

Таким образом, защита российского информационного пространства от внешних угроз, как технологических, так и идеологических, рассматривается в качестве стратегической задачи. На международной арене Россия продвигает идеи создания безопасного информационного пространства на основе уважения принципа суверенитета государств в киберсфере.

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The main foreign policy vectors of Argentina in the 21th century

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Argentina has played a key role in the political processes of Latin America throughout the history. Any changes in the foreign policy of this country influenced the course of events of all the region. At the beginning of the 21th century Argentina experienced an acute political crisis that led to major political changes.

The relevance of this study consist in the need to understand the basic principles of Argentina's foreign policy in order to identify the main foreign policy trends. This country, and this must be especially stressed, has an enormous weight in its region. For Belarus, Which has an embassy in Argentina, it is necessary to understand the foreign policy tendencies of this country in order to be able to build a pragmatic and beneficial dialogue in the future.

The object of this research is the foreign policy of Argentina. The subject of the study is Argentina's foreign policy vectors in the 21st century.

The objective of the thesis is to analyze the most important vectors of Argentina's foreign policy in the designated period. To achieve this objective, the following goals have been specified:

1. To study the foreign policy of Argentina in the region with the example of relations with Brazil and regional integration association.

2. To analyze Argentina's relations with the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, on the one hand, and the United States and the European Union, on the other.

3. To estimate the relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom in the context of the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict.

4. To compare how Argentina's foreign policy priorities change with different presidents.

The study of Argentina's foreign policy is a fairly promising research area for many researchers from around the world. For Latin American researchers, this problem is of particular concern because of the significance of Argentina in regional issues, including regional integration. Western researchers are primarily interested in the reorientation of Argentina's foreign policy towards diversifying ties with developing countries and worsening relations with the US and the EU under the Kirchner's administration. Russian researchers also actively investigated the issue during the government of president C. Fernandez de Kirchner, when the strategic partnership between Russia and Argentina was actively developed.

One of the direct consequences of the crisis was the coming to power of N. Kirchner in 2003, who proclaimed a new foreign policy course for Argentina in order to help to improve the economic situation. The new administration began to build up political and economic ties with developing countries and to seek ways of integrating the countries of the region. C. Fernandez de Kirchner, who ruled from 2008 to 2015, continued her spouse's foreign policy, further exacerbating tensions with the United States and Great Britain and finding new strategic partners in Russia and China. However, the Kirchner's government over time began to aggravate the crisis.

Argentina's foreign policy in 2003–2015 formed under the influence of the Peronist ideology of Kirchners. The course of the government of N. Kirchner was aimed at ending the crisis. There was a diversification of trade relations and a search for a way to pay the external debt, which led to a deterioration in relations with Argentina's main political partners in the previous decades – the United States. Subsequently, the relations with the United States did become intensely conflicting. The search of relations for new political and economic partners led to the rapid development of relations with Russia and China, which later turned into a strategic partnership.

Kirchners actively developed relations with Brazil as a traditional regional partner. However, the competition for the political and economic leadership in the South American region continued between those two countries. It has turned into a struggle for leadership within the regional institutions, in which Argentina is trying to occupy key positions.

N. Kirchner didn't solve the matter of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas Islands). During the government of C. Kirchner the problem has become acute again and could lead to another escalation of the conflict on the island.

In 2015 M. Macri was elected a new president of Argentina. Initially, the plans of his program included a return to cooperation with the United States and the European Union, as well as establishing a dialogue with the United Kingdom. At the same time he intended to revise the agreements with Russia and China. However, Macri went to cooperation with the US and the EU, expressed a desire to normalize the dialogue with Great Britain on the Malvinas issue, and at the same time maintained deep ties with Russia and China.

The events that are taking place in Argentina today have great importance for the entire Latin American region. An analysis of current tendencies in Argentina's foreign policy provides an opportunity to prognosticate a picture of the future of Latin America.

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Европейская политика Великобритании в период правления М. Тэтчер (1979–1990 гг.)

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Участие Соединенного Королевства в деятельности европейских сообществ был и остается одним из важнейших и актуальных вопросов общественно-политической жизни. Исторически сложившаяся традиция «островного изоляционизма» долгое время определяла характер и тон европейской политики Великобритании. К активизации диалога с европейскими соседями в 1970-х гг. страну прежде всего подталкивало изменение и спад