SUMMARY

Subject: "Separatism problem in the modern international relations (on the example of Spain)"

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Relevance: according to ethnologists in the world exist up to 5 thousand ethnic groups which are potentially ready to declare the rights to self-determination and formation of the state. The most part of these movements proceeds in a latent or nonviolent form. However about 260 ethnic minorities actively demand independence or office and recognition in the UN.

Spain - one of the most problematic countries in Europe in terms of separatism. It has two strong separatist movements, Basque and Catalan, and nearly all other regions seek broader autonomy. The economic crisis has strengthened the process of disintegration.

In our view, this problem is not well studied, for example, there is no monographic works, analyzing complex the problem: the unitary state - a federation. Virtually there are no works on all three at the same time provinces (Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia) from a position of analysis of historical events and facts of the current state of the separatist movement, which explains the relevance of the chosen theme.

Purpose: to analyze a phenomenon of separatism and to reveal its specific features in regions of Catalonia and the Basque Country.

Tasks:
- to characterize essence and the separatism reasons;
- to consider separatism typology;
- to reveal historical and ethno cultural preconditions of emergence of separatism in Spain;
- to consider specifics of separatism in Catalonia and the Basque Country;
- to analyze scenarios of development of separatist processes in Spain.

**Scientific Novelty:** Points are characterized the essence and the reasons of emergence of separatism, and it is shown that this phenomenon is actual for modern political process and as types of separatism are considered, and their regional specifics is shown; possible scenarios of development of the separatist processes are considered, and is revealed that separatism in Spain will proceed in a latent conflict form and asymmetric decentralization, however the office of Catalonia and the Basque Country won't occur soon.

**Structure:** Work consists of the introduction, two chapters, five paragraphs, the conclusion and a bibliography of the used literature from 73 sources, including 15 sources in foreign languages. The total amount of work makes 75 typewritten pages.

**Summary:** Modern separatist processes often represent response to globalization. The people don't want to lose the national originality and therefore creation of the independent states is given as a possible way of preservation of the identity. Separatism is closely connected with nationalism which supports self-determination and creations of the national states. Thus nationalists neglect objective and subjective preconditions of formation of the national states. So, in modern conditions any state can't exist separately and independently from other countries.

Modern separatism in Spain is characterized by a latent conflictness and asymmetric decentralization which is shown that separatist movement can arise within one state as in regions with high rates of economic, social, educational and industrial growth (The Basque Country and Catalonia), and in regions with lower standard of living (Galicia). In some other the Spanish provinces the fight tendency for an autonomy also is traced, however, most likely, because of lack of a pronounced radical pro-ethnic basis of this fight these regions couldn't achieve the same degree of an autonomy yet which the Basque Country and Catalonia today have.
Conclusion: When summing up, it should be noted that in principle division of Spain into some states possibly. But, in our opinion, such scenario is hardly possible for the internal and external reasons. That rules of law of EU don't provide the introduction in it certain regions which will want to separate from member countries concerns to one of the main external reasons, for example. It isn't necessary to forget and that process of the European integration, being accompanied abolition of borders, creation of a uniform commodity market, the capitals and services, expansion of competence of supranational bodies, excludes separatism.

In the next years the situation, in our opinion, will promote status-kvo preservation probably, as change of legal statutes of autonomies within the existing constitution. The relations between the center and regions will develop in the logic of the uniform Spanish nation recorded by the constitution and indivisibility of its sovereignty. At such scenario of the central power will periodically deal with splashes in separatist moods of part of elite and the population of the autonomies, stimulated by a situation of a global economic crisis.