

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES: KAZAKHSTANI EXPERIENCE IN THEIR CREATION

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A notable phenomenon in the world economy of the second half of the 20th century is the so-called. "free (special) economic zones" (FEZ).

Free economic zones have become widespread in many countries. In the mid-1990s, more than 4,000 different kinds of free economic zones functioned in the world (from customs zones to industrial parks, from free trade zones to offshore zones). According to Western experts, by the year 2000 up to 30% of world trade will pass through various free economic zones. International corporations, in search of preferential conditions for their activities, consider SEZs as favorable formations where they can get super profits. The largest international corporations consider the organization of their own production in free economic zones the most important direction of their expansion.

Free economic zones are part of the national economic space, where a special system of benefits and incentives is used, which is not used in other parts of the country. As a rule, the SEZ is, to one degree or another, a separate geographical territory.

In scientific publications and reports of international organizations, the term "free economic zones" is used to characterize various kinds of zones. However, this term does not fully reflect the essence of this phenomenon. So, in many of them, the applied economic rules, levers, special administrative laws do not at all exempt from a certain legal and economic regime, but only facilitate it, provide benefits that stimulate entrepreneurship. In fact, the state only reduces the scale of its intervention in economic processes.

The Special Economic Zone is a limited territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, where a special legal regime operates.

A special economic zone is created for a certain period by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, based on proposals from representative local and executive bodies.

The state continues to form an adequate legal framework to protect the rights of investors. The constant dialogue of the state with foreign owners of capital and Kazakh entrepreneurs is aimed at providing the most attractive conditions for doing business in the republic. To this end, Kazakhstan, on the basis of effective world practice, has created special economic zones.

Special economic zones are created in order to accelerate the development of regions to enhance the entry of the republic's economy into the system of world economic relations, the development of one or several branches of new technologies, the creation of highly efficient export-oriented industries, the development of new types of products, attracting investments, working out the legal norms of market relations, introduction of modern methods of management and management, as well as solving social problems.

The creation of free economic zones is considered by their founders as importanta link in the implementation of the principles of an open economy. Their functioning is associated with the liberalization and activation of foreign economic activity. The economy of free economic zones has a high degree of openness to the outside world, and the customs, tax and investment regime is favorable for foreign and domestic investment.

In fact, free economic zones represent a kind of "traps" for capital migrating on a global scale. In addition to attracting foreign capital involved in activating economic processes within the country, the creation of industrial free economic zones is linked to three main tasks:

- stimulation of industrial exports and obtaining foreign exchange funds on this basis;
- employment growth;
- the transformation of zones into a testing ground for testing new methods of management, the poles of growth of the national economy.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the functioning of free economic zones is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Special Economic Zones" dated April 3, 2019 [1].

The creation of special economic zones is an important link in the implementation of the principles of an open economy. Their functioning is associated with the liberalization and activation of foreign economic activity. The FEZ economy has a high degree of openness to the outside world, and the customs, tax and investment regime is favorable for foreign and domestic investment.

Along with attracting foreign capital used to intensify economic processes within the country, the creation of industrial special economic zones is linked to three main tasks: - stimulating industrial exports and obtaining foreign exchange funds on this basis; - growth of employment of the population; - transformation of the SEZ into a testing ground for testing new methods of management, into "points of economic growth".

World experience in the creation and operation of special economic zones indicates that along with the SEZs created to deepen integration into the world market based on the stimulation of international economic relations (free trade zones, export production, customs, etc.), there are zones with a special regime. promotion of relevant activities and industries (for example, zones for encouraging the development of backward areas, industrialization, etc.). Consequently, the reasons and goals for creating special economic zones in each specific case differ from each other.

For example, zones to encourage the development of backward areas, the industrialization of backward areas. Therefore, the reasons and goals for creating free economic zones in each specific case may differ from each other. Thus, in industrialized countries such as the USA and Great Britain, free economic zones were created to implement a regional policy aimed at revitalizing small and medium-sized businesses in depressed areas. To this end, entrepreneurs (small and medium-sized) were given greater freedom of activity and significant financial benefits than in other regions of the country. These programs did not have a special focus on attracting foreign capital. For the same purpose, free economic zones were created in developing countries, which ensured the transformation of previously backward regions into dynamically developing ones.

The organizational and functional structure of free economic zones is quite diverse. Sometimes it is quite difficult to classify one or another free economic zone unambiguously, since they have the features of many zones.

When organizing free economic zones, two different conceptual approaches are used: territorial and functional (point). In the first case, the zone is considered as a separate territory, where all resident enterprises enjoy a preferential regime for economic activity. According to the second approach, a zone is a preferential regime applied to a certain type of entrepreneurial activity, regardless of the location of the relevant firm in the country.

“The idea of creating a free economic zone in most cases justifies itself. Since quite good benefits are provided for enterprises that will work on the territory of the special zone, - said Anar Rakhimzhanova, head of the economic research department of the KazISS under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.[2]- It's just that business representatives have not yet fully realized their benefits and profitability, so companies are reluctant to go there. In addition, the obligations that the state assumed were not fully fulfilled, in particular, in the issue of building the necessary infrastructure. Now, at the last meeting of the government, it was again said that it is necessary to create this infrastructure and then demand any results from the FEZ.”

According to the analyst, the idea to create specialized zones was very good. In particular, "Seaport Aktau" and "Astana - a new city" have every reason to become effective projects. But it is necessary to solve the problem with the infrastructure, otherwise all the SEZs will remain at the level they were. They cannot develop on their own, but must be connected with the economy as a whole, with the economy of the region.

At the same time, one of the reasons for the poor development of SEZs in Kazakhstan is an unprofessional approach to their organization: Decisions are made without objective assessments of opportunities and consequences. Often they are taken on the example of a well-functioning free economic zone seen abroad[3].

In addition to the problems with the construction of the SEZs themselves, there is also the question of a sufficient number of projects that can fill vast territories. The factories under construction can be counted on the fingers, and in most free economic zones they do not yet know which companies will implement projects when the territories are developed and the infrastructure is brought up. And no one knows how soon the areas provided for projects will be occupied. SEZ has a limited lifespan.

At the same time, almost all economists agree that there is no need to create new SEZs yet. This dilutes the resources and attention of potential investors. If a new SEZ is created, the question arises, firstly, where to create it, and secondly, what direction it will have. Now SEZs have covered those industries that are promising for Kazakhstan.

Bibliography:

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ОТДЕЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ РИСК-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОГО ПОДХОДА В СИСТЕМЕ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ ТЕРРОРИЗМА И РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ОРУЖИЯ МАССОВОГО УНИЧТОЖЕНИЯ

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В 2008 году в рамках Рабочей группы по противодействию финансированию терроризма и отмыванию денег (далее РГПФТ/ОД), была сформирована Проектная группа по противодействию финансированию оружия массового уничтожения (ПППФР), как направление разработки политики в системе ПОД/ФТ в целом.

Целью рассмотрения данной группы противодействия ФР выступает определение комплекса правовых и финансовых мер, направленных на борьбу с финансированием распространения оружия массового уничтожения, в соответствии с рядом международных правовых решений, например, Резолюции СБ ООН, а также национальных законодательств стран, Отчетах о типологиях ФРОМУ.

Необходимо отметить, что Резолюция СБ ООН 1540 от 28 апреля 2004 года, как итог правового решения, представляет собой документ, имеющий обязательную юридическую силу, где отражены вопросы, связанные с угрозой незаконного оборота ядерного, химического и биологического оружия, средств их доставки, относящихся к данному виду оружия материалов, и разъясняется опасность приобретения рассматриваемого оружия негосударственными субъектами, а также угроза овладением террористическими организациями и ячейками. Резолюция 1540 (2004) или Комитет 1540 это первый