

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
ODESA I. I. MECHNIKOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Department of International Relations



"APPROVED"

First Vice-Rector

(Maiia NIKOLAIEVA)

«_1_» _____ September _2025

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

Latin American countries in world policy

Level of higher education: Second (master's) level

Field of study: C Social Sciences, Journalism, Information and International Relations

Specialty: C3 International relations

(code and name of specialty)

Educational and professional program: International relations, public communications and regional studies

Program of the discipline «Latin American countries in world policy». Odesa: ONU, 2025. 17 p.

Designed by: Kateryna Vakarchuk, associate professor, PhD in Political Sciences.

The program was approved at the meeting of the Department of International Relations

Protocol No. 1 from «29» August 2025 year

Head of the Department [signature] (Olga BRUSYLOVSKA)

Agreed with the guarantor of the Study Program "International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies"

[signature] (Olga BRUSYLOVSKA)

Approved by the Educational and Methodological Commission of the Faculty of International Relations, Political Science and Sociology

Protocol No. 1 from "29" september 2025 year

Head of the EMC [signature] (Oleg KHOROSHILOV)

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of International Relations

Protocol No. from " " 20 year

Head of the Department (Olga BRUSYLOVSKA)

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of International Relations

Protocol No. from " " 20 year

Head of the Department (Olga BRUSYLOVSKA)

1. Description of the discipline
«Latin American countries in world policy»

Name of indicators	Field of study, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the academic discipline	
		<i>full-time education</i>	<i>correspondence form of education</i>
Total number: ECTS – 3 hours – 90 content modules – 3	Field of study <u>C Social Sciences, Journalism, Information and International Relations</u> Specialty <u>C3 International relations</u> Level of higher education: <i>Second (master's) level</i>	<i>Mandatory /Selective course</i>	
		Mandatory	
		<i>Year of studies:</i>	
		2st	
		<i>Semester</i>	
		3nd	
		<i>Lectures</i>	
		16 hours	
		<i>Practical, seminars</i>	
		14 hours	
		<i>Laboratory</i>	
			.
		<i>Independent work</i>	
		60 hours	
		Final assessment: <i>Credit</i>	

2. The purpose and objectives of the discipline

The purpose of the discipline is to form a comprehensive understanding of the participation of the countries of the region in international politics, geopolitical processes, and their inclusion and role in the formation of modern strategies, positions, courses of leading countries in solving issues of global scale.

The objectives of the discipline:

- analyze the role of Latin American countries in the system of international relations, globalization and integration processes;
- to reveal the specifics of the development of the countries of this region, to show the features and factors that influence the formation of the foreign policy of Latin American countries;
- analyze integration processes in Central America and the Caribbean and South America;
- to assess the inclusion of Latin American countries in the world processes of politics, economy, globalization and integration, as well as to study the policy of the world's leading countries in Latin America;
- to find out the main security problems and modern forms of cooperation on the continent;
- to consider Brazil's policy on problems in the region, its role in world politics.

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at forming elements of the following **competencies**:

1. Ability to conduct research at the appropriate level (GC1).
2. Ability to generate new ideas (creativity) (GC5).
3. Ability to work in an international context (GC6).

SC 5. Ability to analyze and forecast international relations in various contexts, including political, security, legal, economic, social, cultural and informational.

SK9. Ability to identify and analyze the peculiarities of the development of countries and regions, modern global, regional and local processes, and Ukraine's place in them.

Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, the students should be able to:

RN4. Analyze and evaluate the problems of international and national security, international and internationalized conflicts, approaches, methods and mechanisms of ensuring security in the international space and in the foreign policy of states.

RN13. Participate in professional discussions in the field of international relations, foreign policy, public communications and regional studies, respect opponents and their point of view, convey information, ideas, problems, solutions and personal experience on professional problems to specialists and the general public.

3. Content of the discipline

CONTENT MODULE I. The role of Latin American countries in the modern system of international relations.

Topic 1. Latin America in the System of International Relations of the XXI Century

Scientific and political relevance of the course "Latin American Countries in World Politics". Subject, methods and main objectives of the course. Geopolitical position of the region, internal and external challenges and threats. Features of regional and world integration, participation in globalization projects. Peculiarities of entry and new inclusions in world processes, influence on the formation of the international "agenda". Prospects for interaction of new generation centers. Countries of the "Global South": Meaning and Formation of the Term and System of International Relations. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Latin American countries: role and consequences.

Topic 2. Brazil in Regional and International Politics of the XXI Century

The formation of Brazil as a regional and world leader, the desire for foreign policy autonomy. Lula da Silva comes to power. Priorities of Brazil's foreign policy: D. Rousseff and M. Temer. Development of integration processes on the continent, with the participation of Brazil. Relations with China, Japan, countries of Northeast Asia; relations with the countries of the European Union, Russia. New Approaches to the Nature of Relations with the United States and Mexico. The special nature of relations with Argentina and Venezuela. Ukrainian-Brazilian relations. Jose Bolsonaro comes to power, changes in foreign policy priorities. Internal political confrontations during the reign of J. Bolsonaro, the principle of "bilateral relations" with the countries of the region. Brazil's neutrality and position on the Russian-Ukrainian war. Lula da Silva's second coming to power. Balancing of power in world politics, relations with Russia and China, and Brazil's joint peace plan with China to resolve the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Topic 3. Regional and Global Security Policies in Latin America.

New Doctrines and Concepts of National Security Formation of the Leading States of the Region. The "Angostura crisis" between Colombia and Ecuador. Territorial disputes on the continent. The creation of the South American Defense Council in 2008, which did not include the United States. Brazil's new "National Defense Strategy" adopted in 2008 established new strategically vulnerable regions. The prospect of intensification of the South Atlantic direction in the security strategy of the "Southern Cross Country". Plan Colombia (2000-2015): role on meaning. The role of military cooperation between the United States and Latin American countries.

CONTENT MODULE II. Relations with global actors in world politics.

Topic 4. The United States and Latin American countries in the 21st century.

"Resetting" inter-American relations and the search for new forms of interaction. Reform of the OAS, new integration initiatives, an attempt to develop a new security system. The political and economic component of the Initiative for America. B. Obama's policy on the formation of partnerships with Latin American countries. The "Cuban Thaw" and the Restoration of U.S.-Cuban Relations. Trump's Policy: New Approaches and Contradictions in Relations with Latin American Countries. The collapse of NAFTA and the creation of a new agreement between the United States and Canada, the United States and Mexico, the USMCA. U.S. Migration Policy Toward Mexico and Central American Countries. Joe Biden's new foreign policy orientations towards the countries of the region. D. Trump's coming to power, new approaches to the US migration policy towards Latin American countries.

Topic 5. EU and Latin American countries.

Background to EU-LAC relations: political and economic. Experience of the European Development Model (ESM) to overcome poverty in LAC. Formation of a general system of preferences for Ibero-American countries. "First-fourth" generation treaties between the EU and

LAC. The beginning of the EU-LAC strategic partnership in 1999, the creation of a common market for South American countries and the start of the EU-MERCOSUR FTA negotiation process between the two blocs. The main stages of negotiations, the signing of the EU-MERCOSUR FTA on June 28, 2019. Relations between the EU and CELAC. France's position on the EU-Mercosur FTA. The role of EU countries in resolving the political crisis in Venezuela.

Topic 6. China and Latin American countries.

Establishment of a strategic partnership between China and Latin American countries. The main areas of cooperation are outlined. Two types of strategic partnerships, the first type at the level of association or union, such as the China-CELAC forum, the second type is all-encompassing, established with Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela. Sino-Brazilian relations, cooperation in multilateral formats like the G20, G-5 and BRICS. China's policy towards Venezuela. Confrontation between China and the United States for influence in the region. Construction of strategic facilities and military cooperation, support for left-wing regimes and inter-party solidarity.

CONTENT MODULE III. Regional Dimension of Relations and Integration Processes of Latin American Countries in the Region and the World.

Topic 7. Features and prospects of regional integration.

New forms of interaction and cooperation between different regional groupings and associations. Creation and reorganization of the Rio Group into CELAC as the main international association in the world, representing all Latin American countries. The creation of PROSUR, as a new format of South American integration, was initiated by Chile. 7 countries as permanent members (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru) three as observers (Bolivia, Uruguay, Suriname). Creation and collapse of UNASUR – Union of South American Nations, led by Brazil. The role of the region in solving the problems of our time and combating terrorism, drug trafficking, environmental crisis and migration crises. Establishment of the LIMA Group is a supranational organization.

Topic 8. The Role of the Left Bloc Countries in Latin America, International Processes. Political crisis in Venezuela.

The "Left Turn" in Latin America in the 21st Century. Features of the formation and functioning of ALBA. The coming to power of socialist parties, and the formation of center-left parties and governments. The oil factor and its influence. Venezuela's participation in integration processes. The nature of Venezuela's bilateral relations with the countries of the region. The role of the oil factor in the country's foreign policy. The growing role of Venezuela in the modern system of international relations. Political Crisis in Venezuela: Internal and External Aspects. The role of Venezuela in the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Topic 9. Argentina's Foreign Policy

The coming to power of K. Kirchner, the formation of the policy of Kirchnerism. A change in foreign policy orientations, restrained with the US and strengthened with the EU. Strategic partnership with China and Russia. Relations with the countries of the region and rivalry with Brazil. The election of President M. Macri in 2015, rapprochement of relations with the United States. Formation of a new foreign policy doctrine of Argentina. A. Fernández's coming to power in 2019: technical default and change in Argentina's foreign policy vector. Ukrainian-Argentine relations, the role of the diaspora in countering Russian aggression in Ukraine. The coming to power of J. Milei, cardinal changes in the foreign policy of Argentina.

Topic 10. Foreign policy of Mexico

The main areas of cooperation are outlined: political, economic and security, the role of Mexico in these processes. Relations with the United States, Russia, China, the EU and Latin American countries. Fox's New Foreign Policy. Development Project, Plan of Puebla Panama. F. Calderón and the Mesoamerica Project. Board of E.P. Nyete (2012-2018). The 2018 Mexican presidential election and L. Obrador's foreign policy. Aggravation of relations with the United States. Ukrainian-Mexican

relations and Mexico's position on the Russian-Ukrainian war. Aggravation of relations with the United States after the coming to power of the new President K. Schoenbaum.

4. The structure of the discipline

Names of topics	Number of hours									
	Full-time					Correspondence form				
	Total	including				Total	including			
		Lectures	Practical	labs	Independent work		l	p/s	Lab	Independent work
Content module 1. The role of Latin American countries in the modern system of international relations.										
Topic 1. Latin America in the System of International Relations of the XXI Century	8	2	2		6					
Topic 2. Brazil in Regional and International Politics of the XXI Century	8	2	-		6					
Topic 3. Regional and Global Security Policies in Latin America	12	2	2		6					
Total for Content Module 1	28	6	4		18					
Content module 2. Relations with global actors in world politics.										
Topic 4. United States and Latin American countries in the 21st century.	10	2	2		6					
Topic 5. EU and Latin American countries at the present stage.	10	-	2		6					
Topic 6. China and Latin American countries	8	2	-		6					
Total for Content Module 2	28	4	4		18					
Content module 3. Regional Dimension of Relations and Integration Processes of Latin American Countries in the Region and the World.										
Topic 7. Features and prospects of regional integration.	10	2	2		6					
Topic 8. The Role of the Left Bloc Countries in Latin America in International Processes. Political crisis in Venezuela.	10	2	2		6					
Topic 9. Argentina's Foreign Policy	8	2	-		6					

Topic 10. Foreign policy of Mexico	6	-	2		6					
Total for Content Module 3.	34	6	6		24					
Total Hours	90	16	14		60					

5. Topics of seminar classes

According to the curriculum seminar classes are not provided.

6. Topics of practical classes

№ s/p	Topic Name	Number of hours
1	Ukraine and Latin America: Interaction and Reality: 1. Ukrainian-Brazilian relations. 2. Military cooperation between Ukraine and Brazil. 3. Ukraine's relations with Argentina and Mexico. 4. The role of the Ukrainian diaspora in countering Russian propaganda against Ukraine's international image. 5. Position of Latin American countries to the Russian-Ukrainian war.	4
2	Transformation Processes in Cuba: Internal and External Aspects: 1. Resumption of relations with the United States and significance for Cuba. 2. M. Canel's presidency and major reforms. 3. The adoption of the new constitution of Cuba and its implementation in the country. 4. Cuba's foreign policy after Castro's rule. 5. Cuba's strategic partnership with China and Russia	4
3	Migration crisis and the problem of drug trafficking in the region: 1. D.Trump's "zero tolerance" policy. 2. Implementation of the Trump Wall project on the border of the United States and Mexico. 3. The role of the countries of the Central American Triangle and Colombia in the formation of illegal drug trafficking. 4. Exacerbation of the migration crisis in 2019 and Mexico's "Marshall Plan". Joe Biden's policy in solving the migration problem in the region	2
4	Features of the development of Chile and Bolivia at the present stage: 1. Rise to power of S. Pinera (2018-2022). 2. Protests in Chile and the adoption new Constitution. 3. Chile's foreign policy. 4. Foreign policy of Bolivia under of E. Morales. 5. Military coup in Bolivia and change of political power.	2
5	Interests of the world's main actors in Latin America: 1. The EU's interests in the region: the creation of a free trade area. 2. U.S. Interests in the Region: A Policy of Equal Partnership. 3. China's Interests in the Region: Economic Expansion.	2

	4. Russia's Interests in the Region: Geopolitical Influence and Military Presence. 5. Participation of Latin American countries in international projects.	
	TOTAL	14

7. Topics of laboratory classes

According to the curriculum laboratory classes are not provided.

8. Independent work

No s/p	Title of the topic/types of tasks	Number of hours
1	Protest Movements in Chile, Peru and Bolivia: Causes and Consequences: Features of protest movements in Chile. Political coup in Bolivia.	10
2	U.S.-Brazil Relations: History and Modernity: The system of checks and balances of the two countries in the region. The struggle for political leadership on the continent.	10
3	The image of Ukraine in Latin America: The influence of Russian propaganda in the media space of Latin American countries The role of the Ukrainian diaspora in LAC	10
4	EU and Mercosur: Intercontinental Dialogue: The main stages of relations between the EU and Mercosur. The role and importance of the free trade agreement between the EU and Mercosur.	10
5	Uruguay in the system of international relations of the XXI century. Features of the political development of Uruguay. Role of Uruguay in regional and international organizations.	10
6	Formation of center-left regimes in Latin America. Features of the political system of Venezuela. Cuba: Peculiarities of Political Development.	10
	<i>One abstract from the above list is chosen by the student at the beginning of the semester and sent to the teacher a month before the end of the course.</i> <i>Abstract volume: 15 pages.</i> <i>Characteristics of the content:</i> according to the content of the academic discipline. <i>Requirements for implementation and evaluation:</i> the main goal of the work is a deep study of important theoretical or applied issues of the discipline through the preparation of an abstract (research). It is very important to form the following skills and abilities of the student: independently formulate the problem, determine the purpose, main tasks, object and subject of research; search and select various information; process and analyze information; logically and consistently present the results of analysis, to draw reasoned conclusions; correctly draw up scientific and reference material; publicly defend the work done. The work must be written by the student at a level corresponding to the current state of development of the complex of sciences that study international relations. The topic of the work should be disclosed in the context of modern scientific concepts, it is reasonable and appropriate to use the main scientific terms. It is very important to highlight scientifically objective provisions, to use real examples, reliable statistical information to illustrate and confirm theoretical positions. The opinions of domestic and foreign authors, their general theoretical and methodological approaches should be analyzed and systematized. The minimum volume of sources used is 15, while materials removed from the Internet can make up no more than a third of the numbers in the list of sources; Most sources should consist of published documents, articles and monographs. For the design of footnotes in the text and the final "Reference List", the APA style is used	
	TOTAL	60

As an independent work, the applicant can take professional courses/trainings, professional internships, online courses, civic education, receive an appropriate certificate on educational platforms, which can be counted as periodic, current and a fragment of the final control. The following courses are offered for consideration, which can be recognized as periodic, ongoing control and/or bonus points (at the request of the applicant):

Name of the educational platform, name of the online course, short description, link ¹	Competencies and learning outcomes, Forming	Number of hours
Arizona State University, Academic Programs Latin American Studies Students in the Latin American studies certificate program gain an understanding of the cultures, economies, politics and history of Latin American nations while developing language proficiency in Spanish or Portuguese. The program is designed to cross disciplinary boundaries and provide a diverse and global perspective of Latin American experiences. Students may take courses in history, culture, transborder studies, geography, colonization, literature, film, theater, the arts and more. https://degrees.apps.asu.edu/minors/major/ASU00/LALASCERT/latin-american-studies?init=false&nopassive=true	IK:RN 4; RN 13.	100

8. Teaching Methods

Verbal: lectures (problems-focused, lectures with analysis of specific situations, etc.), explanation, discussion, discussion of problem situations.

Face-to-face: including multimedia presentations, demonstration, method of direct observation, presentation of the results of own research.

Practical: role-playing games; performance of individual tasks (preparation and public presenting of essays).

10. Forms and types of assessment

Methods of continuous assessment: oral survey, evaluation of the performance of individual tasks (essays), presentation of the results of individual tasks.

Final control. *Credit*

¹The applicant can independently choose resources that will correspond to the academic discipline. To be enrolled as a periodic, current or fragment of the final control, the applicant must submit a document confirming non-formal education, program, make a description of competencies and learning outcomes formed during non-formal education. The teacher reserves the right to check the formation of the listed competencies and learning outcomes.

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

Evaluation on a national scale	Theoretical training	Practical training
Seeker of education// Excellent	fully absorbs the educational material, freely, independently and presents it during oral presentations and written answers; deeply and comprehensively reveals the content of theoretical issues, while using normative, mandatory and additional literature; draws independent conclusions, reveals cause-and-effect relationships; independently finds additional information and uses it to implement the tasks set before him. The acquirer of education is able to distinguish the essential features of the studied subject by means of synthesis and analysis, identify cause-and-effect relationships, form conclusions and generalizations, freely operate with facts and information.	deeply and comprehensively assesses the essence of practical/calculation tasks, while using normative, mandatory and additional literature; can reasonably choose a rational way of performing the task and evaluate the results of his own practical activity; performs creative tasks and initiates, new ways of their implementation; freely uses acquired theoretical knowledge when analyzing practical material; shows a creative approach to the performance of individual and collective tasks while working independently.
Good	has a sufficiently complete command of the educational material, presents it reasonably during oral presentations and written answers, while using normative and mandatory literature; when presenting some issues displays not enough of depth and argumentation, applies knowledge to solve standard situations; independently analyzes, summarizes and systematizes educational information, but certain insignificant inaccuracies and minor errors are detected.	correctly solved most of the calculation / test tasks according to the sample; has stable task performance skills.
Satisfactorily	Has command of the educational material at the basic level or reproduces a certain part of the educational material with elements of logical connections, knows the basic concepts of the educational material; has difficulties in dealing with the essential features of the studied material, during the identification of cause-and-effect relationships and the formulation of conclusions.	can use knowledge in standard situations, has elementary, spotty skills in performing tasks. Solved half of the calculation/test tasks correctly. The acquirer of knowledge has complications in dealing with the essential features of the learned material; struggles when identifying causal relationships and formulating conclusions.
Unsatisfactory with the possibility of retaking exam	possesses educational material superficially and fragmentarily (without ability of argumentation and justification); unsystematically singles out random features of the subject; does not know how to perform the simplest operations of analysis and synthesis; makes generalizations, conclusions; significant mistakes are made during the answer.	does not sufficiently solves practical tasks, while allowing significant inaccuracies, correctly solves individual calculation/test tasks with the help of a instructor, lacks formed skills and abilities.

Unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline does not display knowledge of the educational material. performs only elements of the task, needs constant help from the instructor.

11. The final assessment questions

1. "Reset" of inter-American relations and the search for new forms of interaction.
2. U.S.-Cuban relations 2015-2025
3. Brazil in regional and international politics of the 21st century.
4. Relations between the EU and Latin American countries at the present stage.
5. China-Latin America Relations: Types of Strategic Partnership.
6. Relations between the United States and Latin America in the 21st century.
7. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Latin American countries: role and consequences.
8. The role of Argentina in the current system of international relations.
9. The coming to power of H. Milley and changes in the foreign policy of the state.
10. EU-MERCOSUR: intercontinental relations.
11. Foreign policy priorities of Brazil: Lula da Silva and D. Rousseff.
12. Foreign policy of Argentina 2011-2025
13. Foreign policy of Brazil during the presidency of J. Bolsonaro.
14. Lula da Silva's second coming to power and Brazil's new foreign policy.
15. The role of Venezuela in the modern system of international relations during the reign of Hugo Chavez.
16. Interests of great powers in Latin American countries (USA, Russia, China).
17. Sino-Brazilian relations in the 21st century. and the Brazilian-Chinese peace plan.
18. Countries of the "Global South": Role in the Modern World Order.
19. D. Trump's Latin American Policy: Assessments and Achievements
20. D. Trump's new migration policy in 2025.
21. Mexico in the system of the international order of the 21st century.
22. Mexico and the United States: New Dimensions of Relations During the Presidency of D. Trump.
23. Migration crisis in Central America and Mexico in 2018 – 2020
24. New doctrines and concepts of national security of the leading states of the region
25. Foreign policy guidelines of J. Biden for the countries of the region.
26. B. Obama's policy on building partnerships with Latin American countries.
27. Political crisis in Venezuela: internal and external aspects.
28. The problem of drugs in the LAC as a global problem of our time
29. Regional and Global Security Policy in Latin America.
30. Regional dimension of LAC relations and integration processes in the region and the world in the 21st century.
31. The role of the left bloc of Latin American countries in international processes.
32. The role of Chile in modern international relations.
33. Russian interests in Venezuela: influence and significance.
34. Strategic partnership of the United States with Latin American countries.
35. Transformation processes in Cuba. Relations with the international community.
36. The role of Russian propaganda in Latin American countries.
37. Communication Strategy of Ukraine for Latin America (2024-2026).
38. Relations between Ukraine and Brazil at the present stage.
39. Ukrainian-Argentine relations. Argentina's position on the Russian-Ukrainian war.
40. Relations between Ukraine and Chile are at an important stage.

12. Distribution of points that students can get

Continuous assessment										Sum of points
Content module 1			Content module 2			Content module 3			Individual independent task ² / Professional course, training, professional internship, online course, civic education (3 ECTS, 90 hours)	
T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 5	T 6	T 7	T 8	T 9	T 10	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	40
										100

Evaluation scale: national and ECTS

Evaluation scale: national and ECTS			
The sum of points for all types of educational activities	RatingECTS	Evaluation on a national scale	
		for an exam, course project (work), practice	Credit is given on a pass-fail system
90 - 100	A	excellent	Passed
85-89	B	good	
75-84	C		
70-74	D	satisfactorily	
60-69	E		
35-59	FX	unsatisfactory with the possibility of retaking exam	Failed with the possibility of retaking
0-34	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	not enrolled with mandatory repeated study of the discipline

13. Methodological support

1. Vakarchuk, K. V. Syllabus of the course "Countries of Latin America in world politics". Odesa: ONU, 2022. 6 p.

2. Vakarchuk K.V. Textbook for the course "Latin American Countries in World Politics". Odesa: Ecology, 2022. 24 p.

² The applicant chooses to perform an individual independent task **or** take a professional course/training, professional internship, online course, civic education.

14. List of recommended literature

Basic

1. Країни Латинської Америки в світовій політиці в умовах російської агресії проти України С.171-211. Глобальні, регіональні та локальні чинники формування сучасної системи міжнародних відносин / Під. ред. Ковалю І.М., Брусиловської О.І. Одеса: Астропринт, 2023 URL: <https://dspace.onu.edu.ua/items/049628e6-eeef-4873-b45c-6278305c7ec1>
2. Bernal-Meza R. Contemporary Latin American thinking on International Relations: theoretical, conceptual and methodological contributions. *Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional*. 2016. URL: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rbpi/v59n1/0034-7329-rbpi-59-01-00005.pdf>.
3. Horwitz B., M. Bagley. Latin America and the Caribbean in the Global Context Why care about the Americas? New York: Routledge, 2016.
4. Nilsson M., Gustafsson J. Latin American Responses to Globalization in the 21 st. Century. 2013. URL: <https://bugarinmauricio.files.wordpress.com/2013/08/larg-ch-01-11-12-c1.pdf>
5. Zilla C. Foreign Policy Change in Brazil. Drivers and Implications. German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin, 2022. URL: https://www.swp-berlin.org/publications/products/research_papers/2022RP08_ForeignPolicyChange_Brazil.pdf

Additional

6. Bykova, O., and Matskovich, O. "How Latin America Responds to Russian Aggression: Between Resolute Condemnation and Unconditional Support." Analytical references. *ADASTRA Analytical Center*. 2022. URL: <https://adastra.org.ua/special-edition>
7. Vakarchuk K.V. Foreign policy of Brazil during the reign of D. Rousseff. *Current Issues of Politics*. 2014. No 53. P. 142-149.
8. Vakarchuk, K.V. Foreign policy of Argentina in the post-bipolar period. *Visnyk ONU. Sociology and Political Science. Series: Political Science*. 2018. № 2 (31). P. 115-127.
9. Vakarchuk K.V. China's relations with the leading countries of the Latin American region. *China – Ukraine: Prospects for Academic and Business Cooperation*. 2019. P. 32-36.
10. Vakarchuk, K.V. Discrediting of Ukraine by Russian Media in Latin America. *Independent Analytical Center for Geopolitical Studies Borysfen Intel*. 2020. URL: <https://bintel.org.ua/publication/regions/america/dyskredytatsiya-ukrayiny-rosijskimi-zmi-v-brazyljiyi/>
11. Vakarchuk, K.V. (2020). Latin American Vector of China's Foreign Policy. *Independent Analytical Center for Geopolitical Studies Borysfen Intel*. 2020. URL: <https://bintel.org.ua/publication/regions/america/latinoamerikanskij-vektor-politiki-kitayu/>
12. Vakarchuk, K.V. Modern Interstate and Diaspora Relations of Ukraine with Argentina and Brazil: International Dimension *Independent Analytical Center for Geopolitical Studies Borysfen Intel*. 2021. URL: <https://bintel.org.ua/analytics/zvyazki-ukraini-z-argentinoyu-i-brazyljiyeyu/>
13. Vakarchuk, K.V. Joe Biden's Foreign Policy Towards Latin American Countries. *BINTEL*. 2021. No 16. P. 59-68.
14. Vakarchuk K.V. Russian-Ukrainian War in the Perception of Latin America. *Independent Analytical Center for Geopolitical Studies Borysfen Intel*. 2022. URL: <https://bintel.org.ua/war2022/rosijsko-ukraïnska-vijna-u-spriinyatti-latinskoï-ameriki/>
15. Vakarchuk, K.V. U.S. policy towards Cuba. *Regional Studies*. 2022. No 30. P. 127-133. URL: <http://regionalstudies.uzhnu.uz.ua/archive/30/22.pdf>
16. The role of the Ukrainian diaspora in Latin America in the Russian-Ukrainian war. *International scientific conference «The study of topical issues of modern society from the perspective of history, political science, sociology and philosophy»*: conference proceedings.

- Rīga, Latvia: Baltija Publishing, 2022. P. 56-59.
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15. Information Resources

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