

6. «Вьетнам рассматривает Казахстан как важного партнера в Центральной Азии – Президент СРВ Чыонг Тан Шанг», <http://www.quorum.kz/ab/news/vlast/17102011141916>

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Данная статья рассматривает роль АСЕАН (Ассоциация Стран Юго-Восточной Азии) во внешнеполитических инте-

ресах Республики Казахстан, итоги за 20 лет и перспективы сотрудничества.

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Бұл мақалада Батыс-Шығыс Азия мемлекеттері бірлестігінің (АСЕАН) Қазақстанның сыртқы саясатындағы рөлі мен маңызы және 20 жыл көлеміндегі қатынастардың нәтижесі қарастырылған.

### *Cho Eun-Jeong*

#### **“NEW ASIA” INITIATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND ASIAN VECTOR OF DIPLOMACY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Increasing the role of Asia in international community and new initiative of the president Lee Myung-bak’s “New Asia”.

Many countries in the world, which participate in international market in any ways, including the U.S., which was one of the main reasons of the world financial crisis, have been taught two tasks from this situation. Firstly, the economic structure of modern world can not be moved by the power of only one country or one regional alliance. As mentioned above, in the world, where globalization takes a part, all countries are strongly connected to each other either by political or economic reasons, and from this point of view, we can assume that without broad international cooperation it is impossible to solve modern international problems. Moreover, the opening of the summit of “G20” in Pittsburgh, USA, where leaders of 20 countries assembled and agreed to cooperate efficiently in order to overcome international financial crisis, is counted as a proper event and a brave step as well. The importance of this event can be seen as the fact that, before this event the system of solving global issues relied on the highly-developed countries, which were the members of “G7”, whereas now this situation has been changed. Consequently, more and more countries in the world are taking a part in solving international issues now. Furthermore, non G20 member countries also support this system, because due to G20, the balance of the power in international arena is more provided by increasing authority and the impact of the main developing countries of “G20”, which are not included in “G7”. Many experts assume, that the problem of abnormal currency turnover because of the lack of the balance between exorbitant deficit of USA and profit of China in mercantile balance, affected the present financial crisis. Countries-partici-

pants on summit in Pittsburgh also agreed, that in order to solve the problem with “global imbalance”[1], the country that has a deficit of current balance must decrease its deficit by fortifying the financial health and increasing the private savings, and the country that has a profit must increase both the usage of its in-country market and investment.

Moreover, it has been said, that it is necessary to establish new economical alliance in North-East Asia, which has been stopped lately, because of the diverse internal and external problems. From this point of view, establishing a huge basis of regional cooperation might become the reply to the second or third global financial crisis, which can occur in a severe competition of the world. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that former president of Japan, Hatoyama Yukio, when he has come to the power in 2009, also made a big accent on strengthening the relations between countries of East Asia. Moreover, not only Japanese experts, but also foreign experts assume this policy of new administration as unexpected. Definitely, we should not expect that Japan, which has an extraordinary important historical relations with USA, can wholly become an independent from the alliance of USA and Japan. But we can say that, promoting such policy, Japan wants to supply its national interests in the war for hegemony in the field between the U.S. which is a traditional hegemonic power in this region and China, which desires to get back to former glory in Northeast Asia. Furthermore, Japan with long-term and balanced regional cooperation partially wants to broad its political and economic power throughout the North-East Asia and the globe wholly. On East-Asian economic summit, that was held in Seoul under the name of the World Economic Forum in June last year, par-

ticipants affirmed solidly that, the region of Pacific Ocean is becoming a centre of the world economy, and the role of Asia is huge and important as never before. Historically and geologically, Korea always was in the middle of continental power, which is presented by China and Russia, and of Oceania alliance between USA and Japan, and could not express its own opinion in solving regional problems, because its authority and power was lugubrious. But from the other hand, in such conditions when the role of Asia is increasing dramatically in international community, and when international situation is changing and diversifying very fast, such opportunity for Korea to play a role not of passive “sandwich” between strong international actors, but experienced and faithful partner is very high. Proceeding from all this, it is necessary to see a new diplomatic initiative of Korea, having its aim to transform the crisis into a new chance, and to see pragmatic diplomacy of Kazakhstan, which effectively use its geopolitical presence, and to know how these two diplomatic vectors of Korea and Kazakhstan can strengthen their further relations between each other.

The meaning of Asian region in international policy of Korea.

Asia is the biggest part of the world, counts approximately 30% of all territory of the planet. Also, more than 60% of all population in the world lives in this broad region. Moreover, Asian region has not been recognized as an important part of the world by international community, this is because its development and economic growth did not correspond to its huge territory and demographic potential. But the situation has been changed, last year GDP of Asian countries compose more than 30% of the world GDP. Obviously, this situation proves the status of Asia in international economy. But in spite of this changing, it is still hard to connect Asia with such words as “network”, “integration” and “union”. In 2009 the former prime-minister of Belgium Herman Van Rompey has been chosen as the first president of European Union, and from 1st of December 2009 Lisbon agreement entered into force, which contains the reform of the management system of EU. It is assumed that this change can promote political integration and efficiency in the decision making process. Asia envies such changes of EU and supports it, but itself does not go on that way of integration. Definitely, many scientists and politics in Asia have been discussed for a long time various regional integration projects, within the frameworks of which, integrated economic and political authorities are established in the region. But integrated organization, which can unite the all territory of Asia, still has not been established. Why? Be-

cause such factors as conflict relations, which have a long history, conflict of interests between the states in Asian region and finally hegemonic invasion of powerful states in internal and regional problems, interrupted the process of integration. However, more difficult was to reconcile different interests of countries in this region in the process of integration, because they wanted to achieve aims only by using political and diplomatic tools. If they started this process with problems, which all countries are interested in like an energy problems in Russia, they would have more opportunities in the process of reconciling interests.

The potential of development of “New Asia” diplomacy of Korea is very high. Korea always increases its goods turnover with not only fast-developing countries, such as China and India, but also with different countries in the region. Particularly, industrial production sold with ASEAN was 71,9 billion US dollars, and as a result ASEAN took fifth place in industrial production sold in 2007. This data grew by 26% to 90.2 billion US dollars in 2008 and ASEAN became a third partner in goods turnover of Korea. If this tendency continues, ASEAN will become a second trading partner of Korea in the Asian region. When we say about the potential of Asia, it should not be forgotten to say about Japan or China which are one of the world’s powerful states. Apart from them, countries, which were called as “four dragons” with Korea like Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan also still play very significant role in Asian’s economy. Moreover, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand have also shown fast rates of economy development lately. Thus, Asian region has unlimited potential for further development, and in this case Korea takes very favorable place in the process of Asian integration.

Korea, which was one of the poorest countries in 50<sup>th</sup> last century, has achieved a brilliant economy growth on the basis market economy and has developed democracy in the country within very short time. The fact, that Korea entered into the list of the developed countries of the world faster than other countries, enables other developing countries in Asia, which have a huge potential for further growth, to believe that it is better for them to share their experience and knowledge with Korea, rather than with other developed countries in Europe or in American continent. Though, as far as Korea is the only dis-united country in the world and the fact that Korea plays a main role in the regional integration, can be a symbolic meaning.

The content of new diplomatic initiative “New Asia” and tasks for its realization.

New diplomatic initiative “New Asia”, which was promoted from the moment of international tour

of Lee Myung-bak to India, Australia and New Zealand in 2009, is guided for the fortification of fellowship and partnership with countries of Asian region. As it was mentioned above, the importance of Asian region in solving different economic, political and ecological issues in the world is growing constantly. That is why, the main content of new diplomatic initiative "New Asia" is also included to the provision of national interests of Korea and rising the image of Korea in the world by fortifying cooperation with different Asian countries and with ASEAN. Sharing the great experience and know-how in the realm of the development of economy, Korea is inclined to strength the partnership relations in the field of investment, commerce and development, and to find new motive power of the country. In order to achieve this aim, Korea is transforming from receiver of international aid, to the donor-country, and voluntarily becoming an active player in solving international issues, which is in correspondence with the authority of the country, and with its attempts, which by this date Korea has been accumulated in international scene. Moreover, it is very important, that Korea holds a significant position in the process of solving main issues in the region, such as security, economic partnership, starvation and environmental issues etc.

More specific aims are the following:

Firstly, it is necessary to increase the impact and the role of Korea, and to compose more efficient policy in the development of cooperation with other Asian countries. In order to do so, it is necessary to share the experience of economic and social development, which is accumulated by Korea, with developing countries of Asia, and to expand an official aid, in order to develop Korea[2]. At this moment, Korea allotted 33% of all official aid for the development to Asian region. However, Korea needs to increase this volume and to raise efficiency of its usage. Because of these attempts, both the image of Korea and the number of sincere friendly countries for Korea would increase.

Secondly, it is necessary to attempt to fortify a real economic partnership, considering the specificity of each country, and to compose a new motive power for the future development of the country. Honestly, in Asian region China and Japan already began to fortify their power in Asia and improve relations with neighboring countries. That is why, in order to effectively enter to the niche of the market of this region it is necessary to understand correctly what is the exact form of cooperation we need to choose.

As it was said above, it is impossible to ignore Japan completely, which develops pragmatic diplomacy in Asian region actively with the implement-

ing the policy "East Asia", and China, which was and remains a hegemonic in the region during the realization of new initiative of the president Lee Myung-bak, which is called "New Asia". Though, Korea must concentrate its attempts effectively on the moments, where it has a relative advantages. For instance, the most country-members of ASEAN have historical "wounds" connected with the Japanese or Chinese domination. Though, it is relatively easier for Korea to begin cooperation with country-members of ASEAN, than it is for Japan or China.

Thirdly, Korea must participate in the regional economic contribution through the different ways, one of them making an free-trade agreement. By making this agreement on free-trading with the main countries of Oceania region, it is possible to begin realization of economic integration in the region. In the official framework of visit of president Lee Myung-bak to New Zealand and Australia, that was held in March of 2009, it is agreed to promote a real negotiations on signing the agreement on free-trading (herein FTAer, FTA). Then, first negotiations on signing South Korean-Australian FTA were held from 19<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 2009 in Canberra, and first negotiations an signing an FTA between Korea and New Zealand were finished from 9<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> of June in Seoul. Apart from that, both FTA in the field of goods turnover and free movement of service between Korea and ASEAN and FTA in the realm of investment[3], which was also signed during South Korean-ASEAN summit, have entered into force. Moreover, South Korean-ASEAN center, which was made in March of 2009 also can contribute not only to the economic cooperation, but also to broaden the cultural exchange between both countries. Furthermore, Korea is planning to sign FTA with India soon, and thus, it is necessary to participate actively in the process of economic integration on different sub-regions of Asia[4]. But during this, Korea will compose a strategy targeted to increase mutual-addition and maximizing profitable interests through specific-economic partnership for both countries. Within the frameworks of such cooperation, the cooperation in the field of energy and natural resources with the wealth countries of oil, gas and various minerals are also executed.

Apart from all above mentioned aims, it is necessary for Korea to create a strong basis of assistance in solving international problems between Asian countries. To do so, it is required to create transnational Asian state committees in difference spheres, in which it is possible to unite power of all countries in the region, and to provide mutual interests [5]. Somehow, we should not forget that such cooperation must

develop on the basis of strong partnership between 4 main countries of North-East Asia, such as China, Japan, Russia and USA. In case of absence of real basis of regional security, it is not permitted to compose new form of cooperation.

Multiway diplomacy of Kazakhstan and its Asian vector.

The basis of international political strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is principle of “multivector”. In the opinion of the President N.Nazarbayev, principle of multivector diplomacy means “developing amicable and predictable relations with all countries, that play significant role in the world’s issues and that present for our country practical interests”. Kazakhstan, having such geopolitical presence and potential of its economy, can not restrict itself on strait regional problems [6].

Kazakhstan clearly understands and sees itself as an integral part of Asian continent and is interested in economic and political cooperation with Asian countries. Such consideration is also strengthened by the fact that, the significant growth of the power of Asian countries upon the other countries of the world can be clearly seen from 90<sup>th</sup> last century. Kazakhstan plays a role of initiator of the magnitude events in the field of providing the Asian security. Particularly, Kazakhstan suggested to establish Asian forum “Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA)[7], which has a good opportunity to become a prime mechanism of collective security in Asia.

Moreover, Kazakhstan, while participating in different regional and international organizations, tries to provide the interests of the countries of Central Asian and Eurasia. Specific attention is given by Kazakhstan to cooperation in the framework of Shanghai organization for cooperation (SOC), which is concerned as a most dynamic and perspective organization in the post-soviet region. The Kazakhstan government stands for normalization of political situation in Afghanistan, and for recovery its economy. In the framework of its pragmatic diplomacy and policy, Kazakhstan carefully considers the question to join ASEAN. Many experts foresee that joining of Kazakhstan to ASEAN enables to open a new page for amplifying the cooperation, and fortifying its authority within South-East Asia. It’s very timely that Kazakhstan begins paying its attention to Asian region, when all other countries of Central Asia look to the West and on the basis of such policy Kazakhstan can provide balance of the powers in the region, and also diversification of its economy. In this case, it is necessary to note that, Asian vector of diplomacy of Kazakhstan on the basis of official joining to ASE-

AN, and new vector of Korean diplomacy, the gist of which is the diversification of partnership with countries of ASEAN, are mainly similar and correspond to each other, and such cooperation can become ideal basis for increasing South Korean-Kazakhstan relations to the new level.

However, changing international and geopolitical processes create new tasks for our country, as well as for all international community. Objective factors that are collecting around Kazakhstan’s geopolitical situation are the following: the presence of significant storage of energy resources and also other various types of minerals, including strategic, logistic and communicative opportunities, irreversibility of the processes of involvement of Kazakhstan to the global economic processes and integrative projects, social-economic situation in the country and neighboring countries and deterioration of ecological situation. From the other hand, the subjective factors are as following: policy of great powerful countries in Central Asia, including Kazakhstan and also untraditional global intimidations like terrorism, religious extremism, organized criminal cell, drugs traffic, illegal migration, illegal turnover of weapons, that hit our region. The end of XX – and beginning of XXI centuries is characterized by activation of international terrorism and religious extremism. Ceaseless terror acts in India, Indonesia, Iraq, Spain, Russia, Turkey, Uzbekistan and in other countries eventually demonstrate the aims of the terrorists – to interrupt the processes of establishing and building political and socio-economic stability and to intimidate and demoralize international community. Obviously, the victory over the terrorism can not achieve even the most powerful state in the world, if it is alone, while the victory can be achieved by the united attempts of all countries in the world. Furthermore, those cross-border intimidations like religious extremism, drugs traffic, illegal migration etc. require more adequate answers as never before. In this connection Kazakhstan announced its readiness to cooperate with all interested countries and international organizations to fight against such intimidations. Because, as it was mentioned above, the gist of the policy of Kazakhstan is based on the development of international process on the whole world level.

Initiative “New Asia” and vision of cooperation between Korea and Kazakhstan.

It is necessary for Korea, which is in unusual situation “disunity of the country”, to have diplomatic support of 4 neighboring countries such as USA, Japan, China, Russia, and strong partnership with fellow countries of Asian region in order to create the peace

and stability in Korean peninsula. Country's development, which Korea achieved for last decades, was possible on the basis of assistance from international community. Now, it is Korea's turn, as there are developed and developing countries in Asia region, Korea, using effectively its position as a peaceful "agent", must play a middleware role between these countries. Partially, the fact that Korea successfully took a role of Chairman in "G20" in conditions of international financial crisis, enables it to present properly the position of Asia in international community. Now it is time to work and to realize the plan. Necessarily to remember that, fortification of authority and image of any country will not be achieved only by some international forums or its chairmanship. It will be possible only then, when Korea will ceaselessly cooperate with different countries of the world and as a result of this get trust. From this point of view chairmanship in "G20" and new ambitious initiative of the administration of Lee Myung-bak, are only the start of a big way. Diligent that Korea will make until it fulfills its task, will realize during active participation of Korea in solving international issues. In this context active multivector diplomacy of the Kazakhstan in Asian region can be in correspondence with the new policy of Korea, because as Korea Kazakhstan also use its geopolitical advantages between the world's most powerful states. At the present moment, when Korea and Kazakhstan are looking at forthcoming 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations, our present aim is to compose efficient project and realize it properly. Only then both states will be able to overcome a present stagnant of mutual relations and will be able to create a new paradigm of partnership. Thus, new initiative "New Asia" of administration of Lee Myung-bak and Asian vector of Kazakhstan's diplomacy in the framework of joining ASEAN can be the first start point of such cooperation.

1. Газированная экономика// <http://www.wfin.kz/node/5649>

The key Global Imbalance – it is an accumulation of reserves by National Bank of China, and relevant to this policy profit of Chinese mercantile balance, which has been compensated by the deficit of USA. Obviously, the salvation of this contradictions will take a long time, and will be achieved only as a result of structural rebuild of Chinese and USA economies. Also, structural reforms in both countries (including the growth of Chinese, and relative decrease of American financial sector).

2. Ko Kyung Min, Lee Hee Jin.(2008) Current status and issues of Korea's ODA policy. Sejong institute :National Strategy 14(4) pp.61-89

For this Korea is planning to join the committee of OECD for contribution in development in 2010 and participate in the process of elaborating of collaborative policy to support other countries of the world. However, Korea is trying to reflect the

specific and requests of each of developing countries of Asia in this process. Also, Korea is trying to differentiate each programs, in order all recipient-countries could receive the most appropriate aid for themselves. In the framework of such attempts Korea will held "4<sup>th</sup> forum on efficiency of aids on high level".

3. Korea-Asean Commemorative Summit in 2009// [www.sejong.org/Pub\\_ci/PUB\\_CI\\_DATA/k2009-07\\_6.PDF](http://www.sejong.org/Pub_ci/PUB_CI_DATA/k2009-07_6.PDF)

Moreover, on the basis of "The plan of decreasing the blow-out of carbohydrate oxygen and green development" Korea promotes the project on climate partnership of East-Asia, on the level 200 mln. US dollars in next 5 years, concerning developing countries in Asia. Within the frameworks of special summit between Korea and ASEAN, that was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> of June 2009, on the island Jeju, 10 ministers of trading of Korea and ASEAN signed FTA in the field of investment.

4. Kwon Jong Rak.(2009. 06) The purpose and direction of the new Asian diplomacy Korea.// <http://news.mofat.go.kr/enewspaper/articleview.php?master=&aid=2051&sid=18&mvid=665>

10 countries-members of ASEAN promote the idea of creating "ASEAN UNION" until 2015, also between countries of ASEAN + 3 and between countries of ASEAN + 6, the idea of signing East Asia Free Trading Agreement (EFTAA), and establishing Complex Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) respectively. Also, 8 countries of South-West Asia, including India and Pakistan, also broad regional partnership through Associations of Regional Cooperation of South Asia (CAAPK, SAARC).

5. ASEAN+3/EAS/ARF (SOM) [http://fin.mofat.go.kr/web-module/htsboard/hbd/hbdread.jsp?typeID=6&boardid=235&seqno=327867&c=&t=&pagenum=1&tableName=TYPE\\_DATABOARD&pc=&dc=&wc=&lu=&vu=&iu=&du=](http://fin.mofat.go.kr/web-module/htsboard/hbd/hbdread.jsp?typeID=6&boardid=235&seqno=327867&c=&t=&pagenum=1&tableName=TYPE_DATABOARD&pc=&dc=&wc=&lu=&vu=&iu=&du=)

Within the framework of this, "Forum of East Asia on world economy" was held from 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> in Seoul. In this forum, opinions on world financial crisis and climate changing were shared. Moreover, attempts take place in order to make fund of initiative of Chiang Mai (CMIM), received by ASEAN + 3 on the level of 120 billions, work until the end of this year. And that such financial means contributed to the development of Asian Bond Market and to the amplification of capital of Asian Development Bank, and finally significantly contributed to the development of the system of preventing next financial crisis.

6. Nazarbayev N.A., to fortify international position of Kazakhstan. – <http://www.president.kz>

7. Heginhotham, Eric and Richard J.Samuels. Japan's Dual Hedge. Foreign Affairs. September/October, 2002

International forum, that unites countries from Asian continent, which see as an aim to fortify relations and cooperation between Asian countries in order to provide stability and security in the region. Established on the basis of suggestion by the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the framework of 47<sup>th</sup> meeting UN, which was held on 5<sup>th</sup> of October in 1992. Countries-participants of CICA – Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Palestine, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Republic of Korea, Jordan and UAE.

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Для Кореи, находящейся в очень необычной ситуации – «раскол страны», просто необходимы дипломатические поддержки 4-х соседних стран, таких, как США, Япония, Китай и Россия и крепкое партнёрство с дружественными странами азиатского региона, чтобы обеспечить мир и стабильность

в Корейском полуострове и во всём мире в целом. Развитие страны, которое Корея за последние десятилетия достигла, было возможно на основе помощи от международного сообщества. Теперь настала очередь Кореи. Поскольку в Азии существуют и развитые, и развивающиеся страны, Корея, эффективно используя свою позицию «посредника», должна играть связующую роль между этими странами. В частности, тот факт, что Корея была очередным председателем «Большой двадцатки» в условиях мирового финансового кризиса, позволяет ей хорошо представить позицию Азии в мировом сообществе. Теперь пора работать и реализовывать план. Нужно запомнить, что укрепление авторитета и имиджа какой-либо страны сразу произойдёт проведением нескольких международных форумов или его председательством. Это будет возможным только тогда, когда Корея непрерывно и реально сотрудничает с разными странами мира и по мере этого получает доверие.

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Мемлекеттің екі тарапқа бөлінген жағдайында орналасқан Корея үшін аймақтық және әлемдік бейбітшілік пен тұрақтылықты қамтамасыз етуде көршілес төрт мемлекеттің – АҚШ, Жапония, Қытай мен Ресейдің дипломатиялық қолдауы мен азиялық аймақтың басқа елдерімен пәрменді стратегиялық ынтымақтастығы ауадай қажет. Азияда дамыған және дамушы елдер санаттары бар болғандықтан, Корея өзінің «делдалдық» қызметін басшылыққа алып, осы мемлекеттер арасында байланыстырушы рөлді атқара алады. Оған қоса, қандай да бір мемлекеттің мәртебесі мен имиджін нығайту бірнеше халықаралық форумдарды өткізу немесе оған төрағалық ету арқылы жүзеге асатынын есте ұстаған жөн. Ол үшін Корея әлем елдерімен тұрақты және мазмұнды ынтымақтастық деңгейін қамтамасыз етуі тиіс.