

Однако, по нашему мнению, указанный конечный результат должен соответствовать национальным интересам государства, обеспечению национальной безопасности страны, поэтому международные правовые решения и международные стандарты должны быть не только согласованы со странами-участниками региональных групп по типу ФАТФ, но и быть учтены при обсуждении. При этом, оценка рисков финансирования распространения оружия массового уничтожения должна иметь характеристики масштабов территориального распространения контроля, а также исходных условий в которых находится страна и частный сектор.

Необходимо отметить, что стандарты ФАТФ, носящие рекомендательный характер, предоставляют странам и субъектам частного сектора некоторую свободу выбора пути и способов осуществления оценки рисков финансирования распространения оружия массового уничтожения, которая заключается в отсутствии обязательного использования конкретной методологии оценки рисков. Оценка рисков в системе ПОД/ФТ в целом, как процесс является достаточно трудоемким, требующим привлечения больших сил и средств, а также временных затрат.

Таким образом, указанное создает необходимость использования структурного подхода и включает в себя несколько отдельных, ключевых этапов, эффективных также для ФРОМУ, а именно: предварительное определение предметного охвата и масштабов оценки; планирование и организация; выявление угроз и уязвимостей; анализ; оценка и последующий мониторинг; обновление оценки в рассматриваемой сфере.

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ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Quite a lot of large organizations that fall under the category of "international" are located and actively operate in Kazakhstan. These are various financial institutions, international and private foundations, donor agencies, consulting bureaus, democratic institutions, foreign development agencies, UN organizations, etc. All these organizations are united by a type of activity aimed at helping the republic in the form of loans, subsidies, grants, technical assistance and advisory services.

The process of opening representative offices of international organizations working in the field of development began in the 90s of the last century. By 2002, more than 45 donor

organizations were already represented in Kazakhstan. Over time, some of these organizations closed their programs on the territory of the republic, some reduced funding, or switched to other forms of cooperation.

These include organizations such as: UN agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, etc.), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and its subcontractors: (Eurasia Foundation, Counterpart Consortium, etc.), Soros Kazakhstan Foundation, Delegation of the European Union, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Hivos Humanist Institute, World, Asian, European Development Banks and many others[1].

In different periods these organizations supported different spheres and different directions of activity. An example is the projects implemented by the World, Asian and European Development Banks, the International Labor Organization, UNDP, USAID (tax and customs reforms, development of labor legislation, pension reform, development of information technologies, projects for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, etc.). Of the modern projects, the initiative of the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Program in Kazakhstan "Sustainable Transport of the City of Almaty" can be noted, which proposes to solve the problem of greenhouse gas emissions through the introduction of sustainable transport systems.

A great contribution to the development and support of the professional development of the regional media, as well as social networks in Kazakhstan, was made by the organization - contractor of the US Agency for International Development Representative Office "Internews Network" in Kazakhstan.

The mission of international organizations has always been "to support our state in the further development of democracy and civil society. Since in terms of the development of civil society organizations and their work for the benefit of their societies, most developed foreign states have moved much further than Kazakhstan, their role, including sharing their experience with us, to provide assistance without interfering in internal affairs of our state.

Also, the merit of international organizations are those non-governmental organizations that have been formed since the 90s and have become the basis of civil society in our country. According to NGO representatives, international agencies "at least introduced a "seed of doubt" in relation to officialdom into the general information flow, and at the most they introduced technologies for solving social problems. At the same time, no accusations are made, no attempts are made to "open your eyes", reveal the true motivation, "discover a conspiracy", etc. - simply demonstrates a way to improve life without noisy trials. It is clear that this is not always possible, but it is this approach that is very valuable: it does not wind up tension in society, but draws attention to the fact that life can be better, and sometimes it is easier to do this than it seems."

The educational mission of these organizations was also of great importance. For example, Counterpart International, an NGO operating throughout the Central Asian region, has been recognized as one of the leaders in the development of local non-governmental organizations. Until now, a number of Kazakh NGOs are grateful to this organization as a teacher who stood at the origins of their first steps. "Through the training of local trainers, Counterpart International has contributed to the dissemination of interactive adult learning methods. He has developed a cadre of local trainers who have become proficient in designing and delivering capacity building training programs for open civil society." And the degree of development of civil society is a catalyst for the progress of any country.

The positive contribution of international organizations, according to a number of experts, is also available in the field of human capital development, since the management experience, communication and other skills acquired by representatives of the first NGOs were transformed into a business environment. Very many NGO employees, having gained significant experience, moved over time to work in business structures, government or international organizations.

Of no small importance is also the influence of international organizations on the development of social responsibility, the formation of a culture of charity and volunteerism in Kazakhstan. Every year in Kazakhstan, the number of charitable foundations and volunteer

initiative groups, especially among young people, is growing, which should further affect the strengthening of the role of the non-profit sector in society and capacity building in working with the population, as well as opportunities to become a real partner of the state in the provision of special social services. for different target groups.

A positive contribution and influence has been and is happening through the training of people, through the introduction of the best practices in the field of human rights, international standards. The introduction of the institution of the Ombudsman, the protection of the rights of children and people with disabilities are also initiatives of international organizations. Of great importance are also studies and analytical reports in various areas of the economic and social life of the country, which are made by a number of international organizations.

Of course, one should not overestimate the role of the "West" in socio-economic development, democratic transformations in our country, because if we compare the volume of financial, humanitarian, technical and other assistance to the countries of the post-Soviet space from international and foreign donor agencies, then Kazakhstan does not stand in the forefront. However, from the point of view of the dynamics of success in economic, political and social development, our country can rightfully be attributed to the leaders in this region. The huge potential of Kazakhstan is also evidenced by the fact that many foreign agencies have ceased their activities in the country or have significantly reduced the volume of assistance, because our state has advanced quite seriously in recent years in terms of socio-economic development and is gradually moving from the "group with an average income to a group above the average". The government of Kazakhstan sets itself goals "so that the country is not just a recipient, but can itself provide humanitarian assistance to others." [2]

Also, the state social order has become a serious competitor to grants from international donor agencies, which could not but affect the forms and scales of cooperation. For many international organizations, this has become a serious argument to leave the country as a donor, while not curtailing other types of cooperation, since the issue of development is not determined by financial means.

In turn, the reduction in the activities of international agencies prompted the development of their own funding institutions and mechanisms. Now in Kazakhstan there are already quite a large number of charitable foundations successfully working and helping the state in the implementation of social programs that finance programs and projects. These are corporate charitable foundations created by large commercial banks and companies, or by the joint efforts of several Kazakhstani patrons and philanthropists, who have been working for more than 10 years and contribute not only to the quality implementation of social programs, support to NGOs and their projects, but also to the formation of a culture of charity in our country, as well as the development of social responsibility of business.

Special attention should be paid to such a social institution in our country as the Foundation of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, thanks to the activities of which charity in Kazakhstan has reached a new qualitative level. The Fund's programs and projects cover such areas as: support for science, education, culture, promotion of civil society development, support and implementation of programs to protect motherhood and childhood, assistance in social adaptation and rehabilitation of disabled people, and much more.

It is also impossible not to note the positive work of the BOTA Foundation, whose activities are aimed at supporting projects to protect the rights of children in Kazakhstan. Many consider PF "Bota" an international foundation. The reason, apparently, is that this fund works according to the standards of international donor organizations. This is a good trend, as well as the fact that the BOTA Foundation finances social projects.

Of course, our state still has a lot of work to do in developing a culture of charity and the ability to finance and support socially significant projects and programs, and, as a result, the development of civil society institutions. And there is much more to be learned. Thus, according to representatives of both NGOs and international organizations, in order to develop a more civilized market for social services, which are also provided by non-profit organizations, the

population should be more informed about the results of socially significant projects and initiatives, regardless of whether who implements them: state structures or NGOs. The population should have a clear idea of where the funds are spent, who benefits from the implementation of projects, what are the results.

In order to increase the efficiency of interaction between international organizations and NGOs, government agencies, the experts noted that international organizations should give feedback to their partners, explain why the project of an organization was not supported, what criteria for evaluating projects, what NGOs should take into account when writing project proposals. applications[3].

It is also necessary to create information and dialogue platforms between donors (a good example in Russia is the Donor Forum), between donors and NGOs in order to build more effective partnerships. When donors have information about the projects of other organizations, this will avoid duplication and, perhaps, even pursue a single policy and co-finance projects.

It is also very important to involve local experts in the work of international organizations. The practice of inviting foreign consultants and experts is not always justified, because they do not have information about the situation in Kazakhstan and cannot give an objective assessment and recommendations.

It is also necessary to move away from the use of the terms "grant giver" and "grantee", and try to build a format of work where the international organization and NGOs are partners who are on an equal footing in a dialogue with each other.

In general, it can be said with full confidence that after 20 years of independence of Kazakhstan, the civil society of our country can already fully act as an equal partner of the state in the implementation of social programs. And this is a direct indicator of the high level of development of society, because. any state that calls itself social pays exceptional attention in its policy to improving the quality of life of its citizens. The high level of charity and the number of volunteers who want to give their free time for the benefit of other people indicates the high quality of life of the population, as well as people's awareness of their responsibility for the state of society. And in this sense, over the 20 years of its independence, Kazakhstan has achieved real success and has already entered the list of countries with a high level of human development.

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ВОПРОСЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ НЕКОТОРЫХ ПРАВ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ РАБОТНИКОВ

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Интерес к проблеме нормативного регулирования деятельности медицинских работников обусловлен социальной значимостью и акцентированием внимания юристов медицины на вопросах правового статуса врачей. Как мы видим события двух последних лет, в первую очередь пандемия коронавирусной инфекции со всей очевидностью обозначили роль медицинского работника не только как социально значимой фигуры, но и как фактора, обеспечивающего поступательное социально-экономическое развитие общества. «Пандемия COVID-19 напомнила всем нам о жизненно важной роли