

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Чорноморський національний університет імені Петра Могили

Факультет політичних наук

Кафедра міжнародних відносин та зовнішньої політики



2025 року

РОБОЧА ПРОГРАМА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

LATIN AMERICA IN WORLD POLITICS

Спеціальність 291 «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії» /
С 3 «Міжнародні відносини»

Розробник	Тетяна БОГДАНОВА
Завідувач кафедри розробника	Олександр ШЕВЧУК
Завідувач кафедри спеціальності	Олександр ШЕВЧУК
Гарант освітньої програми	Ірина ГАБРО
Декан факультету /директор інституту (до якого відносяться спеціальності)	Анастасія ХМЕЛЬ
Начальник НМВ	Євгенія ПОСТИКІНА

Миколаїв – 2025 рік

1. Description of the discipline

Name of the indicator	Characteristics of the discipline
Name of the discipline	Latin America in world politics
Field of expertise	29 “International Relations”/ C Social Sciences, Journalism, Information and International Relations
Specialty	291 “International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies” / C3 “International Relations”
Specialization (if any)	-
Educational program	International Relations (with the study of two foreign languages)
Level of higher education	First (bachelor’s)
Status of the discipline	Selective
Course of study	4
Academic year	2025-2026
Semester (trimester) number(s):	7 Full-time form
Total number of ECTS credits/hours	7 credits / 210 hours
Course structure:	Full-time form
– lectures	45
– seminar classes (practical, laboratory, semi-group)	45
– hours of independent work of students	120
Percentage of classroom load	43%
Language of instruction	English
Intermediate control form (if any)	
Final control form	Exam

2. Purpose, objectives and results of studying the discipline

Discipline “Latin America in world politics ” belongs to the Selective academic disciplines of educational and professional training of bachelors in the specialty 291 “International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies”.

This module introduces students to the international relations of Latin American states from a global historical perspective. Most Latin American states emerged from the collapse of Iberian colonialism in the early nineteenth century. However, despite being formally sovereign for over two centuries, these states have long occupied a peripheral position in international relations. Latin America’s marginal place in global politics has shaped political developments in the region. It also led to the emergence of regional practices, norms and institutions that influenced their relations with the wider world. In this module, students will explore these interconnections and their importance for understanding Latin American politics, the international relations of these states, and the agency that these countries have exercised globally.

The purpose of the course is to determine the place of the LAC region in modern world politics, the nature and patterns of development of interstate relations in the Latin American region, the place of the LAC region in the foreign policy priorities of Ukraine and the leading countries of the world.

Expected student learning outcomes:

should know:

- A wareness of Ukraine’s national interests in the international arena (CK8).
- To know the nature of international cooperation, the nature of interaction between international actors, the relationship between state and non-state actors in world politics (PH3).
- To know the nature and character of interactions between individual countries and regions at the global, regional and local levels (PH6).
- the subject area of regional studies in the context of the Latin American and Caribbean region;
- the characteristics of LAKB regional development
- and the features and regularities of global processes and the place of individual states in them;
- the problems and prospects in Ukraine's cooperation with this region.

must be able to:

- Know and understand of the subject area and understanding of professional activity (3K4) .
- Have an ability ty to work in an international context (3K5).
- Have an ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis (3K8).
- Have an ability to use information and communication technologies (3K9).
- Have an ability to communicate in a foreign language (3K11).
- Have an ability to analyze international processes in various contexts, including political, security, legal, economic, social, cultural and informational (CK2).
- Have an ability to apply knowledge of the characteristics of the development of countries and regions, the features and patterns of global processes and the place of individual states in them to solve complex specialized tasks and problems (CK9).
- Have an ability to carry out communication and information and analytical activities in the field of international relations (in Ukrainian and foreign languages) (CK12).
- Have an ability to analyze world political processes and global problems of our time (CK14).
- Describe and analyze the international situation, collect the necessary information about international and foreign policy events and processes from various sources (PH7).

- Collect, process and analyze large amounts of information about the state of international relations, foreign policy of Ukraine and other states, regional systems, and international communications (PH8).
- Communicate fluently in the state and foreign languages at a professional level necessary for conducting professional discussions and preparing analytical and research documents (PH10).
- Understand and apply current legislation, international regulatory documents and agreements, reference materials, current standards and technical conditions, etc. to solve complex specialized tasks in international relations, public communications, and regional studies (PH15).

3. Program of the discipline

	Topics	Lectures	Seminar classes (practical, laboratory, semi-group)	Independent work
1	Introduction	4	4	4
2	Inter-American System	4	2	8
3	Inter-American Relations	2	4	6
4	Foreign Policy of Brazil	2	4	6
5	Foreign Policy of Mexico	2	2	6
6	Foreign Policy of Argentina	2	2	6
7	Foreign Policy of Chile	2	2	6
8	Foreign Policy of Andean countries	4	4	8
9	Foreign Policy of Venezuela	2	4	6
10	Foreign Policy of Cuba and other Caribbean states	2	2	6
11	Foreign Policy of Central American countries	2		6
12	Impact of the extra-regional actors (PRC, EU, RF) on international relations in LAC: main directions	2	2	8
13	EU-LAC cooperation	4	2	8
14	China's influence in Latin America	2	2	6
15	Russia's influence in Latin America	2	2	6
16	Latin American Diplomacy in International Organizations	2	2	8
17	Inter-American relations in the 2020s: Covid-19 and Russian aggression as factors of influence	4	3	8
18	Latin America in the Context of a Changing World Order	1	2	8
	Total for the course	45	45	120

4. Content of the discipline

4.1. Plans of lectures

№	Topic/plan of the class
1	<p>Topic 1. Introduction</p> <p>1.1</p> <p>1. Introduction.</p> <p>2. General categorical apparatus of the course.</p>
2	<p>1.2</p> <p>3. Main features of Latin American civilization. Border status of the Latin American Civilization.</p> <p>4. Specifics of the political, socio-economic, and ethnodemographic development of the LAC region.</p>
3	<p>Topic 2. Inter-American System</p> <p>2.1.</p> <p>1. The concept of the inter-American system of relations, its main features.</p> <p>2. Inter-American System: definitions, genesis, main stages</p>
4	<p>3. Asymmetry of relations.</p> <p>2.2.</p> <p>4. Stages of development of the inter-American system of relations.</p> <p>5. Inter-American relations: relations USA – Latin American countries. The 1990s – Post–Cold War Era</p>
5	<p>Topic 3. Inter-American Relations</p> <p>1. Inter-American relations: The 2000s – Shifting Dynamics</p> <p>2. The 2010s – Cooperation and New Tensions</p> <p>3. The 2020s – Contemporary Trends</p>
6	<p>Topic 4. Foreign Policy of Brazil</p> <p>1. From Ancient Origins to Portuguese Colony. Empire to Republic: Democratic Foundations.</p> <p>2. Foundations of Modern Foreign Policy.</p> <p>3. Multilateral Diplomacy and Regional Leadership.</p> <p>4. Brazil as Global Player: Modern Ambitions.</p> <p>5. BRICS and MERCOSUR: Global and Regional Integration.</p> <p>6. Brazilian position on the Russian-Ukrainian war. Lula's plan.</p>
7	<p>Topic 5. Foreign Policy of Mexico</p> <p>1. Mexico's foreign policy: historical evolution.</p> <p>2. Estrada Doctrine (1930). US-Mexico relations.</p> <p>3. Modern Foreign Policy Principles. Non-intervention. Economic Diplomacy. Multilateralism.</p> <p>4. Contemporary Trends of Mexico's foreign policy.</p> <p>5. Key Challenges in 2020s.</p>
8	<p>Topic 6. Foreign Policy of Argentina</p> <p>1. Argentina's foreign policy: historical evolution.</p> <p>2. Peronist Era (1946–1955): autonomy, nationalism, and Third Position.</p> <p>3. Cold War period and the 1982 Falklands/Malvinas War.</p> <p>4. Argentina's foreign policy in Post-Democratization (1983–2000s).</p> <p>5. Kirchner Era (2003–2015): Emphasized autonomy, South–South cooperation, and ties with China and Russia.</p> <p>6. Contemporary Trends of Argentina's foreign policy. Strategic Identity: a hybrid of tradition and rupture. Key Challenges in 2020s.</p>

9	<p>Topic 7. Foreign Policy of Chile</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chile's foreign policy: historical evolution. Democratic Era (1990s–2010s): Trade Diplomacy, Multilateral Engagement, Human Rights & Democracy, Regional Integration. Modern Foreign Policy under Gabriel Boric (2021–present): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feminist Foreign Policy, Turquoise foreign policy, Regional Dimension & Extra-Regional Relations, Strategic Identity & Key Challenges.
10	<p>Topic 8. Foreign Policy of Andean countries</p> <p>8.1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Geopolitical Landscape of the Andean Region. Rising Internal Instability of the Andean Region. Regional integration of Andean countries: APEC, CAN, and Pacific Alliance. Transnational Security Threats and Challenges. Combating drug trafficking in the Andean region.
11	<p>8.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign policy of Bolivia. Foreign policy of Colombia. Foreign policy of Ecuador. Foreign policy of Peru.
12	<p>Topic 9. Foreign Policy of Venezuela</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Venezuela's foreign policy: Historical Background Bolivarian Revolution (1999–2013, Hugo Chávez): “Bolivarianism”, ALBA. Contemporary Foreign Policy (Nicolás Maduro Era). Transnational Security Threats and Challenges.
13	<p>Topic 10. Foreign Policy of Cuba and other Caribbean states</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cuba's Foreign Policy: Historical Orientation. Cuba's Foreign Policy: Post-Castro Trends. Small-State Diplomacy: Most Caribbean nations (e.g., Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago). China's Rising Role in Caribbean region.
14	<p>Topic 11. Foreign Policy of Central American countries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Central America as a region: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama. Central American countries' foreign policy: historical evolution. Colonial Legacy & U.S. Influence. Cold War Era. The Esquipulas Peace Accords (1987). Modern Foreign Policy Principles. Contemporary Challenges.
15	<p>Topic 12. Impact of the extra-regional actors (PRC, EU, RF) on international relations in LAC: main directions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China (PRC): Economic Influence, Diplomatic Competition & Soft Power. European Union (EU): Trade & Investment, Promotion of democracy, human rights, and rule of law. Climate Diplomacy. Russia (RF): Political & Security Influence, Energy Diplomacy, Symbolic Presence. Russia's Strategic partnerships with Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua. Military cooperation, arms sales, and intelligence sharing.
16	<p>Topic 13. EU-LAC cooperation</p> <p>13.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Key features of the development of cooperation between the EU and LAC up to 2022. Changes in cooperation between the EU and LAC since 2022.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Multipolarity: Latin America now engages with diverse actors (China, EU, Russia, India). 5. Decline of U.S. hegemony: While Washington remains influential, its dominance is contested. 6. Rise of South-South cooperation: Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina seek leadership roles in global governance.
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4.2. Plans of seminar classes (practical, laboratory, semi-group)

№	Topic/plan of the class
1	<p>Topic 1. Introduction</p> <p>1.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The subject and main goals of the course «Latin America in World politics». Main definitions. 7. Political and geographical position of the LAC region. 8. The approaches to the regional division of the Western Hemisphere. Latin America and Ibero-America.. Subregions of LAC.
2	<p>1.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Specifics of the politic, social and etnic development of the LAC region. 10. Main features of Latin American civilization. Border status of the Latin American Civilization. 11. Specifics of the political, socio-economic, and ethnodemographic development of the LAC region.
3	<p>Topic 2. Inter-American System</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept of the inter-American system of relations, its main features. 2. Inter-American System: definitions, genesis, main stages. 3. Asymmetry of relations. 4. Stages of development of the inter-American system of relations.
4	<p>Topic 3. Inter-American Relations</p> <p>3.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inter-American relations: relations USA – Latin American countries. 2. The 1990s – Post–Cold War Era. 3. Inter-American relations: The 2000s – Shifting Dynamics.
5	<p>3.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The 2010s – Cooperation and New Tensions. 5. The 2020s – Contemporary Trends. 6. Key Challenges in 2020s.
6	<p>Topic 4. Foreign Policy of Brazil</p> <p>4.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From Ancient Origins to Portuguese Colony. 2. Empire to Republic: Democratic Foundations. 3. Foundations of Modern Foreign Policy. 4. Brazil as Global Player: Modern Ambitions. Multilateral Diplomacy and Regional Leadership. BRICS and MERCOSUR: Global and Regional Integration.
7	<p>4.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Brazil as emerging power and leader of Global South. Main principles of foreign policy. 6. The role of Brazil in Latin American integration in XXI century. 7. Brazil - U.S. relations. 8. Brazil - China and Brazil- Russia relations. 9. Brazil - Ukraine relations and the Brazil's position in Russian -Ukrainian War. Lula's plan.

	10. Brazil and EU.
8	<p>Topic 5. Foreign Policy of Mexico</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mexico’s foreign policy: historical evolution. 2. Estrada Doctrine (1930). US-Mexico relations. 3. Modern Foreign Policy Principles. Non-intervention. Economic Diplomacy. Multilateralism. 4. Contemporary Trends of Mexico’s foreign policy. 5. Key Challenges in 2020s.
9	<p>Topic 6. Foreign Policy of Argentina</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Argentina’s foreign policy: historical evolution. 2. Peronist Era (1946–1955): autonomy, nationalism, and Third Position. 3. Cold War period and the 1982 Falklands/Malvinas War. 4. Argentina’s foreign policy in Post-Democratization (1983–2000s). 5. Kirchner Era (2003–2015): Emphasized autonomy, South–South cooperation, and ties with China and Russia. 6. Contemporary Trends of Argentina’s foreign policy. Strategic Identity: a hybrid of tradition and rupture. Key Challenges in 2020s.
10	<p>Topic 7. Foreign Policy of Chile</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chile’s foreign policy: historical evolution. 2. Democratic Era (1990s–2010s): Trade Diplomacy, Multilateral Engagement, Human Rights & Democracy, Regional Integration. 3. Modern Foreign Policy under Gabriel Boric (2021–present): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Feminist Foreign Policy, – Turquoise foreign policy, – Regional Dimension & Extra-Regional Relations, – Strategic Identity & Key Challenges.
11	<p>Topic 8. Foreign Policy of Andean countries</p> <p>8.1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geopolitical Landscape of the Andean Region. 2. Rising Internal Instability of the Andean Region. 3. Regional integration of Andean countries: APEC, CAN, and Pacific Alliance. 4. Transnational Security Threats and Challenges. 5. Combating drug trafficking in the Andean region.
12	<p>8.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Foreign policy of Bolivia. 7. Foreign policy of Colombia. 8. Foreign policy of Ecuador. 9. Foreign policy of Peru.
13	<p>Topic 9. Foreign Policy of Venezuela</p> <p>9.1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Venezuela’s foreign policy: Historical Background 2. Bolivarian Revolution (1999–2013, Hugo Chávez): “Bolivarianism”, ALBA. 3. Contemporary Foreign Policy (Nicolás Maduro Era). 4. Transnational Security Threats and Challenges.
14	<p>9.2 Discussion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chevron and energy leverage: keep restricted licenses or shut them off? 2. Do the recent U.S. naval strikes strengthen or weaken U.S. influence in Latin America? 3. Why now? Timing and signaling behind the naval kinetic strikes. 4. External patrons: Russia, China, Iran—how do they alter the policy calculus? 5. Where do key U.S. figures stand on Venezuela? (Donal Trump, Pete Hegseth, Marco Rubio, others?) Provide argumentation to support your claim.

15	<p>Topic 10. Foreign Policy of Cuba and other Caribbean states</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cuba's Foreign Policy: Historical Orientation. 2. Cuba's Foreign Policy: Post-Castro Trends. 3. Small-State Diplomacy: Most Caribbean nations (e.g., Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago). 4. China's Rising Role in Caribbean region.
16	<p>Topic 12. Impact of the extra-regional actors (PRC, EU, RF) on international relations in LAC: main directions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China (PRC): Economic Influence, Diplomatic Competition & Soft Power. 2. European Union (EU): Trade & Investment, Promotion of democracy, human rights, and rule of law. Climate Diplomacy. 3. Russia (RF): Political & Security Influence, Energy Diplomacy, Symbolic Presence. 4. Russia's Strategic partnerships with Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua. Military cooperation, arms sales, and intelligence sharing.
17	<p>Topic 13. EU-LAC cooperation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key features of the development of cooperation between the EU and LAC up to 2022. 2. Changes in cooperation between the EU and LAC since 2022. 3. Assessments of achievements and failures at the Brussels EU-CELAC Summit. 4. Trade cooperation. Evaluation of the negotiation of Trade Agreement with MERCOSUR. 5. The 2024 political dynamics and their influence on the EU-Latin America relations. 6. The Rotating Presidencies of the Council of the European Union and prospects for 2025. 7. The key issues of CELAC-EU Summit in Colombia 2025.
18	<p>Topic 14. China's influence in Latin America</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic Influence: Trade Expansion, Investment & Infrastructure, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Financial Diplomacy. 2. Political & Diplomatic Influence: White Paper 2025, Recognition Diplomacy. 3. Soft Power: Health & Education. 4. U.S.–China Rivalry.
19	<p>Topic 15. Russia's influence in Latin America</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Historical Context: Soviet Union period. 6. Post-1991 Russia's presence. 7. Contemporary Strategy (2020s): Diplomatic Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Military & Security Cooperation – Economic Projects – Information & Ideological Influence – Disinformation campaigns 8. Ukraine's Wartime Diplomacy in Latin America and the Caribbean
20	<p>Topic 16. Latin American Diplomacy in International Organizations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Latin American Diplomacy in International Organizations. UN. 2. LA economic integration. Andean Community. CARICOM. MERCOSUR. Pacific Alliance. 3. South American integration. UNASUR: history and present. 4. CELAC in regional integration. 5. Latin America in South-South cooperation.
21	<p>Topic 17. Inter-American relations in the 2020s: Covid-19 and Russian aggression as factors of influence</p> <p>17.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COVID-19 Pandemic: Health Diplomacy. Economic Impact & Regional Cooperation.

22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Regional security: Latin American dimension. 3. Conflicts in LAC: history and present. 4. Latin American Populism: past and present. <p>17.2 Russian Aggression Against Ukraine (2022 – present)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Diplomatic Divisions. 6. Geopolitical Repercussions. 7. Energy & Food Security. 8. Multipolarization of hemispheric relations. 9. Ukraine’s Wartime Diplomacy in Latin America and the Caribbean
23	<p>Topic 18. Latin America in the Context of a Changing World Order</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditionally seen as the “backyard” of U.S. influence (Monroe Doctrine, Cold War interventions). 2. Dependency on commodity exports shaped vulnerability to global economic cycles. 3. Regional integration attempts (Mercosur, UNASUR, CELAC) sought autonomy but often fragmented. 4. Multipolarity: Latin America now engages with diverse actors (China, EU, Russia, India). 5. Decline of U.S. hegemony: While Washington remains influential, its dominance is contested. 6. Rise of South-South cooperation: Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina seek leadership roles in global governance.

4.3. Tasks for independent work

Preparation for answers at a seminar class is the active work of students in finding and analysing relevant theoretical and factual material, which allows them to participate in the discussion of all issues presented at the seminar, supporting the report with citations and references to the literature.

Creative work (defence of presentation) is a clearly structured written work that should consist of the text of the report and a 10-slide presentation:

Requirements: 7-8 pages, font - Times New Roman, size - 14, spacing - 1.5. The work should include an introduction (primarily relevance), a presentation of the main material, conclusions, a list of references, and a title page. You do not need to print it out, but be sure to send it to the teacher in electronic format. The defence of your report implies fluency in the material.

A 10-slide presentation containing the main theses and illustrations complements the text of the report.

Defence is limited to 10 minutes. At the relevant seminars on topic #7.

Creative work - topics of presentations

1. Geopolitical Landscape of the Andean Region.
2. Rising Internal Instability of the Andean Region.
3. Regional integration of Andean countries: APEC, CAN, and Pacific Alliance.
4. Transnational Security in LAC region: Threats and Challenges.
5. Combating drug trafficking in the Andean region.
6. Do the recent U.S. naval strikes strengthen or weaken U.S. influence in Latin America?
7. Why now? Timing and signaling behind the naval kinetic strikes.
8. External patrons: Russia, China, Iran—how do they alter the policy calculus?
9. Where do key U.S. figures stand on Venezuela? (Donal Trump, Pete Hegseth, Marco Rubio, others?) Provide argumentation to support your claim.
10. Why Does the War in Ukraine Matter for Latin America?

4.6. Ensuring of educational process

The use of a projector, face-to-face and distance learning systems (Zoom), MOODLE-3.

5. Final control

List of exam questions

1. The subject and main goals of the course «Latin America in World politics». Main definitions.
2. Political and geographical position of the LAC region. The approaches to the regional division of the Western Hemisphere.
3. Specifics of the politic, social and ethnic development of the LAC region.
4. Main features of Latin American civilization. Border status of the Latin American Civilization.
5. The concept of the inter-American system of relations, its main features.
6. Inter-American System: definitions, genesis, main stages. Asymmetry of relations.
7. Stages of development of the inter-American system of relations.
8. Inter-American relations: The 1990s – Post–Cold War Era.
9. Inter-American relations: The 2000s – Shifting Dynamics. Left Turn.
10. The 2010s – Cooperation and New Tensions.
11. The 2020s – Contemporary Trends. Key Challenges in 2020s.
12. Brazil as emerging power and leader of Global South. Main principles of foreign policy.
13. The role of Brazil in Latin American integration in XXI century.
14. Brazil-U.S. relations. Brazil and EU.
15. Brazil-China and Brazil-Russia relations.
16. Brazil-Ukraine relations and the Brazil's position in Russian-Ukrainian War. Lula's plan.
17. Contemporary Trends of Mexico's foreign policy.
18. US-Mexico relations.
19. Argentina's foreign policy: historical evolution.
20. Contemporary Trends of Argentina's foreign policy.
21. Chile's foreign policy: historical evolution.
22. Modern Foreign Policy under Gabriel Boric.
23. Geopolitical Landscape of the Andean Region.
24. Transnational Security Threats and Challenges. Combating drug trafficking in the Andean region.
25. Foreign policy of Bolivia.
26. Foreign policy of Colombia.
27. Foreign policy of Ecuador.
28. Foreign policy of Peru.
29. Venezuela's foreign policy: Historical Background.
30. Bolivarian Revolution (1999–2013, Hugo Chávez): “Bolivarianism”, ALBA.
31. Contemporary Foreign Policy (Nicolás Maduro Era).
32. Cuba's Foreign Policy: Historical Orientation & Post-Castro Trends.
33. Foreign Policy of Central American countries.
34. Impact of the extra-regional actors (PRC, EU, RF) on international relations in LAC: main directions.
35. Key features of the development of cooperation between the EU and LAC.
36. EU-CELAC Summits 2023-2025.
37. China's influence in Latin America.
38. Russia's influence in Latin America.
39. Latin American Diplomacy in International Organizations. UN.
40. LA economic integration. Andean Community. CARICOM. MERCOSUR. Pacific Alliance.
41. South American integration. UNASUR: history and present.
42. CELAC in regional integration.
43. Latin America in South-South cooperation.
44. Regional security: Latin American dimension.

45. Conflicts in LAC: history and present.
46. Latin American Populism: past and present.
47. Ukraine – LAC region: the stages of relations.
48. Inter-American relations in the 2020s: Covid-19 and Russian aggression as factors of influence.
49. Ukraine's Wartime Diplomacy in Latin America and the Caribbean.
50. Latin America in the Context of a Changing World Order.

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Level of higher education – first (bachelor's)

Specialty – 291 “International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies” / C3 “International Relations”

Semester 7

Educational Discipline “Latin America in World Politics”

EXAM TICKET No. 0

1. Brazil-Ukraine relations and the Brazil's position in Russian-Ukrainian War. Lula's plan (20 points).
2. Conflicts in LAC: history and present (20 points).

Approved at a meeting of the Department of International Relations and Foreign Policy
Protocol No. ___ dated " __ " _____ 2025

Head of the Department _____ **O. Shevchuk**

Examiner _____ **T. Bohdanova**

6. Assessment criteria and means of diagnosing learning outcomes

Schedule of control measures and rating scale (7th semester)

N o.	Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
1	Oral answers in seminar classes (2 points per seminar 2*23=46)	46
2	Creative work (defense of presentation)	7
	Discussion	7
3	Exam	40
	Total	100

Admission to the exam is from 20 points.

Course “Latin America in World Politics” includes lectures, seminars, a system of control and accounting of knowledge. It involves writing tests, defending a presentation, and an exam.

The exam is the final form of control of students' knowledge and is conducted orally. Students' work is assessed based on the results of the main types of tasks. If a student has not attended a course of lectures, seminars and has not completed control measures, and, therefore, has not gained the required number of points, he or she is not allowed to take the exam by the decision of the department. *Assessment of the results of students' learning activities* is carried out taking into account the individual characteristics of students and provides for a differentiated approach to its organisation.

Criteria for evaluating a student's oral answer in a seminar class / zoom :

A score of 2 points is given in the case of:

- the student is fluent in the knowledge and skills specified in the program;
- correctly and in sufficient quantity selects the facts necessary for the answer;
- expresses his/her own attitude towards the educational material;
- the answer is clear and complete;
- the language is good.

A score of 1,5 points is given in accordance with the previous requirements, but:

- the student has minor difficulties in using the knowledge and skills specified in the program;
- minor errors are made when selecting facts;
- the student expresses his own attitude, but there are some inaccuracies in the argumentation;
- the language is good.

A score of 0,5-1 point is given in the following case:

- the student uses only certain knowledge and skills;
- violates the logic of the presentation;
- the answer is not sufficiently independent;
- the argument is weak;
- there are significant errors in knowledge of the factual material and conclusions;
- the language is simplified.

Criteria for evaluating creative work - presentations with defense and uploading the text of the report and presentation to the Moodle-3 system

Assessment	Criteria
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7 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - defense – speech with a time-limit of 8-10 minutes - design requirements are met (at least 10 slides excluding the title slide) - all components are available - conclusion
6-4 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The design requirements have not been sufficiently met (less than 10 slides) - some constituent elements are missing (insufficient factual material) - no conclusion
3-0 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-compliance with design requirements (no presentation, the speech is quite short and does not reveal the topic) - some constituent elements are missing (insufficient factual material) - there is no conclusion.

Criteria for evaluating creative work – presentations and report text only uploaded to the Moodle-3 system (without defence)

Assessment	Criteria
4 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - design requirements are met (at least 10 slides excluding the title slide) - all the constituent elements of the report text are present - conclusion
3-2 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The design requirements have not been sufficiently met (less than 10 slides) - some components are missing - no conclusion
1-0 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unmet registration requirements - some components are missing - there is no conclusion.

Criteria for evaluating a student’s oral response and exam answers:

1. A grade of “5” (excellent), with 30-40 points for answering the questions of the examination paper, provided that the student has 60 points for the work in the semester, is given if

a) the answer is correct, complete, consistent, logical; the student confidently possesses the factual material from the entire course, is able to apply it to specific tasks, clearly orients himself in space and time, analyzes cause-and-effect relationships, determines the patterns of determining and implementing the foreign policy course of states;

b) the student has the skills to use legislative documents that regulate current problems of international relations and foreign policy of states, maps, diagrams, and directories; can embody statistical material in diagrams, charts, and graphs, and is able to compile comparative tables;

c) the answer is given in competent Ukrainian literary language, without Russianisms, while allowing 1-2 minor errors in factual material and 2-3 errors of a linguistic and stylistic nature.

2. A grade “4” (good), at the exam 20-25 points for answering the questions of the examination paper, provided that the student has 55-60 points for the work in the semester, is given if

a) the answer is correct, consistent, logical, but the student makes some minor omissions of factual material in the presentation, knows how to apply it to specific tasks, is oriented in space and time, making 1-2 mistakes, analyses cause and effect relationships, determines the main patterns of determining and implementing the foreign policy of states, in some cases unclearly formulating them;

b) the student has the skills to use legislative documents regulating international relations and foreign policy of states, maps and other visual aids, draws up graphs, schemes, diagrams, tables, while making minor errors;

c) the answer is given in generally competent Ukrainian literary language, but allows Russianisms, stylistic, spelling and punctuation errors (no more than 5-6).

3. A grade of '3' (satisfactory), up to 15 points for answering the questions of the examination paper, provided that the student has 50 points or more for the work in the semester, is given if

a) the student has most of the factual material, but does not present it consistently and logically enough, makes significant gaps in the answer, is not confident enough in space and time, is not always able to apply the acquired knowledge in an integrated manner to analyse the foreign policy of states, does not clearly and sometimes incorrectly formulate the main theoretical positions and cause and effect relationships;

b) is poorly oriented in the conceptual basis and current problems of international relations and foreign policy of states, makes mistakes when compiling tables, graphs, schemes, and diagrams;

c) when presenting in Ukrainian, he makes mistakes and Russianisms, which indicates his insufficient language culture.

4. A grade of '2' (unsatisfactory) is assigned if:

a) the student shows ignorance of most of the factual material, is not oriented in space and time, is unable to determine cause and effect relationships, formulate the main directions of the state's foreign policy course;

b) the student is not oriented in the problems of international relations, cannot build a graph, diagram, chart;

c) the answer is illiterate in terms of the Ukrainian language;

d) the student refuses to answer the questions.

Correspondence of final semester rating scores in points to scores on the national scale and the ECTS scale

Score	Assessment by national scale	ECTS score	
		Assesment	Explanation
90-100	Excellent	A	Excellent (excellent performance with only a few errors)
82-89	Good	B	Very good (above average with a few errors)
75-81		C	Good (generally correct execution with a certain number of significant errors)
67-74	Satisfactory	D	Satisfactory (not bad, but with a significant number of shortcomings)
60-66		E	Enough (performance meets minimum criteria)
35-59	Unsatisfactorily	FX	Unsatisfactorily (reassembled)
1-34		F	Unsatisfactory (with mandatory repeate course)

7. Recommended sources of information

7.1. Basic:

- Богданова, Т. (2025). Концепція «активного неприєднання» у зовнішньополітичному просторі Латинської Америки. *Старожитності Лукомор'я*, 3(30), 192-199.
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- Вакарчук К., Сілукова Д. (2024). Країни БРІКС у російсько-українській війні: позиція, загрози та наслідки. *Міжнародні та політичні дослідження*, 37, 13-22.
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- Вакарчук К. Країни Латинської Америки у світовій політиці в умовах російської агресії проти України. Глобальні, регіональні та локальні чинники формування сучасної системи міжнародних відносин / за заг. ред. І. М. Ковалю, О. І. Брусиловської. Одеса : Астропринт, 2023. С. 171-216.
- Зовнішня політика країн Латинської Америки: навч. посібник / М.В. Булик, О.Л. Гільченко, Ю.В. Константинова; за ред. Н.В. Гаврилової. Маріуполь, МДУ, 2020. 397 с.
- Космина В. Г. Міжнародно-політичні регіони: історико-цивілізаційні витоки : Навчальний посібник. Київ : ДАУ, 2017. 144 с.
- Alcides Costa Vaz. (2024). A Latin American perspective on the key drivers of future international security trends. The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies. 11 p.
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- The New Pan-Americanism and the Structuring of Inter-American Relations / Ed. by Juan Pablo Scarfi and David M. K. Sheinin. Routledge, 2022. 187 p.
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- Богданова Т.Є. Американсько-чилійські відносини на початку ХХІ ст. // Емінак: науковий щоквартальник. 2017. № 2 (18) (квітень-червень). Т. 2. С. 86-89.
- Богданова Т.Є. Латиноамериканська політика адміністрації Д. Трампа (2017-2018 рр.) // Емінак: науковий щоквартальник. 2018. № 2 (22) (квітень-червень). Т. 2. С. 91-96.
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- Вакарчук К.В. Країни Латинської Америки у світовій політиці: метод. вказівки для здобувачів другого (магістер.) рівня вищ. освіти спец. 291 "Міжнародні відносини,

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- Головченко В. І. Регіонознавство: Азія, Африка й Латинська Америка : навч. посіб. Київ : Дипломатична академія України при МЗС України, 2013. 352 с.
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 - Ковальова О.І. Новітні політичні трансформації в Латинській Америці // Актуальні проблеми міжнародних відносин. Київ, 2008. Вип. 77. Ч. 1. С. 25–32.
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