

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: The impact of separatism in Spain on European regional security.

Author: Melkumyan Tigran Arturovich..

Academic Adviser: Adamova M.A., Assistant Professor, PhD, Political Science

Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, Political Science and World Economy, Pyatigorsk State University.

Relevance of the research issue is determined by the fact that in European countries, with historically borders, today there are quite a large number of separatist trends, and although they do not manifest themselves as fiercely as in the Asian or African countries, they still put national security at risk.

The relevance of this study is also due to the fact that today many European states are undergoing political transformations under the influence of various ethno-confessional state structures and virtually every European state has faced separatist sentiments within its own countries. The problem that the world community is facing today is the elaboration of measures to counter the separatist sentiments in Europe that arise for economic, cultural, historical, political reasons. The escalation of the conflict in one country can lead to the growth of separatist movements in other countries of this region.

Spain is one of the brightest examples among European countries, where separatism develops most actively, being realized in the actions of regional associations. It should be noted that separatist movements exist practically in all regions of Spain (Leon, Galicia, Andalusia, Cantabria, Aragon, etc.), but they are not as large as the movements of Basques and Catalans, unlike them, do not threaten the territorial integrity of Spain soon.

The example of Spain shows that the separatist movement can arise within the framework of one state as in regions with high rates of economic, social, educational and industrial growth (the Basque Country and Catalonia) and in regions with a lower standard of living (Galicia). To date, Spain has become the example of asymmetric decentralization within a single state in Europe.

Thus, there is a need to study the Spanish experience of combating separatism, all its varieties and forms of manifestation, determined by the prevailing political and economic situation in which today, except Spain and many other countries of the world (France, Britain, Italy, etc.) are located today. Therefore, it is necessary to search for new approaches to solving problems related to the study of separatist movements.

The object of research is a phenomenon of separatism in the modern world.

The subject of research is the development of separatism in Spain and its impact on European political processes.

The purpose is to analyze the current state and dynamics of separatism in Spain and its impact on the European system of regional security.

Research objectives:

- to consider the concept, essence and dynamics of separatism in the modern world;
- to investigate the causes and trends of separatism in modern Europe;
- to characterize the development of separatism in the Basque Country;
- to analyze the essence and dynamics of Catalan separatism.

Scientific novelty: It is revealed that Catalan separatism can further fragment Europe because of disagreements between member states and European institutions, in this case, geopolitical projects of EU reconstruction may appear: for example, "Europe of regions" instead of "Europe of national states".

It is also revealed that the independence of Catalonia is of paramount importance for Europe's geopolitical future, as it could well serve as a catalyst for the EU's break-up if separatist movements in other countries will be based on the possible independence of Barcelona from Madrid, which will provoke a "Catalan chain reaction".

Structure: two chapters, four paragraphs, the conclusion, bibliography list of used literature from 155 sources, including 65 sources in foreign languages, and 5 applications. The total volume is 63 pages.

Summary: In the research issue, the phenomenon of European separatism, its various types, forms, history and factors influencing it, as well as the influence of European integration on separatist sentiments were considered. Separatism, to date, is one of the most pressing problems, in active or latent form, exists in most countries in the world. The urgency of this problem is obvious, especially in the context of global globalization, where separatist sentiments acquire international significance. Also, the cases of separatism are complicated by the fact that separatism strongly influences the economy and politics.

The European Union, confronted with the loss of Britain, is already concerned about previous calls by Scotland and Catalonia for independence. Such states as France, Spain, Italy, and even Belgium, are not interested in encouraging regional separatist movements. The main reasons for the recent rise of regional separatist movements across Europe are interrelated. The growth of Muslim immigration (mainly in the largest EU countries - France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, but also in some countries of Northern Europe and Benelux) is perceived as a threat to national identity, employment and security. The restriction of such immigration has become a key political issue, contributing to the growth of right-wing political movements.

At the moment, the issue of methods to combat separatism remains controversial, as international legal mechanisms do not cope with this. It is also necessary to take into account the fact that violent methods of struggle have never yielded significant results, and that they must be excluded from the ways of fighting even with radical separatist movements.

There are two possible scenarios for the evolution of European separatist movements. In one, Brussels and EU leaders will not respond to calls for greater autonomy or independence in different regions. In another, more likely scenario,

there may be a peaceful consensus if the main political forces adhere to a more balanced approach to separatist aspirations.

In our opinion, Spain is the main focus of separatism among the countries of Western Europe. Today, several regions of the once-largest empire in the world today express a very persistent desire to finally get out of the power of the Spanish crown. It's about the Basque Country, or Basconia, as well as Catalonia - these are the provinces that most actively support the idea of their own independence.

We concluded that, the situation in Catalonia demonstrates the growing radicalism in internal political issues and the inability of political forces to dialogue can very quickly become an international problem that threatens the internal stability of the whole of Europe. The possible separation of a large region from one of the most important European countries is a very serious problem not only for Spain, but for the EU as a whole.