

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the thesis:** Foreign policy of Spain at the present stage.

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**Relevance of the research issue** is determined by the fact that the consideration of the internal and foreign policy of Spain in the process of democratization, the issues of studying the levels of foreign policy, the study of the strategic tasks of their actual implementation in the context of changes taking place in the modern world, seems scientifically significant. Spain's foreign policy is inseparably linked with domestic policy. And that's why some or other turns in a situation that develops on national grounds can seriously affect the foreign policy line.

The economic crisis weakened the material and diplomatic resources of Spain abroad, the territorial crisis involving the separatist regions diverted attention to internal problems, and the political crisis after more than 300 days without the elected government reduced Spain's voice in key global forums. Internal problems led to low-expressiveness of foreign policy and deterioration of its status in the world arena. However, the current stage is characterized by an increased role for Spain in the world and regional community, strengthening the importance of its foreign policy, which also causes the urgency of research on this research issue.

Spain remains one of the few countries of the European Union, whose position in relation to Russia can be called benevolently neutral. To a large extent, this is due to the fact that there are no major controversial issues between the countries, they are geographically far from each other, and their economic ties are limited, the ties between the two countries are really developing despite sanctions. Therefore, the relationship between Russia and Spain can be called a model for understanding the specifics of Moscow's interaction with those EU countries that joined the anti-Russian sanctions because of their belonging to the West, but in spite of their own trade and economic interests, which actualizes the research issue.

**The object of research** is the foreign policy of the state.

**The subject of research** is the foreign policy of Spain at the present stage.

**The purpose** is to analyze the foreign policy of Spain at the present stage.

**Research objectives:**

- to explore the mechanism of formation and development of foreign policy;
- to consider the role of internal factors in the process of shaping the foreign policy of the state;
- to characterize the prerequisites for the formation of Spain's foreign policy;
- to analyze the foreign policy of Spain at the present stage.

**Scientific novelty:** It is revealed that Spain pursues a cautious and not active foreign policy, giving priority to problems of domestic politics (economy,

corruption, constitutional reform, the problem of sovereignty in Catalonia and others).

It is shown that under the conditions of austerity, the main resources of foreign policy will have to be used more rationally and concentrate on axial directions: in the European Union, Latin America, the Mediterranean.

**Structure:** two chapters, four paragraphs, the conclusion, bibliography list of used literature from 116 sources, including 52 sources in foreign languages. The total volume is 62 pages.

**Summary:** The aim of the research issue was to analyze the foreign policy of Spain. In the course of the study of the foreign policy of modern states were considered; the foreign policy of Spain in the conditions of the economic crisis and manifestations of separatism; Prospective directions of foreign policy of Spain - Russia are revealed.

We can conclude that Spain is committed to the balanced development of NATO and the EU. Like many other countries in the Euro-Atlantic area, Spain belongs to both organizations and is firmly convinced of the need to strengthen European security. Thus, Spain stands for a stronger role for the EU in the field of security and defense, insisting that this should strengthen and complement NATO.

The use of "Marca España" (Marca España), a long-term state policy aimed at strengthening the image of Spain, launched in 2012, is also of central importance for Spain's foreign policy. The problem of the image of the state became urgent when it became obvious that the global financial and economic crisis had tangibly affected Spain, interrupting the trajectory of its dynamic and progressive development of recent decades and, in addition to domestic problems, a significant foreign policy problem arose - the fall of Spain's image as a developed successful economy and Western democracy. The idea is that the "soft power" of Spain in the form of Spanish, the culture of the country and other known assets, from food to football teams, can make it a more attractive partner.

M. Rakhoy's modern foreign policy is based on the traditional line of foreign policy, supported by the majority of the country's political forces, which is called consensus by the main issues of foreign policy. At the same time, taking into account the increasingly complex and multidimensional nature of modern international relations, Spain seeks to act as an active member of the international community while strengthening its traditional foreign policy ties and expanding its geopolitical interests.

The current geopolitical context requires much more attention from Spain. Madrid could play a much more active role in resolving the refugee crisis, carry out reforms in the euro area or participate in the security of sub-Saharan Africa. Spain also has to prove its value in maintaining transatlantic ties and stimulating the EU's long-awaited rapprochement with Latin America. New geopolitical realities under the influence of public discourse broadened the horizons of the national interests of Spain included a new direction in the foreign policy agenda - the Asia-Pacific region. One of the unresolved problems of Spanish foreign policy remains Gibraltar. It is to be hoped that political stabilization will allow Spain to demonstrate its foreign policy potential to the full.

