

REGIONALIZATION OF THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN WORLD ECONOMY.

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Anotation.

Attention is drawn to the accelerating process of regionalization of the modern world, which has become the most important factor in international life. Theoretical aspects of the "new regionalism", which led to the emergence of new models of integration interaction between states, are touched upon. The interdependence of the processes of globalization and regionalization is revealed. The contradictory aspects of the process of regionalization are noted. The conclusion is made about the importance of further research on the trends of regionalization processes, its prospects and limits.

Key words: regionalization, "globalization", "new regionalism", integration models, international relations of subjects of states.

Modern world development is associated with an objective increase in the role of regional factors in the political and economic life of countries and peoples. This trend is gaining momentum both on a planetary scale, in the formation of a new regional map of the world, and on a national scale. This forces scientists and practitioners to focus on solving global problems at the regional level, as

well as on various forms of inclusion in international and foreign economic relations of the regions of states.

Trends in regionalization are intensifying, in particular, due to such factors of world social development as: a) geopolitical, which indicates the place and role of certain regions in world politics; b) economic, reflecting the existing regional division of labor, the national competitiveness of states; c) cultural and civilizational, associated with the proximity of the cultural and historical code of large ethnic communities.

Based on this, geopolitical regionalization is marked by the creation of "great spaces" by groups of countries. Economic regionalization results in the formation within the boundaries of the regional grouping of a free trade zone, a customs union and a common market (economic union). Cultural regionalization focuses on the process of development of local types of civilizations that differ in their socio-cultural characteristics.

It should be noted that at the beginning of the 20th century there were only about 30 interstate organizations, and at the beginning of this century their number increased almost tenfold. In Western Europe, a powerful regional grouping has emerged - the EU, which unites 27 states. The process of European integration is based on the principles of the four freedoms: the movement of goods, services, capital and labor. Along with the economy, the spheres of integration are the areas of foreign policy, justice, internal affairs, and security.

American regionalism is represented by such large unions as the Organization of American States, the North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA), Mercosur. The goal of the first is to maintain peace in the region, to promote social, cultural and economic development. The main task of NAFTA is to create

a single continental market and ensure the freedom of movement of goods, services, capital, and labor.

There are two models in Eastern regionalism: Arabic and Chinese. For the first model (the countries that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), the political factor is essential, for the OPEC countries (Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries) - the raw material factor, for the second (China) the modernization of the economy based on authoritarian power and socio-cultural traditions is typical.

An important core of APR integration is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation). Cooperation between the APEC countries is developing in the field of politics, security, economics, social and cultural spheres. The peculiarity of APEC is determined by the economic interaction between developed and developing countries in the field of trade and investment liberalization, business promotion, economic and technical cooperation

In recent years, new integration groupings of states have emerged with the active participation of the Russian Federation in them - BRICS, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The cooperation agenda of the BRICS states includes such issues as overcoming the consequences of the global economic crisis, reforming the global financial system, energy security, the threat of global terrorism, etc. The Eurasian Union sets the task of creating a common market in such areas as pharmaceuticals (2016) , electricity (2019), oil, gas and oil products (2025).

For many years, it was believed that the only successful model of integration is the "European" model, since it was based on the functional connection of the dynamics of integration processes at one stage of integration with the aim of a

phased transition to the next stage, namely from the formation of a free trade area to political unification. However, unsuccessful attempts to adopt a single European Constitution, the emergence of a new, not entirely concordant "choir" of voices in connection with the admission of new members showed that the full political integration of the EU is still far away.

A number of foreign researchers adhere to the position that the European school of studying integration processes is too "obsessed" with the European model, considering it as the ultimate truth. Back in the early 90s. In the 20th century, it became clear that other, no less successful integration associations, which have nothing in common with the "European" model, are gaining strength in the world. This new model was called "new regionalism".

The main reasons for the emergence of the "new regionalism" were:

- the formation of the European Union, which aroused great interest in regional integration in other regions of the world;
- the need to build integration models of interaction between countries, both developed and developing, that differ significantly in their level of economic development;
- the commitment of the majority of states to the formation of integration associations on the basis of economic rather than political factors.

All this caused an increased interest in regional subsystems and integration as a means of forming a regional order. Within the framework of the systems approach, the regions began to be considered as a "subsystem" with its own international organizations and subregions.

It is important that within the framework of the "new regionalism" integration model, the adoption of political decisions acts as an operational response to

emerging economic problems and integration initiatives. Currently, most integration associations follow the model of "new regionalism".

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