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THE FORMATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY IN THE MODERN WORLD

Askerbek A.A.

a.kulysheva.ht@gmail.com

PhD student of International Relations Department
Faculty of International Relations
L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan
Supervisor – A.M. Esdauletova

The role and place of United States in contemporary international relations and world politics are subjects of serious controversy within the country and abroad. The range of opinions is very wide from seeing our planet as a "new American Empire" to representations about the United States as one of the great powers with very limited capabilities. For a more objective assessment of this ideological question it is necessary to determine: 1) what real resources and tools have international influence of the United States; 2) what is the strategy for their use; 3) how this strategy is implemented in the major regions of the world. In the aggregate components of national power (economic, scientific, technological, financial, military, natural geographic, etc.) the USA is the leading center of power in world politics [1, p. 31]. In addition, this article shares the concept of national interests of the United States and their driving forces through the mechanisms of adoption of political decisions externally to achieve results. Thus, it will be clear what the US position is in the world at this stage and the preconditions for successful implementation.

Each country is evolved and develop its own specific factors of development. America in this regard is no exception. Large area (9.3 million sq km) and rich natural resources, huge consumer market (population over 250 million people), the developed market relations have all contributed to economic progress.

The global technical and scientific leadership of the country lies in the basis of the American economy dynamism. Its share is accounted steadily for about half of the costs and the scientific staff of the "Big 8"; it holds the first place in the global advanced technology transfer and export of the product concerned, the number of patents and inventions. The US produces 55% of world aerospace products, 34% for computer equipment and 25% of telecommunications equipment. The American economic model has other advantages that make it the most adapted to the conditions of global competition. According to the World Economic Forum, the U.S. ranks first in market openness, investment climate, availability of venture capital, computerization, educational level and the effectiveness of stimulation of labor.

The United States is the main trading nation of the Earth. It is also a major exporter and at the same time a net importer of capital. In order to preserve the leading position of the U.S. in the world economy it contributes to the international role of the dollar and it remains the main reserve and settlement means in the global financial system. In addition, the U.S. is base of many TNCs and banks that have a significant impact on the global economy.

The isolation of the United States from its closest allies and competitors felt in military-strategic terms. Less nuclear forces (where Russia still retains comparable to American potential), it became the world's only military superpower. The US accounts for 80% of expenses on R & d in this area are the leading military powers and about half of world arms exports.

America has great quality gap in comparison with other countries in warfare across the planet. In the global U.S. military presence there is no competition: 12 carrier battle groups are patrolling key sea route, more than a quarter million troops stationed on over 700 military bases, which girded the globe on four continents, the area of responsibility of six regional commands cover the entire surface of land and sea space of the Earth.

An important geopolitical advantage of the United States is their geographic location. The vast continental territory (the United States are the second after Russia and China), rich natural resources and favourable climate, a high degree of economic self-sufficiency, "friendly" environment more often weak and dependent on America States, remoteness from major centers of world conflict free exit to the Atlantic and the Pacific, all these factors do not only strengthen the country's security but also give her the opportunity to play the role of "island rocker" in regard to Eurasia and other global centers of power reduced conflict potential of its relations with the great powers.

A comparative historical analysis of the correlation of forces between the major powers of the world on aggregate indicators of "hard power" (i.e. power) shows a significant gap not only between the competitors but also from their predecessors in the role of global hegemon, since the formation of the Westphalian system of international relations (primarily from the UK in the second half of the nineteenth century).

However, it is not limited to the "hard power". The USA emits a powerful civilizational impact around the world named by scientist John Nayer as "soft power". It has not only serious economic but also strategic importance for the world that increasingly speaks out and speaks American, closer and less hostile to the United States [2, pp. 15-17].

The US makes the basis not only on its national resources but also to positions in leading international organizations and groups as if to take it in projecting an impact on the world around, to allied and friendly States who serve as multipliers of American power. They occupy a Central position in the system of military-political alliances, uniting most of the developed world (NATO, inter-American security system, the ANZUS). Taking into account the bilateral relations of the Alliance of such countries as Japan, South Korea, Israel, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and others, in total in the world it will be about 70 countries in allies with American countries, security of which depends on it.

So, the United States has a full set of resources on all the major fields of global competition. It is this multidimensionality of American dominance which gives a decisive advantage over the other great powers, forming the Foundation of a unique political influence of America as the leader of the Western community.

US foreign policy was developed in fierce discussions between supporters of two concepts-internationalism and isolationism. Internationalists believe that America's active intervention is justified, firstly, for the sake of freedom and democracy around the world, and secondly, for the protection of American political and economic interests in various regions. "Isolationists believe that the less America interferes in international Affairs, the better, since there are quite enough problems in the domestic life of the United States that require immediate solutions" [3, p. 81]. National interest is one of the fundamental conditions for people to acquire a national and cultural identity, in addition, "it expresses in a concentrated form the goals and ways to achieve them that secure a particular political status for national movements both within the state and in the international arena" [4]. For the United States its own benefit has always been at the forefront, because the formation of the concept of unilateralism was the logical result of actions in the international arena. At the same time, according to the American political scientist M. Goodman, in the future, Washington will take less and less into account the point of view of other States, including the opinion of even its partners [5]. From the point of view of a specialist in international

conflict studies, A. Cole, the modern world is not safe for the United States and requires more attention than in the entire history of the cold war. He believes that despite changes in international relations, the main tasks of the United States remain unchanged: maintaining a global regional balance of power favorable to the United States and its allies; implementation of a stable trade and monetary policy in order to ensure American economic prosperity [6]. A. Cole assigns his country the role of chief arbiter in the implementation of the new world order.

There are two principles of US participation in solving international problems: the principle of selective involvement: the US should intervene in international problems only when national interests require it. The importance of contacts with other countries is determined by the following criteria: access to key resources, historical interests, and its own rear. The United States should strive to expand the zone of market democracy at the expense, first of all, of transitional States. It is based on national interests, the goals of the "big strategy" of the United States are formed as strengthening security and ensuring economic prosperity of the country, as well as promoting democracy in the world. The latter is considered relevant not only to the principles but also to the interests of the United States, since (as noted in the latest edition of the "National Security Strategy in the new century») "democratic regimes are more likely to cooperate with each other to meet common threats, and they promote free trade and sustainable economic development. Such regimes are less likely to start wars and violate the rights of their citizens. Therefore, the global trend of moving to the market also promotes American interests."

Threats to US security are divided into several types:

- * regional or state-level threats (the main sources are currently considered to be Iran, Iraq, and North Korea);
 - * transnational threats (terrorism, international crime, drug trafficking, illegal arms trade, threat to the us information infrastructure);
 - * proliferation of dangerous technologies, primarily for the production of WMD;
 - foreign espionage;
 - * threats from "failed States" (their inability to ensure sustainable governance can lead to internal conflicts, humanitarian crises, and regional instability) [7].
- If earlier "the most important task of the military-political strategy of the United States, as noted by W. Perry. In accordance with the latest national security strategy, all possible methods of force will be applied to rogue countries (China, Russia, and the PRC).

To address foreign policy issues, there are well-established mechanisms for the development, adoption and approval of documents regulating the activities of the President and various organizations. For example, "this process finds its theoretical explanation of the bureaucratic decision-making model, as well as the five-phase model of the dynamics of this process.

At the same time, the relationship of subjects of political decision-making in the United States is determined more by historical procedural practices than by the US Constitution. These procedural practices are of a precedent nature and over time are fixed as rules enshrined in the Charter of the us Congress and in the form of unwritten, but recognized by all the rights of certain subjects of the decision-making process (the right of the President to take legislative initiative). Thus, it is the established system of both written and unwritten rules and procedural practices that determines the political decision-making process. These practices do not depend on the political environment and thus serve as a guarantee of the stability of the US political system. This process is a well-established set of procedures. Problematic situations in the course of decision-making do not lead to a crisis in the relationship between the legislative and Executive. All problems are resolved within the established procedures. The security adviser is appointed by the President from among the most authoritative experts in this field. He had a direct access to the President to report on any of these issues and present his own views on the most appropriate solution. Members of the National Security Council should not be guided by personal emotions when solving problems that affect the interests of the country. In addition, the general rule that they strictly observe is to maintain confidentiality when discussing these issues. Congressional representatives are not

members of the NSC. In General, the legislative branch of government in the United States does not directly participate in the mechanism for developing, making and implementing foreign policy decisions. However, Congress has a significant influence on this process indirectly: through budget policy; organizing various "Supervisory" hearings with representatives of the Executive branch; requests to the Executive branch; ratification of international agreements and treaties; consultations with the President, the Secretary of state, the Secretary of defense, and the President's national security adviser; approval of appointments to posts of ambassadors and other high-ranking officials of the foreign Ministry, etc. Relations between both branches of government are based on mutual respect and mutual assistance. The Executive branch is always focused on informing Congress about its work, getting the views of congressmen and taking them into account in a timely manner in the future. To advance the interests of the United States, the Americans believe that it is necessary to seek agreement between both political parties in the country. In any case, all disputes and disagreements between them, as they are convinced, should stop at the American border.

Special attention is paid by the Executive authorities related to the formation of foreign policy to work with the media. It is assumed that foreign policy can be effective only if there is support from the public opinion of the country, which is strongly influenced by the media. Based on this, the Executive authorities are setting up a regular process of holding briefings for the media. This process involves not only state or representative bodies, but also groups created specifically for the occasion, such as the overseas Advisory Panel.

Funding for US international policy is included in the function 150 section of the Federal budget (Function 150 Account). International policy funding is distributed across programs across four agencies: (1) the State Department, (2) the Ministry of Finance, (3) the defense security cooperation Agency or the Ministry of defense, as well as a number of (4) independent agencies and institutions (the Agency for international development and international trade, the Corporation for foreign private investment, the peace Corps, the peace Institute, etc.) and a number of foundations, such as the Asia Foundation and the inter-American Foundation.

For a more specific consideration of the political decision-making process, it is necessary to take into account the dynamics of this process, its division into phases, identification of functional and role characteristics of participants and, accordingly, the types of political and managerial activities inherent in each of the phases:

- construction of the political agenda;
- formulation of draft state decisions;
- approval of a public decision;
- implementation of the state decision;
- evaluation of the results of the implementation of a public decision [8, p. 62].

Subjects involved in making significant political decisions:

- The House of Representatives of the US Congress (when discussing bills related to domestic policy of the state);
- The Senate of the United States Congress (when discussing bills related to the state's foreign policy);
- profile committees of the US Congress (in accordance with the content of the bill under discussion);
- The President of the United States (through legislative initiatives, as well as indirectly, through the political party represented by him and representatives of the Executive branch who speak during hearings); the main political parties represented in the US Congress; interest groups that lobby the needs of certain socio-economic and political entities through informal associations of congressmen;
- the mass media can also have a certain influence on political decision-making by initiating discussions about bills being discussed in the US Congress.

Thus, the adoption of political decisions by the US Congress testifies to the effectiveness of the system of interaction of political institutions created in the US. In particular, a set of established procedural practices and unwritten rules is an effective tool for resolving conflict situations and

ensures thorough and thorough consideration and examination of draft laws. All this contributes to the independence of the legislative process from changes in political leadership and from the specific interests of the congressmen themselves [9].

We can conclude that this well-established system guarantees the independence of the political decision-making process from the arbitrariness of individual actors in this process.

So, the US has great resources in all areas of global competition. The multidimensional nature of American dominance gives them a decisive advantage over other States, forming the Foundation of this country's unique political influence as the leader of the Western community.

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БАӘ МЕН ҚАЗАҚСТАН АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ҚАТЫНАСТАР

Ахилдасова Альбина Талғатқызы

akhildasova.ast@mail.ru

Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық университеті

Халықаралық қатынастар факультетінің бакалавры, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан

Ғылыми жетекшісі – Медеубаева Ж.М.

Қазақстан Республикасы мен Біріккен Араб Әмірліктері арасындағы дипломатиялық қатынастар.

Қазақстан Республикасы мен Біріккен Араб Әмірліктері арасындағы дипломатиялық қатынастар 1992 жылғы 1 қазанда орнатылды. ҚР-ның БАӘ-дегі елшілігі 2006 жылдың қыркүйегінде ашылды. Дубай қаласындағы ҚР Бас консулдығы 1997 жылдан бастап жұмыс істейді. 2013 жылдың қазан айынан бастап ҚР-ның БАӘ-дегі Төтенше және Өкілетті Елшісі М. Менилбеков болып табылады [1]. Астана қаласындағы БАӘ елшілігі 2005 жылдың қазан айынан бастап жұмыс істейді. 2016 жылғы 27 желтоқсаннан бастап БАӘ-нің ҚР-дағы Төтенше және Өкілетті Елшісі Мұхаммед Сұлтан Иса әл-Джабер болып табылады.

БАӘ-ге сапары аясында Қазақстанның сыртқы саяси ведомствосының басшысы Бейбіт Атамқұлов Премьер-Министрдің орынбасары, БАӘ Президенті істері министрі шейх Мансур бен Заид Әл Нахаянмен кездесу өткізді. Тараптар екіжақты ынтымақтастықтың жай-күйі мен келешегін талқылады. Тараптар Қазақстан-әмірлік қатынастардың бірегей әріптестік рухын, сондай-ақ екіжақты өзара іс-қимылдың өзгермейтін жоғары деңгейін атап өтті. Екі ел арасындағы дипломатиялық қатынастар орнаған сәттен бастап 27 жыл бойы