

происходит по нескольким причинам. Во-первых, независимые переменные не могут быть выбраны чисто теоретически. Примеры и выводы можно почерпнуть как из эмпирической, так и из теоретической литературы, но не из четкого обоснования модельных переменных как таковых. Во-вторых, политическая цель, поставленная перед анализом, в целом сводилась к уровню доходов фермеров, измеренному с использованием профицита производителей. Эти стратегии ранжируются либо с точки зрения их способности увеличивать излишки производителей, либо с точки зрения понесенных социальных издержек.

Таким образом, не существует прямой ссылки на построение функции социального обеспечения для эмпирического применения, которая включала бы в себя несколько заявленных целей. В-третьих, заявленные цели политики не имеют реальных целевых уровней. В экономическом анализе благосостояния цель может быть установлена как оптимальная по Парето или нулевая дедвейтная стоимость. Заявленные политические цели являются качественными как таковыми и нуждаются в конкретной количественной оценке.

Однако, хотя они и не были непосредственно измерены в количественном выражении, точные целевые уровни не были определены. Таким образом, построенная функция социального обеспечения будет лишь приближаться к общему уровню благосостояния через заявленные цели. В-четвертых, эмпирическое применение как в нормативном, так и в позитивном анализе сельскохозяйственной политики было проведено для анализа эффективности политики с точки зрения социальных издержек и дедвейтных потерь (нормативный) или экономических, структурных и политических факторов, которые повлияли на формирование политики или на уровень защиты сельского хозяйства (позитивный). Остается открытым вопрос о том, каково влияние проводимой политики на заявленные цели, учитывая экономические и структурные условия, в которых она осуществляется. Цель настоящего исследования-внести свой вклад в эту дискуссию.

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UDC 327

EU FOREIGN POLICY: PRIORITIES AND PERSPECTIVES

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The European Union is a unique economic and political union between 27 EU countries that together cover much of the continent. The predecessor of the EU was created in the aftermath of the

Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries that trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict.

The result was the European Economic Community (EEC), created in 1958, and initially increasing economic cooperation between six countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Since then, 22 other members joined and a huge single market (also known as the 'internal' market) has been created and continues to develop towards its full potential. On 31 January 2020 the United Kingdom left the European Union.

What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization spanning policy areas, from climate, environment and health to external relations and security, justice and migration. A name change from the European Economic Community (EEC) to the European Union (EU) in 1993 reflected this.

The EU plays an important role in diplomacy and works to foster stability, security and prosperity, democracy, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law at international level.

The EU's joint foreign and security policy, designed to resolve conflicts and foster international understanding, is based on diplomacy and respect for international rules. Trade, humanitarian aid, and development cooperation also play an important role in the EU's international role.

EU foreign and security policy seeks to:

- preserve peace
- strengthen international security
- promote international cooperation
- develop and consolidate democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights & fundamental freedoms
- Summaries of EU legislation on foreign and security policy

The EU has no standing army, so relies on ad hoc forces contributed by EU countries. The EU can send missions to the world's trouble spots; to monitor and preserve law and order, participate in peacekeeping efforts or provide humanitarian aid to affected populations.

The changing international environment and mounting outside challenges have given new momentum to further growing the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). Promoting European interests and values on the worldwide stage and increasing the EU's capacity to act autonomously are many of the foremost priorities of the European Council's new strategic schedule for 2019–2024. In it, the European Council commits to making extra resources available and to better the usage of those the EU already has at its disposal. The specified new European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen also supports a "stronger Europe inside the world" and wants to increase the Commission's consciousness on outside action. It is crucial that bulletins are now followed by actual deeds, however the situations remain difficult.

At a time when, more than ever, the EU desires to behave as a united global player in order now not to become a pawn in the arms of foremost powers, the European member states are an increasing number of suffering to discover the energy and political will to set aside their disagreements and attention on the European common interest.

Looking lower back on the ten years for the reason that Lisbon Treaty became effective illustrates how hard it remains to find the necessary consensus and aid for joint overseas coverage action inside the CFSP framework. The EU frequently had no adequate solutions to foreign coverage crises, and its influence at the global device as an entire has declined.

The reasons that have thus far averted a proactive and coherent European overseas policy are connected to the nature of foreign coverage as a core element of national identification and sovereignty. They are also deeply rooted within the structural inconsistency of supranational and intergovernmental factors in CFSP governance.

Today, the range of overseas policy demanding situations has massively increased. Given the limited influence that even the largest European international locations have relative to principal

powers just like the US or China, the EU is the only tool European states will be able to use to advance some – if no longer all – of their most important foreign coverage objectives.

Although the listing of overseas coverage challenges for the EU is long, four vital regions stand out due to the fact they shake the very foundations of European overseas policy. In these regions, Europeans have handiest options: collective empowerment or independent decline. In order to create a more effective Common Foreign and Security Policy, large institutional reforms, implying treaty changes, are presently now not within the cards. Nor is it likely that member states will display an elevated willingness handy over notably more sovereignty to Brussels.

There are, however, several precise ways to in addition broaden the CFSP governance structure so as to better allow the EU to cope with these challenges and unleash the EU's foreign policy ability. They are not at the same time exclusive, however gift different options that ought to be followed flexibly relying on their prospect for success. In the end, the Union's capability to behave is much less determined through the actors and parameters by way of which the CFSP will ultimately be in addition developed. Rather, it's far more important for member states and institutions to speak with one voice and for the measures taken to strengthen, in place of undermine, the cohesion of the EU. This file presents the subsequent practical contraptions and methods that could enhance the CFSP's effectiveness and may be applied within the given operational framework.

The Lisbon Treaty provides greater scope for the Europeanization of overseas coverage than is presently being used. While a number of the treaty's unused devices could speed-up the decision-making manner and could provide external powers much less incentive to domesticate Trojan horses within the EU, the realization of this capability depends totally on the political will of the member states. When pushing for development at the implementation of the treaty's unused contraptions, one have to be careful no longer to dissuade greater member states from pursuing their common overseas policy pastimes thru the EU legal framework. After all, certified majority voting (QMV) or "positive abstention" are not silver bullets for solving all of the CFSP's problems in a single fell swoop.

In the coming years, European states might have to pick out what is extra critical to them even more often: EU cohesion or the European capability to act. It might properly be that the latter can't be accomplished with all 27 member states (after Brexit). Some European member states can be even more willing to move in advance with a particular organization of like-minded partners that are prepared to act collectively expediently. It is important to shape the coalitions in a way that doesn't undermine the cohesion of the EU-27.

The involvement of EU officials, appreciate for smaller partners' sensibilities, and an inclusive and transparent technique are essential. The European Council have to recognition much extra on foreign coverage troubles than is currently the case, and its president, Charles Michel, should steer this debate in a strategic manner. A top working method would be to discuss overseas coverage targets and approach collectively within the European Council and then venture a coalition of willing-and-in a position member states with their implementation, presenting incentives.

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BREXIT AS A FACTOR OF DISINTEGRATION OF EUROPEAN UNION

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European Union was found in 1958 and was named European Economic Community which function was just economic cooperation but it had a very important aim which was the unification of Europe. The official attitude of Britain towards European integration, perhaps, begins with the speech of W. Churchill in Zurich in September 1946. He then proposed creating a semblance of the United States of Europe - a regional European union based on the alliance of France and Germany, to put an end to the wars in Europe, resolving the "German question"[1]. This is why it was started by the France and Germany whose cooperation and alliance according to many experts was the key to the peaceful and prosperous future. Throughout the following decades European Economic Community evolved into the European Union as it is known today and unified under its flag 28 countries and its integration didn't show any sign to stop and there were and still are countries that desire to be a part of such a successful and profitable organization.

That was until the 2010s when different problems occurred one after another. Starting with the Euro-crisis which showed the disadvantages of having common currency for such a big amount of states and how it is hard to control a system like that. Next, the Migrant crisis, began in 2015 and caused a lot of problems for the EU. This crisis a topic for a separate article due to its large-scale and importance and influence on the EU. But since it is linked to the topic of present article it is important to state the influence of this crisis. So, the in 2015 European countries faced a huge problem with strong flow of the refugees and asylum-seeking migrants from Middle East and they had different opinions on how to deal with them whether they should accept them all or close the borders. This caused the disputes among the European leaders since the states-members are not equal in economic aspect and cannot manage with such amount of refugees or that some countries that are located closer to the sea, which is the main way for migrants to reach to Europe, are the most damaged by this crisis. Hungary, which served as the transfer country for the refugees to the rich western states began to close the borders despite being a part of Schengen Zone [2].

Thus, the article come to the main problem of the EU nowadays which is Brexit. Since the very entry of UK to the European Union it was one of the leading countries of the organization due its economic and political strength. However, it always was half-participating being a part of the EU but not of the Schengen Zone or remaining non-euro state using its own currency. Still, United Kingdom was one of the most important participants of the EU and its leaving will cost EU a lot. The process known as Brexit has ended on February 1 of 2020 with UK leaving the EU.

In June 23, 2016 in UK was held a referendum asking its citizens on whether should UK remain a part of the EU or not. The results were doubtful since 51,9 percent of voters supported the leaving. Another interesting story is that major part of population of Scotland, which is a part of United Kingdom, voted to stay within the EU. The first political event after the vote count was the resignation of British Prime Minister D. Cameron. The British Prime Minister said: "I fought against the exit with all my heart, but the British chose a different path. So, they need a new prime minister".