3. Варламова А. Всем свое время: как отличается ритм жизни в разных странах [Электрон.ресурс] / Просветительский медиа-проект об образовании «Newtonew» — URL https://newtonew.com/culture/vsem-svoe-vremya-kak-otlichaetsya-ritm-zhizni-v-raznyh-stranah (дата обращения: 10.03.2020)

UDC 327.1

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

Umurzakova Zhanerke

Umurzakovazkg@gmail.com

Student of the 3d course of International Relations Department
Faculty of International Relations
L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan
Scientific advisor – B.M. Batisheva

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - is an important and significant geopolitical and economic international subregional organization. However, in order to fully understand the current situation of ASEAN and how it came to him, it is necessary to consider its past successes and failures, that is, to study its history. The foundation of ASEAN's education was political. Southeast Asia in the late 1960s It was an arena of clash of interests between the United States, the Soviet Union and China. Fearing the involvement of superpowers in the confrontation, but mainly the spread of communism and Chinese military expansion, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia formed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 1967.

However, it was subordinate and could not claim an independent role in international relations. Therefore, in the late 1960s, Southeast Asian countries began an active search for ways to maintain peace and security in the region, which led to the creation of ASEAN on August 8, 1967. Initially, it included Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines. In the first decade of the existence of ASEAN, its formation took place mainly as a political group. During this period, the Bangkok Declaration of Consent (1967) was adopted, which enshrined the main goals of ASEAN, and the Declaration of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (1971). These actions allowed us to create the prerequisites for real economic cooperation [1].

The first ASEAN Summit took place in February 1976 on the Indonesian island of Bali and became the starting point of economic cooperation between ASEAN countries. However, faced with significant difficulties in the 1980s, ASEAN began to show increased attention to the way market regulation of cooperation. So, in 1992, at a summit in Singapore, it was decided to form the AFTA Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) (hereinafter - AFTA) for 15 years.

Also, in order to increase the competitiveness of goods manufactured in the ASEAN zone, a search was made for new forms of industrial cooperation, as a result of which the ASEAN Member States signed the Basic Agreement on the ASEAN Industrial Cooperation Scheme (AIKO) (hereinafter AIKO) in April 1996. In addition, in October 1998, the Framework Agreement was signed on the creation of the ASEAN Investment Zone (AIA) (hereinafter - the AIA). AIA covers the territories of all member states of the Association and is one of the main instruments for attracting internal and external investments.

Today, ASEAN, with its 625 millionth population and a combined GDP of 2.3 trillion. dollars is one of the largest regional organizations. The starting point of the new, modern stage of ASEAN development was the signing on November 20, 2007 of the ASEAN Statute, which officially proclaimed the ASEAN legal personality as an international (intergovernmental) organization, and also significantly strengthened its structure of governing bodies. ASEAN today manages not only to maintain its relevance, but also to continue to [2] confidently evolve. Despite the fact that the majority of ASEAN member countries today differ significantly in many indicators,

including economic ones, the leaders of all these countries manage to find certain compromises for making decisions in order to maximize the benefits for their country and of course the entire Association. Only 5 leading countries form the bulk of ASEAN's GDP: Indonesia (35.96%), Thailand (16.16%), Malaysia (13.01%), Singapore (12.42%) and the Philippines (11.22%) they account for 88.77% of the total ASEAN GDP. Among which the indisputable leader is Indonesia, which in turn is by far the largest ASEAN country, its area is 1860360 km2, which is almost 42% of the entire territory of the Association, as well as the population of this country is almost 40% of the ASEAN population, and equal to 248818.1 thousand people. Indonesia among the ASEAN countries in 2013 was the country with the highest GDP, this was due to the fact that the country's economy developed very rapidly. The opposite of Indonesia in size, namely the smallest country in ASEAN is Singapore, its area is only 715 km2, which is only 0.02 of the entire area of the Association. But despite this, Singapore is an economically important member of ASEAN, as already mentioned above, it is one of the main members of ASEAN's GDP [3].

This fact is due to the fact that Singapore promptly and adequately responds to the challenges of the industrial and post-industrial era, constantly and flexibly improving both traditional and newly created institutions, following the adopted strategy, while constantly adjusting it. In addition, today Singapore has switched to the practice of "catching up development" on the basis of the wide attraction of foreign capital and orientation to foreign markets, which increases its role in the world arena.

Today, ASEAN is the center of integration processes in the Asia-Pacific region and the new alignment of forces taking shape there. The main goal of ASEAN in the foreign policy sphere is to remain the central integration core in the Asia-Pacific region. The Association authoritatively declares itself as the initiator or key participant in a number of multilateral associations. One of such associations is ASEAN + 3.

ASEAN + 3 is a dialogue partnership structure uniting ten ASEAN states and the troika of North-East Asian countries: China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. Within the framework of ASEAN + 3, cooperation in the field of politics and security is actively developing, the main vector of which is the fight against terrorism and transnational crime. In the field of economics, the main emphasis is placed on the realization of the idea of creating an East Asian free trade zone, as one of the main elements in the formation of a new large trade and economic alliance in this region in the future [4].

However, the ASEAN countries, fearing the takeover of their national economies by the large "dialogue" partners of ASEAN + 3, as well as to prevent their further strengthening in the region, decided to "dilute" the dialogue by attracting additional players: Australia, New Zealand and India, with the participation of which in 2005 the "ASEAN + 6" format or otherwise called the East Asian Summit (EAS) (hereinafter - EAS) arose. The development of unhindered trade in the form of free trade zones and the liberalization of the markets of partner countries were declared as a priority area of the EAC activity.

In conclusion, taking into account that the ASEAN internal separation is gradually being eliminated, we can state the tendency to move from "small" (narrow, local) integration to "large" - across the entire SEA region. In addition, there is a tendency of ASEAN's modern development in line with the "new regionalism", which, firstly, covers a much larger number of areas of vital activity, secondly, is associated with the interaction of not only states, but also non-state factors, and thirdly, in a close way.

It is associated with the processes of globalization, develops in a global environment, takes into account transnational and interregional processes. Some experts also highlight the trend of accelerated economic development of ASEAN, due to the "rise" of China and the development of dialogue partnership with it. Also, most researchers agree that in the long run, the fate of ASEAN will largely depend on the position taken by the USA and China: will it be more profitable for them to maintain the unity of ASEAN with its huge domestic market, skilled labor and rich natural resources, or prefer to split ASEAN into pro-Chinese and pro-American blocs. However, foreign experts believe that a pessimistic scenario is less likely.

References:

- 1. The world economy and international economic relations: textbook / ed. A.S. Bulatova and N.N. Liventseva. Ed. with updates M.: Master, 2010.- 654 s
- 2. ASEAN Community in Figures 2013 (ACIF 2013) /// Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, February 2014.
- 3. ASEAN China Free Trade Area. URL: http://www.asean-cn.org/Item/1097.aspx
- 4. The Official Website of the Association of Southeast Asian Nation. URL: http://www.aseansec.org/7672.htm

Подсекция 5.2 ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ И ДИПЛОМАТИИ

УДК327

ЕУРОПАЛЫҚ ОДАҚ ЕЛДЕРІНІҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК САЯСАТЫ: МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН БОЛАШАҒЫ

Амирханова Молдир Мухитқызы

moldiramirkhanova@mail.ru

аймақтану мамандығының 4-курс студенті, халықаралық қатынастар факультеті, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан Ғылыми жетекші –Таштемханова Р.М.

Бүгінгі таңда ЕО-ның әлеуметтік саясаты интеграциялық үдерістерді тереңдету және дамыту факторы болуы қажет, алайда оны интеграциялаудың қазіргі жағдайында оны жүзеге асырудың тиімділігі туралы мәселе ашық күйінде қалып отыр. Біртұтас әлеуметтік саясатты жүзеге асыра отырып, Еуропалық Одақ оның құрамына кіретін барлық мемлекеттер үшін міндетті өмір сүру сапасы мен жұмысшылардың құқығын қорғаудың минималды стандарттарын белгілейді.Бұл құқықтар жұмыс уақытына, ақы төленетін демалыстарға, ерлер мен әйелдерге бірдей жалақы төлеуге, еңбек шарттарының жаңа нысандарын қабылдауға, кәсіподақ құқықтарына және т.б. байланысты.

Еуропалық әлеуметтік саясаттың мақсаты - белсенді және салауатты қоғамдағы барлық азаматтардың лайықты өмір сүру деңгейін қамтамасыз ету. Саясат ЕО-тың миллиондаған азаматтарына, оның ішінде жұмыссыздар, қарттар, мүгедектер, әлеуметтік және нәсілдік дискриминациядан зардап шегетін адамдарға көмек көрсетуге бағытталған [1]. Экономикалық интеграцияның тереңдеу және кеңею процесі, жаһанданудың әсері және проблемаларыныңкөтеріле бастауы, жаңа элеуметтік оның құрылымының өзгеруі, экономикалық және әлеуметтік дамудың байланысымен сипатталады. ЕО-тың даму тәжірибесі халықаралық интеграция процестері интеграцияланған елдердің элеуметтік кеңістігінің үйлесімділік деңгейімен анықталатындығын айқын көрсетеді. Әлеуметтік саясат - бұл халықтың әлеуметтік қорғалуын, оның әлеуметтік құқықтарының іске асырылуын, өмір сүру деңгейін сақтау мен жақсартуды қамтамасыз ететін бағдарлама. Осылайша, әлеуметтік заңның ЕО-тың күрделі құқықтық жүйесінің құрамына енуі және негізгі құжаттарында көрініс табуы заңдылық. Ол салықтық, бюджеттік және еуропалық құқықтың басқа салаларымен тығыз байланысты [2]. Атап айтқанда, ЕО бюджеттік жоспарын құру кезінде әлеуметтік саланың қажеттіліктері ескеріледі. Әлеуметтік саясат Еуропалық Одақ жүйесінің белгілі бір бөлігі ретінде қарастырылады. ЕО саясатының барлық бағыттары мүше мемлекеттердің нақты қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандыруға бағытталған, мысалы, тауарлар мен қызметтердің бірыңғай нарығына деген қажеттілік. Ұлттық деңгейдегі