

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the thesis:** Contemporary foreign policy of France in the Maghreb region.

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**Relevance of the research issue** is determined by the fact that France is one of the most influential extraregional actors in the Maghreb region. France realizes its policy both in the spheres of security and economy, and in the cultural field. It should be emphasized that the Maghreb is an important region from the point of view of the French geostrategy, since this region is a kind of «gateway» to the Middle East, and also a launching pad for further advancement to Africa. It should also be noted that the successful solution of security problems in the region is an important task for French foreign policy. The slightest destabilization on the African continent, especially in its northern part, can lead not only to a significant increase in the flow of migrants to France, but also to the deterioration of the situation directly within France itself, as it provokes an increase in tension within the North African diaspora living in France.

Thus, taking into account the above factors, it should be noted that the Maghreb is a zone of vital interests of France. Accordingly, the study of France's foreign policy in the Maghreb region is particularly relevant in the light of the ongoing transformation of the configuration of this regional subsystem. It is impossible to understand the mechanisms for elaborating a French strategy towards the Maghreb states without taking into account a number of domestic political factors and understanding of France's doctrinal attitudes, the identification and conceptualization of which actualizes the research topic.

**The purpose of the study** is identifying contemporary trends in French foreign policy in the Maghreb region.

**Research objectives:**

- to analyze the concept and essence of the foreign policy of modern states;
- to examine the mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- to explore the national interests of modern France in the Maghreb region;
- to identify the main directions of French foreign policy in the Maghreb countries.

**Scientific novelty:** It is determined that France traditionally resorts to the use of the policy of «France Africa» to achieve its own interests in the Maghreb region, and it is revealed that at the present stage there is a change of priorities under this policy.

**The structure of the thesis** consists of an introduction, two chapters, including two paragraphs each, conclusion, a bibliographic list of literature,

including 111 sources, 49 of which are in foreign languages (English, French), as well as 7 applications. The total amount of work is 83 pages of typewritten text.

**Summary:** The region of North Africa remains a zone of vital interests of the French Republic, as it directly abuts the borders of the Fifth Republic. After the collapse of the bipolar system, France understood that in order to maintain its position, it should develop a full-fledged North African policy. It would encompass the social, economic, cultural spheres and, of course, the security sphere between the French Republic and the countries of North Africa.

There is a strong cultural component in cooperation with the countries of North Africa, which manifests itself through the organization of Francophonie and the creation of French educational centers on the territory of these countries. The military exercises held in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco demonstrate the full strength of France in this region.

France's activity in this region reflects the long-term plans of French foreign policy, which allows it to promote its interests in the region. The effectiveness of migration policy is manifested only in the process of limiting the flow of immigrants. The objective of France's active policy is to counteract the illegal entry of migrants. Therefore, the French migration policy was aimed at increasing the growth of the economy and the inflow of investment into the countries of North Africa in order to stimulate integration processes. France is trying to improve the social and economic situation, improve the standard of living in North African countries, to stop the huge flow of migrants to France. «Arab spring» is one of the serious factors that directly affect the interests of many countries.

However, the result will depend on how France would manage the conflict of civilization, which is reflected nowadays mostly in two factors: mass migration from the Middle East and the stability in Southern Mediterranean area.