SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Foreign policy issues in the context of Spain's accessories Gibraltar, Ceuta and Melilla.

Author: Ekaterina Astashova

Academic Adviser: Parastatov S.V.

Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, World Economy and International Law, Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University.

Relevance of the research issue: Background research is based on the fact that the political map of the world is constantly undergoing a large-scale transformation. This process is reflected in the mass exit of certain territories from the states to create their own (separatism), or joining other (irredentism). With the completion of the post-war decolonization process intensity decreased, but the problem of the possible fragmentation of the political space of the world did not lose sharpness. Precedent to the international recognition of Kosovo fueled the worldwide activities of movements that require redrawing the political map.

As for Spain, the relevance of the topic due to the increasing role of Spain in the international and regional community, increasing the importance of its foreign policy, the expansion of the Spanish cooperation with countries of the European Union and the African Mediterranean. In this case, Spain has a number of problems with regard to the ownership of Gibraltar and Ceuta and Melilla poluanaklavov.

Gibraltar is "to gate" in the Atlantic, and, therefore, the subject of intense rivalry of different powers. Consequently, the problem of supplies Gibraltar is currently not lost relevance and needs careful consideration.

On the other hand the problem of accessories cities of Ceuta and Melilla also largely topical, as the negative impact on the foreign policy of Spain. This implies that the relevance of the research topic is determined, on the one hand, the importance of addressing security in Europe and in the Mediterranean region, as both cities are of fundamental strategic position in its western part, and Ceuta has
another meaning, as a naval base, located in front of Gibraltar, on the other hand, the fundamental solution to the problem of national sovereignty and the disputed territories for the modern practice of international relations.

The above-mentioned facts, and the relative neglected defined issues identified the relevance of this study.

**The purpose** to explore features of Spain's foreign policy as an example of problems accessories Gibraltar, Ceuta and Melilla.

**Research objectives:**

- analyze the theoretical approaches to the study of irredentism;
- prove that irredentism is one of the main causes of the political fragmentation of the world;
- analyze the problem of Gibraltar in the context of bilateral relations in Spain and the UK;
- investigate the problem of Ceuta and Melilla on the background of bilateral relations in Spain and Morocco.

**The scientific novelty** consider the role of the ownership of Gibraltar in the development of bilateral relations in Spain and the UK;

identified constraints escalating problem of ownership of cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

**Structure:** reflects the logic of the research and is subject to the decision of tasks. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, including at two paragraphs each, conclusion and bibliography of literature. The total work is 62 pages of typescript.

**Summary:** The problem of irredentism can not be resolved on the basis of case-law. But, on the other hand, there are several areas of the efforts that need to be taken to prevent conflicts.

First and most important: the definition and recognition of clear criteria for the use of force on the basis of international law. Military force of inter-ethnic crises in no way should be used to achieve political or economic interests of certain individuals, institutions, whatever they may be humane considerations motivated.
At the time, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "None of the rights and freedoms of the individual is worthless if this violates a person's right to life." Obviously, this is the meaning of security, whether at the regional or global level.

It is a political conflict resolution has priority in efforts to achieve regional and global security. Therefore, the struggle with the manifestation of secessions to be proclaimed the UN one of the priorities of its activities. The war should begin only when all other means of conflict resolution have been exhausted and ineffectual. Therefore, its use must be justified by a legitimate and potential and real threats.

One important area is also the improvement of socio-economic conditions in the countries and regions that are major sources of secessionist processes. Funds should be allocated to it by developed countries, because they are no less interested in the security around its borders and beyond.

It is also necessary to intensify and deepen the global and, in particular, regional cooperation between States to join efforts to combat ethnic separatism. This cooperation may include both the creation of an international legal framework and the formation of regional anti-terrorist centers with the involvement of the armed forces.

Importantly, countries need to do it together, because only together can achieve any tangible results and deliver, finally, an end to the problem of inter-ethnic conflicts.

As for the Spanish kingdom in relation to their "problem areas", at first glance one might say that it is the policy of double standards. In fact the situation with African poluanklavami is a significant difference from the disputed territory of Gibraltar. Even historically, the situation in these areas has a different character of the conflict.

Thus, the problem of Gibraltar should be solved in two ways: to inform the public on non-governmental and governmental level, having carried out tasks related to the EU and NATO. The problem of Gibraltar has a bad effect on the political, economic and social situation in the country. Reluctance of Great Britain
and Spain finally resolve this issue does not give further stage in the development of relations between them, preventing the tight interaction. In the economic sphere prevents the development of the overall business, company formation, inter-country trade, and also reduces the number of tourists who want to visit the sights and resorts.

Against the background of seemingly peaceful Europe, this issue is an edge, worsening political integration and interaction of countries, particularly harming the Spanish Kingdom.

The surviving colony in the modern world, so also in Europe violates the foundations of international law and order, thereby disgracing the authority of the sovereign states.

The vulnerability of this situation needs a quick settlement, otherwise it will push the ailing economic and political spheres of the Western countries to the destruction of failure of the European Union.

The problem of Spanish poluanklavov ambiguous. On the one hand it prevents peaceful cooperation with Morocco, adding to the position of Spain in the European area, and on the other contributes to the development of economic relations between the countries. Despite the fact that Morocco is still trying to defend the right to join the disputed cities of Ceuta and Melilla, it extracts from the prolonged unresolved own benefit. Morocco is a source of natural, energy and food resources for Spain, and this, in turn, revenue to the treasury of the African state. In the event of conflict resolution in favor of Morocco, the Kingdom of Spain has to close its borders, thereby leaving no part of the Moroccan population. The sharp decline in the flow of immigrants will certainly improve the social situation in Spain, but in doing so, and shake the already fragile economy of the state, leaving the low-paid jobs for the Spanish population, unwilling to play the role of ordinary workers.