an enormous role in the system of international relations. But the development of transnational business has great influence not only on the economy but also on the policy of the countries and regions, for example on that of Latin America. That is why we find it important and interesting to examine the activity of the leading international TNC on the territory of Latin America.

**The purpose of the work** is to determine how exactly TNC influence the international economic and political processes.

**Research subjects:**

to examine the nature of TNC as the actor of the world politics;

to analyze the modern strategic models of TNC as the actor of the world politics;

to consider the influence of TNC on the political processes going on in the region of Latin America;

to determine the role and significance of money invested in the economy of Latin America by the leading transnational corporations.

**Scientific novelty** consists in the following:

– we have analyzed the strategic models of TNC as an actor of the world politics;

– we have studied the role and influence of TNC on Latin America.

**Structure:** the introduction, the two chapters containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and 106-reference bibliography (39 of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 75 pages.

**Summary:** The states have developed the tendency to establish cooperation with the TNC. The TNC can influence the changes in the world politics. Namely, TNC can empower the spreading of the political influence of the country; TNC is also able to enhance the activity of the state in the sphere of achieving the national interests of the state and providing the national security.

The most impressive examples of TNC interfering in the international relations date back to the times of decolonization, the very beginning of it. The metropolises could not any longer run the colonies and there appeared anti-imperial tendencies in the third world. It meant that the western companies stood face to face with the dozens of local governments, and to deal with them was not an easy task. In 1954 an American United Fruit Company found itself in such a case. It had controlled almost half the agricultural lands of Guatemala. As the

result of the agricultural reform aimed at using the so far unused lands, the company lost not only the land but also its monopoly on the market. Being unable to solve the problem with the authorities of Guatemala, the company resorted to president D. Eisenhower. The result of it was a revolution organized in Guatemala by the CIA.

But in general the company had to adapt itself to postcolonial reality, it was impossible to provoke riots in case of new conflicts with the local authorities. The business had to think of new ways of influencing the political life of different countries: by financing the local governments, in other words, by bribing them; by transferring the influential officials to the business sector, where they could use their skills, and, first of all, their ties, to the benefit of the business owners.

The role of TNC has been constantly increasing, which is reflected in the extension of their functions. TNC create a global system of manufacturing and sales, which is characterized by the cooperative activity of market, finance, technology and other elements that form a base for the quick intensification of their position on the world arena.

The role of TNC is especially prominent in Latin America. There were the processes of liberalization in 1990s. As a result many new branches were established, which could make use of domestic and foreign money.

Foreign TNC brought in the region new organizational models, carried out the reform of the whole system of business management, promoted the development of the infrastructure.

TNC in Latin America are influential in technological branches, in car and computer industries, in the spheres of manufacturing chemicals. At the same time domestic companies concentrate on the production of glass, cement, textile, food.