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**Regional aspects of integration:  
international and regional  
organizations**

International organizations are among the most developed and diverse mechanisms the ordering of international life. A marked increase in the activity of international organizations, as well as a significant increase in their total amount, is one of the most remarkable phenomena of contemporary international development.

Today in the world economy it is possible to note two main trends. On the one hand, the growing factors leading to the formation of a kind of her integrity, what is called the globalization process, and that caused by the development of economic relations between countries, trade liberalization, creation of modern systems of communication and information, international technical standards and norms. On the other hand, is most intense by historical standards, economic convergence and interaction of countries at the regional level, formed a large regional integration structures, developing towards the creation of relatively independent centers of the world economy.

**Key words:** international organizations, regional organizations, the typology of regional organizations.

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**Интеграцияның аймақтық  
аспектілері: халықаралық және  
аймақтық ұйымдар**

Халықаралық ұйымдар – ең дамыған және халықаралық өмірді жеңілдетуге арналған әр түрлі тетіктерінің бірі болып табылады. Халықаралық ұйымдардың қызметінің айтарлықтай өсуі, сондай-ақ олардың жалпы санының айтарлықтай өсуі, қазіргі халықаралық дамуының феномен құбылыстардың бірі болып табылады.

Бүгінгі таңда, әлемдік экономикада екі ірі үрдістердің әсерін атап өтуге болады. Бір жағынан елдер арасындағы тұтастықтың қалыптасуына, жаһандануға әсер ететін факторлар өсіп жатыр, ол өз кезегінде елдер арасындағы экономикалық байланыстардың дамуымен – елдер арасындағы сауданы ырықтандырумен, қазіргі заманғы коммуникациялар және ақпараттық жүйелерді құрумен, әлемдік техникалық стандарттар мен нормалар қалыптасуымен байланысты. Екінші жағынан, тарихи өлшем бойынша ең қарқынды экономикалық жақындасуы және өзара іс-қимыл елдердің өңірлік деңгейде интеграциялық құрылымдар қалыптасуын атасақ болады, олар өзіндік тәуелсіз орталықтар құруға бағытталған.

**Түйін сөздер:** халықаралық ұйымдар, аймақтық ұйымдар, аймақтық ұйымдардың типологиясы.

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**Региональные аспекты  
интеграции: международные  
региональные организации**

Международные организации относятся к числу наиболее развитых и разнообразных механизмов упорядочения международной жизни. Заметное повышение активности международных организаций, равно как и значительное увеличение их общего количества, является одним из примечательных феноменов современного международного развития.

Сегодня в мировой экономике можно отметить действие двух основных тенденций. С одной стороны, нарастают факторы, ведущие к формированию некоей ее целостности, что принято называть процессом глобализации и что вызвано развитием экономических связей между странами – либерализацией торговли, созданием современных систем коммуникации и информации, мировых технических стандартов и норм. С другой стороны, происходит наиболее интенсивное по историческим меркам экономическое сближение и взаимодействие стран на региональном уровне, формируются крупные региональные интеграционные структуры, развивающиеся в направлении создания относительно самостоятельных центров мировой экономики.

**Ключевые слова:** международные организации, региональные организации, типология региональных организаций.

## REGIONAL ASPECTS OF INTEGRATION: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Introduction

Currently in a period of rapid development of scientific and technical progress is impossible existence of states without their cooperation. Their interaction can be carried out through economic and political relations. In the modern world with the help of international organizations of cooperation between the states. International organizations not only to regulate interstate relations, but also to take decisions on global issues.

**Experimental part.** The study of international economic integration is dedicated to the works of scientists of foreign and domestic schools. International integration as the phenomenon in the theoretical concepts devoted to the works of the classics of the IEI Phenomenon in the theoretical terms were considered classics of economic theory (John. Keynes, Adam Smith), neoliberalists (B. Balassa, M. Allais), in the theory of the same-dimensions of spatial development (Perroux F., Boudevilliers J.) and others.

Much attention is paid to the experience of the EU in the works of modern foreign (P.Krugman) and Russian (V.M.Alchin, Y.V.Dmitriev, V. Zhilkin) scientists.

**Results and discussion.** The purpose of any international organization – to unite the efforts of States in a particular field: political (OSCE), the military (NATO), economic (EU), monetary (IMF) and others. But an organization like the UN should coordinate the activities of states in almost all areas. In this case, the international organization acts as an intermediary between the Member States. Sometimes states pass the most difficult questions of international relations in the organization for discussion and decision.

At present, the international organizations have become centers bringing together countries to develop new forms of cooperation in the economic sphere. In addition, they are the institutional framework of multilateral regulation of international economic relations, and perform important functions to ensure the free circulation of goods, services, capital and the settlement of international economic disputes, the decision-making in various forms and with varying degrees of obligation for States Parties. In the context of globalization, states are forced to transfer a significant part of the powers to regulate

foreign economic activities formerly carried out by the states, international organizations.

In today's world of international organizations is the main organizer of the communication states. International organizations (International organizations) – an association of states in accordance with international law and on the basis of an international treaty for cooperation in political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical, legal and other fields, having the necessary system bodies, rights and obligations, derived from the rights and obligations of an autonomous will, the amount of which is determined by the will of the states – members [1].

In the middle of the XIX century there was the first international intergovernmental organizations. The emergence of these organizations was caused by two mutually exclusive reasons. First, education in the result of the bourgeois-democratic revolutions of the sovereign States aspiring to national independence, and, secondly, the success of the technological revolution that gave rise to the trend towards interdependence and interrelatedness of States.

The Second World War because of its size gave a strong impetus to the initiative of the government and public in many countries on the development of post-war organization of peace and security issues.

At the government level, the establishment of international security organizations arose essentially from the first days of the war.

You could even say that, in parallel with the military efforts of the fact that to win the war, three states – members of the anti-Hitler coalition devoted considerable attention to the question of how to build the world, engaged in the development of principles and plans for future global international organization [2].

Thus, the international organization – the Association of State or public institutions, created on the basis of an international agreement between states or their authorized institutions. participation in international relations [3].

Along with universal international organizations to allocate regional organizations. They are called so because they are members of a defined geographical area of the state. The object of activity of such organizations may be question in the framework of regional cooperation: joint security, economic, social, cultural and other spheres [2].

A feature of modern economic cooperation is regional integration, which was launched in 1948 with the creation of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (since 1961 – the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)). Currently, the scope

of the organization expanded beyond the European region, which can be explained, on the one hand, the fundamental nature of its objectives and obligations of States Parties which are common to all areas of economic cooperation, and on the other – the objective trend towards globalization of this cooperation.

Most regional organizations, regardless of their priorities included in its sphere of economic tasks, so you can distinguish between the organization of general and special jurisdiction.

The first group includes the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of American States (OAS), the African Union, the League of Arab States (LAS), Organization of the Islamic conference (OIC).

Organization of the second group: European Free Trade Association (EFTA), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC), the Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (TKES), North American free trade Association (NAFTA), the Caribbean community and the Caribbean common market (CARICOM), the Andean group, the Latin American integration Association (ALADI), the common market of the south (MERCOSUR), the Afro-Asian organization for economic cooperation (AFRASEK) [4].

Regional status are also some general policy or integrated in their functions organizations that provide cooperation of the states located within the geographical area and are interested in coordinating foreign policy, foreign economic relations, social, cultural, legal relations.

To recognize regional organizations should:

1) the spatial unity of the Member States, placing them within a more or less coherent region;

2) the spatial limitation of goals, objectives and actions of Member States, ie relevant parties of a functional orientation with no claim to intervene in matters that go beyond the regional and coordination framework.

From all the above it follows that a regional organization – an organization whose existence is provided for by the UN Charter, which has a spatial unity of the Member States and having specific goals and objectives which are limited to regional and coordination framework, the activities of which

are the issues relating to the maintenance of peace and security.

Such are the European Union, Council of Europe, the Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

We note in particular the Commonwealth of Independent States, since the formation of this regional organization connected with such an unusual process, how to maintain the relationship of the former republics of the Soviet Union [5].

Thus, regional organizations are a union of states on a geographical basis, it can be defined as a kind of integration associations.

National borders between sovereign States constitute an obstacle to market interaction between economic actors and individuals, cross-border infrastructure development and optimum cross-border procedures (move). These obstacles may be the result of tariff and other barriers to trade, as well as control over the movement of capital, labor and knowledge. Economic integration can be carried out, in spite of these barriers, but as a rule, they slow it, and this leads to the loss of economic and social benefits.

Economists have for a long time recognized that the economic cooperation between countries with common borders can help to create larger markets for domestic producers and consumers, and will allow the economies to grow by reducing barriers to trade, capital and labor. Cross-border cooperation also promotes the development of regional infrastructure networks and allows for the effective management of cross-border movement. [6] Regional cooperation is especially important for countries that are not landlocked. As a rule, such states have neighbors with whom they must cooperate, not only for the development of integration in the region, but also to have access to world markets.

The process of creating regional organizations do not always eliminate all obstacles to cooperation. Regional organizations can be weak or to be empty shells if member states are not willing to have a serious dialogue and negotiations, to build necessary technical capacities and to invest the necessary financial resources. Such associations will not be successful if the participants do not wish to be involved in their activities and to be bound by any dogs -rennostyami, follow the general rules of interacting with each other, and thus actually taking some of the limitations of its national sovereignty.

However, without creating a robust regional organizations, regional cooperation is likely to remain limited, sporadic and, ultimately, ineffective.

Regional organizations differ in the direction of the activities they carried out in accordance with the mandate, form of organization, operational mechanisms that they use, and its membership. This typology is important, as different groups may pursue different objectives, so their effectiveness should be measured accordingly.

Focus: Most regional economic organizations have the power to support regional integration, but not always. For example, the regional development banks have traditionally focused on supporting investment and capacity-building in some countries, though in recent years some of them also support regional integration. Regional organizations can also consider regional integration as the principal areas of activity [7].

Activities: Regional associations can perform specific functions, including cooperation in the field of security and politics, trade, infrastructure, finance and socio-economic aspects (including health, education and science), or they can be a comprehensive approach to the implementation of all these functions.

Form of organization: Regional organizations can be formal or informal. Formal organization based on a contract or other formal legal agreements with certain rights and obligations of the participating countries. Informal organizations may exist in the form of programs and forums where members cooperate with one another, based solely on common interests. They can also function as financial institutions, with their own financial resources and tools, as is the case with the regional development banks. Finally, they can operate at the level of heads of state, ministers and other senior officials.

Activities: Regional organizations can act as consultants and be a regulatory and fiscal responsibility.

They can work, based on the mechanisms of the arbitration court or enforcement, which allows them to regulate disputes between members and participants, either follow the binding commitments.

Membership: The members of the regional institutions can only be a country belonging to a particular region, they may also include members outside the particular region, as well as multilateral organizations (eg, UN agencies and the World Bank).

Key features of the regional organizations of RK – The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) – a sub-regional international organization, which is based on a contract. It runs through summits, and mainly focuses on mutual security issues and border management. Regional integration is not

the main task of the SCO, although in recent years the participating countries have come to recognize that the economic security and political stability are closely linked to economic development, and that regional economic cooperation is an important component of regional economic development. Basically, the SCO functions as a consultative body and has no court of arbitration powers.

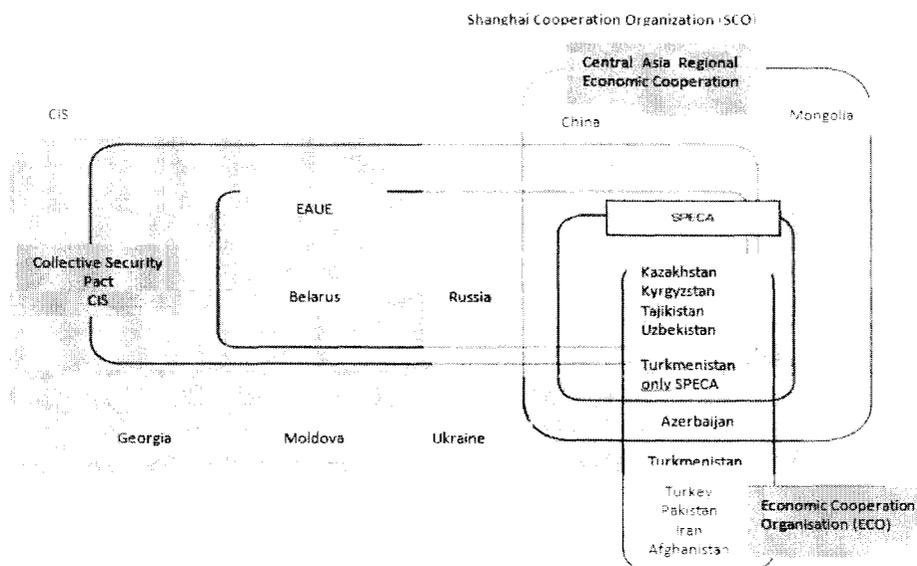
The Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) – an organization based on a contract, as well as the SCO. It includes countries of the region, but compared with the SCO, EurAsEC regional integration is the main activity, and trade and infrastructure (transport, water and energy) – the main functional areas. This regional organization operates on the basis of the summits. EurAsEC does not own substantial budgetary resources to support investment in infrastructure. However, in 2006, the two largest members of the Eurasian Economic Community – Russia and Kazakhstan – Eurasian Development Bank was established (EDB) with the prospect of expansion of membership among the countries-members of the organization and to support the objectives of regional integration of the EurAsEC infrastructure investments financed by the bank.

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) brings together member countries from Central, South and West Asia. She works at the ministerial level and focuses on regional integration, promoting, mainly trade integration. Since IPS does not have sufficient financial resources, it can not support the important investments in infrastructure.

However, the ECO member countries (Iran, Pakistan and Turkey) in 2005 initiated the establishment of Trade and Development Bank as a mechanism for consolidation of investment in support of the organization’s program. The Bank started its activities in 2008.

The “Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation” (CAREC) is mainly focused on regional integration, and the trade, infrastructure (transport and energy) are its main features. Other activities (eg, readiness for natural disasters and epidemics) are carried out only as a secondary priority. CAREC – a forum or informal program running at the ministerial level. She works as an advisory body, and since the number of participants included international financial institutions, it does not have any financial resources. It does not have the authority of the arbitral tribunal and law enforcement.

Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (UNITED NATIONS SPECA) is similar to CAREC that an informal regional program, a part of which, in addition to its participating countries, includes two multilateral agencies: Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations (ESCAP). SPECA mainly provides advisory support, is responsible for promoting and monitoring the UN conventions in the field of gender policy, water resources, statistics and so on. It works at the level of senior officials and its financial resources are more limited than the CAREC resources [8].



Picture 1 – Regional organizations of RK  
Note: On the basis of data [9]

Four sets of objectives

As a starting point, we introduce a typology of four sets of objectives that may be pursued by regional organizations RO (regardless of the rhetoric of “economic integration”): instrumental purpose (general policy), expressive purpose (membership RO), rent extraction and communication goals. The tension between instrumental and expressive objectives is not new to the social sciences [10].

Under the instrumental behavior refers to the behavior when the participants are trying to achieve a specific result and benefit from it. In the case of expressive behavior, in contrast, is extracted from the use of the action, whether it leads to any particular result or not. For our work participation in the regional organization with instrumental objectives suggests that countries use RO to implement certain policies and expressive – that the purpose of participation is itself part: even if the organization does not have any impact on policy, it nevertheless brings certain benefits to Members.

In turn, pursued RO instrumental goals are also dissimilar. On the one hand, the instrumental goals may coincide with the officially declared objectives of the regional association (trade facilitation, elimination of market barriers and macroeconomic policy coordination). As already mentioned, these formal and purely economic objectives to some extent different. Some ROs still developing in accordance with the logic of B. Balassa [11]: a free trade area and customs union in the early stages of regionalism and the transition to the free movement of capital and labor and coordinated policy (economic union) only in the later stages. Organizations of this type are often somewhat mimic the EU institutional structure.

An alternative approach – focusing on the abolition of borders for the movement of goods, capital and labor in the early stages of regionalism with very limited policy coordination. This approach (which to some extent, used NAFTA) is particularly closely connected with the idea of “open regionalism” in East Asia. Also, economic cooperation can focus on the development of a common infrastructure and

overcoming physical communication deficit, rather than on creating a common regulatory framework (RO many in Asia are pursuing that goal) [12].

On the other hand, the instrumental goals can include completely non-economic issues. In the extreme case, initially economic RO transformed into universal association, taking over the functions of the political and social cooperation, and sometimes even security cooperation. EU again is a perfect example of this expansion purposes, but for the EU development tool of non-economic objectives followed success in the field of economy (and, most likely, would have been impossible without achieving results in the base area). In some cases, organizations are focusing on new challenges, reaching their economic objectives (in terms of both the autonomy of RO and market integration), but still identify themselves as economic associations.

Instrumental and expressive goals include most of the goals RO, so it was logical to limit the set of goals to the two groups. Nevertheless, also include two kinds of secondary targets. While they, strictly speaking, could be attributed to the instrumental or expressive goals, RO focused on these tasks, characterized by considerable specificity in terms of the perception of their inherent “implementation gap”.

## Conclusion

In this work, international and regional organizations were considered. It is the result of integration for various purposes. Kazakhstan like other developing country member of several organizations as formal and informal. One of the best examples of the regional organization is the European Union that is sought, and other organizations. It is worth noting that the establishment of the regional association requires effort and diligence. State without establishing strong regional organizations, regional cooperation is likely to remain limited, sporadic and, ultimately, economic policy ineffective.

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