

Торайғыров университетінің  
ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ

НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
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**ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ  
ХАБАРШЫСЫ**

**ЗАҢ СЕРИЯСЫ**  
2022 ЖЫЛДАН БАСТАП ШЫҒАДЫ



**ВЕСТНИК  
ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

**ЮРИДИЧЕСКАЯ СЕРИЯ**  
ИЗДАЕТСЯ С 2022 ГОДА

ISSN 2958-8618

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**№ 2 (2023)**

**Павлодар**

**НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ**  
**Торайгыров университета**

**Юридическая серия**  
выходит 4 раза в год

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**СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО**

о постановке на переучет периодического печатного издания,  
информационного агентства и сетевого издания

№ KZ90VPY00046812

выдано

Министерством информации и коммуникаций  
Республики Казахстан

**Тематическая направленность**

публикация результатов научных исследований, актуальных проблем  
в области права, привлечение внимания к перспективным  
и актуальным направлениям юридической науки

**Подписной индекс – 76199**

<https://doi.org/10.48081/IQNH5273>

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SRSTII10.31

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\*e-mail: [makhmudova95.00@mail.ru](mailto:makhmudova95.00@mail.ru)**EXECUTIVE LAW IN THE SYSTEM OF LAW  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

*In this article the essence and importance of the Executive law, its interrelation with other branches of law in the system of law are considered. Executive law is a subject of regulation of one of the youngest branches of law in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Execution law is a system of procedural legal provisions governing legal relations arising in the process of enforcement proceedings where a subjective substantive right or a legally protected interest challenged by a debtor and confirmed by a jurisdictional act receives its implementation through the mechanism of state enforcement. Proper and timely enforcement of judicial acts, acts of other bodies and officials, and in cases stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan execution of other documents in order to protect violated rights, freedoms and interests of citizens and organisations. The subject of legal regulation of the law of execution is the social relations arising in the process of enforcement proceedings. The basis of the subject of legal regulation of the Executive law is a totality of relations between the bodies of enforcement on the one hand, and the plaintiff, the debtor and other participants of the enforcement proceedings on the other hand. Features of enforcement proceedings predetermine the specifics of legal regulation. Currently, enforcement proceedings are removed from the system of civil procedural legislation. Executive law, as an independent branch of law, is an ordered legal formation, characterized by internal organization, as well as the close interaction of all its structural elements. Executive law regulates a kind of legal activity of a specially authorized public person – court bailiff, which consists of a compulsory execution of judicial decisions and acts of other bodies carried out in a special procedural form. When writing the article the scientific, educational literature of domestic and foreign authors, normative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, regulating the activity of the executive production were used.*

*Keywords: executive law, enforcement proceedings, bailiff, system, process, branch, system.*

### **Introduction**

Executive law is a set of branches of law, which are designed to bring into effect the imposed sanctions and other coercive measures in respect of the subjects of law [1]. Executive-legal system retains its relevance being to this day an integral part of the judicial and executive system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the enforcement law regulates a type of legal activity of a specially authorized state person of a court bailiff consisting in compulsory execution of court judgments and acts of other bodies carried out in a special procedural form. Execution-legal system establishes a legal order of compulsory implementation of judgments of jurisdictional bodies having as its purpose the real protection of violated or contested subjective material rights or legally protected interests. It can also be considered as compulsory implementation of a jurisdictional act rendered in defense of a right or interest.

### **Materials and methods**

Executive law is a procedural branch of law. It has its own subject, method of legal regulation, its own principles, system and normative-legal base. As a branch of law, executive law has its own specifics:

- 1 is a type of procedural relationship;
- 2 are possible only in legal form;
- 3 are enforceable;
- 4 by subject matter - two-subjects;
- 5 The bailiff is a compulsory subject;
- 6 are formed between the bailiff, on the one hand, and the other participants in the enforcement proceedings, on the other;
- 7 no executive procedural legal relationship can arise, for example, between a bailiff and a specialist, before it arises between the bailiff and the claimant.

Enforcement law is a model of enforcement proceedings, which on the basis of the Law of RK «On Enforcement Proceedings and the status of bailiffs» provides for the procedure of performing enforcement actions with the recovery from the debtor of an enforcement sanction, penalties, costs of enforcement proceedings, payment for the activities of a private bailiff [2].

Enforcement proceedings as a procedural-procedural activity includes three stages, each of which addresses its own specific tasks. The first stage is the initiation of enforcement proceedings and preparation for the implementation of compulsory enforcement: the issues of the possibility of accepting an enforcement document for execution, the possibility of voluntary execution are solved, the

measures to search for the debtor and his property, to its arrest for the subsequent foreclosure are taken. The second stage – the implementation of the enforcement: are made enforcement actions related to the practical foreclosure on the property and funds of the debtor, the commission of actions to which the obliged under the judicial act of the debtor. The third stage – the completion of enforcement proceedings: the issue of either the termination of enforcement proceedings, or the end of enforcement proceedings, or the return of the enforcement document to the claimant is resolved [3].

So, enforcement proceedings is a system of legal norms governing the legal activity of forced implementation of enforcement documents. In enforcement proceedings are enforced not only judicial acts, but also acts of other bodies of civil jurisdiction: arbitration courts, including international commercial arbitrations, etc. Common to these acts is an indication in them of the need to fulfill the obligation in favor of a particular subject [4].

Enforcement proceedings in the legal system act as a regulator of enforcement with respect to acts relating to the sphere of civil turnover and related relations.

The construction of enforcement proceedings is determined by the general principles inherent in the civil procedural law. The principles of legality, independence of bailiffs, language of enforcement proceedings, equality of citizens before the law and the bailiff, procedural equality of the parties, dispositiveness and others operate in the enforcement proceedings, preserving the system of guarantees inherent in the entire civil procedure.

Enforcement proceedings are often the end result by which the effectiveness and efficiency of legal protection can be judged. It serves as a legal and logical conclusion of judicial jurisdiction, i.e. it goes beyond judicial proceedings. The executive proceeding achieves the substantive goal of judicial and non-judicial jurisdictional activities.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Enforcement Proceedings and the Status of Court Bailiffs» the first priority of enforcement proceedings is the mandatory and timely enforcement of judicial decisions, judgments and rulings, as well as in cases provided for by law the decisions and rulings of other bodies.

### **Results and discussion**

Defining executive law as a relatively independent procedural branch of law, it is important to establish its relationship with other branches of law of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Given the procedural nature of this new branch of law, the closest connection is observed with other procedural branches, and primarily with the civil procedural law. Executive law and civil procedural law are characterized by some common

principles, objectives, close institutions. Civil procedural law pursues as its main objectives the protection of rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of citizens and organizations, protection of public and state interests; strengthening the rule of law and the rule of law, prevention of offenses. Despite this, it is necessary to talk about the interaction of completely independent legal formations within their common system of law [5].

Executive law has a connection with constitutional law, which acts as a normative basis for all legal regulation, establishing, in particular, such fundamental principles as equality before the law, protection of personal dignity, rights to privacy, privacy of correspondence, telephone communications, postal, telegraph and other communications, inadmissibility of deprivation of property otherwise than by court order and others [6].

Enforcement law closely interacts with the civil law. The latter provides legal characteristics of the objects, in respect of which may be applied measures of enforcement (things, including money and securities, property rights covered by the general category of «property»); provides legal regulation of binding relations; establishes the legal basis for bidding at the sale of seized property, etc. [7].

One cannot but notice a certain connection between the law of execution and family law, housing law, labor law, social security law with regard to the enforcement of decisions (notarized agreements) relating to alimony payments; enforcement of the claimant's move into living quarters or forced eviction of the debtor from living quarters; foreclosure on wages and other income of the debtor-citizen; determination of types of income (mainly social payments) that cannot be foreclosed on [8, p. 11].

Close interaction of executive law is also traced with administrative law. On the one hand, executive proceedings may arise on the basis of acts of state bodies and officials on administrative offences, which by virtue of law are recognized as executive documents.

In some cases, violation of the current legislation in the field of enforcement proceedings may entail criminal liability. To the offenses of this kind can be attributed, in particular, non-execution of a court verdict, court decision or other judicial act or a writ of execution (article 430 of the Criminal Code of the RK). In such situations is traced a connection of executive law with the criminal law [9].

Thus, the place of executive law in the system of law is characterized by its relative independence and close connection with other branches of law, both procedural and substantive.

### **Conclusions**

1 The place of executive law in the system of law is determined by its independent branch character, procedural nature and interaction with other branches of law exclusively on an equal footing.

2 Execution proceedings is the subject of the branch of executive law. Execution proceedings as a system of actions and legal relations arising on and in connection with the execution of jurisdictional acts, and civil proceedings relate as a consequence and cause, but not as general and private.

3 It is inadmissible to assume the termination of enforcement proceedings in cases where the claimant does not get a real protection of his right, as with this approach of the modern legislator to the regulation of executive legal relations are not fulfilled tasks of enforcement proceedings

– quick, timely and complete execution of the requirements of the Executive document.

4 Executive law, as a branch of law, has all the features of a generic concept – branch (own subject and method of legal regulation, normative base, principles, special subjective composition of relations regulated by the branch, the peculiarity of responsibility) and differs in the specific content of these features from other branches of law.

5 Executive law is inherently procedural. Executive procedural form is defined as an ideal model of executive proceedings, a necessary procedure for committing executive actions, non-compliance with which executive actions are no longer considered as such and do not entail the legal consequences provided by the executive legislation. Signs of the executive procedural form are: legal consistency of executive actions and their consequences; compulsiveness; universality.

6 The method of legal regulation of relations arising in the course of enforcement proceedings is peculiar in that it is characterized by a combination of imperative (for the debtor) and dispositive (for the claimant) principles.

7 The principles of executive law worthy of legislative enshrinement, in the author's view, are:

- 1) legality;
- 2 ) timeliness and transparency of execution actions and application of coercive measures;
- 3) Respect for a person's honor and dignity;
- 4) inviolability of the minimum property necessary for the existence of the debtor and his family members;
- 5) the correlation between the volume of the claimant's claims and the measures of compulsory execution;
- 6) proportionality of distribution of the recovered sums among the claimants of one turn in case of their insufficiency for complete satisfaction of all claims of the turn;
- 7) reimbursement, at the expense of the debtor, of the costs of forced execution of the enforcement document;

8) freedom of appeal to the court of procedural actions and rulings of a bailiff [10].

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Material received on 30.05.23.

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Материал баспаға 30.05.23 түсті.

## ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ҚҰҚЫҚ ЖҮЙЕСІНДЕГІ АТҚАРУШЫ ҚҰҚЫҚ

*Бұл мақалада атқарушылық құқықтың мәні мен маңызы, оның құқық жүйесіндегі құқықтың басқа салаларымен байланысы қарастырылады. Атқарушылық құқық Қазақстан Республикасындағы құқықтың ең жас салаларының бірін реттеу нысанасы болып табылады. Атқарушылық құқық-борышкер даулаған және юрисдикциялық актімен расталған субъективті материалдық құқық немесе заңмен қорғалатын қызығушылық мемлекеттік мәжбүрлеу тетігі арқылы жүзеге асырылатын, атқарушылық іс жүргізу процесінде қалыптасатын құқықтық қатынастарды реттейтін іс жүргізу құқықтық нормаларының жүйесі. Сот актілерін, өзге органдар мен лауазымды адамдардың актілерін дұрыс және уақтылы орындау, ал Қазақстан Республикасының заңнамасында көзделген жағдайларда азаматтар мен ұйымдардың бұзылған құқықтарын, бостандықтарын мен мүдделерін қорғау мақсатында өзге де құжаттарды орындау.*

*Атқарушылық құқықты құқықтық реттеудің мәні атқарушылық іс жүргізу процесінде қалыптасатын қоғамдық қатынастар болып табылады. Атқарушылық құқықты құқықтық реттеу нысанасының негізін бір жағынан мәжбүрлеп орындау органдары мен екінші жағынан өндіріп алушы, борышкер және Атқарушылық іс жүргізуге өзге де қатысушылар арасында қалыптасатын қатынастар жиынтығы құрайды. Атқарушылық іс жүргізудің ерекшеліктері құқықтық реттеудің ерекшелігін де айқындайды. Қазіргі уақытта атқарушылық іс жүргізу азаматтық іс жүргізу заңнамасы жүйесінен шығарылды. Атқарушылық құқық құқықтың дербес саласы бола*

*отырып, ішкі ұйыммен, сондай-ақ оның барлық құрылымдық элементтерінің тығыз өзара іс-қимылымен сипатталатын реттелген құқықтық білім болып табылады. Атқарушылық құқық арнайы уәкілетті мемлекеттік тұлғаның сот орындаушысының сот қаулылары мен басқа органдардың актілерін мәжбүрлеп орындаудан тұратын ерекше процестік нысанда жүзеге асырылатын заң қызметінің түрін реттейді. Мақала жазу кезінде отандық және шетелдік авторлардың ғылыми, оқу әдебиеттері, атқарушылық іс жүргізу қызметін реттейтін Қазақстан Республикасының нормативтік актілері пайдаланылды.*

*Кілтті сөздер: атқарушылық құқық, атқарушылық іс жүргізу, сот орындаушысы, жүйе, процесс, сала, жүйе.*

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Материал поступил в редакцию 30.05.23.

## **ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРАВО В СИСТЕМЕ ПРАВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН**

*В данной статье исследуются сущность и значение правоприменения, его соотношение с другими отраслями права в правовой системе. Исполнительное право является предметом регулирования одной из самых молодых отраслей права в Республике Казахстан. Исполнительное право – это система процессуальных правовых норм, регулирующих правоотношения, складывающиеся в ходе исполнительного производства, где субъективное материальное право или охраняемый законом интерес, оспариваемый должником и подтверждаемый юрисдикционным актом, получает свою реализацию через механизм государственного принуждения. Правильное и своевременное исполнение судебных актов, актов иных органов и должностных лиц, а в случаях, предусмотренных законодательством Республики Казахстан, исполнение иных документов в целях защиты нарушенных прав, свобод и интересов граждан и организаций.*

*Предметом правового регулирования исполнительного права являются общественные отношения, складывающиеся в процессе исполнительного производства. Основу предмета правового регулирования исполнительного права составляет совокупность отношений, складывающихся между органами*

*исполнительной власти, с одной стороны, и взыскателем, должником и иными участниками исполнительного производства, с другой стороны. Особенности исполнительного производства определяют и специфику правового регулирования. В настоящее время исполнительное производство выведено из системы гражданского процессуального законодательства. Исполнительное право, являясь самостоятельной отраслью права, представляет собой упорядоченное юридическое лицо, характеризующееся внутренней организацией, а также тесным взаимодействием всех его структурных элементов. Исполнительное право регулирует вид правовой деятельности специально уполномоченного государственного лица судебного пристава, заключающийся в принудительном исполнении судебных решений и актов других органов, осуществляемых в специальной процессуальной форме. При написании статьи использовалась научная и учебная литература отечественных и зарубежных авторов, нормативные акты Республики Казахстан, регулирующие деятельность исполнительного производства.*

*Ключевые слова: исполнительное право, исполнительное производство, судебный пристав-исполнитель, система, процесс, отрасль, система.*

Теруге 30.05.2023 ж. жіберілді. Басуға 30.06.2023 ж. қол қойылды.

Электронды баспа

3,07 Мб RAM

Шартты баспа табағы 13,5.

Таралымы 300 дана. Бағасы келісім бойынша.

Компьютерде беттеген А. К. Мыржикова

Корректоры: Д. А. Кожас

Тапсырыс № 4110

Сдано в набор 30.05.2023 г. Подписано в печать 30.05.2023 г.

Электронное издание

3,07 Мб RAM

Усл.п.л. 13,5. Тираж 300 экз. Цена договорная.

Компьютерная верстка А. К. Мыржикова

Корректор: Д. А. Кожас

Заказ № 4110

«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған

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