

Субгосударственные акторы в мировой политике

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The paper is devoted to the problem of sub-state actors (inner regions of states). It deals with influence of international activity sub-state actors to the foreign policy of their states and the international situation in general. The main hypothesis of the article is that sub-state actors can have a significant impact on world politics. The effect is possible despite the formal regulatory restrictions on their political activities. The approach used here is interdisciplinary. It based on methodology from historical and political sciences. The main methods are the historical-systemic, historical-genetic, terminological and modelling. The paper consists of an introduction, three parts and conclusion. The introduction is presents a review of the main foreign and domestic works on the research problem. The first part is devoted to the origin of this processes. It is necessary to give a short overview of the phenomenon of sub-state actors in world history. We examine why inner regions of such states as Canada, USA, Western Germany become engaged in international activities. It happened in the middle of the 20th century. Then you can see analysis the interaction between the central and regional levels of government in historical retrospective. The second part is about the experience of the international activities of subjects of the Russian Federation. The analysis covers the period from 1991 to the current time. This problem is discussed in studies of Russian authors 1990s. But the problem of international activity of Russia's regions has received little attention in the period from 2000 up to the present day. According to our view the optimal model of separation of powers between central and regional authorities has not been formed in Russia until now. The question still remains open. Also it calls attention to the fact that current unfavorable situation around Russia at the same time opens up new opportunities for sub-state actors which are the subjects of the Russian Federation. The last part describes possible prospects of development of international relations of state's regions. It is suggested that the role of sub-state actors will increase in international relations in the future. In conclusion the article reads that ultimately will be formed a full-fledged sub-national level of international relations.