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## THE CUSTOMS POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AS A PART OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY

Customs policy – is part of the foreign trade activities of the state, which regulates the amount, structure and terms of exports and imports of goods. One of the manifestations of customs policy is the customs protection, which increases during crises. During this period, introduced high customs duties on imported goods and preferential customs duties on exports. In recent decades, are widely used methods of non-tariff import restrictions: quotas, standards of quality and ecological purity. Just customs policy – a system of measures used by the state in order to establish a specific regime of customs tax on imported goods into the country, and the passage of customs formalities [1.18].

Kazakhstan gained sovereignty and the recognition of its full-fledged member of the world community confronts the global state of the problem, the implementation of which requires the creation of an optimal mechanism for their implementation. One such mechanism is the customs policy as an integral part of domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Under the new conditions, it not only serves as a tool and guide foreign economic activity, but also becoming more important, becoming a means of control and the formation of new economic relations and ties.

Kazakhstan gained sovereignty and the recognition of its full-fledged member of the world community confronts the global state of the problem, the implementation of which requires the creation of an optimal mechanism for their implementation. One such mechanism is the customs policy as an integral part of domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Under the new conditions, it not only serves as a tool and guide foreign economic activity, but also becoming more important, becoming a means of control and the formation of new economic relations and ties.

Since the beginning of reform in the Republic of Kazakhstan economic and political relations there and realized the new democratic concept of the customs system. In fact, for the first time in many years, the customs system is created not in spite of, and on the basis of the global tradition of centuries of international and domestic experience, which enables efficient use of all «tool kit» of customs regulation, the accumulated international and Kazakhstan practice.



Today, the customs service of our country is at a qualitatively new level of development. In recent years it carried out a number of reforms aimed at creating a basis for further successful functioning of customs. The increase in foreign trade turnover of Kazakhstan, improving the investment climate, reduction of the Customs Code in line with international standards – all this is a proof that the customs service of our country is developing dynamically. Not coincidentally, the functions performed by the customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, include a whole range of legal, economic, organizational and other measures and programs used to optimize the development process and promote trade and economic development.

The relevance of this study due to the fact that liberalization and the intensification of international relations of Kazakhstan, the constant increase in the number of participants of foreign economic activity, significant export-import flows of goods necessitated the development of a fundamentally new approach to the mechanism of customs regulation of foreign economic sector and improve the efficiency of customs administration in the country.

In accordance with the Code on customs, customs business (control) in the Republic of Kazakhstan recognizes the regulation of relations on the part of the customs territory of the Customs Union (Republic of Kazakhstan), on which the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have exclusive jurisdiction relating to the movement of goods across the customs border of the Customs Union, its Movements of a single customs territory of the Customs Union under the customs control, temporary storage, customs declaration, release and use in accordance with the customs procedures of customs control, payment of customs payments and taxes, as well as the power relations between customs authorities and persons supplying ownership, use and disposal of these products. [2]

For the modern Kazakhstan, turned out at the same time under both the continuation of reforms in key areas, as well as a significant increase in global challenges and threats, has become especially relevant development and implementation of effective, responsive realities and focused on the transition to the innovative development of state customs policy, designed to be one of the the main regulators of foreign economic relations and foreign policy. Intensive research, development on their basis of new technologies and access to them on the world market for deployment of international integration in the field of research and production in the emerging global economy, in fact, have already become the strategic model of economic growth, to adopt the industrialized countries. Moreover, intellectual resources, along with the latest technology, not only to determine the prospects for economic growth, and provide no indication of the level of economic independence and prosperity of the country. In the context of globalization in fact it happens intellectual redivision of the world, involving fierce struggle for possession of the last pre-emptive uncertain resource – intelligence, creating high technology products. The world has known three such redistribution: territorial, international redistribution of capital and lasting for the last few decades the technological updating.

In the context of globalization in fact it happens intellectual redivision of the world, involving fierce struggle for possession of the last pre-emptive nepredelennym

resource – intelligence, creating high technology products. The world has known three such redistribution: territorial, international redistribution of capital and lasting for the last few decades the technological updating.

Each of them completed the acquisition of rights of control over one or another kind of world resources and huge economic and political benefits of the countries that have won in these processes, getting the opportunity to impose its will and conditions of the other participants in international relations.

Thus, new approaches, the search for new ways of formation and implementation of the customs policy of the state require a comprehensive scientific analysis. The formation and implementation of responsible historical traditions and contemporary challenges of state customs policy is a complex, multilevel and multidirectional political process, requiring both complex case study, and in particular the creation of a conceptual model.

At the same time we must note that the process of forming and implementing the state customs policy in modern Russia has not yet become the subject of targeted Political Studies. Today, the development of customs policy is based only on systems analysis, communications approach, based on probability theory and models of social communication, on the fragmentary, sometimes poorly connected to the current domestic and foreign policy realities of the generalization of the practice of customs policy in the international community or individual integrative associations, as well as though the centuries-old, but highly controversial domestic experience.

Since the beginning of reform in the Republic of Kazakhstan economic and political relations there and realized the new democratic concept of the customs system. In fact, for the first time in many years, the customs system is created not in spite of, and on the basis of the global tradition of centuries of international and domestic experience, which enables efficient use of all «tool kit» of customs regulation, the accumulated international and Kazakhstan practice.

Customs policy includes the activities of state bodies on the application of customs duties, customs duties and customs duties levied on imports and exports of goods and customs procedures and other means to achieve certain economic and social, financial, trade and political goals. The objectives of the customs policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan are:

- Protection of the Kazakhstan market;
- Protection of Kazakhstani producers and consumers;
- Stimulate the development of the economy;
- Facilitate the restructuring of the economy;
- Encouraging competition and combating monopoly;
- Export promotion and promotion of import-substituting production;
- attracting foreign investment;
- The solution of problems of trade policy;

As pointed out by the leader of the nation address to the people of Kazakhstan, namely in the «Strategy Kazakhstan-2050», which is necessary to introduce the regime of customs clearance «after the fact», thus to provide certain categories of foreign trade

participants the possibility of producing the goods to the delivery of the goods declaration. [3]

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The main stages of the formation and implementation of customs policy are:

1. Formation of customs policy: the development of a strategy and plan, legislative strengthening.

2. Implementation and monitoring the implementation of measures to resolve the problems, operational monitoring of the reaction of the economy, the market, the introduction of economic entities on the or other measures in order to develop proposals for improvement of customs policy.

3. Evaluation and assessment of the adequacy regulations controlling customs policy implemented directly and indirectly, it turns out, early and late results and consequences of the continuation of its implementation with a view to making timely decisions to correct it. [4]

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The principal objectives of the customs policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan are: the integration of the national economy into the world economy, the protection and promotion of economic development, the creation of conditions for the functioning of

the market, the strengthening of trade and balance of payments, revenue growth combating discriminatory actions of foreign states and their unions, to provide the output of enterprises and organizations to foreign markets.

Movement of goods and vehicles through the customs border of the Republic of Kazakhstan – perform actions on the import into the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan or exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan goods and vehicles by any means, including shipping by international mail, the use of pipelines and power lines.

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## **ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

The times in which we live – an era of change. Our society provides extremely difficult in many respects contradictory, but historically inevitable and necessary process of transition to a legal and social state. In these circumstances, destroyed usual stereotypes, there is a rethinking of basic, conceptual postulates.

In accordance with Art. 163 of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan «Environmental information is public, except in cases provided for by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Access to private information and data, is publicly available environmental information, carried out by them at the request of individuals and legal entities, distribution, media, special publications, posting on the Internet, as well as with other public information and communication tools.

Individuals and legal entities are entitled to free access to public government information resources of ecological information «[1].

There is no doubt that environmental human rights are closely associated with the information. However, despite the substantial legislative array implementation of these rights is a very serious problem due to various reasons, the removal of which is possible only if a real practical and in-depth theoretical analysis.

Environmental rights of citizens are in a close relationship with information. But despite the large legislative array, the implementation of these rights is a very serious problem because of the high level of ecological and legal nihilism of the population and the lack of proper volume of law enforcement, because the right to obtain environmental information allows, in turn, to realize other important rights such as the right to a healthy environment, for damages caused to health or property by ecological violations. In this connection special importance problematic situation when there is a clash of interests between the state and the rights of citizens to environmental information.

In addition, in accordance with article 159 of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan *ekologicheskaya* information includes information and data on:

- 1) the state of the environment and its objects;
- 2) factors impact on the environment, including its pollution;