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CURRENT DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL SECURITY IN LATIN AMERICA

International security appears to be one of the most important items on the world political agenda of the 21st century. Increasingly more items become related to the issues of security, such as ecology, climate change, health protection, poverty, digitalization, among others. Buzan (1997, as cited in Dannreuther p.42) has refined Waever's (Waever 1989, as cited in Dannreuther p.42) definition of securitization to the assertion of an «existential threat» which «requires exceptional measures and/or emergency action to deal with it», meaning that it is removed from the realm of politics to the realm of security [2, p. 42]. At the same time international security can be further broken down into national and regional security. Despite growing trend of globalization and international integration, there is a concurrent trend toward regionalization, therefore regional security research is highly important as well.

One of important regions to research in this regards is Latin America and its regional security development. Latin America is a region characterized by rapid economic growth, vast natural resources, considerable human resources and important strategic location. To a large extent, policy of Latin American and the Caribbean countries (LAC) is shaped by the influence of the United States as a regional leader in the Western hemisphere. Besides, this region is an arena for challenging the United States' status as a world leader by other geopolitical players, such as China and the Russian Federation [1, p. 24].

It should be noted that the Latin American region's role has been traditionally underestimated by Ukrainian foreign policy.

By neglecting cooperation with countries outside the EU and NATO, in particular from regions such as the LAC, which have significant development potential, Ukraine may in the medium term prospect lose large markets for high-tech products and, in the short term, political support for international endeavors [1, p. 24].

In particular, Ukraine needs extensive support of international community and positive world public opinion in terms of restoring its national sovereignty breached by the Russian Federation in 2014. The level of Ukraine's national security has to be enhanced. Therefore the topic of regional security in Latin America has to be studied in greater detail to identify common aspects and enhance cooperation.

Most of the countries of the region gained their independence from European metropolies in the 19th c. Currently the majority of the countries can be characterized as democracies. None of the countries in the region has nuclear weapons, as enshrined in the Tlatelolco Treaty (Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), in force since 1968 [1, p. 24]. In line with the Monroe Doctrine, Latin American countries' regional security was supposed to be closely related to the role of the United States during and, especially, after the Cold War. In the wake of the Cold War, regional democratization and economic liberalization were supposed to usher in an opportunity to build a common hemispheric security agenda, designed to unite the United States and Latin America in collaboration against the «new» security threats posed by organized crime and violent nonstate actors [4, p. 1]. Yet, it appears that this project has not been highly successful. The efforts by former President Hugo Chávez of Venezuela to radically transform the regional security order by building a Bolivarian alliance of states as an explicit counterweight to U.S. power have also fallen short [4, p. 1].

Presently a new regional leader challenging the United States' leadership in the region is Brazil. In particular, Brazilian government initiated creation of Union of South American Nations (Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR) intended

to spur political and economic cooperation in the region, excluding the U.S. to a large extent, except for security aspects. Yet, Brazil is finding that the very obstacles that confounded hemispheric security collaboration after the Cold War still persists in South America, limiting the effectiveness of the emerging regional security order [4, p. 1].

Among other pertinent issues on the security agenda of the Latin American countries are challenges related to economic growth, domestic policy, democracy development and fighting corruption, human rights and countering crimes. Latin American countries have been moving toward the concepts of multidimensional security and security of the individual and society, and away from the classical understanding of the security dilemma posed by an external threat to the state [3, p. 1]. Illegal narcotics, the proliferation of guns, and other transnational threats, combined with undergoverned space and the weak state syndrome, generated an extraordinary crime wave, which gives the region the highest murder rate in the world [3, p. 1]. One more challenge is a trend of security privatization.

Thus, it can be concluded that among pertinent issues of regional security in Latin America are such dimensions, as relations with the U.S. and growing influence of China and the Russian Federation, challenges related to economic development, leadership aspirations of Brazil in the region and issues of domestic security.

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ФУТБОЛ ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ SOFTPOWERУ КОНТЕКСТІ ТЕОРІЇ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН

Існує два визначення слова «футбол». Перше – «*soccer*», яке походить від словосполучення «*Associationfootball*» – першої англійської футбольної федерації. Під цією назвою найпопулярніша у світі гра відома в Англії, Ірландії та США (однак зазначимо, що під словом «*football*» у США розуміють гру в м'яч руками, яка бере початок від англійської гри регбі, а європейці називають це «американським футболом». Проте в Канаді та Мексиці класичний футбол відомий як «*football*»).

Девід Бекхем⁴ після закінчення кар'єри футболіста переїхав до США, де в Майямі заснував футбольний клуб «InterMiami». За словами Д. Бекхема, новостворена

⁴Футболіст, півзахисник, футбольний функціонер, у минулому – капітан збірної Англії з футболу. Відомий не лише спортивними досягненнями, а й численними зйомками у телерекламах напоїв та одягу. Бекхем – фотомодель, його неодноразово визнавали одним із найяскравіших метросексуалів світу.