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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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области защиты прав инвалидов, был разработан и утвержден План мероприятий по обеспечению прав и улучшению качества жизни инвалидов в Республике Казахстан на 2012-2018 годы.[7] В феврале месяце нынешнего года Главой государства был подписан Закон Республики Казахстан "О ратификации Конвенции о правах инвалидов", как передает Kazpravda.kz со ссылкой на пресс-службу Акорды.[8] Основными задачами закона являются обеспечение доступности объектов и услуг в приоритетных сферах жизнедеятельности инвалидов и других маломобильных групп населения, совершенствование механизма предоставления услуг в сфере реабилитации, создание инвалидам равных возможностей для жизнедеятельности и интеграции в общество.[8] Также данный закон даёт инвалидам равные с другими гражданами возможности по реализации гражданских, экономических, культурных, политических, социальных и других прав и свобод.

Конвенция направлена на ликвидацию дискриминации по отношению к инвалидам, обеспечение их права на труд, здравоохранение, образование и полное участие в жизни общества, доступа к правосудию, личной неприкосновенности, свободы от эксплуатации и злоупотреблений, свободы передвижения, индивидуальной мобильности. В настоящее время конвенцию ратифицировала 151 страна. Из государств СНГ – Армения, Азербайджан, Грузия, Молдова, Российская Федерация и Украина. [9] Ратификация конвенции предоставляет инвалидам, проживающим в Казахстане, и их семьям дополнительные гарантии осуществления и защиты их конституционных прав и свобод.

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WTO AS AN INTERNATIONAL ENTITY: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SOME BENEFITS OF ITS SYSTEM

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World Trade Organization (WTO) established in 1995 is replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as the only international body dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It is not a specialized agency, but there are mechanisms and practices of its cooperation with the United Nations.

Objectives of the WTO are to assist in streamlining the trading process in the system, based on certain rules; objective settlement of trade disputes between governments; organization of trade negotiations. At the heart of this activity are 60 WTO agreements - the basic legal norms of international policy of commerce and trade. The principles underlying these agreements include non-discrimination (most favored nation status and national treatment), freer trade, encouraging competition and additional provisions for the least developed countries. One of the objectives of the WTO is to fight protectionism.

Since its inception, the WTO provides a forum for successful negotiations on opening markets in telecommunications, information technology equipment and financial services. It has participated in more than 200 settlement of trade disputes, and continues to monitor the implementation of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations in 1986-1994. In 2001 in Doha (Qatar), the WTO launched a new round of multilateral trade negotiations known as the Agenda for Development, Doha.

The Governing Body of the WTO - Ministerial Conference – is convening every two years; daily work deals with the General Council.[1]

In the scope of international economic law the most noticeable pattern means: as soon as the unilateral actions of states are beginning to affect the interests of other States, the partner relationship internationalized: switching from one method to another control, with unilateral regulation on bilateral, through bilateral treaties.

Example of this law is the international trading system. In the XIX century and the first half of the XX century it was regulated by a variety of bilateral trade agreements, which in 1947 were replaced by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); GATT system in 1994 was transformed into the WTO system. At the same time began to appear, strengthen and develop regional integration of the economic union within which are appeared as supranational bodies integration management.[2, p.236]

It should be elaborated on the structure of the World Trade Organization, which includes the Ministerial Conference and the General Council and Secretariat of the WTO.

Ministerial Conference. Decisions at the highest level at the WTO takes Ministerial Conference, which meets every two years. The first conference in Singapore in December 1996 confirmed the course of the participating countries to liberalize trade and added to the existing organizational structure of the WTO three new working groups dealing with the relation between trade and investment, the interaction between trade and competition policy and transparency in government procurement. The second conference, held in 1998 in Geneva, was devoted to the 50th anniversary of the GATT/WTO; In addition, it WTO members agreed to explore the world of e-commerce issues. The third conference, which was convened in December 1999 in Seattle (USA) and had to make the decision to start a new round of trade negotiations, ended virtually no avail. Then there were the conference in Doha, 9-13 November 2001, Cancun, 10-14 September 2003, Hong Kong, 13-18 December 2005, and Geneva, in the autumn of 2009. Eighth Ministerial Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 15 to 17 December 2011. Parallel plenary sessions were held three working sessions "The importance of the multilateral trading system and the WTO", "Trade and development" and "The Doha agenda for development". The Conference approved the accession of Russia, Samoa and Montenegro.

General Council. In submission of the Ministerial Conference is the General Council, which is responsible for the execution of the current operation and meets several times a year at the headquarters in Geneva as part of the ambassadors and heads of delegations of member countries.

Under the authority of the General Council are also two special bodies to analyze trade policies and dispute resolution.

In addition, the General Council reports to the Committee on Trade and Development; on the limitations associated with the trade balance; on Budget, Finance and Administration.

The General Council has delegated functions to three tips are on the next level of the structure of the WTO: Council for Trade in Goods, the Council for Trade in Services and the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

The Council for Trade in Goods, in turn, directs the activities of the specialized committees, monitors compliance with the principles of the WTO agreements and the implementation of the GATT 1994 in the field of trade in goods.

The Council for Trade in Services oversees the GATS. In its structure are the Committee on trade in financial services and the Working Party on Professional Services.

Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, in addition to monitoring the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, is also involved in the prevention of conflicts related to international trade in counterfeit goods.

Numerous specialized committees and working groups involved in separate agreements of the WTO system and resolve issues in areas such as environmental protection, the problems of developing countries, the process of accession to the WTO and regional trade agreements.

The WTO Secretariat. WTO Secretariat, based in Geneva, has around 600 staff members; it is headed by the CEO.

The WTO Secretariat does not make decisions as a function of the Member States are themselves.

The main responsibilities of the Secretariat is to provide technical support to the various boards and committees, as well as the Ministerial Conference, to provide technical assistance to developing countries to monitor and analyze world trade, WTO provisions clarify the public and the media, as well as to organize the Ministerial Conference.

The Secretariat also provides some forms of legal assistance in the dispute settlement process and advises governments wishing to become members of the WTO.[3]

The system helps to strengthen peace. This may seem a bit pretentious, and it would be incorrect to expect too much. However, the system does contribute to international peace, and if we understand the reasons why we have a clear idea of what the system does in fact.

WTO trading system plays an important role in building and strengthening confidence in the principles of free trade. Especially important element such as negotiations leading to an agreement on a consensus basis, with emphasis on strict compliance with the rules.

Sellers usually do not want to enter into conflict with their customers - the customer is always right. In other words, if trade flows are flowing smoothly and the participants for mutual benefit and voluntarily maintain a healthy commercial relationship, political confrontation is practically impossible.

In addition, well-organized trade relations also contribute to improving the welfare globally. It also seems unlikely that the population of the affluent and prosperous countries prone to aggression and military conflict.[4]

The system allows you to find a constructive approach to the resolution of trade disputes. With increasing trading volumes, expanding the range of goods, as well as an increase in the number of countries and trading companies, there is a certain probability that disputes will still occur. The WTO system helps resolve disputes in a peaceful and constructive way.

Countries involved in the dispute are always eager to act under existing agreements.

However, there is a downside to the processes of liberalization and expansion of trade. The expansion of trade flows means a greater likelihood of disputes. Fired their course, these disputes can lead to serious conflict. But in fact, the escalation of tension in international trade can be

avoided, because the country can apply to various organizations such as the WTO to settle their trade disputes.

When the "debaters" refer to the WTO, WTO procedures are focusing their attention on the rules. After the decision, the country is trying to focus on compliance with the rules and possibly subsequent revision of the rules, rather than the declaration of war with each other.

A system based on rules rather than on the strength makes life easier for everyone. WTO can not claim to make all countries equal. But the organization smooths some rough edges in terms of equality, giving smaller countries more opportunities to defend their positions, and at the same time freeing the major powers from having to negotiate trade agreements with each of their numerous trading partners.

Decisions in the WTO are taken by consensus. WTO agreements have been agreed by all members, were adopted by consensus and were ratified by the parliaments of all member states. Agreement shall apply to all. Rich and poor countries have an equal opportunity to challenge their right under the procedures of the WTO dispute settlement.

The principle of non-discrimination prescribed in the WTO agreements, to avoid unnecessary complications. The fact that there is a single set of rules, applicable to all members greatly simplifies the entire trade regime. And these agreed rules give governments a clear idea of which of the areas of trade policy is the most appropriate.

Terms of trade liberalization increases the standard of living. We are all consumers, and the prices that we pay for food and clothing, necessities and luxuries depend on trade policy.

According to reports, consumers and governments in rich countries spend 350 billion dollars per year in support of agriculture. This amount is enough to pay half circumnavigation avipereleta first class for all their 41 million livestock dairy cows.

Protectionism is expensive: it raises prices. Global WTO system lowers trade barriers through negotiation, as well as through the application of the principle of non-discrimination. As a result, production costs are reduced (as imports used in the production cheaper), but also the price of the finished products and services, which ultimately reduces the subsistence.

A wider range of higher quality products. Imagine a whole range of imported products: fruit and vegetables, food, clothing and other products, which were previously considered exotic, fresh flowers from every corner of the world, all sorts of household goods, books, music, movies, and so on.

The concept of a wide selection is not limited to the issue of the purchase of imported finished products. Import used as raw materials, components and equipment for industrial production.

It extends the range of end products and services that are produced by domestic manufacturers, which increases the range of technologies that they can use. For example, when the mobile phone related services have arisen even in countries that do not produce the equipment.

Trade promotes the growth of income. Reducing trade barriers can increase trading volumes, which in turn brings extra income, both at the national and individual level. However, some adjustments are needed.

The fact of additional income means that governments have to be a redistribution of resources.

Economists estimate that the reduction of trade barriers in agriculture, manufacturing and services by a third would boost the world economy \$ 613 billion.[4]

Trade stimulates economic growth, which has a positive effect on the employment situation. Trade, no doubt, have the capacity to create jobs. In practice, there are often factual evidence that lower trade barriers has a positive impact on the employment situation. But the picture is complicated by several factors. Plus, supposedly available alternative - protectionism - is clearly not an adequate solution to the problems of employment.

This is a complex issue and the approach to its solution must be appropriate. There is compelling evidence that trade promotes economic growth, and that economic growth promotes the

creation of new jobs. It is also true that some jobs are lost even when trade is expanding. However, careful analysis suggests that there is at least two problems.

Firstly, there are other factors. For example, technological progress also has a powerful effect on employment and productivity by creating and eliminating some other jobs.

Second, while trade clearly promotes the growth of national income (and prosperity), it is not always associated with the creation of new jobs, especially for those who have lost their jobs as a result of competition from imports.

In other words, some countries have better adapted than others. This is partly because in some countries work more efficient and flexible policy controls. Who has not - lose real opportunities.

In other words, an attempt to solve the problem in the short term by restricting trade turned into a bigger problem in the long run.

Even when the country is experiencing difficulties in adaptation, protectionism as an alternative to simply make things worse.

The basic principles of the system increases economic efficiency and contribute to reducing costs. Many of the benefits of the trading system is difficult to imagine in the figures, but this does not detract from their merits. They are derived from the core principles of the system, simplifying life for both directly involved in the trade business, and producers of goods and services.

Discrimination impedes trade

Trade allows countries to the division of labor, as well as more reasonable and efficient use of production resources. With regard to the WTO trading system, it offers even more tangible benefits. Due to the underlying system important principles, it helps to further improve efficiency and reduce costs.

The principle of non-discrimination is one of the key principles of the WTO trading system. Besides him, there are a number of others:

- transparency (policies, rules and regulations);
- an increase in confidence in trading conditions (commitments to reduce trade barriers and increase access of other countries to their markets have effective legal force);
- simplification and standardization of customs procedures, eliminating bureaucracy, centralized database, as well as other measures to "trade facilitation".

Together, these factors do not only promote trade facilitation, but also reduce the costs of companies and stimulate a sense of confidence in the future. This, in turn, means the emergence of more jobs and improve the quality of goods and services.

The system helps governments to combat lobbying. Formed in the second half of the 20th century system of the GATT-WTO helps governments to find a more balanced approach in trade policy. The government has set a more compelling arguments in the fight against lobbyists of all stripes, allowing you to focus on the trade-offs in the interests of all participants in the economic processes in the country.

Governments must be able to withstand the pressure of individual lobbying their narrow interests groups and the WTO system can help.

GATT WTO system covers a wide range of industries. Therefore, if during the trade negotiations under the GATT-WTO some group actively lobbying for their own interests, demanding that the government granted them special rights, the government can reject it, citing the need for large-scale agreements in the interests of all sectors of the economy. Government regularly resort to such an option.[4]

The system encourages good governance. In accordance with WTO rules, as soon as the commitment to the liberalization of trade is accepted, the reverse becomes almost impossible. The rules also prevent the adoption of a number of inappropriate political decisions. For businesses, this means greater certainty and clarity about the terms of trade. For the government, it can often mean an enviable consistency in these matters.

The presence of rules creates effective barriers to corruption.

The rules include the obligation to prevent the adoption of inappropriate policy decisions. Protectionism, as we have seen, in general, seems that way inadequate option because it inflicted both on the national and international levels of harm.

Quite often, governments are turning to the WTO as one of the variants of positive external limiting its own policy, "we can not do this because it violates the WTO agreement."

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ГОСУДАРСТВО В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ: ИЗОБИЛИЕ ИЛИ НЕРАВЕНСТВО?

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Впервые такой термин как «глобализация» был представлен в сфере международных отношений в конце XX века. Ввиду того, что отражение процесса глобализации во всем мировом сообществе в полном объеме наблюдается именно сейчас, данная тема является весьма актуальной.

Дискуссионность вопроса касательно осуществляющегося на данный момент времени процесса можно охарактеризовать достаточно широким диапазоном мнений – от ярых сторонников глобализации до яростных противников-антиглобалистов.

Глобализация, преобладавшая на своем первоначальном этапе лишь в экономической сфере государств, сегодня охватывает все стороны жизни мирового сообщества, становясь доминирующим фактором в мировой политике и международных отношениях. Следовательно, встает вопрос о самом государстве: остаются ли государства несущей конструкцией в механизме современного мира? Или они вытесняются иными структурами и институтами, что подразумевают собой международную унифицированность?

Чтобы разобраться в важнейших, в данном случае, ключевых вопросах, необходимо разобраться с самим понятием глобализации. Несмотря на широкую распространенность данного термина, по сей день не выработано его точное и общепризнанное определение.

Термин «глобализация» был впервые употреблен профессором Гарвардской школы бизнеса Теодором Левиттом в статье «The globalization of Markets» («Глобализация рынка») журнала «Harvard Business Review» («Гарвард Бизнес Ревью») в 1983 году.[1] В своей монографии «The marketing Imagination» («Маркетинг и воображение»), опубликованной в том же году, Левитт называет глобализацию и технологии двумя главными факторами, определяющими международные отношения.[2] Левитт называет технологии мощной силой, которая заставляет весь мир двигаться к единообразию, в результате чего появляется новая коммерческая реальность, возникают глобальные рынки для глобально стандартизированных продуктов, гигантские рынки такого масштаба и размаха, которые прежде невозможно было