

matter of the EU. In the end, the EU's task is to establish its internal political harmony [5, p.267-274].

To conclude, working with a comprehensive strategic partner like China requires an EU-wide approach that links the work of the Commission and other EU institutions. Member States should strengthen the EU's agreed positions in their bilateral relations with China. The Commission should work closely with the European Parliament, which has shown itself to be a strong supporter of the EU's effective policy towards China. The EU must adhere to the agenda of cooperation with China. Mutual economic and commercial interests are strong, but should not prevent the EU from upholding its values in its relations with China. China's needs are great, and the inability to cooperate will bring adverse consequences for the EU. Coherence and cohesion of the EU is vital to addressing important political challenges and maintaining an international order based on international law. The EU should strive to build trust and cooperation with China based on common interests. However, relations between the EU and China should also take into account the reality that China is a one-party system with a state-dominated capitalism model.

### References

1. Янушаускас С.И. Европейское направление внешней политики КНР В XXI Веке, 2017 // <http://elar.uspu.ru/bitstream/uspu/5746/1/21Yanushauskas.pdf>
2. Tutnova T.A. China – Eu: Main Areas of Security Cooperation, 2016–2018//[http://domhorsk.ru/rus/files/arhiv\\_zhurnala/fik/2018/12/history/tutnova.pdf](http://domhorsk.ru/rus/files/arhiv_zhurnala/fik/2018/12/history/tutnova.pdf)
3. Цык А. “Один Пояс, Один Путь”: Взгляд из Европы, 2019 // Современная Европа, №1, P. 104-110.
4. Scott D.A. China and the EU: A Strategic Axis for the Twenty-First Century, 2007 // [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249670812\\_China\\_and\\_the\\_EU\\_A\\_Strategic\\_Axis\\_for\\_the\\_Twenty-First\\_Century](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249670812_China_and_the_EU_A_Strategic_Axis_for_the_Twenty-First_Century)
5. Европейский Союз и Китай в XXI веке // [http://wydawnictwo.isppan.waw.pl/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/ue\\_chiny\\_21\\_century\\_summary\\_rus.pdf](http://wydawnictwo.isppan.waw.pl/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/ue_chiny_21_century_summary_rus.pdf)

УДК 327.7

### EMMANUEL MACRON'S EU REFORM PROGRAM

**Tabidullina Zhasmin Erlankyzy,<sup>1</sup> Temesheva Akbota Berikovna<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>[tabidullina@mail.ru](mailto:tabidullina@mail.ru); <sup>2</sup>[Temesheva02@mail.ru](mailto:Temesheva02@mail.ru)

Students of the 1 course, International Relations Department,  
Faculty of International Relations  
L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan  
Supervisor - G.Zh. Kenzhalina

Emmanuel Macron, in recognition of his vision of a new Europe and of the re-establishment of the European project, of a new European sovereignty and a close, restructured cooperation between peoples and nations. His passion for and commitment to Europe, his advocacy of cohesion and commonality, and his decisive stance against all forms of nationalism and isolationism set the right example, show the right way forward, and promote the right kind of contagious enthusiasm needed to overcome the European crisis. In a time when our continent stands at a crucial crossroads, Emmanuel Macron has taken the offensive in the fight for Europe – with passion and courageous confidence. He has shown us how, with a clear commitment to commonality, our citizens can be won over for a renewal of the European dream. Although he has only been in office for a short time, Emmanuel Macron has inspired Europe anew and brought new momentum and new dynamism to the debate on deeper unification of our continent [1, p.1].

In the 2010s. The European Union (EU) has faced a number of challenges in its development. Some experts call this state a "crisis" or "crises" of the EU, meaning not so much the

destruction of the existing system as the emergence of new problems and the need to solve them in order to preserve and develop the fundamental gains of the European integration project. At the same time, it should be noted that the list of these problems is quite significant today. Their intertwining creates a danger of EU fragmentation, weakening of European solidarity and development of disintegrative tendencies in the Wake Of Brexit announced by the UK.

France, along with the other five Western European countries that were at the origins of the EU in the 1950s, has a special responsibility for its future. The election of euroenthusiast E. Macron as President of France was received with relief by the leaders of other EU member States, who were seriously afraid of a far-right anti-integration turn in Paris foreign policy if the national Front candidate came to power. E. Macron's election program was characterized by a clear focus on the further development of European integration.

The importance that E. Macron attaches to this task was evidenced by his program book "Revolution", which was published in October 2016, on the eve of the start of the election campaign. After coming to power, the new French President showed remarkable activity to promote his European project. In his first four months as President, he has already met and exchanged views with the leaders of 22 of the 28 EU countries. In his speeches, macron not only touched on almost all the main pain points of the modern development of European construction, but also made a number of specific proposals aimed at overcoming current challenges for the EU. Without claiming to be a comprehensive, comprehensive study of E. Macron's program, we will analyze his main ideas aimed at reforming the European Union.

**"Restart" the development of Europe.** E. Macron is aware of the need for a serious conceptual renewal of the EU in order to make its socio-economic model attractive to all residents of the European Union and to citizens of other countries.

The French President talks enthusiastically about the EU, even romanticizing the "European idea" to some extent. In his speeches on the European Union, the word "dream" is often found»: "Europe-big dream project", "dreams of European peoples", etc. It presents its program as long-term and fundamental, designed not only for the short term, but also for decades to come. In an effort to breathe new life into the development of the EU, E. Macron calls for "rebuild (refonder) Europe" and apparently hopes to become one of the founders of a new "sovereign, united, democratic Europe".

Although the economic component is the most significant part of E. Macron's proposals, the core of his program is still such key concepts for European integration as democracy and the rule of law. "Europe of the future" is, first of all, a value project for him. Macron's ideas about "Europe of the future" are in line with the traditional ideas of many euroenthusiasts, although when assessing the development of the EU, he focuses on a number of nuances. Thus, he considers it wrong to deviate from democratic norms in the name of any local goals, even if these deviations are due to the best intentions. Analyzing the reasons for the failure of the draft European Constitution in the 2005 referendums, E. Macron notes that "it was a mistake to develop the EU, despite the will of the people" and "ignore democracy in order to advance Europe".

It should be noted that here his views conflict with the point of view that a departure from democracy is not only possible, but also necessary in certain cases, especially when it comes to the conquests of human civilization. It is interesting that this position is taken by one of the senior associates of the new French President, the master of French politics J. Attali (Jacques Attali), who considers the European integration process itself so valuable from the point of view of human development that immediately after the announcement of Brexit, called for a ban on holding referendums on these issues.

Speaking for the further development of democratic processes in the EU, E. Macron intends to initiate an open discussion in all countries of the Union in order to develop a common document for the 2019 elections to the European Parliament (EP) on the so-called "conventions" – the "Road map for building a future Europe", designed for 10 years. E. Macron, in particular, proposes to elect EP deputies not on national, but on transnational lists-lists of European parties. In his opinion, already in the 2019 elections, half of the MEPs should be elected under the new rules.

It is assumed that this will increase the democratic legitimacy of the EP and will strengthen the supranational beginning in the EU.

President Emmanuel Macron, in General, optimistic about the new extension of the European Union. Some observers link the EU's "crises" of the 2010s to the unprecedented expansion of the Union's ranks in 2004-2007. However, it seems that the French President does not share this view. Speaking at the Sorbonne in 2017, he, in particular, stressed that the accession to the EU in 2004 of former members of the "Eastern bloc" was "an attempt at emancipation for many countries that have known oppression." He confirmed that the Union remains attractive to other countries, its borders are not closed, and it will continue to expand.

E. Macron took a constructive position in relation to the breakaway Great Britain, offering it to re-join the European Union. At the same time, the French President has nothing against the announcement this year by the President of the European Commission, J.-C. Juncker (Jean-Claude Juncker) five-year moratorium on the admission of new members to the EU.

Following N. Sarkozy, who promised to return France to its leading position in Europe, E. Macron offers to "return France to the continental stage". Moreover, the very concept of a country's sovereignty for him is closely linked to Europe (EU): "only Europe can give us the opportunity to protect our sovereignty... We laid on Brussels responsibility for their own mistakes... forgetting that Brussels – that's what we are."

While advocating the democratization of the European Union, Emmanuel Macron, like his predecessors, intends to keep France one of the leading roles in European construction, in other words, to find additional opportunities to protect French interests.

E. Macron pays special attention to Franco-German cooperation. He is well aware that without interaction with the leading economic power in the EU, it will be difficult to promote integration. To give additional impetus to these ties and to mark the 55th anniversary of the Treaty of Elysee in January 2018, the French President proposed to sign the new Treaty of Elysee in a solemn atmosphere.

Among other ideas of E. Macron aimed at developing the Franco-German partnership is the creation of a joint innovation Agency, as well as the completion of the harmonization of the French and German tax systems of companies over the next four years. Macron believes that this experience can gradually be extended to all EU member States with increased control by the EU Central authorities over the implementation of these General rules. Cooperation between Paris and Berlin is intended to continue to be the engine for the implementation of the European project. It is obvious that without Germany, France will not be able to do anything in Europe, and Vice versa. E. Macron intends to pay attention to interaction with other EU States, especially with the countries of the southern flank, which suffered from the policy of fiscal austerity in Germany during the debt crisis of 2010. Again, there is the traditional desire of Paris to balance the course of close cooperation with Berlin by intensifying relations with Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Thus, France seeks to slightly weaken the mutual "embrace" with Berlin in order to have freedom of maneuver in Europe [2, p.168].

Emmanuel Macron's article published in 24 languages in all 28 EU countries, which takes up almost four pages in print, is in fact a bid by the head of the Elysee Palace to become the leader of all political forces that advocate a strong Europe. Recall that macron is not the first time refers to the topic of restructuring the European Union. At the beginning of his presidency, he gave a fiery speech at the Sorbonne, where he declared his plan for a "sovereign, United and democratic Europe". However, during this time, macron did not achieve much success in the field of EU restructuring. According to the President's entourage, the new address of the French leader should be an "emergency signal" for all Europeans and warn them of the impending threat.

Indeed, the very first words of the address can make an unprepared European citizen shudder. "Citizens Of Europe! I am addressing you directly, not just in the name of history, but because of the urgency of the matter. In a few weeks, European elections will be held that will determine the future of our continent. Never since the Second world war has Europe been so necessary to us." The danger, he said, comes both from nationalists who are trying to undermine the

foundations of the EU, and from those political forces that do not want to change anything. The indicator of the European crisis, from the point of view of Macron, was "Brexit". On the one hand, the "divorce" of London and Brussels shows that the EU in its current form has not been able to meet the demands of ordinary citizens. On the other hand, Brexit is a trap that the British were led into by irresponsible demagogues, the French President claims. According to Macron, to get out of this situation, it is necessary to reform the EU, and the head of the Fifth Republic will be able to respond to the challenges of the time.

Macron's "March theses" highlight three main directions for saving a United Europe. "The European model is based on freedom: people, diversity of opinions and creativity. Our basic freedom is democratic freedom: the freedom to choose our leaders while foreign powers seek to influence our votes," macron writes. In connection with this danger, the French President proposes to create a European Agency for the protection of democracies, which should protect elections in European countries from cyber attacks and interference from outside. He also States the need to prohibit European parties from receiving funding from foreign States.

The next point concerns the protection of the continent from external danger. To do this, macron suggests that EU member States sign a Treaty "to increase defense spending and put into effect a mutual defense clause", as well as establish a European security Council, which should include, by the way, the UK. Note that the article does not say anything about the creation of a pan-European army, the idea of which was recently actively promoted by macron on the sidelines of various European summits. From the point of view of economic protection of the region, the French President advocated continental protectionism, calling for sanctions against companies that do not meet EU standards. According to Macron, this will protect European citizens, in particular, in the field of ecology.

Finally, the head of the Elysee Palace called for the return of the lost spirit of progress to Europe. In order for the EU to develop steadily, according to Macron, it is necessary to establish a single European minimum wage and equalize all workers' rights—regardless of which countries they live in and what citizenship they have. Also, to maintain the status of Europe as a benchmark for progress, the French President called for the creation of a European climate Bank that will invest in the "green economy". In addition, the leader of the Republic proposed to establish another new service in Europe, designed to ensure food safety and compliance with strict environmental standards [3].

***Macrons commitment to Europe.*** Macron's position on international issues can be explained by the conditions under which he was elected, a fact that highlights the ever-tighter entanglement of "foreign" with "domestic" affairs. Observers will recall how little serious attention was paid to the complexities of foreign policy during the electoral campaign, with the four main candidates — François Fillon, Marine Le Pen, Emmanuel Macron, and Jean-Luc Mélenchon — seeking to differentiate themselves largely in reference to just two, somewhat interrelated, issues: France's relationship with Vladimir Putin, and the correct attitude to be adopted toward Bashar Al-Assad's Syria. As is often the case, the European Union was readily caricatured and presented as a straitjacket responsible for the nation's ills. Unlike the other candidates, Emmanuel Macron proclaimed his commitment to Europe throughout the campaign, along with his intent to revitalize the relationship between France and Germany. His current opponents, from Jean-Luc Mélenchon to Marine Le Pen and Laurent Wauquiez, continue to attack him over this, for political and economic reasons as well as reasons of identity.

Here is the paradox: Emmanuel Macron may be perceived overseas as pro-European and de facto as one of the principal leaders of the EU, but his election in no way indicates a conversion of the majority of the French electorate to the European project. It was the result of a twofold disruption: at home, the disruption of the traditional game of party politics — Emmanuel Macron created his En Marche movement in April 2016 — and abroad, the transatlantic context, with Brexit and the election of Donald Trump. Some commentators have analyzed his victory as an ebbing of the wave of populism, a term that is really far too general to apply to particular national situations. In fact, the results of elections in Germany, where the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) party

entered parliament, and in Italy where Matteo Salvini led his coalition to victory, give the impression that France is an exception. From this point of view, the European elections will be a decisive test of the pro-European orientation of Emmanuel Macron's foreign policy [4, p.7-8].

### References

1. Der Internationale Karlspreis zu Aachen //file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/macron18\_begrundung\_e%20(1)%20(2).pdf
2. France under the president E. Macron: first steps //file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/2018\_03.pdf
3. Казаргин А. “Евросоюз по-французски. Макрон предложил план перестройки ЕС”. // [https://spbvedomosti.ru/news/country\\_and\\_world/evrosoyuz\\_po\\_frantsuzski/](https://spbvedomosti.ru/news/country_and_world/evrosoyuz_po_frantsuzski/)
4. Thomas Gomart “Macron, Diplomat: A New French Foreign Policy?” // file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/gomart\_hecker\_macron\_diplomat\_new\_french\_foreign\_policy\_2018 .pdf

## Подсекция 5.3 ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ДУХОВНОЙ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ

UDC 811.1/.8

### WHY ENGLISH BECAME THE GLOBAL LANGUAGE, BUT CHINESE WOULD NEVER DO?

**Kashkinbayeva Malika**

[malika.kashkinbayeva@gmail.com](mailto:malika.kashkinbayeva@gmail.com)

Student of the 4 course, Department of Regional Studies,  
Faculty of International Relations

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan  
Supervisor – A. Khazhmuratova

The end of Cold War gave impetus to the collapse of bipolar system and caused considerable changes in global governance. Today's world order has struggled to cope with power shifts, especially rising position of China that is greatly challenging the USA global dominance. This competition has significant impact on everything starting with international politics and ending with daily life. In all the areas, the language is an essential tool of communication, carrying on business and even control at the international and domestic levels. As both the USA and the PRC have global ambitions, their national languages – English and Chinese respectively – claim for the role of the world language. However, the latter has done minor success in achieving this goal.

This paper intends to answer the question why English became the world language, but Chinese would never do. The main objectives are following:

- to examine key concepts of linguistics that determine the world language,
- to track linguistic histories of the English and Chinese languages from perspective of the world language,
- to compare English and Chinese under auspices of the countries they are mostly spoken – the USA and the PRC respectively,
- to make projections of the English and Chinese languages possible development.

Most importantly, this paper will give detailed reasons why Chinese would not become the world language and provide with potential solutions to change the current state of things.

Every language is constantly changing and may either lose or obtain capacity to be the world language. Nevertheless, if the language involves big number of speakers, get special status and