

Research on the legal principles of foreign policy identity in international relations

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Abstract. In recent years, the rapid development and differentiation of the international community has become not only a driver of progress, but also a cause of imbalance in power, as the foreign policy identity of a state depends not only on the chosen vectors of foreign policy, but also on the correlation between the views of political elites and society. The purpose of this study was to analyse the scientific literature for the coverage of the problems related to the legal principles on which the foreign policy identity of states in international relations is based. The methodological framework of this study included the heuristic method, methods of analysis and synthesis, methods of generalisation and abstraction. The study found that in modern research, the foreign policy identity of a sovereign state in the international arena is understood in the context of its dependence on the specific features of political processes within the state, as well as on the cultural identification of its ethnic group. These categories are the hallmarks of a state's identity in international politics and ensure the stability of its perception by other actors in international relations. One of the crucial tasks for the establishment and preservation of the foreign policy identity of the state is to reduce the pressure of political elites on the relations between the state and the people, as well as to ensure that the population of the state supports its foreign policy course in the international arena. Today, Ukraine lacks mechanisms to help eliminate such negative political

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influences, and therefore a system of cause-and-effect relationships was created to transform the priorities of sustainable development of the state's activities in this area. The practical significance of this study is that recommendations were developed to create conditions and eliminate internal and external threats in the field of international relations to ensure foreign policy identity with the possibility of their further application in the foreign policy of the state

Keywords: sovereignty; foreign policy; power influence; national interest; subjectivity

Introduction

State regulation of foreign policy processes is a vital component of ensuring the permanent development of modern independent states. A detailed investigation of the problem of forming the identity of states will allow subjects of international relations to choose an effective strategy in the political arena and ensure the development of relations between states with a comprehensive consideration of their interests, especially in the context of regionalisation of the modern world. It is necessary to acquire knowledge that covers the identity of subjects of international relations and will help to understand the position of sovereign states, as well as make it possible to obtain forecasts for future cooperation between them, considering not only geopolitical, economic, political, but also mental and ideological factors.

M. Latynin *et al.* (2021) write that market economies have approached the protection of economic competition gradually, and in post-transformation economies, including Ukraine, there are only the first signs of the development of competition policy principles. It is also important to add that the globalisation of various spheres of international relations, including trade and economic relations, leads to the promotion of competition and stays a valuable tool for self-regulation of the state's economic activity. All spheres of social and economic life in Ukraine have undergone considerable changes since the unprovoked full-scale invasion of its territory by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022. O. Bakalinska *et al.* (2022) point out that numerous refugees and internally displaced persons found themselves abroad and had to undergo a special administrative process. However, researchers do not mention that Ukraine's foreign policy identity in the international arena played a role in opening the borders and helping displaced people. O. Kuzmenko *et al.* (2023) consider the issue of the difference in the legal status of refugees and internally displaced persons on the example of Ukraine. In their study, the researchers describe that there are two different legal statuses of persons in need of protection – the legal status of a refugee and the legal status of an internally displaced person, without focusing on each of them specifically.

T. Kortukova *et al.* (2023) summarise that refugee status is individual, while temporary asylum is collective and is provided in a short time through exceptional procedures. This study found that refugee status can only be obtained in a state that is safe for the person, while the status of a temporarily displaced person can be obtained in any state that is willing to accept them. M. Goncharenko *et al.* (2023) investigate state regulation as a tool for achieving sustainable development in Ukraine and the world in the context of war and post-war recovery. The researchers considered the impact of a full-scale war on the economy of Ukraine and the world as a whole, and analysed the activities of the UN in this context. It is also worth adding to the researchers' opinion that state regulation is necessary to avoid the decline of the state's economy during the war and in the period of post-war recovery, as it will help to formulate new priorities

considering new challenges. Y. Chmyr *et al.* (2023), on the other hand, focus on the hierarchy of state functions in terms of ensuring national security in modern democracies. Notably, researchers have not considered a crucial aspect of the problem – that the security and defence of the state, along with the freedom of life and democratic self-development of the people, are the basis of activities to ensure the national security of states, including Ukraine.

O. Borodina *et al.* (2022) analyse certain factors of Ukraine's regionalisation, specifically, the possibility of effective use of the administrative and territorial structure of the state, analysis of the concept of environmental development of individual regions of Ukraine. C. Hill *et al.* (2023) take an analogous position, describing the need to synchronise the process of administrative and territorial division of Ukraine with European countries, which would allow to implement the EU practices and offer a new vision of this process in Ukraine. In contrast to other researchers, O. Matiiiek (2021) believes that as state borders are increasingly blurred due to active international relations, there is a need to protect one's own national identity, including in the international arena. S. Burchill *et al.* (2022), R. Ranta and A. Ichi-jo (2022) pointed out that the foreign policy concepts of states in the international arena today are interdependent and influenced by political, economic, and social identity factors. Due to the presence of many actors in international relations, there is a need to analyse and forecast the issues of state identity in foreign policy relations to determine trends in their development. The purpose of this study was to analyse different views and concepts presented in scientific sources on the legal framework that forms the foreign policy identity of states in the international arena.

The methodology of this study included the following methods: historiographical analysis, comparison, and terminological. By using the method of historiographical analysis, the study managed to thoroughly investigate scientific developments in the field of origin and understanding of the essence of the legal principles of foreign policy identity in international relations, their features and characteristics, as well as to identify and study the causes and factors of their occurrence. The use of the historiographical method helped to identify all the defining stages and the formation of a scientific understanding of foreign policy identity in international relations. This method made it possible to comprehensively investigate the entire body of scientific literature on the issue under study. Using the method of comparison, the study described and compared the terminology of the subject under study, namely, identified common and distinctive features between such terms "power influence", "political elite", "national interest", "sovereignty", "sustainable development", and "subjectivity". The applied methodological framework helped to formulate conclusions regarding the current scientific understanding of the legal principles of foreign policy identity in international relations.

The impact of identity politics on state sovereignty

Sovereignty and identity politics in international relations are ensured by legal norms and their application in practice in the foreign policy activities. The interaction between identity politics and socio-political processes in the context of globalisation has undergone considerable changes in recent decades. According to P. Gries and P. Yam (2020), the main constraint to globalisation is state sovereignty, which is inextricably linked to identity politics. Sovereignty also acts as a constraint on the possibility of alternative ways of forming identity and political organisation, and therefore this process should not be considered as an erosion of sovereignty by “external” forces, but rather as an explanation of the evolution of sovereignty at the level of the formation of the personalities of political elites. A clear distinction between the internal and external to the state, as well as equating the internal with sovereignty and the external with the absence of sovereignty, creates a separation of political outlooks. Globalisation today is, in essence, the greatest challenge to the relatively stable understanding of state sovereignty, and the emergence of a global world order allows understanding international relations not just as relations between states, but also recognising the nation-state as a special embodiment of sovereignty that builds its very identity. Thus, globalisation highlights new opportunities for public administration practitioners and authors of the discourse on sovereignty, as instability in the conceptual structure of the nation-state

itself has been revealed. I.M. Isroilovich (2020) found that globalisation and the development of national culture in socio-philosophical terms are a major factor in achieving an objective assessment of this process.

According to S. Guzzini (2022), constructivist and post-structuralist theories of international relations, with their emphasis on social ontology and relational understanding of identity, better explain the practical maxim of the balance of identities in a stable international order than rationalist theories, but at the same time, the constructivist approach carries the risk of nationalist abuses that make it impossible to achieve such a balance of identities. Therefore, ethnicity and self-identification of the population play a leading role in the development of the foreign policy identity of each state in international relations, especially in the context of creation and influence of self-aware ethnic groups. R. Bhat and R. Rajeshwari (2022) argue that diaspora culture plays a special role in international relations, as it strengthens ties between countries of origin and host countries through cultural adaptation, preservation of diaspora ethnic identity, and their influence on foreign policy as stakeholder groups. F. Guimarães and I. Silva (2021) suggest that this process includes not only the cohesion of society along ethnic lines, but also their involvement in political processes. Summarising, the researchers believe that the process of acquiring political features by the identity of society, as well as the reverse influence of identity on the foreign policy of the state, takes place in three stages (Table 1).

Table 1. Stages of politicisation of ethnicity

Stage	Changes that are taking place
1	The society begins to realise that it belongs to a particular ethnic community, and also acquires the features of initial political consciousness, understanding that it can influence the course of state policy
2	Representatives of the ethnic elite begin a political movement to lead political processes within the state, and the ethnic population becomes more active
3	An ethnic nation mobilised by elites enters the international political arena, clearly stating its goals and intentions

Source: F. Guimarães and I. Silva (2021)

J. -Joseph (2023) demonstrates that the politicisation of international cooperation can have both stabilising and destabilising effects, depending on the nature of public debate, the activities of political entrepreneurs, and the favourable political environment in different countries and at different times. There are global differences between the interpretation of the subjectivity of the individual in international politics in the paradigm of the realist and idealist (liberal) concepts of international relations. The realist (state-centric) ideology considers the influence of an individual on international relations as an influence not only of their status and role characteristics, but also of their place in the system of state governance. The liberal view of international relations and the role of the individual in them is analysed primarily from the standpoint of their belonging to the human race as such, and emphasises the personal and social characteristics of the individual in international relations and events in general. R. Adler-Nissen and A. Zakarol (2021) take the position that at this particular moment in history, the struggle of the institutions of the liberal international order is expressed in digital, ideological, and organisational contexts, reinforcing each other. D.A. Lake *et al.* (2021) investigate and distinguish between such characteristics of the liberal international order as “liberal”, “international”, and “orderly”.

Recently, there has been a marked increase in the role and influence of the individual on the international environment in the context of globalisation. Even though the influence of the individual on international politics is less visible, it is still an essential aspect of global international transformations. There are several factors that determine an individual’s influence on international politics. First of all, the increase in an individual’s influence on international events is associated with global changes in the international environment, as well as with a concrete type of political system and personal characteristics and the level of education and consciousness of a particular individual. There is a growing disconnect between the individual and the state, i.e., both sovereign states and political leaders representing not only states but also political elites in foreign policy relations are entering the international arena. Today, it is still difficult to predict the forms, and especially the results, of individuals’ participation in international politics, but it is already becoming clear that the preference is shifting to human (individual) rights from the rights of the nation-state. The subjectivity of an individual in international relations can be defined through their compliance with certain characteristics, namely: involvement in world politics and influence of foreign policy factors on them; growing independence of

an individual from the state and international structures; awareness, and desire to realise their own goals apart from the political ones.

B. Kesgin (2020) considers foreign policy as a site of domestic identity politics. Different societal groups define their vision of inclusive and exclusive boundaries for the nation; these identity proposals provide the content of national identity for members and determine their behaviour. It is also important to understand that once the vision of identity becomes an internal political belief, then the internal competition of identity spills over into foreign policy. In this case, the proposal of an alternative identity as a search for hegemony within the country is vital for its supporters. Often, when political elites are blocked from promoting their identity proposals at home, they transfer this competition to foreign policy. R. Kibrik (2021) emphasises the differences between socio-political interests and identity, which are mistakenly presented as identical concepts in scientific doctrine. In general, law, politics, and individuals are intricately linked, and their relationship varies from state to state, as well as due to different historical contexts and past interactions. The interaction between law and policy also differs substantially at different stages of foreign policy management. A. Kuah (2023) describes that against the backdrop of globalisation, state sovereignty is closely linked to the politics of state identity. Anchored firmly in the nation-state, sovereignty is both the site and the boundary of what is considered political identity, and its norms and practices reflect changing perceptions of state identity.

In foreign economic activity, however, the fundamental driving force is competition, which not only determines the vector and course of economic relations, but also contributes to the growth of economic prosperity and innovation in society. Accordingly, one of the priorities of the state's policy is to ensure, protect, and develop the welfare of the population. Thus, competition can also be considerably reduced by various government policies and institutional mechanisms to adapt this rapidly changing process to the real conditions of the state. In any case, the subjects of international relations primarily rely on their own political and other interests in implementing their foreign policy.

Development of foreign policy identity of states in the context of globalisation

The current trend in understanding the national interest is to interpret it as a set of values and needs that contribute to the harmonious development of both individuals and society as a whole. M. Valbjørn (2023) takes the position that the interests of citizens and the state should be integrated. Instead of being opposed, they are considered as interdependent and common to all participants in political relations. This integration process may include ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, social justice, the concept of sustainable development. Researchers are increasingly using a holistic approach to understanding national interests and considering various aspects of life, such as the economy, society, environment, security, technology. Public participation is playing an increasingly important role in setting public policy priorities. Such changes in the understanding of national interests reflect a modern approach to politics and governance aimed at achieving broader social, economic, and environmental goals that contribute to the further development of the state and its position on the political world stage (Sraieb, 2016).

Foreign policy identity is a consequence of globalisation, and therefore the identity of a person (nation) can be equated with the mental and spiritual affinity and political consciousness of nations, as well as their ability to act independently on the global international stage. M. Yapp (2024) argues that “foreign policy identity” is a more accurate term than “nationalism” to describe a person's primary allegiance to a political unit, as it does not necessarily imply the need for an independent state. Foreign policy identity is stable and independent of concrete situations. It forms an integral part of national self-perception and identity. Notably, foreign policy identity can be the object of active state policy aimed at shaping a certain image in the world (Dmytrenko, 2024). This is in contrast to the situational foreign policy identification of the state, which depends on concrete circumstances and situations. Identification can change depending on current events and challenges and include tactical decisions and strategies aimed at achieving specific goals in a particular timeframe. M. Harbitz and D. Hubbard (2021) argue that situational political identity is usually imposed on an individual by external circumstances. It is also worth remembering that foreign policy identity refers more to beliefs and perceptions, while integration choices may be related to the implementation of concrete actions and strategies to achieve integration into the international community.

An important aspect of the development of the foreign policy identity of states is the formation and functioning of political elites in society. According to E.N. Saunders (2022), elites usually act situationally, adjusting to external circumstances, and therefore they often do not get what they want in foreign policy, despite strong advantages. The path from elite identity and preferences to foreign policy outcomes is not linear, and therefore elite political choices, incentives, and interactions are crucial to understanding them, as they shape and sometimes destroy a country's foreign policy. The modern identity of states is shaped in a globalised international space where modern communication tools almost completely level the differences between states. Following I. Govaere (2022), the media and communications, as well as the influence of political elites, are crucial for establishing the vectors of foreign policy identity today. At this stage, this is one of the most acute problems for Ukraine in establishing its political identity in the international arena. It is also difficult to overestimate the significance of state regulation as a tool for achieving sustainable development of countries, including Ukraine. Over the past decade, the international community has developed an entire system of causal relationships to transform the sustainable development priorities of sovereign states into separate blocks, including economic, social, and environmental (Karamyshev, 2019). New challenges to the international community in various areas of foreign policy are also being actively investigated.

With the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the troops of a neighbouring state, which was unprovoked and took place on 24 February 2022, the problem of refugees and asylum for persons in need of protection became particularly acute. Ukraine's closest western neighbour, the European Union, was the first to receive the influx of refugees. In its actions, the EU has been guided by the principles of solidarity, partnership, equality, and justice, as confirmed by the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council (2023). A significant step was the abandonment of Article 11 of the Temporary Protection

Directive by EU member states, which greatly simplified the possibility of relocating persons to obtain temporary asylum. Such decisions, according to R.N. Lebow (2022), ensured smooth further movement in the EU, which helped to reduce pressure on the national reception systems of the Member States neighbouring Ukraine. V. Schneider and R. Werle (2022) examine the role of the European Community in shaping telecommunications policy as a separate institution, rather than as an international rule-making regime.

In recent years, the role of populist governments around the world has been strongly felt. For instance, in Europe, a range of populist parties and leaders have come to power over the past decade. S. Destradi *et al.* (2021) argue that this has been the case in Austria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, and Poland. Having the executive branch of government under their control, populist forces can shape not only the concept of internal policy of their respective states, but also considerably influence the foreign policy of their countries and European politics in general. N.C. Krickel-Choi (2021) concludes that this may have significant implications for the European integration project, for relations between European member states and external powers, and for international norms and organisations in general. A.D. Ponte (2021) conducted a survey in his study, which found that the rhetoric of an influential European leader can influence citizens' emotions and attitudes towards austerity policies. Nevertheless, the transition to populist governments does not automatically lead to a reckless populist foreign policy, and therefore there is room for compromise. In this process, the geopolitical context plays a crucial role, but other factors, such as the activities of domestic state institutions, the dynamics of political coalitions, and especially the duration of stay of a particular political force in power, also strongly influence the development of a state's foreign policy identity (Oldak, 2023).

Proceeding from the above, it can be established that the foreign policy identity of a state is an important consequence of the processes of globalisation and integration of national interests with the needs of citizens. It is shaped by a range of factors, such as identity politics, the activities of political elites, media, and communications, as well as external challenges and threats. In contrast to situational foreign policy identification, a sustainable foreign policy identity is a component of national self-perception and can be the object of targeted state policy. At the same time, the rise of populism and authoritarianism in some countries creates new challenges for the development of a foreign policy identity that should accommodate the values of democracy, human rights, and sustainable development.

Specificity of state identity on the example of international experience

Power influence and political elite, national interest and sovereignty, sustainable development and subjectivity of international relations, and especially their interconnection are crucial for the establishment and development of foreign policy identity in international relations. Scientists from all over the world are trying to comprehensively investigate this issue and determine the foundations of the phenomenon of identity, what it is based on, and where it mainly comes from. C.C. Whytock (2018) studied this area mainly from a legal standpoint, namely international law. The researcher focused on political science research of international law,

including the norms of modern interdisciplinary international law. At the same time, the present study found that not only the norms of international law itself form the basis of identity, but also an entire range of other factors, such as the mentality of society, the influence of power elites, restrictions on national sovereignty. In recent years, many researchers have also focused on the investigation of the foreign policy identity of a state in international relations on the examples of concrete sovereign entities.

K. Kakachia and S. Minesashvili (2015) analysed the extent to which Georgia's pro-Western foreign policy orientation is linked to ideas of its identity, not just materialistic and systemic factors. Researchers have concluded that modern legal approaches cannot comprehensively describe the behaviour of states, especially small ones. However, Georgia's foreign policy in recent decades has clearly seen a shift in identity towards defining itself as a "European", thus building a collective international identity that has considerable foreign policy implications. It is also important to consider the legal context of the international community's identity policy in post-war Kosovo, as it is a significant territory in the heart of the EU. M. Pajo and D. Sallova (2022) suggest that it was thanks to identity politics that the territory of Kosovo was defined as an UN-administered entity (until 2008) and then as an independent state. Notably, the newly adopted legislation prioritised identity in the region by promoting multiethnicity and civic identity as the political identity of the people of Kosovo. However, the international community has not considered this deep discrepancy between state and national identity, which has led to an identity crisis, especially among the Albanian majority. This has led to the radicalisation of a part of society and reduced support for government policy (Hubeladze, 2023).

The issue of the United Kingdom's foreign policy identity after its withdrawal from the European Union has long been investigated by M. Webber (2023), who believes that Brexit (the UK's withdrawal from the European Union) is at the same time a crucial, historical, controversial, and lengthy process. This description of Brexit applies to both the UK's internal policy and is at the centre of its foreign relations. This is because Brexit has challenged and simultaneously bolstered the identity of the United Kingdom, adapting to its new role is becoming necessary. Even though Brexit has destroyed the elite consensus in British politics, it has been found that political elites today hold a common position on national role orientations, especially in the international arena. Thus, role consensus is increasingly becoming a matter for the British ruling elite. A. Hadfield and R. Whitman (2023) take a comparable stance, pointing out that Brexit has led to a diplomatic reorientation on the part of the UK. Notably, the UK managed to achieve its broader foreign and security policy goals beyond Europe precisely by strengthening its own foreign policy identity, role, and status as a Euro-Atlantic power, alongside a "multilateral" approach that emphasised partnerships and foreign policy in Europe and beyond. As in all other sovereign states, the UK's national identity functions as a self-referential concept that denotes a narrative of political, economic, and social development, a predominant set of values and a legacy of past and present national interests. The identity of British society and the state interests of the United Kingdom reinforced each other, developing a coherent national identity and an understanding of how to ensure its reflection in the state's

foreign policy activities in the international arena (Wolff & Liñeira, 2023).

In the last decade, there has been a tendency to increase the role of medium-sized states in international politics. A. Umar (2023) notes that the role of middle powers is becoming increasingly prominent in world politics. However, there is currently insufficient attention paid to the investigation of the concepts of public order of medium-sized states, as well as to the trends in the implementation of these concepts in international politics. The researcher examines the role of a medium-sized state in global foreign policy processes using evidence from Indonesia, considering it as an example of an Asian medium-sized power that is constantly evolving. The study found that, in general, after the establishment of Indonesia's democratic system, it managed to interact constructively with the liberal international order. Notably, the Indonesian concept of the international order is based on the fundamental idea that Indonesia should maintain its autonomy in international politics. Its foreign policy concept is based on three important identifying elements: sovereignty, sovereign equality, and multilateralism. E. Mukminto and R. Wahanisa (2022) take a somewhat different position on Indonesia's foreign policy identity, arguing that Indonesian politics has achieved regional autonomy in recent years, as the Indonesian government has chosen a course of decentralisation of power. However, the researchers do not mention that many of the newly adopted regulations were criticised because they generally did not reflect the interests of minorities. Therefore, the most noticeable trend was still Indonesia's Islamic religious identity. The framework of modern Indonesian politics at the national or local level cannot be separated from the influence of the past, but Indonesia has been actively engaged with major powers since the first years of its independence. This active engagement in international life reflects the desire of Asian middle powers to secure their autonomy in international politics and underscores the desire of Asian middle powers to implement a concept of international order that will allow them to obtain the necessary benefits from larger powers in international politics.

L. Hagström and K. Gustafsson (2015) used two approaches in the study of Japan's identity in international relations. One of them considers identity as a concept shaped by internal norms and culture, as well as a component of the interests that determine its foreign policy behaviour. According to the second approach, Japan's identity emerges and changes through processes of differentiation in relation to other actors in international relations. However, researchers have paid insufficient attention to the fact that the notion of domestically produced identities is ambiguous, and while entrepreneurs' identities and emotions play an important role in changing identities within the multi-level model, they still have some free will despite being constrained by institutional frameworks. Japan's foreign policy identity clearly shows how it can successfully restrain the ambitious political plans of other actors in international relations, relying on its internal system of values and norms. However, on the other hand, Japan's identity needs to be revised today

in the context of its adaptation to modern requirements, not only without a peacetime policy, but also the entire foreign policy strategy.

Conclusions

The current academic discourse is dominated by the idea that foreign policy identity plays a key role in establishing a state as a sovereign actor in the international arena. The researchers note that the development of this identity is influenced not only by ideology and political system, but also by the confrontation of political elites, the role of individuals in politics, and the self-determination of the people. Generally, there is a tendency to consider the relationship between ideology and international relations as a complex and multifaceted process.

Many researchers are inclined to believe that the ideas of freedom, equality, or social justice can unite people across national borders. However, ideologies also often lead to divisions within nations due to conflicting views and values. It is noted that liberals can support active participation in international organisations and global cooperation, while conservatives are more inclined to defend sovereignty and patriotic positions. Some studies have suggested that individual worldviews influence elite decision-making and public opinion, while citizens' ideological beliefs determine their support for certain candidates or parties, shaping state policy. Notably, researchers link the orientation towards social dominance and right-wing authoritarianism with attitudes towards other nations and approaches to international relations. Studies also suggest that developed economies have gradually approached competition and identity protection after a long period of antitrust legislation, while post-transformation economies began to formulate the foundations of competition policy only after gaining independence and transitioning to a market system. Some researchers point out that initially, the identity of states was built on mechanisms for detecting and combating violations, where the objects were mainly business entities.

The researchers note the need to transform approaches to public administration of international policy in Ukraine and the lack of sufficient scientific substantiation for this, which demonstrates the significance of addressing this issue. Contemporary studies emphasise the need to consider the growing role of middle powers under the influence of their own identity when investigating the international order. Specifically, it is noted that Asian middle powers are adopting complex concepts of foreign policy identity, namely under the influence of the religious factor, which encourages them to engage constructively with the international community. Calls are made for future, more multifaceted research on the identity of middle powers in the international order to broaden its understanding.

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Conflict of interest

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Дослідження правових засад зовнішньополітичної ідентичності в міжнародних відносинах

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Анотація. Стрімкий розвиток та диференціація міжнародного співтовариства в останні роки стає не лише рушієм прогресу, але й причиною розбалансування владних впливів, оскільки зовнішньополітична ідентичність держави залежить не лише від обраних напрямків зовнішньої політики, але і від співвідношення поглядів на них політичних еліт та суспільства. Метою цього дослідження був аналіз висвітлення в науковій літературі проблем, пов'язаних з правовими засадами, на яких ґрунтується зовнішньополітична ідентичність держав в міжнародних відносинах. Як методологічну основу цього дослідження було застосовано евристичний метод, методи аналізу та синтезу, методи узагальнення та абстрагування. В ході проведеного дослідження було з'ясовано, що в сучасних дослідженнях зовнішньополітичну ідентичність суверенної держави на міжнародній арені розуміють в контексті її залежності від особливостей політичних процесів всередині держави, а також від культурної ідентифікації її етносу. Саме ці категорії є ознаками ідентичності держави у міжнародній політиці, а також забезпечують стабільність сприйняття цієї держави іншими суб'єктами міжнародних відносин. Одним із найважливіших завдань для становлення та збереження зовнішньополітичної ідентичності держави дослідники відзначають зменшення тиску політичних еліт на відносини державної влади та народу, а також забезпечення підтримки населенням держави її зовнішньополітичного курсу на міжнародній арені. На сьогодні в Україні відсутні механізми, що допомогли б усунути такі негативні політичні впливи, тому було створено систему причинно-наслідкових зв'язків для трансформації пріоритетів сталого розвитку діяльності держави в цьому напрямку. Практичне значення цього дослідження полягає у тому, що були розроблені рекомендації щодо створення умов та усунення внутрішніх і зовнішніх загроз у сфері міжнародних відносин з метою забезпечення зовнішньополітичної ідентичності і можливість подальшого їх застосування у зовнішній політиці держави

Ключові слова: суверенітет; зовнішня політика; владний вплив; національний інтерес; суб'єктність