

В целом «облачные» технологии являются альтернативой классической компьютерной модели обучения. Главным ее плюсом можно считать существенную экономию средств образовательного учреждения, в котором они используются. Ведь в этом случае компьютерная инфраструктура или информационные сервисы предоставляются как услуги «облачного» провайдера. Документы, электронные письма, программы и другие данные участников образовательного процесса хранятся на удаленных серверах провайдера. При этом для учреждения нет необходимости содержать собственную дорогостоящую IT-инфраструктуру и переплачивать за вычислительные ресурсы, которые в большинстве случаев не задействованы на полную мощность. Основными условиями для освоения «облачного» информационного пространства являются доступ в Интернет и минимальная компьютерная грамотность субъектов образовательного процесса.

СЕКЦИЯ 2 Студенческая молодежь о единении народов Евразии

***Francisco Eduardo Haz-Gomez* Regional Partnership in a Global World; Challenges and Opportunities**

The effects of the Globalization Process go far beyond the economic sphere. Since the decade of the nineties of XX century the rise of new communication technologies and improved communications have precipitated a restructuring of the global economy. The possibility of transferring money or relocating goods anywhere in the world in a short time allows the global economy has virtually no limitations. This dynamic scenario has the consequence to set a new world political design that attempts to answer and stability of societies.

Currently, global economy is more connected than ever before. Capital flows go from one State to another without a thorough control. Consequence of this is the increased risk and instability that particularly affects the stability of national economies. This interconnection and immediacy of the processes cause national economies are exposed to market instabilities, making it very difficult to develop autonomous political

development in the medium and long term, the outlook that arises is constantly changing.

Also, the progress of the national economies relates to policies that nation states take on them. In addition, there is a direct correlation between economics, politics and society associated with these processes of change brought about by globalization.

As noted above, the global economy favoured by the flow of information provided by the new technologies is perhaps the most visible and influential factor of globalization but not the only one. We must also highlight: the strong migration flows in many countries are restricted by the imposition of strong anti-immigration laws. Although in economic areas such as the EU, Mercosur or the Eurasian Union this is a right to free movement of citizens of member states, together with the capital goods.

In short, globalization as a phenomenon is formed as a complex series of processes and factors, not just one. Therefore, think of globalization as merely economic is big mistake because not only is economic process but also affects migration flows, national policies or social stability and welfare levels of the countries.

The political and economic structures defined after World War II are now obsolete.

In this century XXI the economic, political and social context is different to that which served to establish the relationships between nations during the second half of the twentieth century. The rise of the market economy as the dominant economic model and the change that has occurred from a bilateral context to a multilateral global stage are compelling reasons for a new institutional international design.

The globalization process works in a contradictory or antithetic way. Most people believe that globalization simply only transfers power or influence of local communities and countries to global sphere. But reality is the economic crisis have made citizens feel closer the risk and instability in their ordinary day to day.

Especially, the crisis that began in 2008 in the United States and which has spread throughout the world to nowadays. Affecting particularly Eurozone countries in which the Financial Troika (International Monetary Fund, European Commission and European Bank) has had an intervention on different European governments and this agency have

been provoking big political crisis (Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and the Netherlands) where unpopular measures austerity proposals from the European Central Bank jointly with the risk of contagion invading the sovereignty of many of these countries have been causing political crisis that forced in changes of government in some cases without elections.

The appearance of the Troika (IMF, European Bank and European Commission) in a regional context as the European Union, where his power of decision and imposition of measures against national governments themselves socially questions the legitimacy and the autonomy of the states themselves to cope with crisis. In addition to violating the sovereignty and democracy of a nation. We must remember that Troika is an informal Agency without control by countries which its interventions work on. This makes it deeply anti-democratic.

Result of this instability is that nations lose enough of the economic power that came to have. According to the american sociologist Daniel Bell the nation-states become too small to solve big problems but also too big to solve small ones.

As the english sociologist Anthony Giddens noted nations all over the world today face risks and dangers rather than enemies, a huge change in their nature. This makes these nations have to rethink and empower themselves in a global context. Because It has been proven that previous economic and political structures are not enough to manage global crisis. As noted earlier we are facing a changing and amorphous context. Anthony Giddens refers to these structures as shell institutions. They are institutions that have become inadequate to the tasks that are called to fulfill.

One of the best elements that defines the society of the early Twenty-First century is the concept of risk. According to the german sociologist Ulrich Beck the risk refers to dangers that are actively discussed in relation to future possibilities. Modern Capitalism is posed future through calculating profit and loss. As a result is obtained risk as an indefinite continuous process without ending. Therefore, currently the world economy is based on hypothetical acts changing scenarios that evaluate losses and estimated benefits.

In a so binary and fast scenario, social and political stability are at the mercy of factors which are beyond their present reality. Besides we must keep in mind that trade always needs a framework of institutional, like

other forms of economic development. Markets cannot be created by purely economic means, and the extent to which any economy should be exposed to the world market must depend on a set of not only economics criteria but also political and social ones.

When Ulrich Beck talks about the idea of risk is characteristic of Modernity notes that in the current context this concept assumes a new and special importance. Due to the assumption of global risk requires actions to manage it. In other words, we can say that in a world where the economy is decentralized, any national economy is not strong enough to deflect the overall the main flow of capital. Consequently, no one controls the flow of global market. Beck indicates that the risk of the global market is a form of organized irresponsibility because it is an institutional and impersonal way to the point of lacking responsibilities, even from itself.

This argumentation brings us to pose the next question: What should do the states to deal this context? The answer, in my understanding is in the design of new spaces and structures for political and economic cooperation between nations. In order to configure solid and strong enough actors to recognize and to act on the new worldwide risks caused by: global markets, the social dynamics, economic and political risk that modern societies are facing worldwide.

Multilateral relations and regional agreements.

As we have said the world is much more interdependent than a century ago. Besides characteristics of world society has changed. On the other hand, the common problems we face today are also much bigger ones than before (resources scarcity, energy instability or ecological risk). How can you promote a response to risk above the level of nation states? Using the regional transnational organizations instead of decentralized international organizations. An example paradigmatic of decentralized international organization is United Nations, like the name suggests is an organization of all nation estates. In contrast, an example of regional transnational organization is the European Union, ALBA, Mercosur, Eurasian Economic Union, among the most prominent.

International worldwide organizations, as we understand them today, born after the Second World War under the United Nations (1945). They have been a first step in establishing a valuable forum for international space like approach to global problems. Despite being a decentralized transnational organization, as its name indicates composed of nation-

states, its influence hardly compromises national sovereignty. Indeed, its Founding Charter states that it should not do it. One of its weaknesses is that its influence is limited, that's why its ability to action is indirect. In addition, the confluence of different interests in many opposite cases, means that it cannot establish common and specific proposals for a comprehensive economic development. Does this mean that these kinds of institutions do not make sense today? Not at all, they still has a very high value in establishing lines of action to guide national policies set by global interests, such as environmental protection or eradication of hunger and illiteracy. Although, I do not consider that such organizations can get to boost the global economy without getting into multiple dead ends.

The alternative to regional development and national stability against the risks of modernity come from the hand of regional transnational organizations. Regional organizations are defined as organizations for mutual cooperation between sovereign states. The common element that characterizes these sorts of political-economic organizations in most of cases is adopting regulations that go far beyond the bilateral treaties or agreements. Among its aims is mutual support and collaboration to a convergent economic progress that benefits all parties involved. This way a recovery of sovereignty is achieved by partners, especially in economic matters, something which is very difficult to achieve in a decentralized and global context.

Thus, regional organizations such as ALBA (2004) born as an alternative to growth policies imposed by international decentralized organizations like the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, and acting like external actors to the national policies of countries that claim to help. As reflected in one of the founding principles of this organization: "The deepening Latin American integration, so it requires an economic agenda defined by the sovereign States, outside all ominous influence of international organizations."

As we can see other example is the regional organization Mercosur (1991) created by the Treaty of Asunción. This organization seeks the cooperation of its members to create a common economic space between states and also establishes a common economic policy with other non-members. It also solves a common residence space where citizens of partner countries can move freely and reside; this right is only canceled if citizens have a criminal record.

Other example of a different agreement between nations is the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This treaty was signed by Canada, United States and Mexico which was incorporated in (1994). This economic space is highly integrated respect to transport and trade legislation, but has a big lack related to a treatment on the migratory flow which suffers. This is one of its major problems, especially in regard to the southern border with Mexico. What has caused many people of Mexico residing and working illegally in the United States. Washington's stance in this regard is limited only to collaborate into the economic sphere. Consequently even in the case of a regional free trade, these structures do not go much further to ensure full integration of these three states in a common area of free movement of goods, goods and people. Despite several reforms regularization have conducted the US Government, this country does not take the step to go beyond a regional integration among the three states.

As a last example of regional transnational organization we show the case of the European Union (1993), previously European Economic Community (1957). This regional organization has the higher level of political and economic integration at present. As you know it is a Political and economic regional organization formed by 27 European countries. From political science the most important thing is that the EU explores a form of regional and transnational governance. Despite not being a Confederal State not simply an association of nations. The countries that have joined the EU have voluntarily surrendered their sovereignty part, which makes the EU institutions have power to legislate common matters to all its states. Currently, as such as more than half of the laws of the nation states of the European Union comes directly from the European institutions.

In the economic sphere, the creation of a common market and an area of free movement of goods, goods and services was the first step that led to the European Union towards greater integration in order to establish an area where the market has a framework own institutional within their borders. Thus responding to one of the biggest problems of modernity. The imposition of European regulations on goods makes the market is minimally regulated.

About flows of people treaty of Schengen (1985) gave way to the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders, citizens of member

states of the European Union and other European countries can move freely in these territories without visa. However, the European Union is a pole of attraction demographic what complicating regulation on migration both within the borders of the European Union itself and of that population coming from other countries policies. Due to this from beginning of crisis (2008) some countries as Germany or France have been wondering about how this right can affect the stability of their economies.

Conclusions

Throughout this work has exposed the need for different states progress in shaping an institutional framework for regional economic governance capable of responding to the growing economic, political and social challenges. The limitation of nation states alone make impossible when addressing the risks of the global economy. That's why, a possible solution for the stability of states would be to the locale of political and institutional economic spaces that promote collaboration and contain the onslaughts of economic deregulation.

Many of the regional organizations are born as an alternative to the inability of international institutions to provide particularized answers to their problems. In addition, the measures taken by these international decentralized organizations prevent the states themselves involved in them as active agents in their own development, leading to a loss of autonomy and sovereignty.

The financial crisis started in 2008 has served as a warning about the risk of maintaining a global economy only with national rules, as well as the risks that a lax financial regulation supposed to citizens. So it is necessary to establish regional framework agreements with various ways of participation that allow states which wish not only to contribute to the fight against the risks of modernity, but also appropriately involved in making decisions affect them.

In a multipolar world is needed the creation of transnational institutions with their own regulations in order to stabilize the economy and give a reference to the global economy framework. Also, these actors would address migration as a global problem and expanding of rights of their citizens, solving this way two of the most important problems of nowadays.

Biography

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Сергиевич Т.В., Старжинский В.П. К истории формирования таможенных союзов

На евразийском пространстве активно развиваются интеграционные процессы, основной и самой эффективной формой которых стал Таможенный союз. Теоретическое обоснование эффективности таможенных союзов зародилось еще в 19 в. Наибольшее распространение и развитие таможенные союзы получили в XX в. Выделяют два направления внешнеторговой политики – протекционизм и фритредерство (свободная торговля), ни одно из которых не встречается в чистом виде, а национального благосостояния можно достигнуть лишь при умелом их сочетании – путем государственно-го регулирования внешней торговли.

Теория жесткого и всеобъемлющего протекционизма, с помощью которого государства пытались защитить зарождавшиеся отрасли промышленности национальной экономики, устанавливая ставки таможенных пошлин и количественные ограничения на импорт товаров, если отечественное производство способно создать им аналог, зародилась в период становления промышленности. При этом государство допускает на внутренний рынок те виды товаров, которые не могут быть произведены в силу технических или природных условий, стимулируя поступление товаров, не способное причинить ущерб отечественным отраслям, тем самым развивая внешнюю торговлю. Однако при всей целесообразности метода избранности во внешней торговле, это может негативно сказываться на отечественных отраслях, которые теряют стимулы к техническому прогрессу и качественному улучшению выпускаемой продукции ввиду отсутствия иностранной конкуренции. Слишком жесткие