

Л.Н.Гумилев атындағы
Еуразия ұлттық
университеті
Халықаралық қатынастар
факультеті
Аймақтану кафедрасы



Евразийский
национальный университет
им. Л.Н.Гумилева
Факультет международных
отношений
Кафедра регионоведения

«Отандастар қоры»
коммерциялық емес
акционерлік қоғамы



Некоммерческое акционерное
общество
«Отандастар қоры»

«АЙМАҚТАНУДЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ»
ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ-ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫНЫҢ ЖИНАҒЫ

«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ»
СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ



**Л. Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті
Халықаралық қатынастар факультеті
Аймақтану кафедрасы**

«Отандастар қоры» коммерциялық емес акционерлік қоғамы

**Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева
Факультет международных отношений
Кафедра регионоведения**

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Жинаққа ғалымдардың, докторанттардың, магистранттар мен студенттердің аймақтық даму мен аймақты зерттеуге әсер ететін проблемаларды түсінуге жәрдемдесуге бағытталған баяндамалар кірді. Бұл процестерді әр түрлі аспектілерде және әр түрлі жағынан қарастыру әсіресе қазіргі кезде өзекті болып табылады.

В сборник вошли доклады ученых, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов, направленные на содействие более глубокому пониманию проблем, влияющих на региональное развитие и изучение региона. Рассмотрение данных процессов в разных аспектах, и с разных сторон особенно актуально в наши дни.

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THE «STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP» CONCEPT IN RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

Syzdykova A.I.

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National university

Astana, Kazakhstan

strobince@gmail.com

Annotation. *The European Union still lacks the ability to equal the political association's effect on the world economy, regardless of possessing one of the largest economies in the world. The EU is mainly concerned with addressing regional policy-related problems, but it also takes a worldwide perspective into account when writing security policy papers. The end situation calls for more active involvement in world events in remote regions, with East Asia being especially important given its ongoing development. This paper analyzes the role of Japan in the foreign policy strategies adopted by the European Union since 1994 until including the region of East Asia.*

Key words. *European Union, Japan, cooperation, foreign policy, EU foreign policy, role of Japan, strategy, East Asian policy*

Despite having one of the biggest economies in the world, the European Union's skills in the area of foreign policy are still insufficient to match the political association's impact on the global economy [12: 8]. Although the EU is primarily focused on addressing issues related to regional policy, its involvement in security policy papers goes beyond regional concerns and includes global issues [1: 3]. The final circumstance requires more active participation in global events in isolated areas, with East Asia being particularly significant due to its continuing development.

The East Asian direction of foreign policy during the 1990s-2000s became increasingly important for the EU. East Asia is a dynamically developing region, accounting for more than a quarter of all EU trade [9]. The EU's interests in the region mainly concentrate on an economic nature [15: 1], however, with the growth of the union's own economic power, more and more attention is being paid to political and security issues [11: 11]. The evolution of EU policy in this region can be traced on the basis of the policy documents adopted by the European Council in relation to this region and the role of Japan in it.

The first document, which formulated the EU's common policy in Asia, was called «Towards a new Asia strategy» [14]. The adoption of such a document became possible after the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty, which introduced mechanisms for the implementation of the common foreign and security policy of the EU countries [3: 100].

The first EU «strategy» for Asia recognizes that the main focus is on economic cooperation. The main goal is to strengthen the economic presence in the region, which is dictated by the growing economic influence and high growth rates of Asian

countries. The main tool for achieving this goal should be trade liberalization.

The EU's existing ties with the Asian region at this stage are limited to bilateral framework agreements with a number of countries (Japan, China, Macau, Mongolia, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh) and with the ASEAN Regional Association (Association of Southeast Asian Countries) in the form of annual ministerial meetings and post-ministerial conferences in the format of 10+1. The main objectives of the program, among others, are to improve the image of Europe in Asian countries and raise awareness about each other through student, scientific and business exchanges, in the economic field – the promotion of free trade through the conclusion of bilateral agreements, investment support, the opening of European technology centers, development assistance.

Ties with Japan look quite strong against the background of other Asian countries: a framework agreement has already been concluded with Japan (the Hague Declaration of 1991), the EU representative office in Tokyo was opened first in Asia – in 1974, Japan is mentioned as an EU partner within the OECD, as one of the donors to the poorest countries in the region and a major investor on a par with the EU and the United States, there is a long-term cooperation on environmental protection issues. In general, Japan's role in the region is assessed at a high level, however, it is called one of the main rivals of the EU in the region.

It can be concluded that in 1994, Japan's position stood out in the eyes of the EU as the only Asian state that operated on an equal basis with the EU and the United States in the economic field, and sharing common values with them.

The next EU program for Asia was a 2001 document entitled «Europe and Asia: A Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships» [8]. This is a logical continuation of the 1994 program, which takes into account the changes that have occurred over six years.

The main goal of the EU in the Asian direction here is to strengthen the political and economic positions of the EU in the region, which corresponds to the growing political weight of the association in the world. If the 1994 program openly recognized the dominance of economic interests, then in 2001 political interests stand out on a par with economic ones. The document also emphasizes that Asia is a key political and economic partner of the EU.

Among the EU's achievements in the Asian direction are the opening of the Asia-Europe Forum, the ongoing EU-ASEAN dialogue, participation in conflict resolution in Cambodia and East Timor, support for refugees from Afghanistan, participation in the KEDO program. The weak point of the relations is their low institutionalization in comparison with the countries of Latin America and the Mediterranean.

This study includes mentions of China, South Korea, India, and other significant regional nations in addition to Japan. Japan is described as the biggest investment in the European economy and the EU's second-largest export market after the United States in its own area. It is important that each sub-region has a strategy, with China introducing «Northeast Asia», followed by Japan, then the Korean Peninsula States. This shows that China is now the EU's top priority in Asia,

which at this stage has already happened. The upcoming signing of the «Joint Plan» in 2001, the dialogue on reforming the regulatory framework, the start of the Doha Round within the WTO, the ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in the field of reducing carbon dioxide emissions, the joint promotion of the values of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, the principles of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and others are common initiatives with Japan in this area. (Europe and Asia).

It is interesting to note that if in the 1994 document the word «Japan» occurs 42 times, and «China» – 23 times, then in 2001 – already 35 and 44 times, respectively, which also illustrates the shift of priorities in the eyes of the EU towards China. However, in the 2001 strategy Japan is still given a significant place, although it is mentioned that its economic role in the region has significantly decreased as a result of the ten-year recession.

The «European Security Strategy», which made allusions to Asia, was the following historically important policy paper [2]. According to the document, the EU is establishing «strategic partnerships» with Japan, China, Canada, and India. It should be emphasized that this paper is the first to refer to Japan in terms of a «strategic partnership».

Although the EU plan for the East Asia subregion first surfaced in 2005, it was not released until 2007 under the name «East Asia Policy Guidelines». According to this document, Japan is described as having the longest past among the nations in the area, having an open economy, and sharing many of the same principles as the EU. It is also described as an essential partner. As China «turns into a global player», the EU is «developing a strategic partnership» with it, and its political choices are of «strategic importance» to Europe, it is said [6].

It is clear from this document's example, which focuses primarily on Northeast Asia, that the EU is now paying more attention to China than ever before. In each of the «Guidelines» points, China is given first position, and the most thorough analyses are provided to it. The present document also includes the comparisons and contrasts the significance of China and Japan for the EU: Japan, South Korea, and China are referred to as «natural political partners», along with China being a «strategic partner» [6].

The «Principles of East Asian Policy», based on the «European Security Strategy», consider the issues of economic cooperation between the EU and the countries of the region on a par with political and security issues and make the fate of successful economic cooperation dependent on stability in the region. In this regard, Europe sees the following postulates as the basis of its policy in East Asia:

- The EU can and should serve as an example of the peaceful construction of a regional association in East Asia, acting on the principles of democracy, respect for law and human rights, and for this it is necessary to support multilateral diplomacy in the region, in particular by developing cooperation with ASEAN.
- The USA is a basic and necessary element of the security system in East Asia, and the EU should cooperate with them in solving problems arising in the region.

- It is necessary to develop cooperation with each of the countries of the region in such areas as development assistance, environmental security, climate change, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, conflict prevention and peacekeeping, protection of human rights and freedoms.

- China has a significant impact on regional and global development: With the growth of its economic power and the intensification of diplomacy, the strategic balance of power in the region is changing; the EU must support the full integration of the PRC into the international community.

Continuing the analogy, we note that in the «Principles» of 2007, the word «Japan» is used only 14 times, and «China» – 38 times, which indicates a further shift of the dominant towards the PRC.

The official strategy «Guidelines on the EU’s Foreign and Security Policy in East Asia» [9], released in 2012, was the natural extension of the previous 2007 program. This document takes into consideration the modifications that have taken place within the EU since the Lisbon Treaty’s implementation, which increased the reach of the EU’s authority in the areas of foreign and military policy.

According to the structure, the «Guidelines» of 2012 repeat their predecessor of 2007, and the accents also practically coincide. The distinctive features of the new report are the following ideas:

- This document acknowledges that the EU and East Asia now have a substantial degree of economic dependency, which is essential for both parties’ overall well-being.

- It is stated that the EU and three nations in the region – Japan, China, and South Korea – have «strategic partnership» ties. The strategic alliance with Japan was formed in 2003 at the same time [3], but the «Guidelines of 2007 do not reference it.

- Cooperation with nations like Russia, India, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada that are external to East Asia but have stakes in the area are given more consideration.

- It is pointed out that more chances are being created for strengthening ties with East Asian nations and boosting the EU’s influence in the area due to the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty and the creation of the European Foreign Policy Service.

The revised document called «A Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy», published in 2016, also touches upon the Asian direction of the EU’s foreign policy. Along with acknowledging the significance of the entire macroregion of Asia for the economy and security of Europe, this document also emphasizes China’s significance as a trading and political ally. The aim of European strategy in the area is stated to be the signing of trade deals with Japan, India, and the ASEAN member nations. Japan, South Korea, and Indonesia are among the major partners in terms of guaranteeing security [2].

The other essential document that outlines the objectives of European strategy, particularly in East Asia, is called «Guidelines» announced in 2012. Following are some ways that the nature of EU strategy in this region can be described:

- The EU has consistently backed regional integration theory and international diplomatic principles and ideals.

- The EU sees China as having taken precedence over Japan and South Korea, which it regards as «natural political partners» in the area and with whom it shares the ideals of freedom and the open market.

- The EU also emphasizes the necessity of aiding China in pursuing an open and fair policy in the political, economic, trade, and financial sectors, while supporting the values of democracy, the rule of law, and the preservation of human freedoms. This is due to China's dominant position in East Asia. The necessity of disclosing accurate information regarding the People's Republic of China's defense budget, initiatives, and groups is given special consideration.

- The DPRK's nuclear and missile programs, disagreements between China's mainland and Taiwan, and territorial disputes in the South China Sea are the main risks to security, according to the EU, and if they worsen, they could endanger shipping and trade in this vital communication corridor for the EU economy.

Regarding the final issue, it should be noted that unlike the US, the EU does not actively support Japan in its territorial dispute with China over the Senkaku Islands, which remain crucial for Japan (Chinese name: Diaoyu) in the East China Sea. The EU urges a nonviolent resolution of the conflict based on international law. In a statement released in the midst of the fight, Catherine Ashton, the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, outlined the EU's stance. The resolution's complete wording was as follows: «Given its significant regional interests, the EU is closely monitoring the evolution of the situation in Asia's waters with concern. The EU urges all parties to pursue amicable resolutions in line with international law, particularly the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and to provide evidence to support their claims. The EU requests action from all stakeholders to address the issue» [5]. This communication is written in an extremely concentrated manner with precise language. It is interesting that this decision does not specifically identify the people involved, which stresses how formal and detached it is.

It is helpful to assess the institutionalization of the EU's ties with South Korea, China, and Japan in order to identify Japan's position on the map of the EU's foreign policy. These three nations serve as the «special ten» – formally or tacitly acknowledged «strategic partners» of the EU – representation for the East Asian area [4].

The EU's top trading and business ally is China. At the high leadership level, there are yearly meetings between the EU and China, as well as more than 60 bilateral meetings covering a range of political and economic topics [7]. Although China was acknowledged by the EU as a «strategic partner» in 2003, no deals have been reached between them, despite the EU leadership's promotion of such agreements in ties with other «strategic partners». The Investment Agreement is the only agreement that the EU and China are presently negotiating; talks on it started in 2013 and are still ongoing. However, due to the war that Russia has unleashed in Ukraine, the European Union and China have frozen any negotiations on this issue.

Many experts say that the agreement will not get its force [10]. The EU's position on China is somewhat ambiguous, as by actively fostering trade and investment ties, it chooses to ignore China's violations of international norms and regulations, Beijing's claimed territories in the South China Sea serving as a clear example.

The European Union and the Republic of Korea do not differ on the level of values, in contrast to China. Korea is the only state among the EU's ten «strategic partners» to have reached a comprehensive set of bilateral agreements, including the 2011 Free Trade Agreement in the economic sphere, the 2014 Framework Agreement in the political sphere, and the Framework Agreement on Participation in EU Crisis Management Operations in 2016 in the security sphere. This shows that the two sides' relations have reached a sufficient level of maturity and that their positions on the key bilateral agreements are in agreement. In the legislative sphere, the parties support more than 35 industry discussion structures and regularly convene high-level summits [13].

The features of the EU's ties with Japan and South Korea are comparable. Additionally, the EU and Japan have a protected, conflict-free dialogue: As in the instances of China and Korea, there are a number of ongoing negotiations between the parties on the various economic and political problems noted earlier. Japanese-European meetings at the level of leaders of state are frequently conducted. The Agreements on Economic Partnership and, to a lesser extent, on Strategic Partnership that were agreed between the EU and Japan entered into effect in 2019.

The EU's relations with South Korea and Japan have a higher degree of institutionalization, which can be resulted in a more secure and long-term processes, despite the clear focus on China. Additionally, there are some similarities between the EU and Japan that allow us to link both of them to the so-called «regulatory forces».

This chapter's conclusion summarizes the EU's current approach towards Japan in the following manner: Japan is an obvious political partner for the EU in the Asia-Pacific area, primarily in East Asia, and both the EU and Japan have been developing «strategic partnership» relations that are outlined in both the 2003 European Security Strategy and the 2016 Global Strategy for EU Foreign Policy and Security. When it comes to the institutionalization of ties with the EU, Japan and South Korea are on a reasonable foundation, while China holds the region's political and commercial leadership positions. However, compared to South Korea and Japan, ties with China are less institutionalized, and unlike those latter two, they have a foundation for possible sphere-wide conflicts.

The EU must decide whether to pursue economic interests in its interactions with East Asian allies or to uphold its commitment to acting as a «regulatory force» in accordance with the established standards and rules, even if doing so runs counter to economic interests. As the aforementioned facts have demonstrated, the EU chooses to concentrate on economic and political collaboration with China over the creation of a «regulatory partnership» with Japan, despite the clear merging of viewpoints. As a result, we can discuss the EU's «dual» stance in East Asia: despite portraying itself as an idealist in global politics, the EU leadership chooses to work

with the most influential and lucrative economic actors rather than «regulatory» allies.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ МИГРАНТОВ НА ЯЗЫКОВУЮ ПОЛИТИКУ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА.

Р.Т.Тулаганов

Евразийский Национальный университет им. Л.Н.Гумилева

Астана, Казахстан

lavlavlav@mail.ru

Аннотация. С самого начала своего существования люди находятся в непрерывном движении: они рождаются и умирают, меняют свой социальный статус, профессии и сферу деятельности, а также перемещаются в пространстве. Однако именно благодаря миграции человек смог распространиться по всей планете. Современный мир является результатом этих миграционных процессов.

Мигранты могут оказать значительное влияние на языковую политику Евросоюза, поскольку они могут приносить с собой различные языки и культуры. Это усложняет вопросы языковой интеграции и общения между новыми приезжими и местными жителями [1: 116].

Однако, в то же время, миграция способна приносить и положительные эффекты для языковой политики в ЕС, так как мигранты могут способствовать расширению иностранных языков и культур в регионе. Это повышает культурное разнообразие и улучшает межкультурные отношения.

В общем, влияние мигрантов на языковую политику в ЕС зависит от множества факторов, таких как размер и характер миграционных потоков, политическое и экономическое окружение, а также уровень поддержки иностранных языков в обществе.

Евросоюз и его члены стремятся к языковому равенству и интеграции, и в этом направлении было предпринято много шагов. Например, в некоторых странах ЕС предоставляются курсы интеграционного обучения для мигрантов, которые включают в себя обучение языку и культуре страны пребывания.

Однако, в некоторых случаях могут возникать конфликты из-за различий в языках и культурах, и в этом случае необходимо усилить действия по повышению культурной осведомленности и понимания друг друга.

Цель. Целью данной статьи является анализ влияния мигрантов на языковую политику ЕС.

Метод. В ходе написания работы, автором было использован сравнительный метод, на примере двух государств Германии и Франции, также был применен метод анализа, в части исследования проблем с которыми