SUMMARY

The subject of the dissertation focuses on the Polish – Russian borderland with particular regard given to Warmia and Mazuria District and Kaliningrad Oblast. The main aims of the study include the analysis of the local border traffic regime functioning at the Polish-Russian borderline and its impact on the cross-border cooperation as well as reciprocal relations at the local and regional level.

Study methods employed in the dissertation result from the formulated objectives and hypothesis, which, ultimately, decided on its theoretical-empirical model. Methods used in theoretical part include political science method, historical, institutional-legal method, factor analysis, extrapolation and resource analysis. Empiciral method – the method of diagnostic survey was also employed, however, basic techniques used included a questionaire and an interview.

The dissertation consists of three chapters. The first chapter focuses on the analysis of Polish Eastern policy conception and the evolution of Polish-Russian intergovernmental relations. The chapter is an introduction to the issue of Polish-Russian cooperation at the Polish-Russian borderland.

The second chapter is dedicated to the analysis of subjective and objective scope of borderland relations and its procedururral aspects. Legislative path leading to the passing of regulations which established the range and nature of cross-border cooperation at Polish-Russian bordeland were presented. Changes observed after Poland joined EU and NATO were also researched.

The third chapter analyses the functioning of local border traffic at Polish-Russian borderland. The study embraced statistics shared by Warmian-Mazurian Border Guard Unit in Kętrzyn and Ministry of Forreign Affairs.

Currently, with Russian aggresion in Ukraine taken under consideration, re-establishment of relations with Russia and re-creation of local border traffic are unlikely to expect. Obviously, it is not inevitable in the long term perspective, if regime in Russian Federation is transformed and the state democratises, in particular.