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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

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Ондаш
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Момын

Аюпов
укрепле
Самалд
Айдарб
Досым
основы
Казахс
Машин
вступил
союза
Айдар
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в разви
Ахато
құқық
Жуни
защита
Дарк
халық
Маш
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АВТ

уверенностью можно говорить лишь о том, что первый тур президентских выборов, несмотря на серьезные угрозы со стороны «талибов», все же состоялся.

Исходя из вышесказанного, по нашему мнению, проблема – 2014 должна решаться комплексом мер, направленных в первую очередь не на отгораживание страны от соседей, а на решение внутренних проблем афганского общества. Помощь мирового сообщества в решении социально-экономических, гуманитарных проблем афганцев привела бы к внутренней стабилизации в стране, и мероприятия по укреплению государственных границ, усилению пограничного группировок, расширению военного присутствия, интенсификации военно-учебной деятельности в соседних странах потеряли бы свою актуальность.

Конечно, это чересчур оптимистичный сценарий развития событий в рамках проблемы – 2014, скорее всего, совершенно нереализуемый на современном этапе. Центральнo-азиатским странам, в том числе Казахстану, приходится, надеясь на лучшее, готовиться к худшему – серьезной дестабилизации региона после окончания вывода войск Международных сил содействия безопасности в конце 2014 года, и действовать в соответствии со складывающейся обстановкой.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AS A CRIME AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF HUMANITY

In modern world, entered into the twenty - first century, dramatic changes occur in the field of international security. It ceased to be considered only in the military- political terms. Shaping a new agenda in this area due to the emergence of new kinds of security threats at both the global and regional levels. One such threat is international terrorist activity.

Modern terrorism is increasingly taking shape war, characterized by sharply increased technical equipment, high level of organization, the availability of sufficient funds. Growth in terrorism contribute greatly to increased migration flows and the weakening of border controls. Expanded information, tactical, mutual resource support terrorist organizations and groups in a particular country, and internationally.

Terrorism, motivated by political reasons , more fused with various forms of transnational organized crime, such as drug trafficking , illicit arms trafficking , legalization of proceeds from crime. Recently, there are attempts of terrorist organizations to gain access to chemical, biological, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction [1]. A distinctive feature of the terrorist threat is a blurring of the boundaries between domestic and international terrorism. Terrorist acts carried out in the countries located in various parts of the globe.

These factors determine the interest of the entire international community in a joint search for the most effective ways and means of combating terrorism. Thus, under the auspices of the United Nations was designed 12 universal conventions governing the international legal relations in the sphere of combating

certain types of terrorism. Currently these conventions supplemented by a number of regional agreements to combat terrorism, which suggests the formation of regional antiterrorist systems.

The need to establish effective mechanisms for combating international terrorism caused by actuality, both theoretical and practical significance of the study counter-terrorism cooperation within a specific geographic region, as well as bilateral cooperation with countries of Kazakhstan and abroad.

The main types of offenses against the peace and security of humanity, defined charters international military tribunals established after the Second World War. Their universal value was confirmed by special resolutions of the General Assembly in 1946 and 1947. The first group of crimes are crimes against peace. These include planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression in violation of international agreements or assurances, and even participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of this kind of action.

The second group consists of war crimes, which are defined as serious violations of the laws or customs of war [2]. Refers to the murder or torture of prisoners of war or persons on the sea; killing of hostages; plunder of public or private property; aimless destruction of towns or villages, devastation not justified by military necessity and similar actions. Charter Tribunal for Yugoslavia complements and specifies the list to include the biological experiments, forcing a prisoner of war or a civilian to serve in the armed forces of the enemy; taking civilians as hostages and even depriving a prisoner of war or a civilian of the rights to the regular trial. All this is taken from the Geneva Convention for the Protection of War Victims, 1949. Prohibited as capture, disarmament or willful damage of religious, charitable, educational, artistic, historic monuments, artistic and scientific works. The third group consists of crimes against humanity; they include murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other atrocities against the civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds. The list was supplemented by statutes of the Tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the inclusion of crimes such as imprisonment, rape and terrorism.

These crimes are the first type of international crimes, namely crimes under international law. Because crime is determined by such acts by general international law, they apply to all persons, wherever they are, regardless of whether the structure is reflected in such crimes laws of the country where they were committed [3]. This statement of principle was already recorded in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, which spoke of crimes subject to its jurisdiction, regardless of whether the violation of the domestic law of the country where they were committed or not. The second type of international crimes are the Convention's crimes. Their composition provided the Convention oblige participating States to introduce relevant rules in its criminal law to ensure jurisdiction. Traditionally used the following formula: "Each Contracting State shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crime» [4]. Usually conventions contain regulations obliging the State in accordance with international and national law to take all feasible measures to prevent the crimes concerned. In the case of conventional crimes sentence is imposed based on national law. In the case of crimes under international law, the International Tribunal adjudicates directly on the basis of international law and national courts can do so on the basis of both international and domestic law [5]. In this regard, I must mention that the adopted UN International Law Commission draft statute for an international criminal court provided a third, mixed type of international crimes. It states that the jurisdiction of the Court are also, «offenses established contractual regulations and in accordance with the contractual regulations listed in the Annex, taking into account that a sane person behavior are extremely serious crimes of international concern» [6]. Link to the Convention and to their specific decision what kind of decisions listed in the Annex? This decision convention on illicit drug trafficking, torture, apartheid but constitute the bulk of regulations and conventions that can be described as anti-terrorism. This decision on the unlawful seizure of aircraft, of wrongdoing against the Safety of Civil Aviation, on crimes against persons under international protection, hostage taking.

This is confirmed by the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted by the Council of Europe in 1977 [7]. In the first place, it is delivered listed convention. Supplemented by a list of offenses relating to the use of grenades, bombs, rockets, automatic weapons, packages with dangerous attachments. All this is no accident. Terrorism is becoming more dangerous and common. He often relies on foreign forces. Therefore, the cooperation of States in combating acquired greater urgency. European Convention gives an idea of the qualifications of the crime. It makes it a crime and attempting to commit a terrorist act or participation as an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit such a crime [8]. In most cases, terrorism is political forces. Therefore, in the European Convention expressly agreed that in order to issue the offender no offense of this kind will not be considered as political. In other words, the use of terror for political purposes is not less crime than in other cases [9]. Besides those already mentioned, there is a considerable number of other conventional crimes. These include the slave trade and enslavement to slavery; trafficking and exploitation of prostitution of others; manufacture and distribution of

pornographic publications; Counterfeiting currency; drug trafficking; Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

At the regional level, and set the Convention is other crimes. In connection with the widespread bribery in contracting 1996godu in Latin America signed the Convention on the Elimination of government cooperation in business. The greatest danger to the international community of states and recent years by international terrorism. International terrorism (from Latin terror- fear, terror) - an international crime, which is the action of individuals and organizations to achieve any goals (usually political) by applying acts of violence and acts of terrorism. International terrorism is a set of socially dangerous acts on an international scale, threatening international and national security, entailing a senseless loss of life, violating the normal diplomatic activities of states and their representatives and impede the implementation of international contacts and meetings, as well as transport links between the states [10]. If the actions of the terrorists do not go beyond their country (national terrorism), the qualification of such action as a terrorist act and responsibility comes under the provisions of national legislation [11]. International crime attack can be described in the following cases:

- a) If the perpetrators and the victims are nationals of State or in different countries, but the terrorist act committed for their outside;
- b) If the act of terrorism directed against the state and its citizens, persons, beneficiaries of international protection;
- c) If the preparation for a terrorist attack carried out in the same country and is committed to another;
- d) If the attack is done in one country, the terrorists hiding in the other, and raises the question of their extradition to stand trial responsibility.

Modern terrorism bears all the hallmarks of organized crime and therefore cannot be committed by one person. Even if the perpetrator acts alone, is not uncommon for an offense of assuming any terrorist organization. Exposing various terrorist organizations and groups in different regions of the world, pandering to them with the political organization of the country and government agencies use terrorists for political purposes evidence of organized nature of these crimes. This allows us to put forward the assumption recognition terrorist criminal organization with all the ensuing legal consequences for the crimes themselves and their members [12]. It should also be noted that the terrorists cannot be considered simply as «criminals», and as their motives for such crimes only violence, personal gain and enrichment, revenge, etc. Modern international terrorism carries mostly political form and motives of terrorist action too political [13]. Currently on a universal level, with the UN special committee operates on international terrorism, the responsibility, to coordinate the activities of the study and eliminate the causes of international terrorism and to develop specific recommendations to combat it [14]. Importantly and " Measures to combat international terrorism" adopted in decision Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders . In accordance with this document, States are encouraged to develop at the international, regional and bilateral levels, effective measures for international cooperation on the prevention of terrorist violence. As well as , but not least , should promote greater uniformity of laws and practices relating to criminal jurisdiction , although together so avoid excessive expansion of national jurisdiction to prevent undesirable legal conflicts between states. States should strive to develop and effectively implement international treaties and extradition, regardless of whether they are part of the regional multilateral conventions or bilateral agreements [15]. Provided also that that the UN should assist any country that suffers from terrorism or terrorist organizations in its territory in order to put an end to this phenomenon. Therefore, the most important and the existing regional agreements in that field should indicate the convention in 1971 the Organization of American States on the prevention of punishment for acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes Persons and Related Extortion, when such acts are international, European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism 1987 year , approved by the Association of Regional Cooperation in South Asia. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security, which played a major role in the drafting of the Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals, as well as in the drafting of international instruments and conventions in the fight and prevention of international terrorism. [16]

Thus, summarizing the article, you must specify that the lives of millions of people around the world still marred by violence. Some states have ceased to exist because of internal conflicts between the communities. In other states, people's safety is at risk because of the reluctance of governments to act in the interests of their people. Do not allow anyone to hurt or was subjected to terror in their own country and abroad. A variety of mechanisms in the settlement of terrorism and eliminate it. As an example of one of these mechanisms can be called international cooperation in combating terrorism.

Obviously, human capacity and institutional framework is used to promote this company before, to achieve this right of each state to exist in peace, including sparsely populated, need help the country and the

state. Matter will there be peace and security of the society, which related to the degree of civilization of a society is checked. It is a sensitive barometer of the moral health of society and social proper selection criterion the further development of our society, in particular and humanity in general.

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КАЗАХСТАНСКО-РОССИЙСКОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО В АТОМНОЙ ЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ЕВРАЗИЙСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ

Энергетика сегодня является важнейшей движущей силой мирового прогресса. Наибольший вклад в удовлетворение энергетических потребностей и обеспечение устойчивого социально-экономического развития человечества в XXI веке должна внести ядерная энергетика. Мировой опыт показывает, что без использования ядерной энергетике в Казахстане вряд ли удастся решить энергетические проблемы, как в ближайшем, так и отдаленном будущем.

В 2006 году Международное агентство по атомной энергии (МАГАТЭ) спрогнозировало удвоение энергопотребления в мире к 2030 году. По подсчетам Международного энергетического агентства (МЭА), до 2030 года страны мира потратят более 200 млрд. долларов на развитие атомной энергетике [1]. Безусловно, трагедия в Японии, связанная с техногенной катастрофой на АЭС, скажется на атомной отрасли.

По оценкам аналитиков, влияние аварии японской АЭС «Фукусима» на урановый рынок и возможные последствия можно выделить несколько моментов. Потребуется усиление систем безопасности, особенно на старых реакторах и пересмотр подходов к выбору площадок для размещения новых АЭС. Возможно, и снижение темпов развития ядерной энергетике в кратко- и среднесрочной перспективе. Например, снижение объемов потребления урана в Японии из-за остановки реакторов «Фукусима-1» и «Фукусима-2». Нельзя исключать возможности досрочного закрытия старых реакторов в Германии. Также вероятно увеличение сроков строительства реакторов в ряде стран из-за пересмотра требований к безопасности АЭС.

Однако, несмотря на аварию в АЭС «Фукусима», страны, где ожидается основной прирост ядерно-энергетических мощностей (Китай, Индия, Россия), не отказываются от планов развития атомной энергетике, а некоторые подтвердили свои планы даже после аварии (Беларусь, Турция, ОЭА) [2].

По оценкам экспертов, вывод из эксплуатации реакторов «Фукусима» окажет лишь незначительное влияние на мировой баланс спроса и предложения урана, поскольку в общих потребностях в уране Японии и на фоне мировых потребностей данные реакторы составляют лишь незначительную долю (менее 8% от японских и менее 2% от мировых потребностей). А в долгосрочной перспективе запланированный рост ядерно-энергетических мощностей будет достигнут.

Реалии интеграционных процессов на евразийском пространстве диктуют необходимость поиска более прагматичных и эффективных механизмов региональной экономической интеграции. На