

Біріншіден, ЕО мүше мемлекеттер миграциялық дағдарысқа қатысты ортақ саясат ұстануы қажет.

Екіншіден, Шығыстан көші-қон ағынын тоқтату үшін, босқындардың шыққан елдерінің жағдайын жақсартуға күш салу керек. Солтүстік Африка, Таяу Шығыс елдерінде саяси, экономикалық тұрақтылықты қамтамасыз ету үшін, олардың жағдайын жақсартуға экономикалық, гуманитарлық көмек ұйымдастыру керек.

Үшіншіден, БҰҰ Қауіпсіздік Кеңісінің, НАТО-ның күш салуымен Сириядағы, Йемендегі т.б. елдердегі соғыстар мен қақтығыстарды, террорлық актілерді тоқтатудың нақты шараларын жүзеге асыру керек. Аймақта саяси тұрақтылықты қамтамасыз ету арқылы, елдердің экономикалық, әлеуметтік даму тұрақтылығын қамтамасыз етуге жағдай жасалуы керек.

Сонда ғана саяси, экономикалық жағынан тұрақты аймақтан көші-қон ағымының тоқтауы сөзсіз.

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UDC 327.7

EUROPEAN UNION RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

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Japan is a traditional strategic partner of the European Union. During the Cold War, the close relations of the parties were dictated by the logic of bloc confrontation. After its completion, a new factor that determined the preservation of mutual interest was a significant consolidation of China's international position. For several decades, relations between the EU and Japan have not been framed as bilateral cooperation agreements. An exception was cooperation agreements on environmental issues (1977) and in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (1989). The basis for stable official contacts was a joint Declaration, signed in 1991 in The Hague, by Japan, on the one hand, and the EU and its member states, on the other. It laid the foundation for regular bilateral meetings of EU and Japanese officials at the highest level, as well as at the level of ministers, members of the European Commission and senior officials of both sides [1].

In July 2000, at the next Japan-Europe Summit in Tokyo, the parties adopted a ten-year Partnership Program. The priorities of the new stage of relations are:

- strengthening the coordination of the parties in the international arena;

- intensification of economic and trade partnerships;
- development of an agreed response to global challenges (ecology, bioethics, population aging, etc.), conclusion of a cooperation agreement between Japan and Euratom;
- rapprochement of peoples and cultures, in particular through extensive exchange programs.

To implement these tasks, a ten-year action plan was adopted in December 2001.

At present, Japanese-European relations include three main components: political dialogue, trade and economic relations, cooperation in the framework of global and mutual interest issues. The main topics of the political dialogue are regional security issues (Korean Peninsula, Southeast Europe), as well as some global challenges (the fight against international terrorism and climate change). On the issue of global warming, the positions of Japan and the EU practically coincide. Both sides are also united on the question of the premature lifting of the European embargo on military-technical cooperation with China. A bilateral ministerial meeting in October 1998 marked the beginning of cooperation between EU and Japan law enforcement agencies (the fight against organized crime and drug trafficking, electronic crime and the illegal transportation of people) [2, p 265-270].

Trade and economic cooperation. Japan is a traditional partner and at the same time a competitor of the European Union in world markets, especially in the production and export of high-tech goods. Over the past decade, Japan's share of EU trade has declined markedly due to increased imports from China and Russia. In 2008, Japan ranked sixth in the list of EU trade partners (4.1% of its foreign trade turnover). The main EU exports to Japan are machinery and equipment (including vehicles), chemicals, and agricultural products. In Japanese exports, machinery and equipment prevail, primarily automobiles [3, p 155-157].

In the trade in goods, the European Union has a large negative balance (32.4 billion euros in 2008), largely due to the protectionist policies of Japan. At the same time, the EU has a stable positive balance of bilateral trade in services (transport, communications, construction, financial and insurance services, information, etc.) - 5.5 billion euros in 2007. The flow of foreign direct investment from Japan to the EU and from the EU to Japan is very unstable [4].

The EU trade and economic policy with Japan is based on two priorities:

- promotion of Member States' industrial and agricultural products, as well as banking and financial services, on the Japanese market;
- cooperation with Japan in the field of science and technology, industrial cooperation and mutual investments.

Since 1979, the European Union has been implementing the EXPROM framework program, whose task is to facilitate the access of European companies to the Japanese domestic market. It includes three areas: assistance to small and medium enterprises, internships at European companies in Japan, targeted support for European exporters. For a long time, bilateral industrial forums, as well as businessmen round tables, have come into practice.

Since 1994, the parties have supported the so-called Regulatory Reform Dialogue, which is designed to facilitate the entry of enterprises into the domestic market of each partner. At annual meetings, the parties agree on a list of positions on which mutual removal of barriers will occur, and monitor the implementation of previously undertaken obligations. In 2001, the parties signed an Agreement on the mutual recognition of certificates and standards in the field of pharmaceutical, chemical, electrical and telecommunications equipment.

An agreement on customs cooperation between the EU and Japan, signed in January 2008, was a new step in the liberalization of mutual trade. In spring 2009, it was decided to start work on a new agreement on economic cooperation, which should replace the Japan Action Plan adopted in 2001. The agreement should create legal prerequisites for strengthening economic integration and removing tariff and non-tariff barriers to mutual trade. So far, the parties have not agreed on the principles of further economic rapprochement. For Brussels, the main thing is to remove non-tariff restrictions and provide EU companies with access to the regulated Japanese market. Tokyo is pushing for tariff reductions and the gradual creation of a free trade zone [5].

On June 25, 2018 High Representative of the European Union F. Mogherini presented to EU foreign ministers the second annual Report of the EU Global Strategy: a year of action aimed at tackling a “predictable unpredictability. ” The report noted that since its adoption in 2016, the EU's global strategy world order has become more volatile and uncertain. At the same time, the role of the EU on the world stage has grown significantly. In this difficult environment, the EU continued to play a leading role in the field of diplomacy. EU has deepened economic diplomacy and expanded its security role in Asia in particular completed negotiations with Japan under the Strategic Partnership Agreement and the Economic Partnership Agreement.

Therefore, relations between the EU and Japan, based on the Strategic Partnership Agreement and the Economic Partnership Agreement, which were signed on July 17, 2018, became the only comprehensive relations of the type “region - state” that are known to the world today. The EU and Japan account for more than a third of world GDP, and the total population makes up more than 600 million people. The adoption of two critical agreements between the EU and Japan takes cooperation to an unprecedented level. The objectives of the Strategic Partnership Agreement are to strengthen common EU-Japan partnerships by promoting political and sectoral cooperation; joint action on issues of common interest, including regional and global issues; providing a long-term legal framework to strengthen bilateral cooperation; and cooperation in international and regional organizations and forum [6].

The following factors contribute to strengthening strategic partnerships between the EU and Japan: concerns about the North Korean nuclear program, China's active position in the South China Sea, conflict in Syria, as well as a wider Sunni-Shiite confrontation, growing tensions between Tokyo and Seoul. In violation of established practice Japanese Prime Minister S. Abe removed from his annual political speech on January 29, 2019 the clause outlining his vision of Japan-South Korea. S. Abe mentioned South Korea only in passing, emphasizing the importance of “Close coordination with the international community, in particular Washington and Seoul, to deal with nuclear North Korea. This speech was a departure from previous political statements, where S. Abe devoted a whole paragraph to a detailed description of his intention to promote what he often called “oriented for the future ”relations with Seoul [7].

Thus, the signing of the Economic Partnership Agreement and the Strategic Partnership Agreement is a valuable and significant event that raises Japan-EU relations to a higher level. On the background expansion of protectionist movements, the signing of these Agreements clearly demonstrated to the world the strong political will of Japan and the EU to lead the world, supporting high free trade flag.

The formation and evolution of a joint strategic partnership in the field of economic security between the EU and Japan can be divided into three periods with a clearly expressed focus indicated by the Joint Declaration 1991, Plan of Action and Economic Partnership Agreements 2001 and Strategic Partnership 2018. Signing of the Agreement on economic partnership reflects the urgent need for cooperation between the EU and Japan in order to ensure their economic security both bilaterally, and on a multilateral basis. The agreement allows businesses and consumers across Europe and Japan to take advantage of the largest open trade zone in the world. Strategic Partnership Agreement creates more solid foundation for developing deep political and security ties between Japan and the EU.

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УДК 327

ЕДИНАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА

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Сельское хозяйство является единственным сектором Европейского Союза (ЕС), где существует общая политика. Сельскохозяйственная политика предложена наднациональным органом - Европейской комиссией, согласована или изменена министрами сельского хозяйства стран-членов ЕС и рассмотрена Европейским парламентом. Исторически сложилось так, что Общая аграрная политика ЕС (САР) играла решающую роль в соединении самых разных европейских стран и, таким образом, способствовала укреплению национальной приверженности ЕС.

Инициированная в 1962 году, САР является ориентированной на внутреннее хозяйство сельскохозяйственной политикой, основанной на трех основных принципах:

- единый рынок, на котором существует свободный поток сельскохозяйственных товаров с общими ценами в ЕС;
- предпочтение продукции на внутреннем рынке перед иностранным импортом через единые таможенные тарифы; и
- финансовая солидарность через общее финансирование сельскохозяйственных программ.

Основными задачами САР являются:

- повысить производительность сельского хозяйства;
- обеспечить справедливый уровень жизни фермеров;
- стабилизировать рынки;
- гарантировать регулярные поставки продуктов питания; и
- обеспечить разумные цены для потребителей.

Инструменты политики. Основные инструменты САР включают поддержку цен на сельскохозяйственную продукцию, прямые платежи фермерам, контроль поставок и пограничные меры. В связи с реформами политики в 2003 и 2004 годах фермеры должны более полно соблюдать экологические нормы, правила в отношении благополучия животных, безопасности пищевых продуктов и качества пищевых продуктов, чтобы получать прямые платежи.

Основные пакеты реформ значительно изменили САР с середины 1990-х годов. Первая реформа, принятая в 1992 году и реализованная в 1993/94 году, положила начало процессу перемещения поддержки фермеров с цен на прямые платежи. Реформы 1992 года снизили цены поддержки и компенсировали фермерам более низкие цены прямыми