



ISSN 2226-6070



**Ахмет Байтұрсынов атындағы
Қостанай мемлекеттік университеті**

**Костанайский государственный университет
имени Ахмета Байтурсынова**

№ 1 2018 «3i: intellect, idea, innovation – интеллект, идея, инновация»



**КӨПСАЛАЛЫ
ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ
МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ
НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ**

№ 1 2018

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b) acute need: no competitiveness in the labour market work; no place of work and occupational skills; extremity of a life situation (refugee, one who suffered from natural disasters, one who has served his time in a place of detention); state of health preventing from an increase in earnings; loneliness (absence of relatives who should maintain the disabled relatives under the law).

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УДК 347:336.74:004.738.5(574)

ELECTRONIC MONEY IN KAZAKHSTAN. CURRENT STATE, ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

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The short description of money as the institute of the right having sufficient complexity, ambiguity and variability is given in the article. Therefore in the legislation of the most states, including Kazakhstan, there is no legal definition of money. However, we can give the following general definition of money - is the property value, which are served as a measure of goods value, under economic circulation, means of its exchange and expressed in monetary unit of the state or other public institutions.

The main purpose of the article is the explanation of essence, content and mechanism of functioning of electronic money for identification of main tendencies of its development and forecasting of condition of electronic money for the near-term perspective. And also a comprehensive legal investigation of the relations, appearing at turnover of electronic money at the legal level, is considered. Electronic money is the

important, developing institute of the right, in particular, for civil law, subject of regulation of which are the property relations. The sphere of retail payments served by operators of electronic money, affects general population and cash flow, which are significant on amounts, and therefore is socially important. These facts cause special attention to providing and protection of participants' rights of legal relationship, unified with turnover of electronic money.

Key words: electronic money, way of fraud, transfer systems of electronic money, payment systems.

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ ДЕНЬГИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ. СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ, ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И НЕДОСТАТКИ

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В статье дается краткая характеристика денег как институт права, обладающий достаточной сложностью, неоднозначностью и изменчивостью. Поэтому в законодательстве большинства государств, в том числе в Казахстан, отсутствует легальное определение денег. Вместе с тем, деньгам можно дать следующее общее определение – это имущественная ценность служащая определением меры стоимости товаров, находящихся в экономическом обороте, средством их обмена и выраженная в денежной единице государства или иного публично-правового образования.

Главной целью статьи является разъяснение сущности, содержания и механизма функционирования электронных денег для выявления основных тенденций их развития и прогнозирования состояния электронных денег на ближайшую перспективу. А также всестороннее юридическое исследование отношений, появляющихся при обороте электронных денег на правовом уровне. Электронные деньги являются важным, развивающимся институтом права, в особенности, для гражданского права, предметом регулирования которого являются имущественные отношения. Сфера розничных платежей, обслуживаемая операторами электронных денежных средств, затрагивает широкие слои населения и значительные по суммам денежные потоки, а потому является социально важной. Данные факты обуславливают повышенное внимание к обеспечению и защите прав участников правоотношений, сплоченных с оборотом электронных денег.

Ключевые слова: электронных денег, способ мошенничества, систем перевода электронных денег, платежных систем.

ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ЭЛЕКТРОНДЫҚ АҚША. АҒЫМДАҒЫ ЖАҒДАЙЫ, АРТЫҚШЫЛЫҚТАРЫ МЕН КЕМШІЛІКТЕРІ.

Елемісова А.Н. – А.Байтұрсынов атындағы Қостанай мемлекеттік университеті азаматтық құқық және процес кафедрасының оқытушысы, заң ғылыми магистрі.

Мақалада ақшаның қысқа мінездемесі сияқты жетерліүрделі, белгісіздігі және құбылмалылық құқықтың институты болып берілетін. Әлемнің дамыған елдерінде электронды ақша қолдану кеңінен жайылған. Сол ақшаның буы біздің елге де келіп жатыр. Үйде отырып керек затыңды жер шарының қиырынан сатып алып жатсаң қандай керемет. Сонымен э-ақша деген не? Қашан шықты? Пайдасы қандай? Қаншалықты зиянды?

Жыл өткен сайын интернет дүкендердің саны қаулап өсіп келеді. Сіз өзіңіз қалаған затыңызды еш қиналмай интернет дүкендерден таба аласыз және оның бағасы кәдімгі дүкендерге қарағанда едәуір арзан. Өйткені интернет дүкендер тауарды бірден өндірушіден алады. «Кім ақпаратқа ие болса, сол әлемді билейді» деген сөз бар.

Адамдардың көбі интернетке өзіне қажетті ақпаратты алу үшін кіреді. Осыған орай, инфобизнес деген интернет кәсіпкерліктің саласы қарқынды дамып келеді. Инфобизнесмендер дайындаған ақпарат тауарларын сататын интернет дүкендер көп. Электронды ақшаның тағы бір ең үлкен кемшілігі – ақшаңыздың виртуалды болуы. Жаһанды жалмаған дағдарыстың шығуына осы виртуалды ақшаның шектен тыс көбейіп кетуі де ең үлесін қосты. Бүкіл әлемнің қаржысын басқарып отырған Резерв Банкі бір күнде тақырға отырғызып кетуі мүмкін екендігін де естен шығармаған жөн.

Түйінді сөздер: электронды ақша, онлайн-банкинг жүйесін, алаяқтық, банктік кредиттеу, алаяқтық өдісі.

With the development of advanced computer systems, the payment instruments are under the influence of the transformational changes, which are contributed to the development of electronic services with use of the Internet at the current stage. In Kazakhstan, there are many active Internet users, who have

mastered a new payment instrument a long time ago. However, many more people are just learning it. A new way of effecting of payment transactions favourably differs by cost effectiveness, simplicity and convenience.

The fact is that in the system of electronic money, the accounting units, issued by the system, are circulated. Electronic money can't be completely considered either as non-cash or as cash. In this case, every user can access to the system and exchange available electronic money for cash or non-cash at any time. In the most general form, electronic money is defined as a series of encrypted sets of symbols that replace banknotes and coins, which "represent information about the quantitative expression of the value of the monetary equivalent." For operations with electronic money, the so-called "Internet wallet" is used, which represents a kind of a bank account' analogue.

Electronic payment systems became popularly by several factors. Firstly, it's availability, simplicity in use and promptness of payments. Very low cost of transferring money from one wallet to another contributes to active movement of electronic money within the system. Secondly, it's security, to which developers pay special attention. For example, the internal kitchen of WebMoney security is one of the biggest secrets of the company. Versions of the client software are regularly updated, which implement more and more new ways of ensuring security. In the system all the conditions are implemented in order to minimize the possibility of system using for illegal purposes. The system actively cooperates both with government agencies, which deal with thefts or fraud, as well as with banks and international organizations combating with money laundering.

The development of electronic payment systems is directly proportional to the increase in the number of Internet users and the number of services, where electronic money can be spent. Unfortunately, in Kazakhstan, the number of really working online stores can be counted on the fingers, and it is a serious systemic problem. Frequently, the goods have identical price or even more expensive in the online store than in the traditional store and electronic money has nothing to do with it. We need state support for this business, like when it was made in the USA. "Give trade preferences to the Internet merchants, for example, exempt from taxes for a while, and the market will begin to develop at a tremendous rate. Now among the countries of Central Asia, Kazakhstan has a real chance to take a leading position in the development of e-commerce. Taxes that can be collected from these enthusiasts are miserly. But if they were exempt from taxes, Internet merchants would very quickly create a powerful infrastructure, which would also provide a lot of workplaces and an excellent image to the country. "

On July 25, 2011, Kazakhstan also adopted the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan concerning Electronic Money". According to the Law, the legal status of electronic money was fixed, under which are understood as unconditional and irrevocable monetary obligations of the issuer of electronic money, stored in the electronic form and accepted as a means of payment in the system of electronic money by other participants of the system.

It should be noted that electronic money has some contradiction: on the one hand, it's a means of payment, on the other - the issuer's obligation, which must be fulfilled in traditional non-electronic money.

Adoption of this law is an important stage in the development of e-commerce on the territory of Kazakhstan, as the introduction of unified requirements for electronic payment' operators contribute to transparency of activities and regulation by authorized bodies. Moreover, for at least 10 years Kazakhstani consumers have been actively using electronic money, emitted by foreign systems. According to some sources, today in the system of electronic money, 1.54 million participants are registered among which Kazakhstan ranks fourth (1.37%) after Russia (79.3%), Ukraine (11.6%) and Belarus (2.6%).

It should be noted that one of the key moments connected with electronic money is the issuer's identification, i.e. organizations, which have the right to issue electronic money in the country. World practice shows that there is no unambiguous approach in the legislation of the countries across the world on this issue. For example, under EU legislation, newly established credit institutions - electronic money institutions (ELMI) issue electronic money. In Hong Kong for it operation, the issuer has to obtain a license of a deposit company. In India, Mexico, Singapore, Taiwan and Ukraine, only banks can issue electronic money.

Kazakhstan also follows this practice: the right to issue electronic money is given to second-tier banks, which will issue electronic money in national currency - tenge. For an exception of a possibility of release by the issuer of uncovered electronic money, the requirement has been introduced in the legislation - implementation of emission within funds which are previously received from owners of electronic money, i.e. the rule of obligatory deposition of the equivalent sum is introduced on a deposit of the bank.

At the same time, the Law provides a possibility of participation in systems of electronic money of private non-bank institution (legal entities) as agents of issuers or operators of the system on the basis of the contracts signed by banks (issuers) of electronic money. Therefore, the private organizations can be engaged in distribution (sale and purchase) of the electronic money, which released in circulation by banks-issuers, and service of operations with it use.

Also, according to the adopted Law, banks-issuers is obliged to accept issued electronic money in repayment or to exchange it on real money at a nominal fee of cash disbursement or transfer it on bank accounts. The maximum sum of one operation shouldn't exceed the sum equal 500 MCI (Monthly Calculation Index). For not identified owners of electronic money, who preferring anonymity, the limit will be 100 MCI. Also, in a case of conducting of several operations by them in a row, they are subject to financial

monitoring. The supervision of banks-issuers' activity of electronic money in part of implementation of the established requirements is allocated to National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

With the regard to Criminal code, there are moments, connected with the fact that in Internet trade we don't see the seller of goods, the risk of fraud exists, i.e. criminally punishable act. Secondly, it is about safety. In online stores databases of buyers are formed in any case, and also unauthorized access to it is declared criminally punishable act. One more moment concerns the forgery of payment cards. Today the electronic payment system in Kazakhstan almost doesn't work, in this connection the main means of purchases' payment are payment cards. The law on electronic money is adopted, and this system should be developed.

Within the amending of the Code of Administrative Offences, the questions of responsibility of businessmen for the delivery of goods, advertising of production of erotic contents, the forbidden information and goods will be raised. Mechanisms of consumer protection will be extending to electronic trading; liability for reliability of advertising on the websites will be imposed. Within the amending of the legislation on the childrens' rights, restrictions on dissemination of information of erotic character at electronic trading are introduced.

As is known, the world practice distinguishes two directions of regulation of electronic money:

- 1) European model, where by means of demanding prudential normative standards, authorised bodies regulate the activity of issuers of electronic money;
- 2) American model, where more liberal policy, regarding regulation of the market of electronic money, is pursued.

When drafting legislation of Kazakhstan within formation of the legal environment of electronic money, as a basis NB of RK took the positive international experience regarding regulation of electronic money circulation, which is adequately conforming to the current state of domestic economy.

On the basis of the Kazakhstan legislation, owners of electronic money can be:

- 1) individual persons, who have received electronic money from issuer, agent or other individual persons;
- 2) agents;
- 3) individual entrepreneurs or legal entities, who have received electronic money from individual persons as the payment according to civil transactions.

Therefore, today, electronic money can be used for purchase of goods and services only by individual persons, besides; they can make electronic transfers only to individual persons. Electronic money can be used by individual persons for implementation of payment according to civil transactions and also for conducting of other operations, which doesn't contradict the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The role of a single operator executes Kazakhstan Interbank Settlement Center of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which has begun involvement of second-tier banks to the "E-Tenge" system at the present time.

At the same time, "E-Tenge" Electronic money' system in the long term has ability to integrate into the international electronic money' systems and has a number of positive features:

- effective instrument for payment on the Internet;
- safe and convenient form of payment for online purchases;
- easy form of online registration;
- possibility of coverage of the population, which doesn't have bank accounts;
- irrevocability of transaction;
- low cost of transaction;
- payment and transfer are made in real time.

Today, electronic commerce is one of the most actively developing trade formats, and this tendency is observed even in those countries, where it has old and rather successful history. A certain progress in the plan of activation of this type of Internet operations shows Kazakhstan, but against the background of indicators of such advanced states as the USA and China from the point of view of electronic trading, and even in comparison with Russia, our results look modest so far.

Nevertheless, if three-four years ago, the possibility of purchase of goods on the Internet was considered by most of Kazakhstan citizens as exotic and risky venture, today many people make purchases in online stores, and not just those, who are on "you" with the computer.

As we can see, introduction of this innovation is demanded in the market of Kazakhstan, and it further popularization will promote expansion of base of online services, introduction of various technologies of electronic payments and improvement of standard and legal base in the field of electronic commerce.

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УДК 347. 6

SOME TOPICAL ISSUES OF FAMILY LAW AGREEMENTS: CANADIAN EXPERIENCE

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The analysis of the Canadian experience of legal regulation of family law agreements on the basis of which recommendations about negotiating and also about contents of family law agreements, quite suitable for Kazakhstan, are formulated is presented in article.

The fundamental purpose of all family law agreements bough in common law and in civil law is to settle an issue that has come up, or one that could come up, and might be the subject of a legal dispute.

Family law agreements also give an incredibly flexible way of resolving various disputes. The family law agreement can be tailored to suit your particular circumstances and needs, and can be far more creative in resolving a problem than a court order ever could be.

Despite the considerable popularity of the family law agreements in Europe, the USA, and Canada, the mentality of the Kazakhstan people still cannot accept this deal as normal, so experience of the Kazakhstan legislative execution in the family law agreements is precious little. Therefore studying of experience of those countries where practice of legislative execution in the family law agreements and also adjustment of disputes according to them is rather rich, for example Canada, is of obvious interest.

Keywords: family; agreement; law; court; dispute; negotiation; Canada.

ОТБАСЫ-ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ КЕЛІСІМДЕРДІҢ КЕЙБІР ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ: КАНАДА ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ.

Корытникова Н. А. – А. Байтұрсынов атындағы Қостанай мемлекеттік университетінің азаматтық құқық және процесс кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, қ.м.

Мақалада отбасы-құқықтық шарттардың құқықтық реттеуінің канадалық тәжірибесінің талдауы көрсетіле отыра, соның негізінде Қазақстан үшін жеткілікті түрде келіссөздерді жүргізу, сондай-ақ отбасы-құқықтық шарттардың мазмұны бойынша ұсыныстар құрастырылған.

Отбасы-құқықтық келісімдердің англосаксондық, сонымен қатар континенталдық құқықтық жүйелеріндегі негізгі мақсаты орын алып отырған немесе орын алуға мүмкін мәселелердің реттелуінде тұр, ал ол өз кезегінде құқықтық даудың нысанасы болуы әбден мүмкін.