



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»**  
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

XIII Международная научная конференция  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»**

The XIII International Scientific Conference  
for Students and Young Scientists  
**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»**



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### ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 5.2

## ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ АКТУАЛЬНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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### EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: KAZAKHSTAN'S BENEFIT

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In the modern economy, globalization of the world economic life is one of the leading development trends. Today many countries experience the negative consequences of the global financial crisis. It is quite obvious that not one of them alone can solve such serious problems. One of the tools that Kazakhstan is using – Eurasian Economic Union. So that's why, this article aims to explain what Eurasian Economic Community is dealing with and Kazakhstan's benefit.

The Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) - is an international economic organization established to effectively promote the formation of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space by the Parties, as well as the implementation of other goals and tasks related to deepening integration in the economic and humanitarian fields.

One of the main vectors of the organization's activities is to ensure the dynamic development of the members of the Community through the harmonization of socio-economic

transformations with the effective use of their economic potentials in order to improve the living standards of peoples.

The main tasks of the Community are:

- ✓ completion of registration in full of the free trade regime, the formation of a common customs tariff and a unified system of measures for non-tariff regulation;
- ✓ ensuring the freedom of capital flow;
- ✓ formation of a common financial market;
- ✓ coordination of the principles and conditions for the transition to a single currency within the EurAsEC;
- ✓ establishment of general rules for trade in goods and services and their access to domestic markets;
- ✓ creation of a common unified system of customs regulation;
- ✓ development and implementation of interstate target programs;
- ✓ creation of equal conditions for industrial and entrepreneurial activities;
- ✓ the formation of a common market for transport services and a unified transport system;
- ✓ formation of a common energy market;
- ✓ creation of equal conditions for access of foreign investments to the markets of the states of the Community;
- ✓ ensuring the free movement of citizens of EurAsEC states within the Community;
- ✓ harmonization of social policy with the aim of forming a community of social states that provides for a common labor market, a common educational space, coordinated approaches in addressing health issues, labor migration, etc .;
- ✓ convergence and harmonization of national legislations;
- ✓ ensuring interaction of legal systems of the EurAsEC states with a view to creating a common legal space within the Community [1].

In accordance with objectives of the Community and guided by the principle of multi-speed integration, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia in 2007-2010 created the Customs Union and systematically form the next integration stage - the Common Economic Space of EurAsEC, to which other Community states will join as they become ready.

The organization was created in full accordance with the principles of the UN and the norms of international law. This is a clearly structured system with a rigid mechanism for making and implementing decisions.

In 2003, the Eurasian Economic Community received observer status in the UN General Assembly.[2].

The agreement on the establishment of EurAsEC was signed on October 10, 2000 in Astana and came into force on May 30, 2001 after its ratification by all member states.

Five countries - Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan - have been members of the Eurasian Economic Community since its inception[3].

On January 25, 2006, a protocol was signed to join the organization of Uzbekistan. In October 2008, Uzbekistan suspended participation in the work of the EurAsEC bodies. in the accordance of the letter of Uzbek President Islam Karimov that were addressed to the Eurasian Economic Community, Uzbekistan's left is justified, because of doubts about the effectiveness and effectiveness of the activities of this interstate association.

Since May 2002, Ukraine and Moldova have had observer status with EurAsEC, since January 2003 - Armenia perceived the status of observer.

EurAsEC is an open organization. It can become a member of any state that assumes the obligations arising from the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community and other Community treaties on the list determined by the decision of the EurAsEC Interstate Council [4].

The observer status under the Eurasian Economic Community can be granted to the state or an international interstate (intergovernmental) organization upon request. The observer has the right to be present at public meetings of EurAsEC bodies, to get acquainted with the documents

and decisions taken by the EurAsEC bodies, but he has no right to vote when making decisions and the right to sign documents of the Eurasian Economic Community bodies.

It is also necessary to emphasize that much attention is paid to cooperation in the social sphere by the EurAsEC states. Within the framework of the Community, a number of programs have been adopted that provide decent living conditions for 206 million people in the EurAsEC states [5].

In particular, the program "Ten simple steps towards ordinary people" is being implemented, developed at the initiative of Kazakhstan. Its main ideas are: the development of social aspects of the countries of the Community and the creation of conditions for citizens of the EurAsEC member states to freely move through their territories, to choose a place for permanent or temporary residence, employment, education, free subscription to newspapers and magazines of each of the Community countries.

Many of the provisions of this statement to "ordinary" people, who remember the USSR, may seem strange. But do not forget that in 1991 we became citizens of different sovereign states. And each of these "simple steps" did not require simple solutions, conclusion of a number of interstate agreements. Today, the EurAsEC continues work on the implementation of these areas, which will make it possible to get real benefits from cooperation.

Migration issues are now becoming important. The impact of the global financial crisis, the reduction in the rates of industrial growth, the "curtailment" of construction business have a negative impact on the labor market, the situation of migrants in the EurAsEC countries. Therefore, this problem must be solved in a comprehensive manner, with the participation of migration agencies, employers, insurance and other interested structures.

The governments of the EurAsEC states need to take immediate steps in this direction and develop coordinated approaches to normalize the situation on domestic labor markets, create additional jobs. The deteriorating situation of migrants always carries a certain threat to stability in the region. Necessity of carrying out by the countries of the Community of the coordinated policy in this sphere was repeatedly underlined by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan NA. Nazarbayev.

Also, Kazakhstan's benefit was briefly explained by the Higher Eurasian Economic Council.

Free movement of goods. In June 2012, an interim agreement was introduced, according to which Kazakhstanis can stay for 30 days in Russia without previously required registration. This rule also applies to Russians in our country. From January 1, 2015, the interim agreement became permanent.

Employment. In 2015, procedures for obtaining a special work permit that the TC countries have established to protect the domestic labor market are excluded. Kazakhstani workers will enjoy the same professional and social preferences in Russia and Belarus as the indigenous inhabitants of these countries: the right to work, the placement of children in school and preschool institutions, the possibility of using medical services, and the obligation to pay taxes. The exception is the work in the state bodies of the CU countries and the passage of service in the army. Another bonus - from January 1, 2015, income tax for citizens of Kazakhstan working in the Russian Federation will decrease from 30 to 10 percent.

Higher education. It is planned to create a list of higher education institutions of the three countries whose diplomas will not require confirmation on the territory of friendly states. So, a graduate, for example, "Nazarbayev-University" will have the full right to work in Russia or Belarus in his specialty on a par with graduates of local universities.

Pension. The work experience of Kazakhstan people in the future will be taken into account when calculating a pension in Russia or Belarus, if a resident of our country decides to move to one of these states. This rule is not yet fixed, but is being worked through.

Market. Because of competition, which will intensify between the suppliers of the three countries, the assortment of products will increase, the prices for it will decrease. Requirements for the quality of goods will increase to meet world standards.

Workplaces. By opening joint ventures and expanding the capacities of existing enterprises



that will enter new markets, new jobs will open, unemployment will decrease, and the well-being of citizens will grow.

The Kazakhstani and also the members of the organization have the opportunity to live, study, work on the same rights as the local residents of these friendly states.

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#### **RUHANI ZHANGIRU: THE WAY OF TRANSFORMATION IN KAZAKHSTAN**

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It has been more than twenty-five years since Kazakhstan got independence in these years' president of Kazakhstan took myriad initiatives for Kazakhstan. He not only took these initiatives but also implemented with sincerity and integrity. As it is a known fact that, the disintegration of the Soviet Union led to the formation of several new independent states including Kazakhstan and the big challenges in front of these newly independent countries were not only had to re-build their own foreign policies, to seek their place in the international arena, but they were also faced with the challenge of domestic politics. Today's Kazakhstan which is not only the leader of Central Asian region but also in the list of very few nations in the world as far as numerous innovative initiatives is concern, like the equal as he himself imagined especially within very short span of time.

"Dream big, set goals and take action" is the soul of all these initiatives took by president Nazarbayev since the independence of Kazakhstan. There are so many global initiatives which are taken by him even in the very first years of independence like Conference on Interaction and Confidence building Measures in Asia (CICA), closing of Semipalatinsk Test Site, also known as "The Polygon", was the primary testing venue for the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons and development strategy: Kazakhstan-2030 etc. he always accentuated development of Kazakhstan with the trends of regional as well as global perspective.

#### Ruhani Zhangyru: Modernization of Kazakhstan's Identity:

Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev explained his vision on "Course towards the future: modernization of Kazakhstan's identity". He outlined the significant steps for modernization of social customs and precedence. He stated that "I am sure that the large-scale reforms that we launched should be continued with advanced modernization of nation's conscience. It won't just complement the political and economic modernization, but would be its core," The three important segment of national modernization political, economic and social, have one common goal – to enter the world's 30 most-developed countries. In Nazarbayev's opinion, traditional ways should be the