

National Trade and Customs Policy

ABSTRACT

The trade policy of Kazakhstan is a component of the state economic policy and consists in realization of the series of measures, directed on regulation of sector of trade. Thus the state trade policy, should correspond to changes of internal and external conditions, maximize benefits from globalization and reduce its threats. The primary goals of a trade policy are: On the one hand - increase of competitiveness of the domestic goods and protection of home producers.

On the other hand - protection of consumers and creation of conditions for development of the organized trade. Thus, a subject of regulation of a trade policy of the state is external and domestic trade. I. A foreign trade policy the Republic Kazakhstan Government at foreign trade policy carrying out uses following tools: 1. Customs-tariff - that are based on custom duties use (import and export duties). Tactics of construction of the Kazakhstan it is customs - the tariff policy is under construction proceeding from necessity of the constant control over a condition of the market of this or that kind of production, fast and flexible reaction to market condition, maintenance of expedient protectionism. Thus, with a view of creation of favorable competitive conditions for home producers, the maximum rates of duties are formed on finished articles, average - on accessories, minimum - on raw materials and socially significant goods which are not made in the country.

Change and the statement of rates of the customs duties is made depending on indicators of efficiency of foreign trade, a conjuncture of the world market and according to the obligations accepted by Republic Kazakhstan within the limits of regional associations (EurAsEC), and also with process of the introduction of Kazakhstan in the WTO regarding formation of tariff offers on access on a commodity market. It is necessary to notice that in most cases changes of the sizes of rates of the import customs duties as practice shows, are initiated by domestic commodity producers. The expediency of change of custom duties is established by the Interdepartmental commission concerning a trade policy and participation in the international economic organizations. As a whole the customs-tariff policy of Kazakhstan is rather liberal. Mid arithmetic level of the operating import customs duties makes 6,6 %, thus on the agricultural goods - 13,5 %, the industrial goods - 4,6 %. With a view of creation of favorable conditions the preferential (preferential) customs-tariff mode is on occasion applied to development of trade and economic relations by the Republic Kazakhstan Government. So, according to bilateral agreements about free trade within the limits of the CIS the goods occurring from these states, Republic Kazakhstan imported on territory and falling under action of the specified agreements, the customs duties are not assessed.

The customs duties also do not assess the goods not made in republic, and a number of the goods occurring from the least developed countries, using national system preferences (47 countries). On 104 developing countries the preferential mode which is expressed in the form of decrease in the size of current rates of the import customs duties (to 75 %) also extends. Moreover, with a view of export stimulation export duties practically are not applied. The inventory at which export duties are raised, is limited are skins, a breakage color and ferrous metals, crude oil and separate kinds of mineral oil. 2. Not tariff - all other measures (antidumping measures; compensatory measures; protective measures; interdictions or

restrictions, including quantitative; quoting; the state monopoly for export and (or) import of the goods; licensing, technical regulation). Not tariff measures of regulation are formed proceeding from economic policy of Kazakhstan, protection of an economic basis of the sovereignty of Republic Kazakhstan, performance of the international obligations of Republic Kazakhstan, protection of the internal consumer market, as a retaliatory measure on discrimination and other steps from the outside, infringing interests of the Kazakhstan producers.