

MODERN TRENDS IN THE WORLD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A POLITICAL-ECONOMIC APPROACH

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Abstract

This article examines the trends in the world economic development, including the fight for a new trade and economic division of the world, the counter-cyclical and debt nature of the movement of the world economy. In the context of these trends, the article discusses the formation and development prospects of the EAEU, and the impact of global economic trends on the national economy.

Keywords: *economic model, competitiveness, institutions, national interests, national model of economy, the trade-economic repartition of the world, contra-cyclist of the world economy development, economic integration, TRACECA.*

The world leading centers of economic development (the US, EU and China) have launched a new trade and economic division of the world in the twenty-first century. It is accompanied by the deployment of a new type of competition between countries and their associations. It is manifested in the formation of new economic alliances of states. This is not a comparison of their economic strength and competition of multinational companies and global networks, although they are involved in this. It is a competitive fight of the economic unions of the countries, the total potential of which allows them to influence the global economic environment. In fact, there is a new global trade and economic division of the world. USA, who created numerous interstate associations and actively participates in them, dominates here. The latest global initiatives in this area are projects of Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and US Atlantic economic partnership with the EU. The realization of these projects has aimed at changing the trade and economic picture of the world that affects the economic interests of a number of post-Soviet

countries, as well as, intergovernmental organizations, including EAEU. Collapse of Bretton-Woods system took place because of the appearing and parallel functioning of new forces and mechanisms of international economic relations and institutions.

On the Saint Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF) that took place in 2016 a huge attention was dedicated to the problem of forming the global intergovernmental economic unions and the perspectives of EAEU. At the same time, SPIEF has revealed the necessity of the scientific researches in this direction.

The above-mentioned economic division of the world is not only related to the tensions around the commodity markets, but also to the uneven distribution of basic resources. In the recent decades, the developed countries, especially the United States have been developing due to the world economic space vacated by the collapse of the Soviet Union. This "reserve" for the development of the leading countries exhausted, partly due to China's transformation into one of the centers of the global economy. In this context, a new trend develops in the world economic dynamics. Its study will help to forecast the impact of global trends on the economy of EAEU member countries and allow taking appropriate decisions.

In this connection, one should take into account the specifications of the global economic crisis that originated on the roots of modern capitalism. Previously the world economic crises would start in developed countries and developing countries used to follow the "locomotives", now the world economic dynamics are increasingly showing signs of "counter-cyclical swing", which indicates that the world's resources have been distributed and redistributed and capital no longer has the opportunity to develop at the expense of the colonial space. If one looks closely at the world hot points, can see that all local wars are accompanied by redistribution of resources. Counter-cyclical nature of the global economic dynamics should be taken into account in the design and implementation of the objectives and specific programs of the EAEU and other international organizations. In particular, if developed countries monopolize their technological advantages for their own sake by preventing their distribution, EAEU countries should use their resource advantages, gradually turning them into a competitive advantage. The monopolization of the technological advantages of the industrialized countries takes the form of integrated partnership under the auspices of the United States as evidenced by the actual target setting of TPP. Later, in 2017, the United States withdrew its signature. Agreement on establishment of the Trans-Pacific Partnership was signed on February 4, 2016 in Auckland (New Zealand). According to forecasts, the share of TPP countries (along with Japan) in the world GDP may reach 38-40% and a quarter of world trade, with the leadership in terms of share of GDP, but staying behind the ASEAN + 6 trade block, in terms of the share in the world trade if China participate in ASEAN.

TPP pushes free trade goals in the Asia-Pacific region at the first glance. However, it is a glossy side of the project. The main motive for the creation of this organization is to create an alternative to the ASEAN and APEC to counter their growing influence. The great problem is not only the direction but also the means of struggle, which is planned to involve the assistance of international organizations. Not all materials of the new association had made publicly available, and nevertheless, it is possible to make some conclusions and forecasts to guide both individual (national), and joint economic policy within the EAEU based on information already leaked into the public space.

Many years of preparation in conditions of secrecy have hidden the preparation of new methods of global competition by TPP. We think these methods cover the main danger, which expressed in the following points:

1. The agreement provides the regulation of a large range of issues related to the legal protection of intellectual property rights (Internet domain names, registration and protection of trademarks, protection of copyright and related rights; restrictions in the production of cheap analogues of patented drugs) associated with agriculture, telecommunications, financial services, customs cooperation and tariffs, mutual investments. These measures seem aimed at monopolization of innovations and R&D objects to limit access of competitors to the facilities of technological development. The danger lies in the monopolization of the benefits of technological progress, the creation of closed regulatory spaces, barriers to overflow of technology, strict control of process flows, and control of technological rent. As China's economic potential is based on the effective use of technology and the secondary commodity counterparts, the introduction of the TPP plans will be a heavy blow to the Chinese economy and could lead to serious conflicts of international level.

2. More substantial seems the means of struggle through "labor and environmental standards," raising them up to a certain "international" level. The pressure of USA and its allies is anticipated on competitors through the "export" standards of the developed countries that were created partly at the cost of the debts of developing countries, which will be discussed below.

3. Anticipated regulation of disputes between transnational corporations and the governments of sovereign states would lead to the rule of the US transnational companies over national governments.

Complete information about the content of the TPP does not exist, because not all the documents of its establishment disclosed, however, we know the main goal - the struggle for dominance in the region and in the world economy. For this reason, the role of international organizations with their control and legal functions becomes more important.

Another global trade and economic project pursue the same political and economic objectives too. In July 2013, the United States and the European Union began to prepare an agreement on the establishment of Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). Theoretical justification of this project is more than modest, however, the promise of practical benefits are impressive. According to them, a free economic zone of TTIP should bring benefits to both sides of the Atlantic countries. The US economy should annually receive an additional 90 billion Euro and the EU budget will be supplemented by additional 100 billion Euro. According to the calculations of the European Commission, if the zone works Europe will gain 400 thousand new jobs, and each European family would receive an increase in their income for 545 Euros. Rest of the world should also not suffer. Due to the transatlantic customs union, the volume of the global economy must grow by 100 billion Euros as European officials promise.

There is also a glossy side of the project. There is a simple question: where and by what means these additional benefits will spill over to the whole world, if this project is for trade, rather than production and technology? The answer is obviously, based on the fact that the participation of Eurasian countries is not expected in this Union, their

displacement from the world trade promises outlined benefits [4]. It is yet another project with a potential of global economic struggles.

If they manage to create the second transatlantic alliance, the simultaneous and parallel launch of these two projects will cover a large part of the world economy. Beside the already mentioned points, it will lead to the transformation of the WTO into a nominal organization as its main condition for a preferential movement of goods, services and resources between countries coincides with the regulation of foreign trade relations rules in the TPP and TTIP. Covering almost all industrialized countries of the world, these countries have created a new mechanism for unfair competition and exploitation, where the integrated structure of the TPP and TTIP essentially designed to block the rest of the world that cannot leave the WTO without falling into isolation. For example, in WTO there is a competitive ability of countries with weakened economies from a transformational crisis. These countries were invited to the movement towards the integration of all global unions into a single space of the WTO based on the depoliticized principle of pragmatism. However, there are realities that threaten the functioning of the WTO and anticipate global trends of modern neo-colonial type.

Several authors have openly questioned the role and functions of international organizations. T.Pugel notes on this issue that the global economy does not have a global government. Therefore, although it is true that there are international organizations that are trying to manage the parties of global economy (in particular WTO, IMF, UN, World Bank), each country has the right to ignore or neglect these global institutions, if deems it necessary [2]. One could agree with this opinion by adding only that the contradictory effects of the activities of global institutions is the lack of assessment of the national factors of economic development in individual countries and regions of the world. This "assessment" in other formulations has existed before too. However, if in the past century it was accompanied by colonial conquests and political subordination of the national resources of another national space, under current conditions, this goal is achieved by intervening into the external resource environment through economic methods. The principal conductors of these methods are the TNCs, which integrate the national economic interests of their representing states into the global system of economic interaction.

According to our opinion, two Trans-Oceanic projects that initiated by the USA, are the head of an ideology of dominating in the world trade. They were launched by the previous government of USA and are absolutely conformed to the politics of achieving the absolute dominance in the world. In fact, it was an attempt to interchange the political colonialism by the economic colonialism, taking refuge in the values of a free trade and a market. However, both projects have faced valuable dangers. The newly elected president of the USA Donald Trump has declared that the USA will abandon this project. This statement is radical, even shocking, though it follows his strategy of concentrating on the inner problems of economic development, throwing ambitions of the external world dominating greatly into the shade. A new question arises, does Trump deal with the resistance of the political elites that support these projects, concerning not only the political ambitions, but also the time and sources spent to launch this project and lead it to the stage of completion.

The other project that concerned with EU has much more problems. Even before signing this project, Europe has suffered many internal problems: Brexit, centrifugal tendencies, migration problems and terrorism.

In this situation the role of China steps forth, this country has all the prospective of dominating in the region, especially if partners would be EAEU countries. The most significant role in these processes belongs to Japan, which reacts in an adequate way to the changing situation in the position of a main partner on the project-USA and takes active steps to develop the economic collaboration with Russia.

Another form of economic pressure on developing countries is the debt outstanding between the two countries. The modern world economy can be characterized as of debt nature in general that may be indicated by the following data on the state debt of developed countries in relation to the annual GDP [1]. On average, the developed countries have debt (only governmental), "going beyond" for the annual GDP. If before the middle of the last century, the debt crisis was expressed in developed countries being creditors of developing countries, now it is reversed. China, for example, holds a quarter of the US external debt. Developed countries at the expense of others gained leadership, both in the development of technology and the level of social security. By raising social standards and by creating an attractive environment for working and living, developed countries have concentrated the highest quality of human capital and leadership support at the expense of attracted intellectual resources of developing countries, i.e., creditor countries. Exploitation of the developing countries has become of more subtle and sophisticated nature today. At the expense of creditors, the developed countries concentrate intellectual resources of developing countries who contribute to working out debts of their countries of origin.

To summarize the above mentioned the following global contradiction is composed: in one hand, the United States as one of the centers of the world economy is struggling with the growth of China's influence on the world economy. On the other hand, China is a creditor of the United States. It is yet the "dormant" contradiction. However, the trade wars are started with the launch of sanction mechanisms against China, that as we have shown above, follow directly from the strategic objectives of TPP, the stated contradiction can go to a more "hot" phase of development and resolution. Russia and Kazakhstan are directly involved in the orbit of economic relations with China and they are directly related to the effects of predicted processes and contradictions of the world economy within the framework of the dominant triangle US-EU-China.

From the above you can make the first conclusion: in the XXI century, a new stage of the struggle for trade and economic division of the world has begun for its resources and markets. History witnessed the tragic experience, when the world economic war developed into the world's armed conflicts. In this situation, the individual countries and international organizations, alternative trends of global dominance face two challenges: the fight for their national economic interests and a proactive nature of the struggle for the prevention of political conflicts that arise based on economic and trade conflicts. In this regard, it should be noted the urgency and the need for individual and collective efforts of the member countries of EAEU, other countries and organizations in the following areas:

First, the use of the experience of protection of self-interests through cooperation with international organizations and focus on the strategic objectives of symmetric

responses to threats originating from the new initiatives on the economic division of the world.

Second, together with partners and allies to start a promising development projects of the global organizations by expanding the contours of integration and the creation of Greater Eurasian Partnership with the participation of the CIS countries as well as China, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and other states and integration alliances (ASEAN). As a first step, it is offered to start consultations with expert groups for the unification of cooperation in the areas of investment, customs administration, intellectual property protection, non-tariff measures. In the future, to reduce or cancel the tariff restrictions, to develop a network of bilateral and multilateral agreements with the differing depth and speed, level of communication and market opening. It should be a flexible integration of a cooperative structure that encourages competition in the field of science, engineering solutions, where the participants can fully realize their potential and competence. At the same time, EAEU can speak as an integration nucleus.

In this situation the EAEU, interacting with other countries and organizations, especially in the Asia-Pacific region can withstand the competitive unipolar world trade and economic dominance. As a new entity, it should use the experience of the experience of phased development of economic cooperation of other organizations, in particular ASEAN organization. Experience of ASEAN is also important because together with trading partners (ASEAN + 6) the organization is not inferior to the TPP in terms of world trade. Two important circumstances cause particular attention to the ASEAN today. Firstly, the association or partnership of EAEU and ASEAN would constitute an alternative TPP in the region. Second, the experience of almost all stages of the ASEAN development and application of policy tools is useful for a relatively young organization, as is the EAEU.

The process of transformation of ASEAN into one of the world's political and economic centers of the multipolar world has stimulated this regional grouping of countries to actively address a number of critical tasks. These include the formation of a free trade zone and investment zone; the introduction of the single currency and the creation of deployed economic infrastructure, formation of a special management structure. Even today, the ASEAN Free Trade Area - AFTA is the most consolidated economic group in Asia. The main instrument for the creation of a free trade area agreement is an agreement of the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT). CEPT also provides steps to harmonize standards and quality certificates for products, the production rules of fair competition, simplification of internal investment and customs legislation, promoting the process of creating joint regional enterprises, etc. In order to achieve these goals, the ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality was created.

In order to increase the competitiveness of goods produced in the ASEAN region, as well as to create conditions for attracting investments in the region the search have begun for new forms of industrial cooperation. In accordance with the Basic Agreement on ASEAN Industrial Cooperation Scheme – AICO, the condition for the creation of a new company is the participation of at least two companies from different countries of ASEAN and the presence of at least 30% of the national capital. The objectives of AICO are: growth of industrial production; growth investment in the ASEAN states from third countries; expansion of the domestic trade; improving the technological base;

improving product competitiveness in the world market; increasing the role of the private sector. Furthermore, it provided a number of non-tariff preferences, including advantages in obtaining investment.

The agreement on the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) creates leverage on the structure of production through mechanisms of reorientation of enterprises from production of raw materials and semi-finished products to the production of the final product. AICO, in turn, introduces further incentives for this purpose. In particular, with regards to the import of finished products, semi-finished products (intermediate products) and materials use of preferential tariff rates is intended, whereas, the final products have unlimited access to ASEAN markets, and access of intermediates and raw materials to these markets is limited. This experience is very important to overcome raw material orientation of the economies of a number of post-Soviet states, diversification and restructuring with a focus on building the value-added.

The experiences of stimulating investments are also important. In October 1998, the Framework Agreement on the establishment of the ASEAN Investment Area (AIA) was signed, which covers the territory of all member states of the association and is one of the main tools to attract domestic and foreign investment through the provision of national treatment to investors, tax incentives, the abolition of restrictions on the share of foreign capital. In March 1999, a decision was made on extension of the national treatment to the investments in services directly related to the manufacturing industry. An important feature is that these decisions covered only direct investments, leaving outside the portfolio investment.

We believe that all the subjects related to the development of ASEAN have relevance to the EAEU. Accounting for this experience will enable faster and more efficient passing the stages of formation and development of a relatively new organization. While using the experiences of integration of different regions of the world one must take into account both their positive and negative points. It is especially true about the inclusion of political factors in the processes of economic integration. Haste in this respect can put hold on the extension of boundaries and deepening economic integration. The emphasis on the political component in the process of economic integration is fraught with opposite effect. In this respect, centrifugal trends are characteristic emerging even in the most developed conditions of integration. It is no coincidence that the attempts to transform EU into a political union, a kind of supra-government served as one of the main reasons of Brexit.

It is extremely important in this context to proceed from the fact that the economic development of each country should, first and the foremost, "closely follow the contour of its global interests," to be able to optimize the external economic relations in a unipolar exploitation of a cultivated "open economy". It implies both a realistic assessment of own capabilities, and the development of methods of most effective use of integration ties on the international arena. They, in turn, are largely designed to weaken the intensity of the negative impact of global conflicts on the development of the national economy.

The modern world economic space is characterized by a variety of tendencies; one of them is the regional economic integration. The main premises of the economic integration are the relatively identical level of economic development of countries, their geographical closeness, the commonness of economic problems and the regional divi-

sion of labor. At the same time, practice shows that for the economic integration the same importance has the cultural, religious, ethnic sameness of nations, i.e. those informal institutions have been described before. In fact, the matter concerns the inter-civilizational differences between countries and nations, that form the format of future world integration structures, but their frames are becoming evident today. We cannot consider this tendency to be the ideal alternative to the globalization process, but it is necessary to take into consideration that the intergovernmental integration is not only the economic, but also a social phenomenon, that is accompanied by the cross-cultural interaction of people with different behavior stereotypes, traditions and values. Obviously, it is impossible to integrate the countries that were not same in a sense of ethno cultural similarity. For example, the former president of France Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has roundly declared that "Turkey must never be a member of the European Union as it has a different culture, a different approach, a different way of life" [3]. These days the more and more clear pushback of Turkey's possibilities to enter the European Union is going on under different pretexts. One of the variants of the so-called "clash of civilizations", in which the economic factor influences not that much as the informal institutions of counteraction to Turkey, which start dominating in a relation to one of the countries of the other social-cultural space. However, a question arises - is it that much important to penetrate the foreign economic environment, in which the realization of national economic interests is not guaranteed? The thing is that to provide the effective determination of the national market mechanism with leading methods of an economic growth the integration itself is not that much important as a combination of the progress stimulus with the special features of an ethno genetic evolution. Integration is one of the methods of this type of development with a condition that this evolution code would not get lost. I.e. integration as a globalization should not dissolve the national economy in it, but lead to the development of its potential - both industrial and social-cultural. Losing the properties of self-identification, the economy will lose its ability for self-development and resistance for the attempts of its disruption. The economy that is not associated with the history, the structure of the social consciousness, the moral principles is doomed to the backwardation and degradation, in spite of the global schemes, including integration ones. I.e. it is important to create, develop and protect the national component or a certain share of expressing the national interests in the global vectors of countries' development.

One of the most important directions of activities in this plan is the economic diplomacy. A variety of tasks that has an economic diplomacy can be divided into three levels of realization: micro-, macro- and mega- economic. To take the microeconomic diplomacy, it implies the support of separate enterprises, individual actions of the economic operators; while the macroeconomic level covers questions of governmental policy in the field of logistics, reproductive performance of cycles, fiscal field. Mega-level covers questions of drawing-up and defending the nation-wide positions at solving problems concerning entering by a certain country the integration units. The difference in methods of implementing the economic diplomacy can be traced on an example of different countries - developed and developing. Each of them has its own approach for the understanding of economic interests and economic diplomacy. Some countries while determining these interests and the methods of its achievement proceed from the ideological imperatives, the others are aimed to save and achieve the leader-

ship. The most efficient seems the choice, in which the main reference point of diplomacy and a completely external politics is the growth of a national production and the level of living standard. Some periods or other practice actions of countries should be estimated in the prism of prediction and taking into consideration all the changes of competition conditions on the world markets, the most resulting today and tomorrow; in the short and long term expanding the diapason of national economic interests' realization. Azerbaijan with huge practice in economic diplomacy is capable to achieve social-economic successes on the international arena. With substantial oil and gas resources, taking into consideration their high liquidity on the world markets, the strategic course of a country's development can be characterized by the utilization of absolute advantages in the environmental factors in order to modernize all the components of an economy. As a result, Azerbaijan gained the position of a leader-country in a rather significant in territory and weighty in the aspect of a mega-economic region (3/4 of South Caucasus gross product is manufactured in Azerbaijan). New areas of expressing national economic interests have shown up in the Caspian Sea basin, on the Caucasus, Middle East and Mediterranean region. The leading energetic and transportation corridors that go through the country on the axis West-East and North-South have strengthened the sovereignty and expanded the integration prospects of Azerbaijan.

One of the most significant global intercontinental projects, in cloth of which the interests of national Azerbaijan economy has been interlaced with, is the newly born Silk Road - TRACECA (Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia) that has developed on new conditions. TRACECA program has been initiated on the conference in Brussels in May 1993, with participation of ministers of trade and transport of 8 countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In future, Moldova, Mongolia and Ukraine have joined the program; in 2000 - Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria; in 2009 - Iran. The participants of the above-mentioned conference have signed the Brussels Declaration, which launched the TRACECA program, but the real organizational frames the project gained with holding an international conference by our country in September 1998, that was dedicated for the reconstruction of Silk Road with a participation of heads of 9 countries (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kirgizia, Moldova, Rumania, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Ukraine); 13 international organizations and representatives of 32 countries. Here also it was established an intergovernmental commission TRACECA with the headquarters in Baku. The important achievement of the conference was the signing of "the Basic Multilateral Agreement on International Transport for Development of the Corridor Europe-the Caucasus-Asia". During the past years, a huge positive progress has taken place in the direction of enhancing the efficiency of the transportation corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia. As a result, TRACECA has become one of the most reliable among all the existing transit bridges between Europe and Asia with a high security and safety of the loads transported. The volume of carriage is steadily increasing: in 2007 it was 53 million tons, in 2009 - 64 mln, 2011 - 72 mln, 2013 - 78 mln, 2014 - 80 mln. July-August 2015 it was the 1st container transportation through Baku according to TRACECA from China to Europe. Playing the key role in realization of carriages on TRACECA, Azerbaijan gives a priority for its development. The most significant role in the circumstances of transportation project TRACECA plays the compliant to international standards Baku

Cargo Terminal. It was the first terminal among all the post-soviet union countries that was provided with the modern equipment and mechanisms; this terminal is considered one of the best cargo complexes. A commissioning of Baku cargo terminal has provided favorable conditions for the growth of its authority as a transit point of a country. Contemporary building International Trade Port Complex (near Baku at Alat settlement) will be the biggest on the coast of Caspian Sea. It is planning annually to transport through it 25 mln tons of carriages, and more than a million of containers. The project of developing multimodal transport services covers the railroad transport too; in particular, the main track Baku-Tbilisi-Kars that launched in 2017. After joining with the underground tunnel "Marmaray" under Bosphorus, it will emphasize the forthcoming of a largest through-passage of railroad carriage on the Euro-Asian route.

In general, it is needed to point out that one of the most successful achievements of our republic in the global economic and political scale is the expanding of the economic relations with the local countries through the transportation corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia. The participation of our country in the TRACECA program has a very important strategic meaning for the multi-vector expansion of economic relations of Azerbaijan with Asian and European countries; it sets up very advantageous possibilities for integration of our country into the world economy. During the recent years the transportation corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia, being in a state of serious competition with a regional transport corridors, has become one of the key factors which play a serious role in achieving the economic growth's tempos in all fields of national economy; the formation of a national transportation complex in all fields of national economy, the formation of national transportation complex that will comply with the contemporary world standards; the directing of investments from the inside and outside sources on the development of transportation infrastructure which would have an important transit meaning. For example, in the frames of TRACECA program lots of projects were carried out, including "An application of the unique tariff policy in the transport corridor TRACECA", "Simplifying the procedures of border crossing", "A restoration of Caucasus railway roads", "Juridical and regulating frames of transport" and dozens of other investment projects. In all these project - their amount is close to 85 (14 investment projects and 71 project of technical assistance) participate international financial institutions including the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, Kuwait fund for Arab Economic Development with the volume of investments almost 2 billion euro's.

There are 2 huge transport corridors that pass through Azerbaijan - TRACECA and North-South. The length of TRACECA, Azerbaijani part, is 503 km [6, 28] while the second one, covering the route Russian border-Baku-Astara-Iran border - 521 km [7, 2]. They do not compete with each other, but if the former connects Azerbaijan in the axis West-East, the latter opens possibility for the economic connections with countries of Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean. Both these directions of transport communications lead to the realization of national economic interests of Azerbaijan, expanding the horizons of integration for a country into the world economy. This takes places through the usage of advantages, which are sacred in the profitable geo-economic positions of a country, which, of course, plays a significant role in the economic development. Besides the participants of TRACECA, the number of adherents of this corridor can be mentioned the European Union, countries of Asian- Pacific Ocean region, such as

China, Japan, the Republic of Korea. In the development of TRACECA the similarity of interests can be observed, it includes not only intergovernmental, but also interregional types. The creation of joint forces the system of a cheap fast transportation of goods and services can lead to the economics' mutual complementarity; even for a more close integration between countries. The modern tendencies of development of the world economy show to the prospective of intergovernmental transportation web as one of the possible motives for economic integration. The participation of this type is more beneficial comparing with the self-contained integration groupings, which are capable to renew the former dependencies, adding political ambitions or ideological dogmas into the international economic relations. We can assume the following steps of a systematic integration process on the base of TRACECA:

- Developing the transport communications between countries;
- Forming a suitable organization for coordination of development of transportation complexes within countries;
- Signing agreement on the free trade zone for development of external trade connections;
- Creating the TRACECA Bank of Development.

It is quite possible that the above mentioned seems to be unreal nowadays, but the science should have its destination, as K.Polanyi said, "advancing the 'theory' or 'hypothesis' which would give the right and significant (not truisms), predictions concerning the events that didn't yet take place" [5].

The integration motivation appears where it forms the objective (economical, technological, communicational) premises for its practical application: when a certain national or corporative aims (for example, providing economic safety, expanding the production, lessening of costs) can be achieved more effectively at integration interaction with the other countries or corporations. The thing is that the global integration as a stimulating reason for a concrete actions is not evident. This comes from the fact that the consequences of globalization for different countries are not same. As a result, the "glob philia" or "glob phobia" comes out as a reaction for the positive and negative sides of globalization. It gains different shades in different countries, regions, different regions, and even humans. It is connected with the act that, most often, the global web of economic relations provides the one-side benefits for countries, provides incomes of a separate spheres of production or local groups of population in a globally integrating country. The concentration of an attention on the national economic interests as a primary aspect should form a contextual approach to the processes of globalization for each national economy. The context of the problems of globalization mentioned above consolidated the economy, leads to forming interests and values, putting forward aims and tasks, the realization of which will provide the whole approach to a world economy connections through the prism of development the potential of national production and to increase the level of social prosperity of citizens.

Conclusions

1. The current stage of development of the international economy takes place in the new global re-division of the world market, associated with the creation of integrative associations directed against the growing influence of emerging economies in the Asia-Pacific region. The US dominance in the World Economy is supported by the ac-

tive promotion of the transatlantic project agreements between the US and the EU. In addition, the implementation of these projects will lead to the weakening and even the threat of actual existence of the WTO.

2. The Russian Federation is a member of numerous largely overlapping associations. The dispersal of efforts and resources creates a tendency of bureaucratization of supranational administrations, hampers the efficiency of their operation. Several organizations need to be reformatted to focus and concentrate the efforts on the new tasks and challenges.

3. Growing limitations of the world's resources and the inability of the development in neo-colonial space generate counter-cyclical trends in the world economic dynamics between developed and developing countries, which should be considered in the functioning of EAEU.

4. EAEU will be affected by the trends in the debt economy and its feature that in contrast to the 60s of the last century indebted are developed countries, and creditors are developing countries.

5. EAEU must take into account the experience of going through other associations through similar stages of development in its formation. Experience of ASEAN seems to be extremely useful.

6. The macroeconomic situation in Russia is characterized by a trend of stabilization of the main macroeconomic parameters and the most volatile markets. The country's leadership is planning to move through the expansion of favored conditions for the business environment. On the other hand, it continues to institutionalize the restructuring and re-industrialization of the economy. This strengthens the incentives for international cooperation.

7. One of the main strategic objectives of EAEU is the transformation of resource advantages of national economies into competitive advantages. It can be implemented in a number of areas. The paper discusses the problem developing the production chains to deepen the processing of hydrocarbons and petrochemical industries.

8. Economic diplomacy serves the most effective method of finding a balance of interests in the global economic environment, achieved at the intersection of the objectives of individual states and their economic integration. Economic and diplomatic steps towards the development of integration ties of Azerbaijan can be characterized as the most pragmatic in difficult conditions of formation of a multipolar world economic space.

Referances:

1. Japan - 242.3%, Greece - 174%, Italy - 133.1%, Portugal - 125.3%, Ireland - 121.0%, USA - 107.3%, Singapore - 106.2%, Spain - 99, 1%, Great Britain - 95.6%.

2. Pugel, Thomas A. *International Economics*. 15th ed., N.Y. University, McGraw-Hill, 2011.

3. *Turkey in Europe. Second Report of the Independent Commission on Turkey.* September 2009.

4. Upon in late 1990, the EU has decided to tighten the requirements for imported products, exported to Europe, cereals, dried fruits and nuts from Africa declined by as much as \$ 670 million. For companies with emerging market requirements outweigh the negative effect of the positive impact of open borders. According to experts, if the

transatlantic alliance, the most vulnerable will be the products of the developing countries will create.

5. Postmodernism and the integrity of the modern world (in Russian - translated) // Philosophy Issues, 1995, № 4, p.24.

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