

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: International cooperation of subjects of the Russian Federation: on the example of the Murmansk region.

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Relevance of the research issue: One of the main negative consequences of the breakup of the USSR was the sharp reduction of the existing economic, political and cultural ties, strengthening of the disintegrated processes. As a result, the negative trend evident in the regions of the Russian Federation, which was the result of deep economic crisis and the unstable political situation in the country, the determination of the leaders of the regions to the use of methods of "self-preservation" and focusing on their own local interests. Murmansk region in this situation was no exception. There was a process of active involvement of sub-national actors in international relations.

To date, the involvement of subjects of the Russian Federation in international activities largely expanded. Foreign economic activity of subjects has a direct impact on the development of their regions, decisions on internal and external issues. The process of regionalization will be expanded. The mechanism of international cooperation at the regional level is being improved, there are other trends and patterns of communication.

The purpose of the work is to study the specifics of regional and international cooperation in the Murmansk region, the prospects of development of the region and factors that can help or hinder development.

Research objectives:

- to consider the regional international cooperation of the state as a kind of international relations;
- to study of the theory of regional and international cooperation;
- to explore theories of regional growth;
- to reveal the peculiarities of cross-project activities in the Murmansk region;
- to analyze the current state of international cooperation of the Murmansk region;
- to define perspective directions of development of international cooperation in the Murmansk region.

Scientific novelty of research consists in that on the basis of the complex analysis revealed and substantiated the current state of international cooperation, its evolution and direction within the dynamically developing political processes.

Structure: the two chapters, containing three paragraphs, the conclusion and a 140-reference bibliography (62 of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 71 pages.

Summary: Thanks to modern international theories to explore international activity at the regional level. Most interesting in this plan such theories as to the concept of internal structures and two-level games, transnationalism, social constructivism. The peculiarity of these theories is the perception of sub-national actors as a full, relatively independent participants in international cooperation.

The use of modern theories of regional growth contributes called "image promotion" of the cross-border cooperation as a tool for socio-economic development of border agents. So, positioning transboundary initiatives (such as "national parks " are, information networks) as called " growth points " of that will facilitate cross-border called "diffusion of innovations" are, and hence socio-economic development in border territories.

During the years of cooperation the Murmansk region have managed to accumulate considerable experience of cross-border cooperation, including bilateral contacts with the regions of Finland, Sweden, Norway, multilateral project activities in line bear, EU funds, cooperation with large foreign commercial structures, cooperation at the municipal level and much more. However, much of the current situation points to increase the crisis, a kind of stagnation CBC region, called "obsolescence" of the priorities of motivation of participation of actors of different levels in cross-border cooperation.