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on the theme: "System of governance in micro-
states" (in the example of Europe)

Done by: the fourth-year student Davronov O.Kh.

Supervisor: Ph.D. prof. Murtazayeva R.Kh.

Senior lecturer: Narimanova Z.K.

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the work. In the XXI century globalizing world there are more than 200 countries, none of which repeats another. There is no country that would not have the natural resources. Uneven distribution of natural resources on the planet, on the one hand, contributes to the development of the process of international economic relations, the other gives rise to certain economic difficulties in countries deprived some natural resources. Each of them is special. Globalization processes in the contemporary world improve international relations, develop all countries, none remains on the sidelines. Internationally, the share of the country by category or multiple groups. Among the states are three groups of developed, developing and underdeveloped countries, which determines the division of countries solely on the level of development.

There are other aspects of the division of countries: the scale, population, system management, and other aspects. In the world there are those kinds of states, which is called the small states. These states are sovereign and independent. Everyone is encouraged interest in these countries, because they have a small area, the population of the paucity of natural resources are limited. Despite this, they are considered developed countries.

One of the multifaceted areas of research is the study of well-founded history of the functioning of a dwarf - a unique phenomenon in the public education system in the world. Relevance of this topic is predetermined by the fact that since Uzbekistan gained independence in the young state have real ability to conduct an independent foreign policy: free access to the international arena, cooperation on a mutually beneficial and equitable to all countries of the world.

In the modern era it became necessary inclusion in the regional geographic information data micro-states, which, unfortunately, have not received wide coverage in the historical literature uzbek scientists and consequently little known. Of particular relevance in-depth study of the topic determines its insufficient knowledge in historical terms.

Degree of research topics. During the writing of this work were used qualifying works of researchers from around the world. Information about

dwarf countries , their history , public administration , political and economic activities is contained in the works of historians , economists, political scientists and other scholars engaged in geopolitical studies. All the literature on the topic of research can be roughly divided into three conditions group. The first group can include work relating to CIS scientists .¹ There is literature written in a foreign language to foreign authors,² which is the second group of works. The third group consists encyclopedia articles .³

One of the books written T. Zanovoy " Vatican diplomacy in the context of the evolution of the European political system,"⁴ is devoted to history and practice of diplomacy of the Holy See . Until now, this topic has not been given sufficient attention not only in domestic but also in the foreign literature . Meanwhile deep understanding occurred in Western Europe over the centuries of political processes and , primarily , the development of relations between church and state , the formation of the principle of state sovereignty , it is impossible without knowledge of Vatican diplomacy - diplomacy largely unique goals not reached as a result of the use or threat of use of force and the use of funds through the patient moral and legal impact.

¹ Зонова. Т.В. Дипломатия Ватикана в контексте эволюции европейской политической системы / - М.: Наука, 2000.- 200 с.; Киреев. А.В. «Международная экономика.» / М.:Наука,1997. - 444 с.; Лебедева, М., Мельвиль А. Сравнительная политология, мировая политика, международные отношения // Полис. - 1999. - № 4. - С. 130-140 с.; Матвеев, Г. П. Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Монако, Сан-Марино/ М.: Географгиз, 1959. - 82 с. Киль Ж., Тысячелетний Люксембург, перевод с немецкого, М. 1998. 90 с.; Ю. Гладких, С. Лавров., Учебник «Экономическая и социальная география». Москва, «Просвещение» - 1993. ; Григулевич И.Р. Папство. Век XX. / - М.:Наука,1981.- 140 с. и другие.

² Duursma J., Fragmentation and the international relations of micro -states : Self-determination and statehood , Cambridge University Press, 1996 .; Eccardt TM Seven Secrets of the small states of Europe : Andorra, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco , San Marino and the Vatican , Hippocrene Books, 2005.; D. Beattie , Liechtenstein : Modern History, IB Tauris , 2004 . Dommen E. States , microstates and islands, Routledge , 1985. ; E. Plischke , microstates in world affairs : issues and options. Ingebritsen Ch. , Small states in international relations , University of Washington Press, 2006. ; Grinda G. Duursma JC, the Principality of Monaco : State , International Status , Institutions , Springer Verlag, 2010.

³ Энциклопедия «Страны и народы» Москва « Педагогика- пресс» 2000 год. Весь мир: Страны. Флаги. Гербы. - Мн.: Харвест, 2004. - 704 с. - (Краткий справочник). ; Дипломатический словарь / Под ред. А. А. Громыко, А. Г. Ковалева, П. П. Севастьянова, С. Л. Тихвинского, т.1. - М.: Наука, 1985. ; "Споры варит над роли микро-государств в ООН" По Луи Wiznitzer, специальный корреспондент The Christian Science Monitor / 27 марта 1980 Организация Объединенных Наций, Нью-Йорк. ; "Малые государства и территории" Джейм.Р <http://www.globalpolicy.org/component/content/article/172/30309.htm> Июль 2000

⁴ Зонова. Т.В. Дипломатия Ватикана в контексте эволюции европейской политической системы / Т.В.Зонова. - М.: Наука, 2000.- 209 с.

A. Kireev in his work entitled " International Economics " ⁵ provides a consistent analysis of the basic laws of the international economy. It consists of two parts. The first part is devoted to the study of international microeconomics , revealing the laws of motion of a particular product and its factors of production on an international scale . Work highlights critical issues such as patterns of supply and demand for a particular product and its factors of production, pricing mechanisms and the distribution of income , as well as some related elements of macroeconomic regulation .

Important information on the research topic can be obtained from the works of M. Lebedeva. The second half of the XX century was the time of rapid development of political science in general , and research on international relations in particular.⁶ This led to the fact that some new direction began to take shape in the independent scientific discipline (as happened, for example , with the comparative political science, and then emerged with its line transitology , with world politics , " spun off " from studies of international relations , with conflicts, appeared at the junction comparative politics and international studies, etc.) . Job M.Lebedevoy reveals the theoretical aspects of the problem we study .

G.Matveev in his work draws attention to the maps of states and photo illustrations . This is the first book in Russian about the smallest countries on the globe.⁷ Described by the author of the country there are many centuries , preserving the integrity of their national independence . The reader will learn from this book about the towns and villages of the classroom , the manners and customs of the inhabitants , and many other aspects of the lives of these unique states.

In his book, I. Grigulevich " Papacy . Century XX »⁸ tried to consider what constitutes the papacy XX century ? Largely unchanged whether the orders of the Vatican in the last century ? Who now stands at the helm of the Catholic

⁵ Киреев. А.В. «Международная экономика. Международные отношения» / М.:Наука,1997. 440 р.

⁶ Лебедева, М., Мельвиль А. Сравнительная политология, мировая политика, международные отношения // Полис. - 1999. - № 4. - р 125-

⁷ Матвеев, Г. П. Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Монако, Сан-Марино/ Г. П. Матвеев-- М.: Географгиз, 1959. -- р85.

⁸ Григулевич И.Р. Папство. Век XX. / И.Р. Григулевич - М.:Наука,1981.- 195 с.

Church ? What are the main religious and political activities of popes today? In the second edition correspondent IR Grigulevich through the prism of the life and activity of the Popes of the XX century shows a deep crisis facing Catholicism , as well as the insistence of the church to find a way out of it.

The second group of literature written by foreign authors is the work K. Ingebritsena , who, in his work entitled " Small States in International Relations"⁹ provides an overview of the small countries occupy a special place in the international system , with an amazing ability to defy the expectations of most observers , as well as many prominent theories international relations. This classic essay emphasizes the ability of small states to counteract their superior States . The author dwells on issues of capacity of small states in the international community , and regional governance structures , such as the European Union ; and small states are presented in world politics, as well as addressing humanitarian innovative programs and policies.

In the third group of works makes sense to " Diplomatic Dictionary "¹⁰ the authors of this work have created a unique diplomatic dictionary that contains scientific reference material for diplomacy , mainly modern and contemporary . Naturally, special attention is paid to foreign policy and diplomacy of the Soviet Union . Dictionary gives basic information about international congresses and conferences , presents the content of treaties , conventions, declarations and other diplomatic acts , explains the basic concepts of international law that are directly relevant to the issues of foreign policy and diplomacy , contains brief information about the largest diplomat and statesman different countries.

Encyclopedia "Countries and Peoples" ¹¹ provides comprehensive information on the countries and peoples of the Earth. It was accessible and entertaining form narrated about customs, the main attractions of various countries , traditions of the people who live on our planet. Encyclopedia supplemented bright illustrations demonstrating flags , national costumes and attractions countries , including the dwarf states .

⁹ Ingebritsen Ch. , Small states in international relations , University of Washington Press, 2006.

¹⁰ Дипломатический словарь / Под ред. А. А. Громыко, А. Г. Ковалева, П. П. Севастьянова, С. Л. Тихвинского, т.1. - М.: Наука, 1985

¹¹ Энциклопедия «Страны и народы» Москва « Педагогика- пресс», 2000 год.

In scientific articles , discussion , put the problem with still controversial. For example in one of them¹² put the following questions : Can the micro-states to be full members of the United Nations ? Whether they are economically viable ? Are they entitled to technical support of the UN ? Whether they should have the same voting rights as the big people? "The problem of micro -states " is not new . American, and to a lesser extent , British diplomacy , periodically expresses disappointment that the tiny state, which sometimes not very supported, they are given the same right to vote in the General Assembly , as the major powers . This question was put to the Security Council by the United States in 1965 and 1967 .

In his article, Jaime R.¹³ shows what criteria should be used to decide when the state is a micro - state? Military power ? Population? Wealth ? Size ? Luxembourg, only 350,000 inhabitants, and the Maldives , with less than 100 000 were adopted at the UN without any objection . Luxembourg, of course, has a thriving economy , and the Maldives are expected to vote with the West. No one was ever concerned about membership Bahrain: This tiny island is a major supplier of oil to the West. And no one questions the right of Iceland's membership in the UN , even though its population does not exceed 200,000 .

Thus, analysis of published and important to write qualifying work of literature on the topic of research suggests that the problem has not yet been addressed , especially in the domestic literature.

Objective . Comprehensively explore the history of the world dwarf , their appearance, what is their number , where they are, what management system in each of them . Pay particular attention to the dwarf states in Europe , the system of control in them, links to other states.

Objectives of the study . In accordance with the purpose of the study were as follows :

- Reveal the history of the formation of dwarf states of the world ;
- Show specific features of the development of dwarf .
- To conduct a historical excursion to the formation of dwarf states in the world.

¹² По Lui Wiznitzer, специальный корреспондент The Christian Science Monitor / 27 марта 1997

¹³ Джейм.Р " Small states and territories "(малые государства и территории)

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/component/content/article/172/30309.htm> Июль 2000

- Focus on governance in dwarf European countries.
- To open forms of governance : their specificity and features .

Technique and methodology. In the process of writing this final work were used writings of President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov , the works of domestic and foreign authors , statistics dwarf states , materials periodicals and the Internet. Theoretical and methodological basis for the writing of this final work began with the concept of world historical science , which is based on the principles of historicism and objectivity of historical knowledge . As scientific instruments was used in the complex scientific and special methods of cognition, in particular : a relatively - comparative , systematic, integrated , logical methods of selection and classification.

Scientific novelty of the study. The novelty of the work is that for the first time in domestic science at the level of qualification of the thesis addresses the problem of formation of dwarf states in the context of globalization and the specific features of their development.

Testing work . Graduate work discussed at a meeting of the Department " History of Uzbekistan " in History Faculty National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirza Ulugbek .

The structure and content of the work . This work consists of an introduction , three chapters , conclusion and list of sources used , literature and applications.

I. chapter. Head of Education micro states in the context of globalization.

I.1. Specific features of the development of dwarfism .

With States giants exist in the world and the state - dwarfs. Their area is so small that it can easily be moved by foot. However, these states is not decorative , almost all are full members of the United Nations and other organizations have the right to stand on his own team competitions, consisting , however, usually only two or three people . Bonsai state - a state beyond those in the smaller side of the other states on certain criteria (eg , area, population, etc.). Given the size of the area , called dwarf , usually the state, conceding on Luxembourg Square . Luxembourg itself is sometimes also considered to dwarf States. Often used as a criterion also population . In the terminology of the United Nations and the World Bank are considered dwarf state whose population is less than 1 million people. The reports use the term commonwealth small countries and the threshold population of 1.5 million. Finally, sometimes called dwarf state with a population of less than 500 thousand people. Some also use the concept of a dwarf country , among which include not only the small independent state, but also other small geographically and historically marginalized (often island) areas - dependent territories , administrative autonomy , etc. Examples - Isle of Man , Guernsey, Bornholm , Gibraltar , Mayotte , Guam , Niue, Helgoland , Athos and t.p.Chasto as a criterion also used population.

Micro country - it is a loose concept to " dwarf " countries can, for example, classify such territory as Greenland. The territory is the largest island in the world, but because the population - is a dwarf country. Or, for example, Hong Kong, only a couple of thousand square kilometers , even less than Luxembourg, but the population exceeds Luxembourg more than ten times. States' role - dwarf in world politics sometimes does not correspond to their size. Is it possible, watching with what pomp and splendor accept the Pope in each of his many trips, say it passes the visit of the smallest countries in the world? Is there an inferiority complex in Monaco, where the most famous casino daily squander vast fortunes? A Grenada, which, despite their microscopic size, made to him respectfully treat even the U.S. who decided in 1983 to a very real intervention against the small island with the use of larger aircraft and naval forces.

When people talk about dwarf states, they usually keep in mind Monaco, Andorra or Luxembourg. In fact, these places are just huge compared to other, unknown to the general public, micro states scattered around the world. These mini-states, whose area is measured literally acres, formed at the time for various reasons - ranging from political protest, banal ending tax evasion and economic benefits. Let them do not recognize as their legitimate sovereign entities neighbors, but some dwarfs have reached such a level of self-determination that its own coinage, create its own constitution and hold elections.

In a world of more than two hundred countries. Which differ from each other. When this criteria which relate to this category may vary. Aristocratic principality, and in them the city - myths. As they call them - " state within a state " , the country - baby, remnants of the past, Europe dwarfs ... past century, despite its fatality, not only kept " alive " these toy country, but chose them as an oasis for the soul. Even in San Marino, and sung " poeticized " genius of Federico Fellini, and watercolor- tender Luxembourg where the smell of flowers all year round, not mention the glow of Monaco and Liechtenstein, you can taste all the sweetness of life.¹⁴

In Europe - Luxembourg, Andorra, Malta, Liechtenstein, San Marino , Monaco and the Vatican.

In Africa - Mavrigi, San Tom Seyshol Island, Cape Verde Islands and the autonomous territories QamarMaetta, Reyunion island Helen Ceuta and Melina

On the territory of the United States - Dominica, St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada and St. Kitts autonomous territories of Anguilla, Aruba, the island of Bermuda Islands, Britain and Vergina, Guadalupe, Curacao, Martinique, Montserrat Netherlands Antilles island, Saint Bartheleme, Saint - Martin, Miquelon, Turks and Caicos island.

On the territory of Oceania - Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Micronesia, Federal State, Palau Island Marshall Twal , Nauru and autonomous territory America Samoa, Guam, Cook Island, Niue, Norfolk, Pitcairn Islands Western Marian, Tokelau, Wallis, Futuna and French Polynesia.

¹⁴ Ессардт ТМ, Секреты Семи маленьких государств Европы: Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Люксембург, Мальта, Монако, Сан-Марино, и Ватикана, Гипокрены Книги, 2005 р.12

Public administration dwarf states shown above 1 monarchy 10 constitutional monarchies, republics parliamentary 8 and 13 are a republic.

European microstates all limited size and population , and limited natural resources. As a result, they took special economic policy, usually with low taxation and few restrictions on foreign market investments. Malta is a full member of the European Union, while the other five European countries as a result of microstates received special regard. Many of microstates also signed a customs union with their larger neighbors to improve their economic situation (Vatican City and San Marino with Italy, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, Monaco and France). Most of them do not have clearly defined boundaries , for example, forms a continuous Monaco metropolitan area with the neighboring French communes (the largest of which Beausoleil) and has a lot of streets or even stumbling along the border.¹⁵

In the Pacific island SSTs have two dozen, ranging in size from Fiji (population 773,000) in the tiny Tokelau, with only 1,700 inhabitants. Some of the areas covered hundreds of islands scattered over more than a thousand miles of ocean. Indian Ocean 's four big island groups, including the Maldives (pop. 245,000) and the Seychelles (pop. 79,000), as well as a number of other areas, including the French island of Reunion (pop. 718,000). Among the smallest Pacific SSTs, Nauru (population 10,000) and Niue (2100) specializes in offshore financial transactions.

Some authors emphasize - and rightly - that the state is better described not so much as important, but as a particular link in the political system. Role of chief executives covering their organizing and directing the activities of the activity of all the structural elements, performs individual, while a special link in the state.¹⁶

A large number of TBI has only recently emerged from colonialism (or are still under foreign sovereign power). East Timor, for example, gained independence from Indonesian occupation only in mid-1999, while Martinique remains under French control. On the other hand several TBI use a separate political independence for centuries. In San - Marino approved independence for eleven centuries, while the royal house of Grimaldi in

¹⁵ Grinda G. Duursma JC, the Principality of Monaco : State , International Status , Institutions , Springer Verlag, 2010 .

¹⁶ Ескардт ТМ, Секреты Семи маленьких государств Европы: Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Люксембург, Мальта, Монако, Сан-Марино, и Ватикана, Гипокрены Книги, 2005 стр.16

Monaco has 700 years of royal authority. TBI government takes various forms . Some of them are completely sovereign states (though due to their small size, they are likely to be under the influence of large states, especially former colonial powers). Some of them are semi- sovereign - they manage their internal affairs, but important duties, such as defense and foreign policy remain in the hands of large states. Some of them are self-governing territories, which can enjoy substantial autonomy, but are under the authority of a larger sovereign power. And some of them colonial or non- self-governing territories , where more than a sovereign state has full local authority. TBI can have a very dodgy political arrangements . Andorra has two co- princes , one of whom is a Spanish bishop and the other the president of France . Although some TBI cherish their connection with the mother country, the other colonial TBI seek independence.¹⁷

In the 1990s, developments in computers and modern telecommunications have laid the foundation for a new lifestyle for a number of TBI -based financial services. Increasingly, these tiny territories became "sea " banking centers - a haven for tax evasion and money laundering. Offering special legal protection from bank guarantees of confidentiality, simplified corporate register and taxes, some SST attracted billions of dollars in offshore funds . The Task Force , headed by the Bank for International Settlements published a list of offshore " non-cooperative " countries in 2000, including nine of the thirteen were TBI. Millions of dollars have flowed into the local economy as a result of SST offshore banks, although this prosperity was very unevenly distributed. The lion's share goes to the often expatriate bankers, lawyers and financiers.

Europe has twelve SSTs, five of which are island or group of islands . Monaco, a small urban enclave on the northern Mediterranean coast, is one of the most prosperous and the most famous of all the small states. With just 32,000 permanent residents (8,000 of whom are citizens) and 500 acres of grounds , it is renowned for its high-stakes casino and elegant hotels . In recent years, however , the prosperity of Monaco relies more on his role as an offshore financial haven. While Monaco is a sovereign state , its independence several limited, as its big neighbor , France , manages its international relations , postal services and protection , while the French franc is the official

¹⁷ Лебедева, М., Мельвиль А. Сравнительная политология, мировая политика, международные отношения Полис. - 1999. - № 4. - С. 130

currency. Monaco is the only state in the world, with a symphony orchestra , which is more than its military and police forces .

In addition to Monaco, less European territory of this type: The Principality of Liechtenstein (population 31,000), a semi-independent small country of Andorra (population 64,000) and San Marino (population 24,000) and four British territories - the Isle of Man (population 70,000) Channel Islands (population 150,000), the Faroe Islands (population 45,000), and Gibraltar (pop. 29,000) - and Vatican City State. With just 700 residents and 109 acres, the Vatican is the only country in the world with the diplomatic corps larger than its resident population. Europe also has three large SSTs - the island of Cyprus (population 737,000) and Malta (population 375,000) and the city-state of Luxembourg (population 378,000) . Less than nine fall within the geographical boundaries of the European Union and under the control or supervision of the EU , but none iznih is not actually under the jurisdiction of the EU. According to the laws and regulations of the EU , they function more easily as offshore tax havens. Jersey Island (population 90,000) jimeel bank deposits not less than £ 60 billion in 1996.

The Caribbean region has a number of TBI , most of which the island. Adjusted by the World Bank in 14 Caribbean countries and 15 territories that class size from Montserrat (pop. 6400) in Trinidad and Tobago (population 1.3 million). Belize (population 236 000), Suriname (population 431,000), French Guiana (population 168,000) and Guyana (pop. 705,000) are all located on the mainland. Some of the most famous islands include Aruba (population 80,000), Barbados (population 257 000), Bahamas (pop. 284,000), Martinique (pop. 412,00) and Grenada (population 94,500). Netherlands Antilles (population 208,000) are the home of the famous Quantum hedge - fund of George Soros, while Bermuda (population 63,000) has recently become an important center for the global insurance industry.

Tiny British self-governing territory of the Cayman Islands (population 23,000) gained prominence in recent decades. Until the 1970s, these three small coral islands south of Cuba lived expense of tourism, fishing and smuggling. By the mid -1990s , the Cayman Islands have become the fifth largest banking center in the world as a measure of deposits (after the United States, Japan, the UK and France). By that time, not less than 560 banks were registered in the territory, including 46 of the top 50 (although only 70 banks actually have a physical presence on the islands) in the world. Many large accounting and legal firms also have offices in the Cayman Islands. The island

is the foreign deposits of \$ 636 billion at the end of 1999. According to sources, there was " effective tax asset protection . " There's virtually no taxes, no exchange controls and no threats to the " Privacy " depositors.¹⁸

Africa also has a number of SSTs - 12 states this on the World Bank , including the islands of Cape Verde (population 416,000) and Sao Tome and Principe (population 142,000), coastal Djibouti (population 636,000) and continental Swaziland (population 969,000), as well as a number of territorial remnants of colonialism, like Ceuta (pop. 69,000) and Melilla (pop. 60,000), the Spanish territories on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco. Asia, by contrast, has relatively few SSTs, many of which are quite prosperous. Bahrain Island (pop. 629,000), on the peninsula of Qatar (pop. 724,000), and coastal Brunei (population 323,000) all the oil-rich monarchy. Most TBI differ success in tourism, oil, or as offshore financial havens. Many suffer from serious economic problems , including because of the remoteness from major markets. At present, with reduced foreign aid to these countries. New free trade rules embodied in the World Trade Organization (WTO) have already caused damage to many SSTs. One of the first major WTO dispute arbitration of the European Union (EU) was the question of the tariff benefits for imports of bananas from the Caribbean islands. EU lost the case in 1999 and the Caribbean lost its market, with devastating results for the island states. TBI worldwide very critical of the WTO and its efforts to further liberalize world trade system. SST island facing serious environmental problems such as pollution and the lack of fresh water. Sewerage drains and waste management can cope with negative impact on beaches, fishing and coral barrier reef. Island and coastal SST particularly susceptible catastrophic events such as hurricanes, typhoons and volcanic eruptions, and they are working on early warning, prevention and special insurance to address these hazards. The most dangerous thing for all, global warming is likely to lead to rising sea levels, which may lead to increased exposure of storms, lead to loss of territory, or even cause some TBI total flooding beneath the waves. SST authorities were among the most vocal supporters of intergovernmental action to address global warming. Is due to their small size, SST have very limited resources for government operations and public services. As a result , they are more eager to cooperate with other TBI. They strive for regional cooperation for joint services in the field of education , tourism and other fields, and at the same

¹⁸ Grinda G. Duursma JC, the Principality of Monaco : State , International Status , Institutions , Springer Verlag, 2010 .

time they seek to promote international cooperation for common goals and strategies. Caribbean has a long history of cooperation. West Indian Federation broke up in 1962, but today the joint efforts are quite advanced in connection with CARICOM, the Caribbean Community and Common Market (founded 1973), the group of 15 English-speaking countries . CARICOM established a number of institutions , including the University of the West Indies , General news agency, estimated meteorology Association, general justice , and free trade zones. Caribbean Basin has been the leader of international cooperation with other small states , particularly in the framework of a small island movement, which has produced AOSIS (founded 1991), on a global scale ,consisting of 40 - members of the Alliance of Small Island States. South Pacific Forum , was founded in 1971 to promote regional dialogue, he is now enhanced, are working to create their own university, the tourist board, Geoscience Commission, and environmental programs . The Indian Ocean Commission (established in 1984), financed by the European Union, followed the same path. In addition to joint efforts in the field of higher education, tourism, the environment, fisheries and economic integration, it has a program for the study of fruit flies and initiative against dumping or accidental loss of oil vessels in the surrounding seas.¹⁹

In the 1990s, large intergovernmental organizations have begun to respond to micro-states. In 1990, UNESCO has created a special Directorate for Relations with the small states on the special problems of public policy. In 1994, the United Nations convened the World Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in Barbados, an event that focused international attention on the problems and potential of SST. Subsequently held a number of other conferences, including the five-year results held in Barbados in 1999 as well as a global conference on the problems of development of small countries, held in London in February 2000 under the auspices of the World Bank and the Commonwealth Secretariat. Both

¹⁹ Генеральная Ассамблея Организации Объединенных Наций , Доклад Глобальной конференции по устойчивому развитию малых островных развивающихся государств (Нью-Йорк , 1994)ст. Всемирный банк и Секретариат Содружества, Малые государства : Конференц- вызовы в глобальной экономике (Вашингтон, 2000 г.) . Институт Латинской Америки интеграции, Латинской Америки и Карибского бассейна интеграционного процесса в 1992/93 (Буэнос-Айрес , 1994) . Франк Рамперсад , Новый Всемирный торговый Заказать : соглашения и последствия для государств КАРИКОМ (Кингстон , 1997) Уругвайского раунда . Генеральная Ассамблея Организации Объединенных Наций , Доклад Глобальной конференции по устойчивому развитию малых островных развивающихся государств (Нью-Йорк , 1994).

institutions have an important joint document . Shortly thereafter, international institutions have begun to carry out assistance and stragy development of these countries , covering issues SST, as lowering the costs of communication and transportation costs, which would pave the way for inclusion in the mainstream of the world economy and political system. With a total population of about 5 % of the global total and important natural resources. They will endeavor to take its rightful place among the world's major nations. In case avoid the worst effects of climate change and unsustainable development, people dwarf states will have new opportunities to realize their more ambitious future.

I.2. Historical background to the formation of dwarf states in the world.

History of micro-states of the world is original , each of which specific and rich variety of historical events. In this section, the work puts task. Make us a historical excursion into education the most ancient dwarf states. Of currently available in the world 31 dwarf or city - states, the most ancient is chronologically San Marino, Vatican City, Luxembourg, Monaco and others.

Some of these states received state independence in connection c events ... For example, San Marino is the oldest state in Europe . According to legend, in the IV century BC.e. one Christian stonemason named Marino, who came from Arba, an island in Dalmatia, to participate in the work of building the port of Rimini, disappeared on Mount Titano edicts of persecution of Christians pagan emperor Diokletiana.Za short time spread the fame of the holy man (even Marino when life was canonized and hence the prefix " san"), joined by other believers and the first Christian community was born on Mount Titano . Bishop Marino Rimini Gaudenzio devoted to the diaconate , and Roman patrician Donna Felichissima facing the Christian faith , gave him a gift of Mount Titano . After the death of Marino created a community around it is not broke, and continued to build their lives, not forgetting about the last words of the saint: "Free will leave you from other people " (Relinquo voslibero sabutroqueho mine.) As the oldest evidence of the existence of the community may be mentioned Evgipiya monk who lived between the V and VI centuries, which tells the story of the Life of a basilica , a monk from Mount Titano.²⁰

Subsequent documents, such as "Judicial Merit Feretrano " 885 years stored in the National Archives, are readily apparent evidence of organization of civil life in the spirit of independence, which does not give anyone the right to claim in relation to the people who lived on Mount Titano. Policy community over the centuries, which can be expressed dictum " known to us - unknown by others ", led to a sharp increase in attacks on sanmareans and the X century were built fortifications and walls to protect against attacks.

Confirms the existence of a fortified city " Diploma Berengaria " 951 years and " Bull of Honorius III in 1126 . Cardinal Anglic wrote in 1371 that

²⁰ Ingebritsen Ch. , Small states in international relations , University of Washington Press, 2006.,p.58

the city is " on a high cliff with three impregnable fortress ." Until that time, people's lives based on the laws they have created , and then on the laws logobardov . Subsequently, state institutions gradually transformed , were strengthened fortification walls built district, connecting three fortifications. Water produced from the capacious tanks to collect rainwater. The first tank, the so-called "FOSS ", located in the first zone of fortifications, next to one fortress. The remaining tanks, among which there were larger (still existing today). Located under the square in front of the government palace and were built in the period 1471-1478.²¹

Refers to the XI century establishment in San Marino Commune having its own Statute and consuls. Population growth led to the need to expand the territory and this led to the acquisition of locks and Pennarossa Casole. Instruments of monetary calculations refer to 1200 and stored in the state archives. The oldest manuscript dates from the 1295 Statute of the year. Were subsequently published six Statutes. Last, 21 September 1600goda consists of six volumes 314 in which the articles are gathered. While in Italy the population suffered from the cruel tyranny of several families of power, the people of San Marino kept free lifestyle for the protection of which were created by armed militias, subordinated to the Captains Regent, which was in the hands of the executive branch. People created new laws and change them through the council of all heads of families, who bore the name Arengo (important public authority extant). With the growth of ecclesiastical authority on the peninsula became increasingly bloody strife between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. Sanmarintsy, which, unfortunately, over the centuries were influenced by events in Italy, did not remain aloof from this struggle. So for the first time on Mount Titano disagreement between civilians and supporters of the Ghibellines (supporters of the emperor) was sent into exile Guelph (adherents of Pope). Probably consciousness close to the ideas of the Ghibellines , matured in the inhabitants of San Marino to the age-old struggle to defend its claims to jurisdiction and taxation from neighboring episcopate. A great friend of the inhabitants of Mount Titano was Feretrano Ugollino Bishop of Feltrefamily, who, despite their rank , was an incorrigible Ghibelline . It cost Bishop Ugolino and sanmarians excommunication by Pope Innocent IV. Two years later, in 1249 in Perugia anathema was removed.

²¹ Ingebritsen Ch. , Small states in international relations , University of Washington Press, 2006.,p.61

In VIII-XIX centuries under the control of the Popes is a region in Central Italy . In 1870, the Papal States was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. At the disposal of the Pope was only the western part of Rome - Vatican. In 1929, at the Lateran Treaty between the Pope and Italy was formed a new state - the State of the Vatican City (StatodellaCitta del Vaticano), located in Rome, on the hill of Monte Vaticano, were simultaneously determined its current borders, restored temporal power of the popes. Lateran Treaty, including the three-act : The political agreement between the Holy See and Italy, the Concordat and the Finance Convention, act today. Political agreement recognizes the Vatican sovereignty in international affairs, and for the Holy See - the exclusive and unlimited authority and jurisdiction over the Vatican. Concordat governs the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the Italian state (blessing marriages , Catholic teaching in schools, non-interference of the church in political and other affairs of Italy).²² Financial Convention addresses issues of compensation to the Holy See of losses in connection with the liquidation of the Papal States. People built their first settlements on the territory of Monaco in the X century BC. e . , it was the Phoenicians . Much later joined the Greeks and monokean .

The history of modern Monaco begins in 1215 with the base on the territory of the Republic of Genoa Duchy colony and construction kreposti.8 January 1297 during the civil war in Genoa Monaco employed Francois Grimaldi and his supporters. This date is considered the beginning of the Grimaldi dynasty and the existence of an independent state of Monaco. Since then has been for more than 700 years principality controlled by members of this family. In 1789 year was annexed France. Paris contract (first) May 30, 1814 restored the principality in the borders that existed before January 1, 1792, under the French protectorate.²³

After the final collapse of the Empire under the Treaty of Paris (second) November 20, 1815 Monaco was placed under the protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia . In March 1860 , in gratitude for the military assistance provided by the French emperor Napoleon III union Italy, France ceded Sardin Kingdom Savoy and the county of Nice, Menton and Roquebrune including . July 18, 1860 Sardinia withdrew its troops from Monaco, thus putting an end to the protectorate . In 1865 , it opened a casino in Monte Carlo and created a

²² Энциклопедический справочник «Все страны мира» М. «Вече» 2003 год, р.259

²² Энциклопедия «Страны и народы» Москва « Педагогика- пресс» 2000 год,р.337

customs union with France, essentially precipitated the country's economic development.²⁴

The first constitution, which limits the power of princes, was put into operation in 1911. Significant acceleration of the economy of Monaco gave investment activity Aristotle Onassis, who expanded the territory of the principality, has invested in the construction of the port and the entertainment industry. In 1993, Monaco became a full member of the UN.

Wide interest aroused Monaco wedding in 1956 the then ruler Prince Rainier III (came to the throne in 1949) with Hollywood actress Grace Kelly. Rainier also launched an active construction in Monaco. The first mention of Singapore are in the Chinese chronicles III century. The island was a stronghold of Srivijayaempire, centered on Sumatra, and wore Javanese name Temasek. Temasek in some time was an important trading center, but then fell into disrepair. There is very little evidence about the city except for some Temasek archaeological finds.²⁵

In the XV-XVI centuries, Singapore was part of the Sultanate of Johor. During the Malay - Portuguese War in 1617, Singapore was attacked by Portuguese troops. February 6, 1819, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the representative of the British East India Company, concluded an agreement with the Sultan of Johor on the organization in Singapore shopping area with a resolution of immigration of different ethnic groups. In 1867, Singapore became a colony of the British Empire, the British gave great importance to Singapore as an important outpost on the way to China. During World War II, Japan occupied Malaya and won the battle for Singapore, which the British lost, despite the significant superiority in manpower (it was a result of a strategic miscalculation - the British had expected the Japanese attack from the sea, and they went through the whole of Malaya and Singapore attacked by land which was less 15fevralya 1942 Singapore moved to Japan until the defeat of Japan in September 1945. Since 1959, Singapore became a self-governing state within the British Empire, Lee Kuan Yew served as prime minister after the elections. in 1963 a referendum Singapore joined the Federation Malaysia, together with the states of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak. 7 August 1965 as a result of the conflict Singapore left Malaysia, and August 9,

²⁴ Григулевич. И.Р. Инквизиция / И.Р. Григулевич- М.: Наука,1976.-р. 110.

²⁴ Великович, Л.Н. Католицизм / Л.Н. Великович- М.: Просвещение,1991. -р 79.

1965 godaprovzglasil independence. Exit Singapore proved painless , because the federation leadership believed that his tenure as part of Malaysia strongly violates the ethnic balance in favor Chinese population . from 1959 to 1990 , during the reign of Lee Kuan Yew , Singapore, devoid of resources (even water gets from Johor in Malaysia) , was able to solve many internal problems and made the leap from third world countries to developed country with high living standards.

The archipelago has been inhabited for more than two millennia ago, the Dravidians - come from areas corresponding to modern Sri Lanka and southern India. [5] Research Maldivian oral and other cultural traditions implicate Dravidians in the formation of modern nation Maldives. In V-VII centuries, the islands came Arabs and persy. Do XII century Maldivians practiced Buddhism, but in 1153 the Maldives landed arrived from Tabriz [7] one of the Arab preachers of Islam and soon the entire population converted to Islam. Preacher himself proclaimed himself sultan named Muhammad al-Abdallah, and became the founder of the dynasty, who ruled for a long time in the Maldives.

In 1558, the Portuguese captured Male and built a fort there. However, in 1573, destroyed the fort Maldivians and expelled the Portuguese. Then tried to gain a foothold in the archipelago of the Dutch, also without success. In 1887, Britain established a protectorate over the Maldives. In 1959, on the atolls of the archipelago Suvadive formed a separatist state - United Republic Suvadive, which lasted until 1963. In April 1964, the Maldivians rebelled against British rule. The rebels destroyed the airport and besieged the residence of the British administratora.26 July 1965 Britain granted nezavisimost.11 Maldives in November 1968 on the results of the referendum were declared republic of Maldives. Since 1978, Maldives President Maumoon Abdul rules Gayoom (6 consecutive five-year terms).

After the riots in the capital of the Maldives in August 2004 Gayoom promised democratic reforms and expand political freedoms. In 2005, political parties were allowed. Also promised to hold in 2008 the first presidential election to be contested. In October 2008, the first president of the Republic of Maldives, elected by popular vote, became Mohamed Nasheed. February 7, 2012 protest led to his resignation.

Bahrain in the III millennium BC.e. the country has been extended an advanced civilization, for which were characterized by fortified settlements.

Ancient state that bore the name of Dilmun, was a major center of maritime trade, through which the connection of the Sumerians and other peoples of Mesopotamia with the peoples of the Indus Valley. Since ancient times, the island famous for its beauty and quality of local pearls, attributed to the special properties of the coastal waters. [5] Bahraini pearl growth process took place in the unique conditions of the mixing of salt and fresh water. Open divers unusual natural phenomenon - the output from the seabed Gulf natural freshwater sources - is reflected in the name of the island as "the confluence of the two seas" (Majmoo 'at al-bahrayn) and mythology. The seat of the Ugaritic god Ilu was "the mouth of two rivers". One of the main Sumerian gods Enki - god of wisdom and surface water and groundwater, depicted as a regal man, with shoulders that fell two streams of water with floating in the fish.²⁶

Mikhail Piotrovsky wrote: "mystical significance of Bahrain as a place that has a special connection to eternity, expressed in particular in the special appeal of it as a burial place."

Religious monument and historical heritage are preserved Bahrain ancient necropolis, occupying vast areas in the northern part of the island. The appearance of them date back to the turn of the fourth and third millennia BC. Number of graves, including nobles and warriors from all of Sumer, in the hundreds of thousands. According to researchers, sometimes tombs were ordered in advance and some of them remained empty. Kurgans vary in size. The earliest of these were oval in shape, a height of about 1.5 m. In rock chamber niches equipped for burial objects. In the "elite" staged two tombs, arranged one above the other, burial chambers, lined with stone. All construction was surrounded by a stone wall. The space between the wall and the camera on top of them and filled with gravel. The height of such mounds reached 15 meters. Tradition graves in Bahrain survived until the Hellenistic period. The last of them date back to the first centuries AD. [10] Burials was lost, not only because of natural erosion, but also in connection with the beginning in the 1950s, the development of vacant land for the development of urban settlements.

Uninhabited island Mauritius was discovered in the early XVI century Portuguese (by common version Domingo Fernandes [4] in 1510) and was named Sishna, named after one of the Portuguese ships. In 1598, the island was occupied by the Dutch and was called by the Latin form of the name

²⁶ Энциклопедия «Страны и народы» Москва «Педагогика-пресс» 2000 год,р.274

Maurice of Orange . Initially, the island served as only a temporary parking for merchant ships . Dutch first settlement on the island occurred in 1638 , and the first child born on the island is considered to Simon van der Stel . Were established plantations of sugar cane, cotton, tobacco , cattle breeding . To do this, slaves were imported from Madagascar .²⁷

The number of inhabitants of the island during the Dutch colonization reached about 300 people , including slaves. However, v1710 , the Dutch left Mauritius to escape the invasion bred rats have infiltrated the island from the 1715 European curable. V island into the possession of France and renamed in Ile- de-France. In 1721, the French founded their first permanent settlement on the island. During the years of French colonization in the Ile- de-France was built several forts , paved roads, built a shipyard . In 1735 the population of the island employs nearly 1 million people (200 white , others - slaves from Africa and Madagascar).

In the second half of the XVIII century on the Ile -de-France moved the group of colonists from the French province of Brittany and Normandy ; simultaneously brought into new batches of slaves from Africa and Madagascar. Slave labor was used on sugar cane , coffee ; on the island began to grow maize, cassava, allspice , indigo, various vegetables and fruits.²⁸

In 1810, after the victory won by British troops over the French garrisons , the island was taken over by Britain. In 1814 the Treaty of Paris Ile- de-France officially became a British colony , and it returns the name of the top Mavrikiy. K English colonization of Mauritius population was about 70 million people (of which over 50 thousand - slaves) . In 1835, slavery was abolished . By that time, the number of slaves was 77 thousand (96 thousand of inhabitants). For agricultural work to Mauritius with the 1830s began to import workers from India (even earlier, s1829 , the workers began to arrive from China) . By 1861 the number of immigrants of Indian origin has reached nearly 300,000 . In Mauritius, sugar production increased rapidly , began cultivating tea tabaka. Island Rodriguez was in 1528 by the Portuguese navigator Diego Rodriguez (Don Diego Rodriguez). V1691 -1693 years was occupied by the Dutch. In the XVIII century colonized by the French, who were imported for their plantations of black slaves . From 1810 to 1968 the island

²⁷ Энциклопедия «Страны и народы» Москва « Педагогика- пресс» 2000 год,р.276

²⁸ Beattie , Liechtenstein : Modern History, IB Tauris , 2004, p.53

owned by the English , after which he became a possession of the state Mavrikiy. 12 March 1968 Mauritius was declared an independent state within the British Cooperation at the beginning in 1968 began to occur clashes between the Asian population and Creoles (blacks and mulattos) . In 1970-1971, have been major strikes in many sectors of the economy , with wage demands . In December 1971, the Mauritian government imposed a state of emergency in force continuously until March 1978. The leaders of the radical left party Mauritian military movements , banned trade unions associated with this parties. S 12 March 1992 Mauritius became a republic .

Islands were discovered by Portuguese navigators between 1469 and 1471 years. The first settlement on the island of Sao Tome was founded in 1493 by the Portuguese Alvaro Caminha , who received the land as a gift from the Portuguese crown . Similarly, in 1500 the island was inhabited Principe. By the middle of the XVI century using slave labor of Africans , the Portuguese made these islands the largest suppliers of sugar to the European markets .

After 100 years, the production of sugar eased , and by the middle of XVII century, Sao Tome was only a port for temporary mooring . In the beginning of XIX century there began to cultivate cocoa and coffee . Good volcanic soils allowed to get rich crops , and almost all cultivable area was occupied islands plantations. By 1908, Sao Tome became the largest producer of cocoa in the world. Plantation system based on the brutal exploitation of workers from the African continent (particularly Angola) . Although Portugal officially abolished slavery in 1876 , working conditions on the plantations were close to slavery . This led to unrest , the largest of which occurred v1953 , when hundreds of African workers were killed in clashes with the Portuguese planters .

In 1960, a small group of people from Sao Tome was established Committee for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, based in nearby Gabon. In 1972, the Committee was transformed into Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) .

After the victory of the Carnation Revolution in Portugal its new government entered into negotiations with the leaders of the national liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies . In November 1974 in Algiers meeting was held between representatives of Portugal and MLSTP , which resulted in the agreement on the provision of 12 July 1975 Sao Tome and Principe independence. In December 1974, a transitional government was

established with representatives MLSTP and Portugal, and July 12, 1975 was proclaimed an independent Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Was elected the first president Manuel Pinto da Costa .

In 1635 France declared its sovereignty over Dominica . Shortly thereafter, French missionaries became the first European inhabitants of the island . Mastering the Caribbean continued, however, in 1660 years, the French and the British entered into an agreement under which Dominica and St. Vincent should have been abandoned by their then- residents CaribIndian . The island remained officially a draw for the next century because of resistance indigenous Carib Indian , but the attraction of its resources , of course, retained ; rival expeditions of British and French foresters to harvest timber in the first half of the 18th century, but to gain a foothold on the island of Europeans could not .

Largely because of the position of Dominica between Martinique and Guadeloupe , French influence , eventually became predominant , was organized by the French administration of the island has gradually increased its degree of assimilation . But concluded the Peace of Paris in 1763 , which marked the end of the Seven Years War , did Dominic British possession . In 1778 , during the War of Independence of the American colonies , the French occupied the island successfully , what they really helped unconditional loyalty of the population. Peace of Paris in 1783 , which ended the war , returned the island of Great Britain . French invasion in 1795 and 1805 .were unsuccessful .²⁹

In 1763, the British established a legislative assembly , represents only the white population . In 1831 , reflecting a liberalization of official British views on interracial relationships , there was Bill Brown who granted political and social rights of free colored . Three Africans were elected to the legislature next year. Shortly after the abolition of slavery , in 1838 , Dominica became the only British Caribbean colony in the XIX- th century , whose legislature really represented the African majority population and consisted mainly of Africans. Soon followed the First World War , as well as increasing political consciousness throughout the waters of the Caribbean led to the formation of the Association of representative government. Manipulating public disillusionment arising from the formalities of the electoral system does not facilitate the effective participation of the general population in the

²⁹ Интернет- энциклопедия "Кругосвет" (<http://krugosvet.ru>)

management of Dominica , this group won one-third of the elected seats of the Legislative Assembly in 1924 and half in 1936 , the year. Almost immediately thereafter , Dominica was separated from the Federation of the Leeward Islands and managed separately until 1958 , when it was attached to the short-lived West Indies Federation .

After the federation dissolved, Dominica became associated state of the United Kingdom in 1967 and formally took responsibility for its internal affairs . November 3, 1978 the Commonwealth of Dominica United Kingdom officially granted full independence.

Independence gave very little to address the centuries-old economic backwardness of the island and in the middle of 1979 political discontent led to the formation of the interim government . It was replaced after the 1980 election the government headed by the leader of the Freedom Party Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, the first prime minister , a woman among all the countries of the Caribbean . Chronic economic problems were compounded by the impact of severe hurricanes in 1979 and 1980 respectively. In 1981 Dominica was threatened with the loss of sovereignty due to the invasion of foreign mercenaries .

St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus December 13, 1502 . First attempts were made to establish a permanent settlement by the British in the period from 1605 to 1638 , but were unsuccessful because of the resistance of local residents - warlike Carib Indians . Signing an agreement with the natives , the French established a settlement in 1650 . Since the mid XVII century was a massive importation of African slaves to work on sugar plantations. Over time, the population began to dominate Africans and mulattos . Until 1814 , when the island finally came under British jurisdiction , Saint Lucia has been the scene of ongoing conflict between England and France , it changed hands 14 times , attracting its convenient Bay Castries .

The first settlers in Barbados were Amerindian nomads . Three waves of migration passed through the island , which are then sent to the side of North America. In the first wave of the group included representatives (Saladoid-Barrancoid), Alaska Venezuela, sailed to the island by canoe from the Orinoco River valley about 350 AD. They are engaged in agriculture, fishing and manufacturing of ceramic products. Later , around 800 AD, sailed to the island of Arawak Indians (Arawak), also from South America. Arawak settlements on the island include Staud Point (Stroud Point), Chadler Bay (Chandler Bay), St.

Suite Gully (Saint Luke's Gully) and Mepps Cave (Mapp's Cave). According to records the descendants of the tribe with other neighboring islands , the island was called originally Ichirigouganaim (Ichirouganaim). In the XIII century the island Carib Indians settled , displacing the two preceding tribe. Over the next few centuries, the Caribs , as to them and Arawak tribes saladoid - barrankoid , lived in isolation on the island.

The name " Barbados " comes from the Portuguese explorer Pedro Campos (Pedro Campos) in 1536 , which was initially named the island «Os Barbados» (« bearded ") because of the abundance growing on its fig trees , entwined like beards epiphytes . Between 1536 and 1550 years of Spanish conquistadors seized many Caribs on the island and used them on the plantations as slaves. Some Caribbean yet escaped from the island.

British sailors who landed on the island in the 1620s on the site of the present town of Holetown (Holetown), found the island uninhabited. Since the first British settlers in 1627-1628 years before independence in 1966 , Barbados was under uninterrupted British control . Nevertheless , Barbados contented granted him broad autonomy . Its parliament , the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly (House of Assembly), was formed in 1639. Among the first important British representatives was Sir William Courten (sir William Courten).

Starting from the 1620s the island was delivered to a large number of black slaves . 5000 locals died in 1647 of a fever , and the tenth part of the plantation slaves were killed - the Cavaliers during the English Revolution in the 1640s because of concerns that the ideas of the movement Levellers (Levellers) can spread among the slaves , if the parliament will take power in their hands .

Samoa , like Fiji and Tonga were believed by some scholars settled in the V century BC. e . [7] in the course of migration Lapita cultural representatives from the islands of the Bismarck , located in Western Melanezii. Po other data , the settlement took place at the turn of I and II millennia BC. e [9]. Samoa was one of the centers of formation of the Polynesian culture . It came with the development of the Samoa islands and atolls of the central and eastern Pacific ocean. Ob stories Samoa before the arrival of Europeans, there is little reliable information . From myths and legends , as well as on the basis of the few materials of archaeological excavations , we know that among the tribes inhabiting Samoa, Fiji and Tonga

, went permanent bloody rivalry for dominance in the region. Tu'iPulotu empire (Tonga) changed Tu'iManu'a Empire (Samoa), and its - Tu'i Tonga (c. 950 BC. E.). Aristocratic families were related by marriage, that has kept the cultural and historical affinity states.³⁰

By the middle of the XVII century ports Samoa performed basic trading functions in the region, both in Polynesia, and in the trade with the islands became a pioneer European. European Dutch traveler Jacob Roggeveen, landed in Samoa in 1722. Subsequently, in 1768, visited the archipelago French explorer Louis Antoine de Bougainville, who called its islands Seafarers. Up until the 1830s, when the island began arriving English missionaries and traders, contacts with foreigners were very limited. In August 1830, in Samoa, began his missionary work member of the London Missionary Society John Williams [10]. The Samoans had a reputation for wild and warlike people, which served as the locals frequent clashes with the French, British, Germans and Americans, used alone until the end of the XIX century to refuel ships coal. By this time in Samoa was a process of disintegration of the primitive system and the formation of a class society divided into islanders know and freemen, having relatively large territorial associations headed by paramount chiefs.

In all likelihood, Micronesians began arriving on these islands from Asia in the second millennium BC. e. Monument precolonial history is complex Nan Madol, located on the island of Ponape. By the beginning of the colonization of the islands by Europeans local population was on stage when the primitive system. Society was divided into a number of unequal in their position of social groups. In some island groups having large territorial associations, although the state has not been established.

Caroline Islands were discovered by the Spanish in 1527. In the XVII century Spain announced its possession of Carolina, but the actual control over the archipelago was not installed. In 1885, the claims for the Caroline Islands Germany announced on one of the islands of the German flag was hoisted. Spain appealed to international arbitration, and the arbitrator chosen by Pope Leo XIII awarded Ispanii.1899 Islands, Germany purchased the Caroline Islands in Spain.

During the First World War in 1914, the islands were seized by Japan after the war, the Treaty of Versailles had been given the island of Japan as

³⁰ Доммен Е., Государства, микросостояний и острова, Рутледж, 1985.р. 114

"mandated territory". The Japanese have created large sugar plantations there, actively pursued a policy of resettlement on Japanese Carolina. Local residents were subjected to forced assimilation by the Japanese .

During the Second World War were occupied Carolina United States, which in 1947 ran them under a UN mandate as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands . In 1978, Caroline Islands received the status of " free association with the United States territory" (agreement signed in 1982) .

On 3 November 1986 the Federated States of Micronesia - a sovereign state in free association with the United States. This status means that the U.S. is responsible for the defense of the FSM and commit financially subsidize the FSM .

Polynesians began to populate the island of Tonga in the XIII century BC. e. Tonga played a linking role , served as the starting point from which further development of the oceans . Tongans made distant voyages , attacking the residents of many islands of Oceania , and imposing their tribute.

Starting from the X century the islands of Tonga , Samoa and Fiji part was installed hereditary power "sacred" leaders Tui - Tonga . Founder of the dynasty became Ahoeitu . In the middle of the XV century, a reform of government, and a major role to play in the management became Vice - Tui Tonga, bore the title of Tui - haatakalaua .Thuy - haatakalaua performed civilian police functions and began to possess real power , and Tui - Tonga received nominal (actually it was abandoned perform ritual functions). The next stage, in the early XVII century, marked loss of power TUINA haatakalaula . Real power was transferred to the Minister of War , who was wearing the title of Tui - Kanokupolu , and 100 years later the title of former competitors TUINA haatakalaula was eliminated.

From 1200 's to 1851 the city was the capital of the archipelago Mua . That's where the landing took place in 1773 , 1774 , 1777 years Britain traveler James Cook , who gave them the name " Island of Friendship ." Since 1797 began to arrive in Tonga Christian missionaries , but in 1828 they were able to gain a foothold in the archipelago and begin to Tongans to Christianity.

In 1845 , leaving no heirs, died last thirty ninth Tui - Tonga Luafilitonga . Taking advantage of this , who ruled TUINA Kanokupolu Oneou George Tupou I concentrated power in one hand and proclaimed himself king of Tonga. Backed by the Christian missionaries , he undertook a series of reforms that

have strengthened the feudal system and the royal authority , and laid the foundations of government and public relations , preserved in many ways to the present day . In the 1870-1880 -ies France, Germany , Great Britain and the United States concluded with Tonga treaties recognize the independence of the kingdom. Between 1900 and 1970, the Kingdom of Tonga was under British protectorate . However, the local kings retained their power. In 1970, Tonga became independent .

Archipelago of Palau - Western Caroline Islands . The first European who saw the island of Palau , was probably the Spaniard Ruy Lopez de Villalobos in 1543 . In 1686, Spain declared them their own , but did nothing to colonize them . Contacts between the islanders and Europeans were established only in 1783, when on the reef near the island of Oolong wrecked ship " Antelope " English Captain Henry Wilson. Paramount Chief of Koror Island Ibedul ordered to help in the repair of the vessel and sent his son Loeb to England to study . Loeb died of illness soon after his arrival in London . Koror was directed at a new ship with gifts and merchandise. He was followed by other European traders . Britain has become a major trading partner of Palau and they remained until , while the islands were seized by Spain.³¹

In 1885, Pope Leo XIII formally recognized by Spain for the right to the Caroline Islands , including Palau. Were built two churches and priests Capuchin directed there , succeeded in stopping the hostility between different villages and extended writing.

In 1899 , after the Spanish- American War and the loss of the Philippines, Spain sold the Caroline Islands in Germany , which began to actively explore the island and exploit the natural and human resources. Due to the fact that the inhabitants of Palau had no immunity to diseases brought by aliens , the islanders died. Palauans suffered not only from imported diseases , but also to intervene in the national way of life, traditions and religion.

³¹ Энциклопедия «Страны и народы» Москва « Педагогика- пресс» 2000 год,р.241

II. chapter. State management in the dwarf states in Europe.

II.1. Luxembourg

The official name of the country - the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, a country in Western Europe. It is bordered by France, Belgium and Germany. Area 2586 km² Population 415,000 people (1999). Capital-city of Luxembourg (83.5 thousand), is a major trans-European transport node. Largest cities - Dikirsh, Ash, Clairvaux. Official languages - French, German, Luxembourgish. Most believers (over 95%) - Catholics, Protestants, and there are also Judass storks. Official Calendar - Gregorian. Currency-Luxembourgish franc.(Since 2002.Introduced the single European currency - the euro.)³²

System of Government

The form of Luxembourg - a constitutional monarchy (duchy) and dualistic monarchy. The present constitution came into force on October 17, 1868 (repeatedly amends and supplements). Head of State - Grand Duke of Luxembourg (with 12.XI 1964 to 1999. - Jean). According to the constitution, he alone has the executive power; defines the procedure for the organization of the government and its composition, approve and promulgate laws, appoint civil and military posts, commands the armed forces, conclude international agreements, etc. The highest legislative authority - a bicameral parliament:

1. The Council of State (21 Counsel), appointed for life by Duke.
2. Chamber of Deputies, elected by popular vote for five years by direct universal suffrage by proportional representation.

In fact, the entire executive power is vested in the Government designated by the grand duke consisting of a chairman (State Minister) and ministers. In respect of administrative-territorial state is divided into districts, which, in turn, are divided into cantons, and the cantons - on the commune. Management is carried out in the districts of the commissioners, in the cantons - burgomasters. Self-government bodies in the communes are elected councils. The common courts in the country headed by the High Court of Justice. It operates either as a Court of Appeal (consisting of five judges), which hears appeals from decisions of district courts handed down the first instance in civil, commercial and criminal cases, or as the Court of Cassation

³² Энциклопедия «Страны и народы» Москва « Педагогика- пресс» 2000 год. р. 152

(of seven judges), which considers the last court complaint on the right to judgments and decisions of all courts.³³

To deal with cases of the most serious criminal Assize Court convened, consisting of two or three members of the Supreme Court and three or four (of six judges to be) members of the district courts. To recognize the defendant guilty needs at least four votes. Assize Court Chief Justice formed a certain time. The country has two district courts (in criminal cases, they are called "correctional tribunals") in Luxembourg and Diekirch. They listen to the first instance cases on criminal offenses of medium gravity, all civil and commercial matters, except for minor and consider appeals against decisions made by the magistrates. Lower echelons of the judiciary Luxembourg - magistrates' courts. Magistrates alone deal with cases of minor offenses punishable not stricter than seven days of arrest (as such, they are called "police tribunals"), disputes in civil and commercial law with a small amount of the claim, as well as perform some other function (imposition and lifting of arrest property, protection of the interests of disabled, etc.)

Special place in the judicial institutions takes the Legal Committee of the State Council . It consists of seven members of the council , be sure to have a doctorate in law . The Committee is the supreme authority of administrative justice in the country and considers complaints as to the decisions of the lower courts , and , in the cases provided by law , directly to the decisions of administrative bodies (parliamentary and municipal elections , tax assessment , closing the "dangerous" institutions, etc.) . Opportunity to discuss the matter in the courts on the constitutionality of laws in force in the current rules is practically impossible.

All judges are appointed for life in Luxembourg Grand Duke and may be removed from office only on the basis of a court sentence.

Luxembourg, as any developed and , in terms of the political regime , democratic country has the following state institutions (government) :

1. Economic
- 2 . Political
- 3 . Sharing consider some of them .

³³ Киль Ж., Тысячелетний Люксембург, перевод с немецкого, М. 1998 р. 8

Political institutions. Among them, in turn, can be identified ; political parties , trade unions and other social organizations. Give the most influential characteristic of them.³⁴

Christian Social People's Party , founded in the 70s of the 19th century . Represents the interests of large landowners and industrialists .

- The Democratic Party , founded in 1947 . Combines medium and small business .

- The Social Democratic Party of Luxembourg was founded in January - March 1971 right-wing socialists, excluded from LSAP .

- The Communist Party of Luxembourg. , Founded in 1921 .

- The General Confederation of Labour (WCL) of Luxembourg , founded in 1919. Number of more than 41 thousand people (1998). Member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) .

- Luxembourg Workers' Union , founded in 1916 . Numbering about 22 thousand people (1972). As part of the CGT included in the ICFTU .

- Luxembourg Christian Workers Union, founded in 1921 . Number 13000 (1972) . Member of the World Confederation of Labour.

Governance system performs the following functions :

1. The Economic

2 . Political

3 . Social

4 . The Legal

5 .Military etc.

As already mentioned above. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the form of government is a constitutional monarchy dualistic , headed by the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.³⁵

³⁴ Киль Ж., Тысячелетний Люксембург, перевод с немецкого, М. 1998.р.10

³⁴ Матвеев Г., Люксембург, М., 1960 р. 35

But the form of government Luxembourg - Federation; The region has a local government: commissioners, mayors, elected councils, which when necessary, coordinate their actions. Thus, government of Luxembourg has a clear organization both vertically and horizontally, providing a smooth and productive operation of the system of public administration in general, and the result as evidenced by the facts presented in the work.

So, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg - a democratic constitutional state with a stable and developed economies. The country has the highest standard of living in Europe. Government has substantial credibility and relevance in the European Union and NATO, representing and defending so its national interests both in Europe and worldwide

II. 2 Monaco, Andorra

The Principality of Monaco

People built their first settlements on the territory of Monaco in the X century BC. e . , it was the Phoenicians . Much later joined the Greeks and Monacan. The history of modern Monaco begins in 1215 with the base on the territory of the Republic of Genoa Duchy colony and construction of the fortress. January 8, 1297 during the civil war in Genoa Monaco employed Francois Grimaldi and his supporters . This date is considered the beginning of the Grimaldi dynasty and the existence of an independent state of Monaco . Since then has been for more than 700 years principality controlled by members of this family. In 1789 the country was annexed by France. The Treaty of Paris (first) May 30, 1814 restored the principality in the borders that existed before January 1, 1792 , under the French protectorate.

After the final collapse of the Empire under the Treaty of Paris (second) November 20, 1815 Monaco was placed under the protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia .

In March 1860 , in gratitude for the military assistance provided by the French emperor Napoleon III case the unification of Italy , the Kingdom of Sardinia ceded to France Savoy and the county of Nice, including Mentoni Rokebryun . July 18, 1860 Sardinia withdrew its troops from Monaco, thus putting an end to the protectorate . [5]

In 1865 , it opened a casino in Monte Carlo and created a customs union with France, essentially precipitated the country's economic development .The first constitution , which limits the power of princes, was put into operation in 1911. Significant acceleration of the economy of Monaco gave investment activity Aristotle Onassis , who expanded the territory of the principality, has invested in the construction of the port and the entertainment industry. In 1993, Monaco became a full member of the UN. Wide interest aroused Monaco wedding in 1956 the then ruler Prince Rainier III (came to the throne in 1949) with Hollywood actress Grace Kelly . Rainier also launched an active construction in Monaco.

March 31, 2005 , Prince Rainier III, being too sick to exercise their powers , handed them to his only son and heir , Prince Albert . Rainier died April 6, 2005 .

Currently ruled by the son of Rainier III - Prince Albert II, who ascended the throne after his father's death in 2005.³⁶

Monaco is regulated in accordance with the constitution of 1962. Crown monarch is head of state . Minister of State, elected by the monarch from three candidates nominated by France , is the head of government. Unicameral legislative body is the National Council , which is elected by universal suffrage every five years. Monarch can initiate legislation , but all laws must be approved by the National Council.

Under the contract of heir to the throne in 1918 must be approved by the French government. Law has long provided that if the throne becomes vacant for any reason , including the death of a ruler without a direct heir to the Grimaldi blood , Monaco will be an autonomous state under French protectorate. In 2002, the constitution was amended so that any brother of the ruler, who died without leaving offspring can inherit the throne.³⁷

Governance structures Monaco

The form of Monaco - a constitutional monarchy , with some secondary signs of dualism. Head of State is Duke .

Polity of the country is governed by the constitution , entered into force December 17, 1962 . The Constitution , in particular , although proclaims the principle of separation of powers , but the power of the prince is absolute (nothing and no one may be limited) . In 2002, the constitution was revised principality . Officially, there were several extended powers of the legislature (the National Council) .

The executive power is vested in the Minister of State (head of government) and led them to the Council of State (Government) of four. Minister of State is a French national who was allegedly Prince for a period of three years, on the French government.

Legislative power is divided between the prince and the unicameral National Council (parliament) of 24 members elected every five years by universal suffrage. In 2002, Parliament received the right of legislative initiative (previously it belonged only to the prince) . The Council may adopt

³⁶ Pemberton H., History of Monaco , past and present , Tinsley VTNS, 1867.p.84

³⁷ Эссардт ТМ, Секреты Семи маленьких государств Европы: Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Люксембург, Мальта, Монако, Сан-Марино, и Ватикана, Гипокрены Книги, Л.. 2005 р. 47

amendments to government projects , says the introduction of taxes . It also ratifies international treaties , modify existing domestic legislation.

The judiciary is also headed by Prince ; heard by various courts of justice on his behalf. Body of constitutional supervision - Supreme Court (Tribunal suprême), the highest court - Audit Court (Cour de révision), lower courts - courts of first instance (Tribunal de première instance), the lowest unit of the judicial system - magistrates (juge de paix)

Major political organization : Union for the Principality , the National Union for the Future of Monaco, Monegasque Association for the development of society , the National Democratic Union . Trade Unions Monaco has about 5000 members.

Administratively, the principality was divided into three communes (French communes), which in turn are divided into 10 districts (Fr. quartiers). Division into three principalities commune decree legalized Constitution Monaco from 1911 Based amend the constitution of 1917 Monaco Principality consists of only one single and indivisible commune, which in turn consists of 10 districts . Monaco contribution relates to subparagraph 2 (a) of A / AC 247. " Proposals for rotation or general locations, including Article 23.2 of the Charter ." Develops and supplements the proposals previously scheduled Monaco delegation. Desire to increase the membership of the Security Council clearly. It is logical reflection of the profound transformations that have taken place in the international community and, in particular, a significant increase in the number of Member States of the Organization. this is undoubtedly the only point on which there is broad agreement between the really States. regarding the conditions for this growth , on the contrary, it is difficult to find real agreement although some ideas are to attract more interest than others.

It is in this spirit that Monaco is the attention of the working group simple and concrete proposals in order to facilitate, if possible, negotiations to increase the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

It consists of a formula , which as far as we know, is still not properly understood. Assuming that 10 of the Security Council, taking the number of members from 15 to 25, the formula would be as follows:

Increase from five to ten the number of permanent members, who will have the same rights and obligations as the current members . Five additional

members may be appointed , preferably on a regional basis, the General Assembly by a two -thirds majority and with regard to equitable geographical distribution and their ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations ;

Increasing the number of non-permanent members from 10 to 15 . Additional five non-permanent members may have long-term (6 to 12 years , for example) and elected by the General Assembly by a simple majority vote. Members will be eligible for immediate re-election . Candidates must be able to respond , as in the case of the permanent members , the need for an effective contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and with due attention³⁸, of course, equitable geographical distribution (Art. 23 , para . 1 of the Charter).

The other 10 non-permanent members will continue to be elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years , in accordance with Article 23 , paragraph 2 of the Charter . They will not be eligible for immediate re-election at the end of their term of office . In view of Monaco, this proposal will have three advantages:

First, it will provide an opportunity for five new major powers that are particularly representative and make a significant contribution to peacekeeping and international security to have a permanent seat in the Security Council ;

Secondly, it will enable the five other major powers , particularly with regional powers , who regularly participate in such operations and significantly contribute to them participate in the work of the Security Council for long periods of time;

Finally, a more modest powers can take part in the Security Council with greater frequency as larger states , who often sit on the Security Council as non-permanent members will become permanent members and be elected for longer terms . It 's not like Monaco sees it , is unchanged . Rather, it can be the basis for discussion and negotiation , as it adapts and can be adapted to different situations .

For example, if the Security Council membership increased to 20 , two members may be permanent and three can be fickle with the longer term. If it

³⁸ Гринда Г., Дуурсма ЈС, Княжество Монако: государство, Международный статус, институты, Springer Verlag, 2010. p.32

had risen to 22 , three members may be permanent and four non-permanent could be more long term, and so on.

Number of years in the long term can also be flexible. Monaco would like to emphasize in particular that if the concept of non-permanent membership with longer terms is accepted, it will act as an important means of promoting certain Member States to maintain or increase their contributions to peacekeeping operations , as they win , deservedly , from long and renewable terms on the Security Council , thereby reflecting the amount and regularity of their participants .

Andorra

Andorra is the last independent survivor of the March states , a number of buffer states created by Charlemagne to keep the Muslim Moors from advancing into Christian France. Tradition holds that Charlemagne granted a charter to the Andorran people in return for their fight against the Moors. In the 800 's, the grandson of Charlemagne, Charles the Bald , made Count Urgell overlord of Andorra. Descendant of Count later gave the land to the Diocese of Urgell , headed by Bishop Seud'Urgell.

In the 11th century , fearing military action by neighboring lords, the bishop placed himself under the protection of the Lord Caboet, a Spanish nobleman . Later , Count of Foix , a French noble, became heir to the Lord Caboet through marriage , and there was a dispute between the French and the Spanish bishop of the graph over Andorra.

In 1278 , the conflict was resolved signing pareage, which provides that the sovereignty of Andorra to be shared between the Count of Foix and the Bishop of Seud'Urgell in Spain. Pareage, feudal institution recognizing the principle of equal rights in the territory of two rulers, gave the small State its territory and political form. Na over the years , the name was made between the French and Spanish rule , until the reign of King Henry IV, a decree in 1607 not established French head of state and the Bishop of Urgell as co- princes of Andorra. Given its relative isolation , Andorra exists outside the mainstream of European history , with few ties with other than France and Spain countries. Lately, however, his thriving tourist business along with developments in transport and communications have removed the country 's isolation .

Political structure of Andorra - " parliamentary principality ." In keeping with tradition , rooted in the pareazh , co-regent , i.e. head of state is the President of the French Republic and the Bishop of Urgel (Seo de Urgell , Spain). Therefore, the country cannot be called a complete monarchy , but rather a tribute to tradition.³⁹

Until 1993, the Andorran paid an annual tribute to his liege lord : 960 francs - President of the French Republic, 460 pesetas, 12 cheeses , 12 capons , 12 partridges , 6 hams - Bishop of Urgell .

³⁹ Escardt ТМ, Секреты Семи маленьких государств Европы: Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Люксембург, Мальта, Монако, Сан-Марино, и Ватикана, Гипокрены Книги,Л.. 2005 р. 12

According to the constitution in 1993 , the Principality of Andorra - parliamentary democracy . Heads of state are princes - corulers presented in Andorra for its governors (" vige "). However , their power is largely nominal .

The highest legislative body - the General Council of the Valleys unicameral (General Council) of 28 members, elected for four years by universal and direct suffrage (14 - by national district , and the rest - two from each of the seven communities in the country) . Head of the General Council - General Syndic (up to 1993 - the first syndic), elected from among the council members. Executive power is exercised by the government - the Executive Board. Its chairman is elected by the General Council and formally adopted by the princes - co-rulers of a four year term . The Executive Council shall be composed chairman.

The judicial system consists of the Magistrates Court , the Criminal Court of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.

The Supreme Court is composed of five judges : one appointed by the Chairperson of the Executive Board , one each of the princes - corulers one - general syndic , and one - the magistrate judges . The term of office of judges - 6 years. Chairman of the Supreme Court judge is appointed by the syndic .

Magistrate judge , as well as chairman of the Criminal Court are appointed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also appoints members of the Office of the Prosecutor General .

The Constitutional Court is responsible for interpreting the Constitution and all complaints of non-compliance of the laws and agreements. In the Constitutional Court composed of four members appointed : one - each of the princes - and the two co-rulers - the General Council. Tenure of judges is 8 years .Each of the judges presiding at a time for two years. Since 1278 Andorra is associated with Spain and France state. In these countries, the responsibility for the protection of Andorra

Andorra national elections will be held April 24, 2005 . Andorra ruling Liberal Party (PLA) won the election but lost the absolute majority he achieved in the 2001 elections . After 10 years in power , the Cap de Govern and PLA leader Marc Forné resigned Cap de Govern . His replacement Former Foreign Minister Alberto Pinto , who comes from the same party. The center-right People's Liberation Army went from 15 to 14 seats in parliament with 28 seats , while the center-left Social Democratic Party (PS) doubled its

representation from 6 to 12 seats . The remaining two positions are occupied by CDA-Segle -21, the union of two center-right parties that are likely to join a coalition with the People's Liberation Army . After the ratification of the constitution in 1993 , four coalition governments were formed. The main objectives of the government should Pint housing shortage problems , modernization of the tax system of the country , and press ahead with the reforms needed to remove Andorra from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) list of countries with preferential tax treatment.⁴⁰

There has been a redefinition of qualifications for Andorran citizenship, one of the major problems in the country, where only 35.7% of 78,549 are legal citizens . In 1995 a law to extend citizenship was passed but citizenship is difficult to acquire, with only Andorran nationals are able to automatically transmit their citizenship to their children. Legitimate residents of Andorra may obtain citizenship after 25 years of residence . Children can choose to residents of Andorra citizenship after 18 years if they lived almost his entire life in Andorra. Simple birth on Andorran soil does not confer citizenship. Dual citizenship is not permitted. Non-citizens are allowed to own only 33 % of the shares in the company . Only after resided in the country for 20 years , they will be able to own 100 % of the company . The proposed legislation to reduce the required years from 20 to 10 pending approval in Parliament.

Creating a modern legal framework for the country 's 1993 constitution has allowed Andorra to begin the transition from an economy based largely on free trade to one based on tourism and international banking and finance. Despite the promising developments , it is likely that Andorra will be , at least in the short term , continue to confront the complex issues associated with the large influx of foreign nationals and the need for the development of modern social and political institutions . In addition to issues of Andorran nationality and immigration policy , other priority issues will include dealing with housing shortages and speculation in real state , the development of the tourism industry, defining its relationship with the

⁴⁰ Leary , LG, *Andorra Hidden Republic* , London: T. Fisher Unwin , 1912.p136.

European Union , and the reform of investment law to allow up to 100% foreign ownership in the activities and sectors considered strategic.⁴¹

Key Government officials

Co- Prince - Jacques Chirac, President of France

Co- Prince - Joan Enric Vives i Sicília, Bishop of Seud'Urgell, Spain

Head of Government - Alberto Pinto

Sindic General - Joan Gabriel

Chargé d'Affaires of the United Nations - Elena Pia - Comella (also accredited as a representative to the U.S. government)

Since the establishment of sovereignty with the ratification of the constitution in 1993 , Andorra has moved to become an active member of the international community. In July 1993, Andorra established its first diplomatic mission in the world, the United Nations . In early 1995, the United States and Andorra established formal diplomatic relations. Andorra has also expanded relations with other states.⁴²

Andorra is a full member of the United Nations (UN), the United Nations Educational , Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) , United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCCD) , International Research Centre for the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) , Telecommunications International Union (UIT), the International Red Cross , the World Copyright Convention , the European Council , EUTELSAT, the World Tourism Organization , the Organization for security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) , the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) , Interpol and the International Monetary Fund among others. Since 1991, Andorra has a special agreement with the European Union .

⁴¹ Leary , LG, Andorra Hidden Republic , London: T. Fisher Unwin , 1912.p 41 .

⁴² E. Plischke , microstates in world affairs : issues and policy options , the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research , 1977.p107 .

II.3 The Principality of Liechtenstein

Liechtenstein - Principality in Central Europe. In the north , west and south of the border with Switzerland, in the east - with Austria. Of course, each of the microstates , like any other country , has its own unique path of development and plays a certain role in the international political, economic and social relations . But it would be unfair to claim that their impact on the modern world as little as the size of the states themselves . Let's make this the example of the Principality of Liechtenstein. A plot of land in the lower reaches , Vaduz has always been the focus of the German feudal lords. For several centuries , there existed two - principality of the Holy Roman Empire - Vaduz and Schellenberg . January 23, 1719 , the two teamed up ownership - so there was the Principality of Liechtenstein . Until 1806 it was part of the Holy Roman Empire from 1806 to 1815 - Confederation of the Rhine , from 1815 to 1866 - German Confederacy . In 1866, the duchy became an independent state. Traditional areas of Vaduz and Schellenberg still exist as Upper and Lower country . According to this historical and geographical division formed constituencies . In 1921, the Constitution was adopted , and in 1923 entered into a customs and monetary union with Switzerland. Two world wars have not touched Liechtenstein . After the Second World country rapidly began to develop local industry . In 1978, the principality enters the Council of Europe , and since 1990 a member of the UN Liechtenstein.⁴³

Prince Franz Josef II, who ruled from 1938 , handed over control to his heir Prince Hans Adam II in 1984 , although officially the last came to the throne after his father's death in November 1989 . In mid -1990s there would be significant differences of legal and administrative measures between the prince and Landtag .However , when the Prince expressed his willingness to abdicate Landtag unanimously voted to keep the monarchy (1996). Liechtenstein interests abroad is Switzerland . Both countries have made in the customs union . Liechtenstein has no private army after its dissolution in 1868 and announcements of permanent neutrality of the country. Currently Liechtenstein defense issues within the competence of Switzerland.

The Principality of Liechtenstein - a constitutional monarchy . Head of State - Prince . The executive power belongs to the prince , and the government headed by the prime minister. Legislative power is exercised by the prince and parliament - the Landtag . Liechtenstein consists of two

⁴³ D. Beattie , Liechtenstein : Modern History, IB Tauris , 2004,p 98

districts: Oberland (Upper Liechtenstein) and Unterland (Lower Liechtenstein) . Capital - Vaduz (5thous.) . Major cities in the country do not. Political parties : Domestic Union , burgher Progressive Party , Christian Social Party . Legislative power is vested in the prince and the Landtag(parliament), which consists of 25 deputies elected for four years by direct election by proportional representation . The right to vote to all citizens who have reached the age of 20 (women only received it in 1984). Chairman becomes the leader of the party which won the most votes in the Diet , and his deputy - leader of the party, having received fewer votes. Executive power is vested in the government , which is elected by the Landtag on his term of office and approved by the prince. It consists of the Prime Minister (a member of the party that won the elections to the Landtag) , his deputy and three government advisers. They all serve as ministers.⁴⁴

Higher judiciary - the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court . Of 33,400 residents about 37 % foreigners Liechtenstein also signed the Convention Refugee Reception in 1994 at the peak of the Yugoslav war even came in first place in Europe to receive refugees (in proportion to the number of the population). .) After the war in Bosnia came to rest and Liechtenstein, but in 1999 , war broke out in Kosovo and Albanians was invaded Liechtenstein . 515 petitions were filed - that is an absolute record for this microstates . In 2001, Liechtenstein signed up 111 of them refugees , mostly representatives of the former Yugoslav republics and several people from the CIS countries . According to the statistics for 2002 to February 6 in Liechtenstein registered refugees , all of Macedonia.

Judging by all the same statistics (High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR) in 1999, the bulk of the refugees received permission to stay on humanitarian grounds.⁴⁵

As in all other countries, a decision shall be made on the basis of these facts alone , the main interview. Entry into the country is carried out by the Swiss visa. Why is Swiss , you ask? Switzerland is a small, but still available Princely interests in countries where there are no representations of Liechtenstein (which is not in most countries) . You can also get a visa at the

⁴⁴ D. Beattie , Liechtenstein : Modern History, IB Tauris , 2004.p.116

⁴⁵ Лихтенштейн, княжество в Европе // Энциклопедический словарь Брокгауза и Ефрона: В 86 томах (82 т. и 4 доп.). -- СПб., 1890--1907. р. 13

Embassy of Liechtenstein in Vienna. Police foreigners , in which there is a formal change (check) to be in the capital of the principality - Vaduz .

Immigration officials in Liechtenstein is not a lot, so the procedure lasts a long time (2-3 years). All this time, the Liechtenstein social services tenderly cared for and paid during the social benefit paid medical insurance. What is most interesting in Liechtenstein - is the ability to easily find a job - even though a lot of foreigners , but they still let the Austrians Swiss Germans , and wash the dishes, clean rooms in hotels need and Liechtenstein . It is clear that no one from Switzerland to Liechtenstein go wash dishes or sweep the streets . Therefore, the main competitors - it Yugoslavs . A big plus Yugoslavs that they may tolerably Expound in German, so if you are planning to immigrate to Liechtenstein - German courses do not interfere (get used to the dialect of Liechtenstein for a month) . Although at first it will be difficult to understand even knowing Lichtenstein bad German (English is spoken virtually all) .

Several dozen settlements Liechtenstein confined mainly to the Rhine Valley and the lower parts of the slopes. Some of them can be considered cities. This - the capital Vaduz (5 thousand), Shang (5.1 thousand) , Balzers (3.3 thousand), Mauren (2.5 thousand), Triesenberg (2.1 million). High in the mountains there are villages and resorts with a permanent population of no more than 10-20 people.

In Liechtenstein, compulsory education for children aged 6 to 15 years. There are primary and secondary schools , a gymnasium , as well as technical and music schools . For young people leaving higher education abroad.⁴⁶

So, from the above it follows that , in spite of its size , Liechtenstein has an impact on development in the world of international relations in the field of economics, politics and culture. First of all, it is because Liechtenstein belong to the category of economically developed countries , which are considered and Liechtenstein in addition comes in various international organizations , including a wide variety of countries and started to address , or prevent any consideration of international issues. These organizations combine many countries and have a great impact on many of the processes

⁴⁶ Зонова. Т.В. Дипломатия Ватикана в контексте эволюции европейской политической системы / Т.В.Зонова. - М.: Наука, 2000.- p.37

occurring in the world , and therefore the state, composed of organizations involved in the management process , and , consequently, affect them , since the ' behavior ' of an organization depends on the position each allied countries . And from this we can conclude that the economy , development and culture of the country does not depend on the size of the territory and depend.

III. chapter. Form of government : their specificity and features.

III.1 Vatican

In VIII-XIX centuries .under the control of the Popes is a region in Central Italy . In 1870, the Papal States was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy . At the disposal of the Pope was only the western part of Rome - Vatican . In 1929, on Lateran agreements between the Pope and Italy was formed a new state - the State of the Vatican City (StatodellaCitta del Vaticano), located in Rome , on the hill of Monte Vaticano , were simultaneously determined its current borders, restored temporal power of the popes .

Lateran Treaty , including the three-acts : The political agreement between the Holy See and Italy , the Concordat and the Finance Convention , act today. Political agreement recognizes the Vatican sovereignty in international affairs, and for the Holy See - the exclusive and unlimited authority and jurisdiction over the Vatican . Concordat governs the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the Italian state (blessing marriages , Catholic teaching in schools , non-interference of the church in political and other affairs of Italy) . Financial Convention addresses issues of compensation to the Holy See of losses in connection with the liquidation of the Papal States .

As follows from the political agreement and the Basic Law , the main purpose of the created state to ensure the independence of the pope in the implementation " of its universal mission ." The Vatican, like other states , has sovereignty , as well as its own territory - an area of 44 ha * (1) , the population - about 900 people * (2) , of which about 500 have Vatican citizenship. It has its own government , police and even the army . The state has its own flag, anthem , Station * (3) , a post office , a station official organ - the newspaper " Osservatore Romano " own university * (4) , the Academy of Sciences publishes brand can minted euro. State languages - Latin and Italian . Established diplomatic relations with 172 countries on me , * (5) and the European Union . The state participates in 33 international (intergovernmental) organizations and institutions (eg , the International Atomic Energy Agency , the International Labour Organization) , is an observer in the UN * (6) , takes part in the ten regional intergovernmental organizations and bodies (including is a member of the OSCE and the delegate of the League of Arab States) . Vatican's role in world politics and the economy

is determined by its effect on the Catholic population of the planet (about 1 billion people).⁴⁷

The form of the Vatican recognized the absolute theocratic monarchy, although in any constitutional acts as such is not mentioned. In addition to state of the Vatican church organs are functioning. Thus, the highest advisory bodies serve Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church, the College of Cardinals and the Episcopal Synod. Political, religious and economic activities of the Roman Catholic Church headed by Roman Curia. Its composition - State Secretariat, other secretariats, the Council for Public Affairs, six offices, three Tribunal ten congregations (religious institutions) and other services. These church bodies will definitely have an impact on the decision of a number of public affairs.

Vatican City State has no codified constitution. It consists of the Basic Law in 2001 and acts approved and promulgated by the Pope after the Lateran agreements:

1. The Law on the sources of law, which stipulates that the main sources of law Vatican are: a) Code of Canon Law and apostolic action; b) the laws adopted by the Pope or their delegated authority, as well as regulations issued in accordance with the law by the competent authorities. Establishes that on matters not covered by the legislation of the Vatican, the Italian laws apply - criminal, civil, commercial and relevant procedural codes, as well as other Italian legal acts relating to certain areas, such as weights and measures, communications, communications. A reservation is that the application of legal acts of Italy can not contradict the requirements of the divine law and the Treaty and the Concordat of 1929.

2. Law on the right of citizenship and the right of residence, which states that citizenship is granted in connection with a permanent residence in the Vatican face, paired with his rank, office, service or employment. Citizens are also recognized as wives, children, parents, brothers and sisters of the Vatican citizen, provided that they live with him and they are given the appropriate authorization. Accordingly lost Vatican citizenship if the person ceases to reside in the Vatican or loses rank, position, service, or if no longer

⁴⁷ Ковальский. Н.А. Ватикан на мировой арене. Общественно-политический журнал. Современная Европа. №2, 2001 p.19

valid residence permit in the Vatican , or if the marriage annulled. Children lose their citizenship upon reaching 25 years (daughter - at marriage) .

3. Act administrative structure , which enshrines the right of the Pope to annul decisions any control of the Vatican, defines the requirements for the Chief Executive and his authority in the organization and activities of its subordinate administration. Regulated responsibility Vatican officials, as well as issues of imprisonment and execution of certain civil contracts necessary for the Vatican * (9).d on the people inhabiting it .

4 . The Law on economic, trade and professional organizations , establishing the presence of its own currency Vatican. Provides that for transactions on alienation of property located in the Vatican , including the right to inheritance by law and by will need permission from the administration * (10). Established a state monopoly on the purchase and resale of goods of any nature or origin.

5. Law on Public Security , consisting of 12 articles. It is built on the principle that everything it says is prohibited if it is not obtained permission from the authorities . Administration may authorize the home and personal search in order to ensure the Act. Article 1 requires that the authorities watch over the maintenance of public order, security of citizens, the inviolability of their person , the protection of their property , the protection of property and public hygiene and morality .⁴⁸

Constitutional significance as the political agreement between the Holy See and Italy in 1929 and the Code of Canon Law (Codexiuriscononici) - in regulating the formation and activities of the Roman Catholic Church , which includes both the control system of the Vatican.

New Basic Law was the imposed Pope John Paul II 26 November 2000 and entered into force on 22 February 2001. His text was published in the supplementary volume of the Acts of the Apostolic See (ActaApostolicaeSedis) - Vatican meeting laws . This law completely replaces the former Basic Law in force 1929 N 1 , issued by Pope Pius XI. From the new Basic Law , which is a very concise document (of 20 articles), it follows that it has the highest legal

⁴⁸ Ковальский. Н.А. Ватикан на мировой арене. Общественно-политический журнал. Современная Европа. №2, 2001 p.24

force: invalid declared all laws in the Vatican , which contradict it . However, it is obvious that at any time when the Pope considers it necessary, it can change the Basic Law or replace it with a new one.

As noted in the introduction of the Basic Law in 2001 , the pope " recognized the need to give a systematic and organic form occurring over time change the legal order of the State of Vatican City ." To " The State guarantees freedom a priority of the Apostolic See by providing actual and apparent independence of the Pope in carrying out His World Mission approached its institutional goals ," dad " of his own volition , and in accordance with their own mind , possessing the fullness of the supreme authority " signed a new Basic Law .

As features should highlight what the new Basic Law provides for multi-tiered system of delegation of public authority, the pope (Article 6 of the Basic Law of the previous sets some restrictions apply).

Of course, the exclusive constitutional and legal position takes Pope * (11) - the highest hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. His title - the bishop of Rome , vicar of Jesus Christ , Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church , Patriarch of the West , Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province , State of Vatican City Bishop , servant of the servants of God.

At the same time the pope is the head of the State of Vatican City . The Basic Law does not mention that he is the head of the Roman Catholic Church. As if enforced biblical principle " God - gods , Caesar - Caesar ." Pope said dualism status reflected in the Basic Law , for example, that there is no such traditional constitutional institution , the order of the presidential election . This question is not considered the Basic Law (both the previous and new) , as settled prescriptions of canon law. According to them the head of the Roman Catholic Church is elected for life by secret ballot by the College of Cardinals (conclave) . The new pope must be elected from among the Cardinals a two-thirds plus one vote , and no later than 18 days after the death of the former.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Зонова. Т.В. Дипломатия Ватикана в контексте эволюции европейской политической системы Т.В.Зонова. - М.: Наука, 2000.- р.13

According to the Basic Law of the pope called the Supreme Pontiff, the Lord (Sovrano) Vatican City State and has full legislative, executive and judicial powers (Article 1). Article 8 Political agreement states that Italy recognizes the identity of the Pope " sacred and inviolable ." To prerogatives Pope attributed representation Vatican relations with other states and other subjects of international law, diplomatic relations and the conclusion of contracts (Article 2 of the Basic Law). Unlike the previous Community Act 2001 does not relate directly to the authority of the Pope of the Vatican property management. Dad has broad powers in the judiciary. He belongs to the right of amnesty, pardon (indulte), exemption from punishment and pardon . Pope appoints and dismisses judges. Supreme Pontiff may, at any stage of the criminal or civil investigation process and the decision to transfer the special court, including the right to resolve the case " fairness " and with the exception of the subsequent application (Article 16 and 19 of the Basic Law). When the throne is vacant, the Vatican runs a collective body - the College of Cardinals, to whom the head of the State, but the legislative powers it can be used only in case of emergency. Legislative solutions College act in the absence of the Supreme Pontiff, and subsequently to be confirmed by the new pope. College of Cardinals performs advisory functions to the Pope, and its members are appointed by them for life.

In addition to the College of Cardinals in the Basic Law as the legislature provides the Commission of Cardinals. This government body is composed of the Chairman of the Cardinal and the other cardinals appointed by the Supreme Pontiff for five years (Article 3 of the Basic Law). The Commission uses its powers in accordance with the Law on the sources of law, and other acts of its own Rules of Procedure. The Commission shall exercise legislative power, except when the Pope wish to fix it for themselves or other bodies. Bills (legislative proposals) must previously referred to the Supreme Pontiff. Commission on the draft bills promoting public advisers, other experts and interested bodies in the Vatican and the Holy See.

The competence of the Commission referred the endorsement of the state budget, after which he sent to the pope for approval.

According to the Basic Law, the Commission may issue the Cardinals general regulations (Article 7).

Chairman of the Commission is the chief executive and a key figure in the management of the Vatican. Its constitutional and legal status is

characterized by duality - Chairman of the Commission directs the legislature Vatican (convene and hold meetings of the Commission of Cardinals) . And at the same time in accordance with the Basic Law and other legislative acts he exercises executive power , that is actually performs the functions of the Prime Minister. As Chairman of the Commission may exercise the Vatican representative , provided that it does not violate the prerogatives of the head of state.

And for the enforcement of Commission Regulation Cardinals Chairman publishes ordinances . In urgent cases he is entitled to adopt acts having the force of law. These acts are losing their power if they are not confirmed by the Commission of Cardinals for 90 days (Article 7 of the Basic Law).⁵⁰

Chairman of the Commission in carrying out its powers assist other agencies and officials . In the sphere of the executive power is the Secretary General , which the President may delegate all their powers in the field of administration, and the Deputy Secretary General . In the development and adoption of the budget and other matters of a general nature relating to the staff and activities of the state , it is the Board of Directors , which is headed by the Chairman of the Commission and periodically convenes (v. 8 , 9 and 11 of the Basic Law). The most significant issues for the Vatican Chairman shall submit to the Commission for further consideration . The powers of the President of the Commission Basic Law related use for security and for police purposes Guard Corps (Vatican police) and the Papal Swiss Guard (Vatican army) who report directly to him (Article 14) .

Dualism constitutional legal provisions Chair Cardinals manifested in question his replacement in case of absence or illness : leadership of the Commission goes to the first cardinal - a member of the Commission , other powers , except the right to issue regulations having the force of law , carries out the Secretary General (Article 3 and 9 of the Basic Law) .

The Secretary-General shall assist the President of the Commission in carrying out its mandate. In accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law and on the instructions of the Chairman of the Commission, he oversees :

⁵⁰ Ковальский. Н.А. Ватикан на мировой арене. Общественно-политический журнал. Современная Европа. №2, 2001 p.36

1) the implementation of laws and other legal acts , as well as the decisions and instructions of the President of the Commission;

2) of the administration (coordinates the activities of the directorates) .

Deputy Secretary-General shall prepare and edit documents and correspondence , performs other functions assigned to it . It replaces the Secretary-General in his absence or illness.

Both of these officials may participate in meetings of the Board and Secretary General participates in an advisory capacity and also in meetings of the Commission of Cardinals .

About State Secretariat can say that he logs in as public authorities of the Vatican and the church , in connection with which the Basic Law is not defined procedure for its formation and is only mentioned (often , however, than in the former) mandatory participation of the Secretariat of State in some public affairs. So, all bills previously passed on to the head of state only through the State Secretariat . Exclusively through the State Secretariat and the Pope sent a pre- final version of the state budget. Through the State Secretariat carried out the papal office in other states and international organizations , diplomatic relations and the conclusion of contracts . In accordance with Article 6 of the Basic Law of the Secretariat of State consent is generally required in all the most important cases.⁵¹

State Secretariat headed by Cardinal - the Secretary of State .Last , being essentially a Chief management of the entire Church , is responsible for diplomatic and political activity of the Holy See . Since 1988 (after the reform of the Roman Curia by Pope John Paul II) State Secretariat was divided into two departments - the Department of General Affairs and the Department for Relations with States .

General Counsel , Government advisers perform advisory functions . They assist the Vatican authorities to formulate legislation in other matters of special importance and are appointed by the Supreme Pontiff for five years (Article 13 of the Basic Law) .

Consultation with advisors tested both individually and collectively (the meeting may be held under the chairmanship of advisers of General Counsel)

⁵¹ Escardt ТМ, Секреты Семи маленьких государств Европы: Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Люксембург, Мальта, Монако, Сан-Марино, и Ватикана, Гипокрены Книги, 2005.p210

. General Counsel performs coordination functions and may, in accordance with the instructions of the President of the Commission to carry out representation Vatican cardinals . Advisors as well as judges, need not be citizens of the Vatican , they do not belong to the categories of officials and employees, and only receive compensation for the services . The Basic Law of 2001 compared with the previous substantially reduced provisions for the judiciary in the Vatican , disappeared provisions for public prosecutors and lawyers .

Declares that the judicial power is exercised on behalf of the Supreme Pontiff bodies established in accordance with the legal unit of the Vatican , and their competence is established by law (Article 15 of the Basic Law) .

Of all of the judiciary in the new Basic Law refers only to the Court of Appeal (Tribunal Roman Rota * (12)) . This higher Arches has 12 auditors .

Activities Rota regulate regulations adopted in 1994 by Pope John Paul II. Rota sitting in a three auditors (alternately) . Company under the Code of Canon Law (1444 , -1 , 2) and an appellate court considers :

1) in the second instance cases to the Tribunal of First Instance referred to the Holy See and lawfully ;

2) in the third and subsequent instances of the case considered in the same appeal or other Rota Arches .

Roth also has appellate jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Tribunal of the Vatican. In addition, it examines the first instance cases under its jurisdiction in accordance with the Code of Canon Law (1405 _ 3) and referred to it in accordance with the pope in the Code (1444 _ 3) or requested by Dean * (13) Rota under Article 52 company commander of the Rules.

In addition to the Tribunal of the Roman Rota judicial authority in the Vatican Apostolic represented by the Supreme Tribunal signatures , which operates in accordance with the law about it and consists of cardinals, archbishops, bishops appointed by the pope. One of the cardinal functions as leader. As advisers to carry out "voice" and referendary. The courts powers Signatures * (14) complaints related decisions Rota ; claims on the status of persons who refused to consider a Roth ; lawsuits against auditors Rota about the performance of their official duties; disputes about competence.

Signature acts as an administrative tribunal and as such permits : disputes over church administration decisions (in this case, in addition to recognizing the illegality of the decision may be rendered a decision for damages); other disputes of an administrative nature , or transmitted dad departments of the Roman Curia , as well as disputes over jurisdiction between these agencies themselves .

In addition, the competence attributed signatures : the observation of legality in the field of justice ; extension of powers of the courts ; proposal and approved the creation of new ships; other powers arising from the judicial apparatus and the Vatican concordats .

All disputes relating to matters of conscience, including non- religious cult , belong to the competence of the Apostolic Church Tribunal * (15), which is also considering everything that is connected with the use of indulgences (16). Prelates of the ecclesiastical court periodically collected chaired by the Chief Judicial Council Cardinal on to explore issues that are particularly complex and require detailed consideration.

According to the Basic Law of anyone who thinks that his personal rights or legitimate interests are infringed by an administrative act , may protest to a higher authority or appeal to the relevant court (formerly the Basic Law provides access to a court complaint and dad) . Availability of protest to a higher authority excludes trial in the same case , except when it is given permission to daddy (Art. 17 of the Basic Law) . Set the statute of limitations of five years for challenging administrative acts. Other provisions on the rights of the Basic Law does not contain .

The Basic Law emphasizes that judicial decisions are executed only in the Vatican .

Resolution referred to in the Basic Law of labor disputes between public officials and the administration related to the competence of the Labour * (17) of the Apostolic See in accordance with its Statute (Article 18 of the Basic Law) . Jurisdiction of the Labour includes all forms of work within the Roman Curia , Vatican City State , Vatican Radio , and other bodies and agencies , regardless of whether they are located in the Vatican or not, but controlled by the Holy See , either directly or through the administration . Not within the purview of the Office of the relationship with the same bodies and agencies that have arisen from other individual employment contracts and services.

Management also has the right to decide administrative or socio-economic issues arising in various organs of the Holy See.⁵²

Office of Labor consists of the Presidency, the Council , General Directorate and relevant services , Board of Conciliation and Arbitration . The Bureau for Labour carries lawmaking and regulatory activities . Council - an advisory body on rulemaking in the field of labor. He serves as a reconciliation of collective labor disputes . Both individual and collective labor disputes are resolved in ways suggested by the Director General Board of Conciliation and Arbitration , and in the case of unreconciled business considers itself College . Decisions of this board may be filed complaints to the Court of Appeal of the Vatican. Appeal disciplinary sanctions imposed on civil servants , there is the Court of Appeal in accordance with its own rules.

* (1) This is 2260 times smaller than the area of Moscow. The right of extraterritoriality has suburban papal residence - Castle Gandolfo and 20 palaces located outside the territory of Rome . Length of the borders of the Vatican - 2600 m Except for St. Peter's Square and the streets adjacent to it , the Vatican is surrounded by a stone wall.

* (2) These are mainly employees of state agencies and personnel of museums , in its ethnic composition is mainly Italians and immigrants from Switzerland.

* (3) The length of the Vatican railway is 700 m

* (4) Lateran university founded in 1773 , enrolled about 4,000 students

* (5) with the Russian Federation Vatican has a " special relationship of nature."

* (6) Vatican remains the only state outside the United Nations , after the outcome of the 2002 referendum in Switzerland about joining this international organization .

* (7) Coin , contact the Western European countries in the period of feudalism and minted in Italy, Spain , Hungary, Portugal and Holland.

⁵² Зонова. Т.В. Дипломатия Ватикана в контексте эволюции европейской политической системы / Т.В.Зонова. - М.: Наука, 2000.- р.53

* (8) Vatican City - one of the largest owners of capital in the world. His contributions to Italian banks account for about 14 billion dollars. Vatican holds shares of companies in the electronics , chemical, textile and food industries worldwide. Vatican property in the U.S. is estimated at \$ 40 billion. Also a major landowner in Italy, Spain , Germany, France and other countries. Generally Vatican says little about the size of their capital , apparently of the opinion of Pope Paul VI: " The Church must not only be poor, but look and such."

* (9) As an example, the article 17 of the law , according to which all construction contracts or supply if the counterparty failed to comply with their conditions , the Administration may, by order of the executive power and the use of armed force, if necessary, take the enterprise, seize the machines , warehouses and perform the contract . However, provided that the court may decide on compensation counterparty losses , if they are .

* (10) If the refusal to allow the property goes to the state with a fair compensation.

* (11) From papas (Greek), papa (Latin) - father, mentor , tutor . On October 16, 1978 is on the throne , John Paul II, it became a 58 -year-old Pole, Archbishop Wojtyla of Krakow King (after his election to the throne of the Pope , according to custom, takes on a different , more " biblical " name). In the church registry has 265 popes , including this one, they were all Italians, except the current one.

* (12) comes from the apostolic office, part of which, apart from the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor , were auditors , and chaplains ; They originally performed a consequence, then Innocent III granted them the right to impose sentences . By Innocent IV chaplains formed a permanent tribunal. John XXIII gave him the form of a single instance in 1331 and adopted a special regulation .

The name " company " is likely to have come from a circular enclosure, inside which sat auditors . Sixtus IV in 1472 approved a number of auditors , chaplains , and Benedict XIV finally determined the powers of the Tribunal in 1747 .

Selection of judges has always belonged to the pope , but was granted the right to choose Spain two auditors , one - Germany and France. Bologna, Milan, Venice, Ferrara and Perugia also had the privilege to appoint a judge.

Auditors must be " known by connoisseurs of law" , as well as different " exceptional purity of life."

Under Gregory XVI (1834) Rota became an appellate tribunal of the papal state , while claims religious congregations solved .

In connection with the liquidation of the Papal States in 1870 Rota activities virtually ceased its resumed Pius X in 1908.

* (13) In Rothe led by Dean Rota acting school (" Working Capital studio"), whose goal is to train lawyers, judges, " the defenders of justice and religious obligations." Complete training for the title attorney Rota is three years.

* (14) The powers set signatures act of John Paul II - Apostolic Constitution Pastor Bonus of 28 June 1988.

* (15) The inverse image of the body is referred to the end of the XII century. , Modern competence adopted in 1988, the same act that competence and signatures .

* (16) In addition to the right to learn the dogmatic doctrine of indulgences to be related to the conduct of Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith .

* (17) established by decision of John Paul II in 1989. The purpose of activity - a mechanism " aimed at the implementation and consolidation of the labor community , which is based on the principles of labor contained in the encyclical - work as a prerogative of the individual, as a duty , as a right and as a service ." ⁵³

In 1994, by order of the Pope approved the final version of the Statute , in her five years of experience is reflected in the form of amendments to the text of 1989. Confirmed the function of the Office " as an institutional body , standing guard legitimate interests of the working community of the Holy See , providing harmony and equality, numerous, differences and peculiarities duties strengthening the correct application of social norms , warranty Unity community and increase interpersonal relationships in it."

⁵³ Зонова. Т.В. Дипломатия Ватикана в контексте эволюции европейской политической системы / Т.В.Зонова. - М.: Наука, 2000.- р.65

III. 2 Malta

Malta, located in the heart of the sea routes from Europe to Asia and Africa, has attracted conquerors. In the VIII century BC.e . Malta begin to colonize the Phoenicians and almost simultaneously - the Greeks . With the IV century BC .e .by XIII century AD. e .it alternately captured Carthaginians, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Normans, Spaniards.

In 1530 Emperor Charles V gave Malta the Knights spiritual loannite has received since the name of the Order of Malta . In 1798, Malta has captured the French army commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt . Napoleon abolished the power of the Order on the island. September 5, 1800 the British, in turn, took Malta's capital Valletta and his troops and raised the British flag there . Military governor of the island was an Englishman Alexander Ball. Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1814 ceded Malta UK. The British turned it into a colony and naval base. In 1964, Malta gained independence from Britain in 1974 and proclaimed a republic , but until 1979, when Malta was eliminated last British naval base , the head of state was still considered as the Queen of England.

State Order of Malta - a parliamentary republic . The Constitution of Malta adopted in 1964 and subsequent amendments . Legislative power is vested in the parliament consisting of the President and the House of Representatives , which consists of 69 members . Members elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve five years. Head of State - President . Executive power is exercised by the government headed by the Prime Minister .

Political parties and trade unions

- Malta Labour Party - the ruling party , founded in 1920.
- Malta's Nationalist Party - founded in 1924.

Nationalist and Labour are the two largest parties in Malta and are actively competing for votes in the parliamentary elections . The other parties are much smaller and are not represented in parliament :

- Progressive Constitutional Party , founded in 1953.
- Maltese Centre Party , founded in 1961 (until 1971 called the Christian Workers' Party).

- The Communist Party of Malta , founded in 1969 .

- There are 40 trade unions , of which 28,000 are included in the union of unskilled workers . The largest trade union association - Malta Confederation of Trade Unions , founded in 1958.

Biggest cities: Birkirkara (21,000), Valletta (about 19,000) , Kvormi (19,000 people).

The current constitution was adopted in 1964 . Highest legislative body - unicameral parliament (House of Representatives), composed of 69 members , elected by the people for five years. Suffrage to all citizens who have reached 21 years old and living in Malta election day for at least 2 years. The government is headed by the Prime Minister.

Malta Labour Party , founded in 1920 , based on the organized labor unions and low-paid employees , the petty bourgeois elements , and the intelligentsia . Nationalist Party - the ruling party , founded in 1924 , supported by the big bourgeoisie and the national average , the Catholic clergy , senior bureaucrats . Nationalist and Labour are the two largest parties in Malta , and actively compete for votes in the parliamentary elections . The other parties are much smaller and are not represented in parliament :

- * Progressive Constitutional Party , founded in 1953 .

- * Maltese Centre Party , founded in 1961 (until 1971 called the Christian Workers' Party) .

There are 40 trade unions , of which 28,000 are included in the union of unskilled workers . The largest trade union association - Malta Confederation of Trade Unions , founded in 1958.⁵⁴

Administrative divisions:

In 1993, Malta was divided into 68 local councils (municipalities) . These 68 local councils are the main form of local government and there is no intermediate level between local councils and the national government . Levels in 6 districts (five on the main island) and in 3 regions (two on the main island) are used for statistical purposes.

⁵⁴ Ессардт ТМ, Секреты Семи маленьких государств Европы: Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Люксембург, Мальта, Монако, Сан-Марино, и Ватикана, Гипокрены Книги, 2005 р.79

Valletta - the capital of Malta, economic and political center of the state. Named in honor of Knight , naval commander , Master of the Order of Knights of St. John and Jean Valette , who founded and defended the city from the Turks . Valletta cities included in the list of World Cultural Heritage . That there is Co - Cathedral of St. John, in which were buried the Grand Masters and famous knights . Here are the Palace of the Grand Masters , and government agencies and offices and most major legal advisors . Valletta is often jokingly referred to as the "city of lawyers ."

Valletta History begins with the moment when the troops of knights led by Jean de La Valletta repelled an attack by Turkish forces of Suleiman the Magnificent . The victory went to expensive residents of Malta and Master decided to create a well-fortified city , which helps to resist the onslaught of enemies. Grand Master personally laid the first stone of the new city March 28, 1566.

At various times, Malta was ruled by the Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs , Normans, Knights of Malta, France and Britain. September 21, 1964 Malta gained its independence, and after 10 years was declared a republic . April 1, 1979 from Malta last British soldiers left , which put an end to the 179 -year history of the British rule . Malta is a member of the UN , GATT , IMF, WHO, the British Commonwealth of Nations. Population of Malta did not want to put up with the colonial yoke . As a result of the national liberation movement after the First World War, Britain was forced to grant the status of a self-governing territory of Malta , but later the government was abolished , and all the power went again to the British governor-general. During the Second World War, the Maltese bravely reflected attack aircraft and naval forces Hitler coalition . Frequent aerial bombardment suffered great destruction and death . Maltese resistance is widely accepted. Malta was awarded the George Cross - high military award of the British Commonwealth.

After the Second World War in Malta intensified anti-British speeches, there is a growing labor movement. The major action of the workers was brutally suppressed by the British troops . In 1947 it was again introduced internal self-government , but the colonial authorities did not just canceled . Finally in 1964, Britain had to give Malta independence within the Commonwealth. September 21, 1964 , some sections of the population celebrated as a national holiday. However, this day became a day of complete national liberation Malta. Head of state was still considered the king (or queen) , the country remained a British Governor-General , acting laws of

England . Britain made an agreement on " mutual defense of Malta " and the placing on the archipelago its armed forces for 10 years . Malta preserved naval and air bases UK ; in fact they were at the disposal of NATO command .

In the IV century BC.e. one Christian stonemason named Marino , who came from Arba , an island in Dalmatia , to participate in the work of building the port of Rimini , disappeared on Mount Titano edicts of persecution of Christians pagan emperor Diocletian . In a short time spread the glory of the holy man (Marino during his lifetime was canonized and hence the prefix " san"), joined by other believers and the first Christian community was born on Mount Titano.⁵⁵

Bishop Marino Rimini Gaudenzio devoted to the diaconate , and Roman patrician Donna Felichissima facing the Christian faith , gave him a gift of Mount Titano. After the death of Marino created a community around it is not broke, and continued to build their lives , not forgetting about the last words of the sacred: Subsequent documents , such as "Judicial Merit Feretrano " 885 years stored in the National Archives , is a clear indication Civil life in the spirit of independence , which does not give anyone the right to claim in relation to the people who lived on Mount Titano . Policy community over the centuries , which can be expressed dictum . Confirms existence of a fortified city " Diploma Berengaria " 951 years and " Bull of Honorius III in 1126 . Cardinal Anglic wrote in 1371 that the city is " on a high cliff with three impregnable fortress ." Until that time, people's lives based on the laws they have created , and then on the laws of the Lombards . Subsequently, public institutions gradually transformed , were strengthened fortification walls built district , connecting three fortifications . Water produced from the capacious tanks to collect rainwater . The first tank, the so-called "FOSS " , located in the first zone of fortifications, next to one fortress. The remaining tanks , among which there were larger (still existing today). Located under the square in front of the government palace and were built in the period 1471-1478.

Refers to the XI century establishment in San Marino Commune having its own status and consuls. Population growth led to the need to expand the

⁵⁵ . Матвеев, Г. П. Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Монако, Сан-Марино/ Г. П. Матвеев-- М.: Географгиз, 1959. – p.30

territory and this led to the acquisition of locks and Pennarossa Casole . Instruments of monetary calculations refer to 1200 and stored in the state archives . The oldest manuscript dates from the 1295 Statute of the year. Were subsequently published six Statutes .Last , 21 September 1600 goda consists of six volumes 314 in which the articles are gathered .

While in Italy the population suffered from the cruel tyranny of several families of power , the people of San Marino kept free lifestyle for the protection of which were created by armed militias , subordinated to the Captains Regent , which was in the hands of the executive branch . People created new laws and change them through the council of all heads of families , who bore the name Arengo (important public authority extant) . With the growth of ecclesiastical authority on the peninsula became increasingly bloody strife between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. Sanmareans , which, unfortunately, over the centuries were influenced by events in Italy, did not remain aloof from this struggle. So for the first time on Mount Titano disagreement between civilians and supporters of the Ghibellines (supporters of the emperor) was sent into exile Guelph (adherents of Pope) . Probably consciousness close to the ideas of the Ghibellines, matured in the inhabitants of San Marino to the age-old struggle to defend its claims to jurisdiction and taxation from neighboring episcopate. A great friend of the inhabitants of Mount Titano was FeretranoUgollino Bishop of Feltrefamily , who, despite their rank , was an incorrigible Ghibelline. It cost Bishop Ugolino and sanmarintsy excommunication by Pope Innocent IV. Two years later, in 1249 in Perugia anathema was removed .

Within decades reigned in the country world , but then in 1503 Cesar Borgia , the Duke Valentino , the son of Pope Alexander VI, took the Republic. Fortunately, san marians not long had to endure tyranny, in a few months, using the fact that in the duchy of Urbino, a rebellion , sanmarians rose up to fight against the forces of Valentino and thanks to brave soldiers and heavily armed , broke the enemy.

Subsequently, in 1631 , after the death of the last Duke of Urbino , the board of the duchy was transferred to the Holy See . In the same year came into effect on patronage contract signed between San Marino and the Holy See back in 1602 .

In those days, the Republic experienced a deep crisis of social and economic life : lack of interest in public affairs and indifference sanmarintsy ,

level of culture which all fell below. This process is facilitated by the extinction of noble families , who have been close to the angry defense of freedom , and out-migration abroad in search of work and honors the best representatives of society (in modern parlance " drain") .

San marians unwilling to submit to the tyranny of secret messages sent protest Pope asking to save them from the unprecedented crime and lawlessness. From Rome came to Mount Titano Cardinal Enrico Enriquez directed here to review the current situation in San Marino . After his investigation of Cardinal Alberoni had removed from the borders of San Marino and 5 February 1740 the country had returned to freedom and sovereignty.

This event had a beneficial effect on the republic , awakening from apathy and indifference of the previous years . Revived the spirit of protecting citizens , and felt a rush of love for the motherland , felt again a republican pride. Episode Cardinal Alberoni was superbly described poet Carducci in 1894 in his famous speech " of eternal freedom."

The political structure of San Marino

In San Marino, there is a republican form of government . Heads of state are two captains regent appointed by the Grand and General Council. Captains Regent elected for a period of 6 months , from April 1 to October 1 and October 1 to April 1 of each year. They will serve as head of state and exercise executive power . Large General Council is the parliament of the Republic , it is composed of 60 members , elected by popular vote under a system of proportional representation for a period of 5 years. Arengo , or Assembly of heads of families , in ancient times was the supreme authority , currently Arengo retained the right to modify the Articles of Association of the Republic and the "right of petition ." This last rule is used nowadays - Captains Regent receive numerous requests, provided the citizens on the first Sunday after the 1st of April and after the 1st of October. Petition must necessarily be considered within 6 months .

Political parties San Marino:

- San Marino, Christian Democratic Party (SMHDP) - founded in 1945 ;
- The San Marino Socialist Party (SMSP) - founded in 1986 ;

- San Marino, Democratic Progressive Party - formed as a result of the conversion in April 1990 in San Marino Communist Party ;
- The San Marino Communist Party revival ;
- The San Marino National Alliance ;
- People's Alliance in San Marino Democrats.

Constitutional Oversight Authority - Board safeguards the constitutionality of rules (Collegio garante della costituzione e della legge), the highest judicial body - the Council of Twelve (Consiglio dei XII), the courts of the appellate court - appellate judges (Giudice d'Appello), courts of first instance - commissioners laws (Commissario della legge), the highest court of administrative justice - judges of the third instance (Giudice per la Terza Istanza), lower courts administrative Justice - the trial judge (Giudice di primo grado).

Arengo

Arengo or Assembly of Heads of families in ancient times was a mount body. Subsequently, due to difficulties passing laws so numerous meeting its legislative power was transferred to the Great and General Council. However, Arengo retained the right to modify the Articles of Association of the Republic " and " right to petition. This last rule is used nowadays and the Captains Regent receive numerous requests, provided the citizens on the first Sunday after 1 April and after the 1st of October.

Thus, in the hands of the people remains an important tool for democracy, allowing to have a direct connection with the supreme state bodies. Petition should be considered within 6 months.⁵⁶

In early 1600, the Council, despite the recognition of the documents sovereign prerogatives Arengo, almost deprived of his powers, and about three centuries, the Chamber is not convened. March 25, 1906 national meeting of heads of families (Arengo), gathered in the main church of San Marino, has restored its ancient rights. It was decided to elect the members of

⁵⁶ . Матвеев, Г. П. Андорра, Лихтенштейн, Монако, Сан-Марино / Г. П. Матвеев-- М.: Географгиз, 1959. -р. 53

the Great and General Council by universal suffrage , abolishing thus completely re-election by co-optation , as was done before.⁵⁷

Great and General Council

Large General Council is the parliament of the Republic , it is composed of 60 members , elected by popular vote under a system of proportional representation for 5 let. Large General Council belongs to the legislative , judicial and administrative authorities . Greater competence of the General Council is also the enactment of laws and decrees , the ratification of treaties and agreements , the appointment of diplomatic and consular representatives.

The Council has the right to pardon announcement , amnesty and rehabilitation and the appointment of magistrates and representatives of the government ... The Council elected two captains regent , Congress of State , the Council of CPs , government auditors and commissioners regency .

Captains Regent

Captains Regent elected for a period of 6 months , from April 1 to October 1 and October 1 to April 1 of each year. They will serve as head of state and exercise executive power . Captains Regent are entitled to the title " " Your Excellency , they representation at meetings, the Great and General Council, the CP , the State Congress. Captains Regent act together and every decision should be made by mutual consent , otherwise they have veto power with respect to each other.

They may be re-elected to this position no earlier than three years since the end of their mandate , after which the Captains Regent may be called upon to make a report on its activities to the special court commission regency , which should evaluate their activities considering complaints submitted , and all that while their mandate was not fulfilled and satisfied.

Council XII

HP Board , according to the norms of the Statute provided for by law in 1923, is the highest judicial authority and performs functions related to civil, criminal and administrative cases. HP Board has a special competence in the Administrative Court in the sense that every citizen or organization who believe their rights trampled , in any judgment or administrative nature, may

⁵⁷ Сморгунов, Л. В. Сравнительная политология в поисках новых методологических ориентаций: значат ли что-либо идеи для объяснения политики? // Полис. - 2009. - № 1. - р. 18

apply to the Board for HP in order to achieve the revision or cancellation of the decision . The Council also serves as the HP " third instance " to achieve " double " in compliance if the verdict of the first instance court is different (even in part) by the Court of Appeal judgment . In addition , the Board authorizes the HP acquisition of real property of the citizens , recognizes the creation of organizations that do not pursue the purpose of recovering profits , and gives permission for the implementation of the latest property transactions. The Council is also involved in the protection of HP property of widows and orphans .

State Congress , usually consisting of members from 10 running Regency was created in 1945 by merging the two organizations: the Economic and Congregation Congress on foreign affairs. The Act of May 15, 1945 National Congress exercises executive authority together with the regents and practically is the government. It is divided into 10 departments , each headed by a member of Congress , entitled to the title of the deputy and the heads of departments such as Foreign Affairs , Interior and Finance have the title of Secretary of State .

Administratively, the territory of San Marino is divided into ten districts, or as they are called here , " lock " controlled by the Council, ie, the " lock " council headed " Captain " , elected member of the council for a term in two years , which may be extended . In council elections castles usually occurring every four years , involving all voters who are residents of the respective districts.⁵⁸

The main force of the republic is a high civic spirit inhabitants of San Marino , which is manifested in the major areas of international policy, according to which sanmarians established cooperation and cooperation with a number of important international organizations. San Marino is a member state of the Universal Postal Union, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of the International Red Cross, the International Court of Justice , the UN Conference on Trade and Development , the International Institute of Economic Sciences, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law , the World Tourism Organization, the International Union for

⁵⁸ Аптер, Д.И. Сравнительная политология: вчера и сегодня // Политическая наука: новые направления. / Д.И. Аптер, Р. Гудин, Х.-Д. Клингеманн. - М.: Вече, 1999. – p.227.

the Protection of Industrial Property , the International Union of Salvation , the International telecommunication Union , UNESCO, the World Health Organization , the International Organization for labor, etc. ...

San Marino is a member of the European Council and observer country in the United Nations in New - York. Diplomatic missions and consulates of San Marino are in many states, which , in turn , accredit ambassadors and consuls on Mount Titano.

Summary

Hereby qualification paper discusses existing micro-states in the world, we elaborated on the European countries , showing their number , their territory , the history of these countries , governance , political - economic activity. For Uzbekistan who declared the independence and is leading its foreign policy particularly important to study world experience of governance.

Micro-states take their place among 230 countries of the world, have their own face and specifics. They have equal rights in international relations. It is important that the great and powerful countries follow the example of the small states on various parameters, particularly their governance, which in each of these states has its own, and is not repeated . This work is made as a kind of research for those who is interested in making a conclusion, it should be noted that the small nations of the world could save themselves in the twists and turns of the world history, could achieve their state and world recognition. History of the smaller countries of the world, including the history of the state formation and how they are recognized by the international community, has a lot of similarities , which was noted in the sections of the present work. Thus, we have considered the historical fate of small countries and the ways of achievement of their independence. Unfortunately , we could not cover all the small countries of the world , as well as countries that have not recognized by the international community, including owing to the lack of the latest reference books and not always a complete overview on the Internet .

In seven European micro-states the forms of governance are:

- *Monarchy*
- *A constitutional monarchy*
- *Parliamentary republic*
- *And the presidential republic*

Politically, each of these states eat pile feature highlighting their active work of international organizations as a measure of involvement in international politics can be used as the number of embassies. Larger states

support albeit limited, but still developed relations with major powers, international organizations and neighboring states.⁵⁹

Economically and financially these countries, due to the developments in computers and modern telecommunications have laid the foundation for a new lifestyle for a number of TBI-based financial services. Increasingly, these tiny territories became "sea" banking centers - a haven for tax evasion and money laundering. Offering special legal protection from bank guarantees of confidentiality, simplified corporate register and taxes, some SST attracted billions of dollars in offshore funds. The Task Force, headed by the Bank for International Settlements published a list of offshore "non-cooperative" countries in 2000, including nine of the thirteen were TBI. Millions of dollars have flowed into the local economy as a result of SST offshore banks, although this prosperity was very unevenly distributed. The lion's share goes to the often expatriate bankers, lawyers and financiers.⁶⁰

Micro-states are part of the international organization like the United Nations, UNESCO, NATO and others. Intergovernmental organizations have begun to respond to micro-states. In 1990, UNESCO has founded a special Directorate for Relations with the small states on the special problems of public policy. In 1994, the United Nations convened the World Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in Barbados, an event that focused international attention on the problems and potential of SST. Subsequently held a number of other conferences, including the five-year results held in Barbados in 1999 as well as a global conference on the problems of development of small countries, held in London in February 2000 under the auspices of the World Bank and the Commonwealth Secretariat. Both institutions have an important joint document. Shortly thereafter, international institutions have begun to carry out assistance and tragic development in these countries, covering issues SST, as reduction of communication and transportation charges, which would pave the way for inclusion in the mainstream of the global economic and political system. With the total population of about 5% from worldwide volume and important natural resources. They will endeavor to take their worthy place among the world's major nations. In case of avoidance from the worst consequences of

⁵⁹ Köck H. Die völkerrechtliche Stellung des Heiligen Stuhls – Dargestellt an seinen Beziehungen zu Staaten und internationalen Organisationen. – Berlin, 1975. – S. 729-748.

⁶⁰ Лебедева, М., Мельвиль А. Сравнительная политология, мировая политика, международные отношения // Полис. - 1999. - № 4. - С. 114

climate change and unsustainable development , people of the micro-states will have new opportunities in realization of their more ambitious future.

Activity on its activities within the framework of the OSCE Luxembourg should be put on the first place among small states . Followed by Malta and Cyprus. Then follows the group consisting of three states: very restrained Iceland, Liechtenstein and the Holy See , which diplomacy is limited by ethical and moral aspects of OSCE activity, religious and humanitarian issues. This short list of San Marino, Monaco and Andorra, do not have their own offices, and therefore slightly represented in the OSCE. If the first two states participated in the CSCE from the outset , then Andorra makes the first steps in the organization. It should also be noted further that the OSCE provides larger of the small states a good opportunity to express themselves and to draw attention to their needs . As for the micro-states, OSCE provides them (except Holy See) an opportunity to prove that they still exist.

Important features of small states are their vulnerability and flexibility. International organizations provide some protection for small states and therefore enjoy their particularly strong support. Perceptions of the role of small states noticeably changed and to the extent of development of the CSCE - OSCE it became close to the notions about the role of the larger states.

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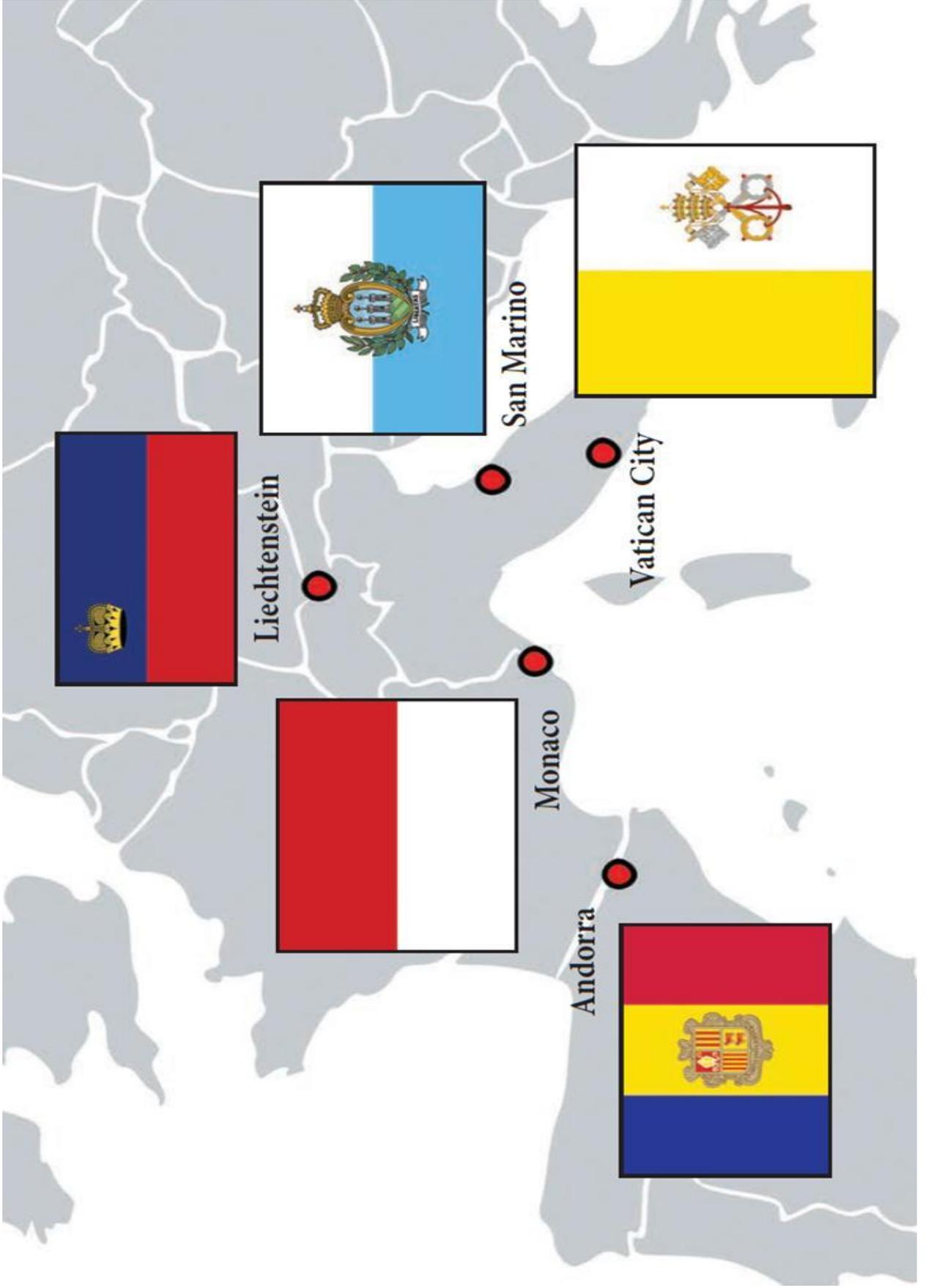
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List of the micro states

| Rank | Country/territory/entity | Population | Density (pop./km ²) | Region |
|------|--|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 |  Vatican City | 842 | 1913.6 | Europe |
| 2 |  Nauru | 9,488 | 451.8 | Oceania |
| 3 |  Tuvalu | 10,782 | 414.7 | Oceania |
| 4 |  Palau | 21,186 | 46.2 | Oceania |
| 5 |  Monaco | 30,508 | 15103 | Europe |
| 6 |  San Marino | 32,742 | 536.8 | Europe |
| 7 |  Liechtenstein | 37,313 | 233.2 | Europe |
| 8 |  Saint Kitts and Nevis | 51,538 | 197.5 | Caribbean |
| 9 |  Marshall Islands | 70,983 | 392.2 | Oceania |
| 10 |  Dominica | 73,449 | 97.8 | Caribbean |
| 11 |  Andorra | 85,458 | 182.6 | Europe |
| 12 |  Antigua and Barbuda | 91,295 | 206.1 | Caribbean |
| 13 |  Seychelles | 91,650 | 201.4 | Africa - Indian Ocean |
| 14 |  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 102,918 | 264.6 | Caribbean |
| 15 |  Kiribati | 104,488 | 128.8 | Oceania |

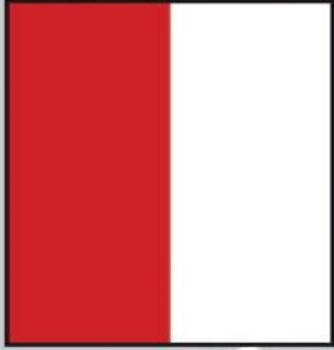
| Rank | Country/territory/entity | Population | Density (pop./km ²) | Region |
|------|--|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 16 |  Federated States of Micronesia | 105,681 | 150.5 | Oceania |
| 17 |  Tonga | 106,440 | 142.5 | Oceania |
| 18 |  Grenada | 110,152 | 320.2 | Caribbean |
| 19 |  Saint Lucia | 163,362 | 265.2 | Caribbean |
| 20 |  São Tomé and Príncipe | 190,428 | 197.5 | Africa - Atlantic Ocean |
| 21 |  Samoa | 196,628 | 69.5 | Oceania |
| 22 |  Vanuatu | 266,937 | 21.9 | Oceania |
| 23 |  Barbados | 289,680 | 673.7 | Caribbean |
| 24 |  Iceland | 317,351 | 3.1 | Europe |
| 25 |  Bahamas | 321,834 | 23.2 | Caribbean |
| 26 |  Belize | 340,844 | 14.8 | Central America |
| 27 |  Maldives | 393,595 | 1320.8 | Asia - Indian Ocean |
| 28 |  Malta | 412,655 | 1305.9 | Europe - Mediterranean Sea |
| 29 |  Brunei | 422,675 | 73.3 | Asia |



Liechtenstein



San Marino



Monaco

Andorra



Vatican City

LIECHTENSTEIN



Not to Scale

MALTA



VATICAN CITY

- Public squares
- Government properties (to which the State belongs)
- St. Peter's Basilica & St. Peter's Square
- Other religious buildings
- Other buildings
- Streets
- Public transport
- Other public buildings





WALLOON REGION Beho Winterspelt Prüm Lissingen Gerolstein Daun Ulmen

Rochefort Grune Nassigne Tenneville Lavacherie Saint-Hubert Bastogne Sibret Libin

Limerlé Mont Mabompré Noville Longvilly Vervain Wiltz Stolzenbourg Vianden

Marche-en-Famenne Hives Ortho Nassigne Tenneville Lavacherie Saint-Hubert Bastogne Sibret Libin

Brachtenbach Neuerburg Rittersdorf Mettendorf Körperich Bollandorf Echternach Kordel Schweich Morbach

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Brandenburg Diekirch Berg Ettelbruck Bissen Müllerthal Ralingen Pfalzel Mehring Thalfang

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LUXEMBOURG Mamer Mersch Junglinster Herborn Konz Olewig Waldraich Malborn

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Arton Bellefontaine Villers-devant-Orval Messancy Aubange Bleid Rouwroy Differdange Esch

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Esch Soleuvre Bettembourg Mondorf-les-Bains Remich Saarburg Serrig Freudenburg Wadern

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LORRAINE Ottange Hettange-Grande Aumetz Longuyon

LORRAINE Ottange Hettange-Grande Aumetz Longuyon

SAARLAND Merzig Lebach Eppelborn

SAARLAND Merzig Lebach Eppelborn

GERMANY

RHINELAND-PALATINATE

LUXEMBOURG GREVENMÄCHER

SAARLAND

BELGIUM

FRANCE

Luxembourg



MONACO

FRANKREICH



Mittelmeer

1000 m

