

IRSTI 10.07.01:10.53.01

<https://doi.org/10.26577/JAPJ.2022.v104.i4.09>

R. Yerezhpekyzy<sup>1\*</sup>, L.K. Yerkinbaeva<sup>1</sup>, N.S. Bayimbetov<sup>2</sup>,  
S.U. Ahmet<sup>3</sup>, A.M. Zholmakhan<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty

<sup>2</sup>Kainar Academy, Kazakhstan, Almaty

<sup>3</sup>Central-Asian Innovation University, Kazakhstan, Shymkent

<sup>4</sup>Miras University, Kazakhstan, Shymkent

\*e-mail: rose.kaznu@gmail.com

## THE CONCEPT STRUCTURE AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND ORDER

In this study, the authors analyze and consider the concept, its legal and methodological aspects, the structure and internal content of environmental law and order, which is one of the main elements enshrined in the basic law of the country. In the epoch of the Anthropocene, environmental legislation and management in the sphere of interaction between society and nature are quite naturally changing. The authors believe that in the new realities of the changing dynamics of environmental management, the role of studying the legal content and structure of environmental law and order is especially relevant.

The problems of national environmental legislation, its relevance, timeliness and the necessary coverage of regulatory norms, relevant public relations raises some questions. Such as, and how effective is the social, legal provision of environmental safety in the new realities of environmental threats. For example, environmental man-made disasters, natural disasters caused by global warming, the greenhouse effect, a sharp deterioration in the quantitative and qualitative state of atmospheric air, the ongoing pollution of the oceans and water resources in general, the shortage of drinking water and, significantly, global depletion and the real threat of pollution of the earth. In this regard, we can conclude that there is a «paradigm shift» both in national environmental legislation and in the theoretical aspects of environmental law, the state-legal mechanism of management, and also recognizes the need for a new role in environmental legislation and in the theoretical aspects of environmental law, allowing it to quickly and effectively meet the new dynamics of the changing context of environmental law. There is an urgent need at the present stage of development to increase the growing level of ecological legal awareness of the individual as an element of ecological law and order.

**Key words:** environmental law, environmental awareness, environmental law and order, environmental protection, environmental education.

Р. Ережепқызы<sup>1</sup>, Л.К. Еркінбаева<sup>1</sup>, Н.С. Баимбетов<sup>2</sup>, С.У. Ахмет<sup>3</sup>, А.М. Жолмахан<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ.

<sup>2</sup>Қайнар академиясы, Қазақстан, Алматы қ.

<sup>3</sup>Орталық Азия инновациялық университеті, Қазақстан, Шымкент қ.

<sup>4</sup>Мирас университеті, Қазақстан, Шымкент қ.

\*e-mail: rose.kaznu@gmail.com

### Экологиялық құқық тәртібі түсінігі және негізгі сипаттамалары

Бұл зерттеуде авторлар елдің негізгі заңында бекітілген маңызды элементтердің бірі экологиялық құқықтық тәртіптің, құрылымы мен ішкі мазмұнын, оның құқықтық және әдіснамалық аспектілерін талдайды және қарастырады. Антропоцен дәуірінде қоғам мен табиғаттың өзара әрекеттесуі саласындағы экологиялық заңнама мен басқару табиғи түрде өзгереді. Авторлар экологиялық менеджменттің өзгеріп отыратын динамикасының жаңа шындықтарында экологиялық құқықтық тәртіптің құқықтық мазмұны мен құрылымын зерттеудің рөлі ерекше өзекті деп санайды. Ұлттық экологиялық заңнаманың проблемалары, оның өзектілігі, уақтылығы және реттеуші құқықтық актілермен, тиісті қоғамдық қатынастар белгілі бір мәселелерді тудырады. Мысалы, экологиялық қауіптердің жаңа шындықтарында экологиялық қауіпсіздікті әлеуметтік, құқықтық қамтамасыз ету қаншалықты тиімді? Мәселен, экологиялық техногенді апаттар, табиғи апаттар жаһандық жылындан, парниктік әсерден, атмосфералық ауаның сандық және сапалық жағдайының күрт нашарлауынан, Дүниежүзілік мұхиттың және жалпы су ресурстарының ластануынан, ауыз судың жетіспеушілігінен, жаһандық сарқылудан және жердің ластануының нақты қаупінен туындаған. Осыған байланысты біз ұлттық табиғатты қорғау заңнамасында да, теориялық аспектілерде де «парадигма өзгеруінің» бар екендігі туралы қорытынды жасай ала-

мыз. Экологиялық пайдалану құқығы, басқарудың мемлекеттік-құқықтық механизмі, сонымен қатар экологиялық заңнаманың жаңа рөлінің қажеттілігін және экологиялық құқықтық тәртіптің өзгеріп отыратын контекстінің жаңа динамикасына тез және тиімді сәйкес келуіне мүмкіндік беретін экологиялық пайдалану құқығы. Экологиялық құқықтық тәртіптің элементі ретінде тұлғаның экологиялық құқықтық санасының өсіп келе жатқан деңгейін арттырудың қазіргі даму кезеңінде өзекті қажеттілік бар.

**Түйін сөзгер:** экологиялық құқық, экологиялық құқықтық сана, экологиялық құқықтық тәртіп, қоршаған ортаны қорғау, экологиялық білім.

Р. Ережепқызы<sup>1\*</sup>, Л.К. Еркінбаева<sup>1</sup>, Н.С. Баимбетов<sup>2</sup>, С.У. Ахмет<sup>3</sup>, А.М. Жолмахан<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби, Казахстан, г. Алматы

<sup>2</sup>Академия Кайнар, Казахстан, г. Алматы.

<sup>3</sup>Центрально-Азиатский инновационный университет, Казахстан, г. Шымкент

<sup>4</sup>Университет Мирас, Казахстан, г. Шымкент

\* e-mail: rose.kaznu@gmail.com

### Понятие и основные характеристики экологического правопорядка

В данном исследовании авторы анализируют и рассматривают понятие, его правовые и методологические аспекты, структуру и внутреннее содержание экологического правопорядка, что является одним из основных элементов, закрепленных в Основном законе страны. В эпоху антропоцена вполне закономерно меняется природоохранное законодательство и управление в сфере взаимодействия общества и природы. Авторы считают, что в новых реалиях изменяющейся динамики природопользования особенно актуальна роль изучения правового содержания и структуры экологического правопорядка.

Проблемы национального природоохранного законодательства, его актуальность, своевременность и необходимый охват нормативными правовыми актами, соответствующими связями с общественностью вызывают определенные вопросы. К примеру, как и насколько эффективно социально-правовое обеспечение экологической безопасности в новых реалиях экологических угроз. Например, экологические техногенные катастрофы, стихийные бедствия, вызванные глобальным потеплением, парниковым эффектом, резким ухудшением количественного и качественного состояния атмосферного воздуха, продолжающимся загрязнением Мирового океана и водных ресурсов в целом, нехваткой питьевой воды, и, что немаловажно, глобальное истощение и реальная угроза загрязнения земли. В связи с этим можно сделать вывод, что происходит «смена парадигм» как в национальном экологическом законодательстве, так и в теоретических аспектах экологического права, государственно-правового механизма управления, а также признается необходимость новой роли экологического законодательства и в теоретических аспектах экологического права, что позволяет ему быстро и эффективно соответствовать новой динамике меняющегося контекста экологического права. На современном этапе развития остро стоит необходимость повышения уровня экологического правосознания личности как элемента экологического правопорядка.

**Ключевые слова:** экологическое право, экологическое правосознание, экологический правопорядок, охрана окружающей среды, экологическое образование.

### Introduction

The concept of “law and order” is widely studied in the theory of state and law. However, in relation to environmental law in Kazakhstan, it was not the subject of a separate study. Thus, the theoretical study of the concept of environmental law and order is an urgent problem of the current stage of development of Kazakhstan’s legal science. The relevance of the research topic is given by the high level and diversity of environmental problems both in Kazakhstan and on the planet Earth as a whole. Environmental problems entail a deterioration in the quality of life, negative social, economic, and political problems. At present, the relevance of en-

surging international law and order is beyond doubt. Various conflicts between regions and countries, the threat of a global environmental crisis, and even the threat of ensuring peace demonstrate the imperfection of the United Nations mechanism in security issues in a huge number of contradictions. At the same time, we are witnessing the formation of a new world order, a new system of values. Environmental protection and rational use of natural resources occupy not the last place in this process, since the safety of mankind directly depends on these tasks. The UN has recognized the interdependence of environmental and economic problems. The latest environmental monitoring data indicates the deterioration of the ecological and economic condition to the

level of a catastrophe. And one of the main reasons for this is the inefficiency of the existing international and national ecological and legal regimes, that is, the ecological law and order.

### Materials and methods

In the process of working on this scientific research, the following scientific methods were applied: conceptual method in analyzing the provisions of environmental legislation; sociological and philosophical methods; statistical and comparative legal methods in identifying and comparing environmental policy; historical and legal method; method of analysis and synthesis; method of using “big data”. Digitalization of most aspects of citizens’ lives provides huge amounts of data, global networks are changing traditional ideas about space and boundaries, allowing scientists to track people and communicate with them over long distances. Various methodological schools strive to use this potential.

Modern scientific and theoretical understanding of the regulation of environmental and legal problems is the prerogative of scientists in the field of environmental, agricultural and land law. It is also possible to note the involvement of administrativists (public administration and environmental protection) and criminal law science (qualification of environmental crimes). However, legal theorists argue that the problem of environmental law and order is too significant for society, and should be considered not within any industry, but at the level of the general theory of law, given its complex nature. Today, the environmental law and order has crossed the sectoral framework and its problems can be solved only in integration.

The scientific basis of the research was the works of Kazakhstani Russian and foreign scientists, specialists in the field of legal theory, environmental law:

Alekseev S.S., Syrykh V.M., Roshchupkina L.V., Ibraeva A.S., Yerkinbayeva L.K., Bekisheva S.D. Merkel A., Savigny K.R., Iering, O. Holmes, R. Pound, J. Frank, G. Kelsen, Carlson, J., Palmer, G., Weston B., Bodansky D., Hunter D., Birnie P., and Alan Boyle and others.

### Results and discussion

The modern stage of Kazakhstan’s development has actualized the problems of civil society institutions, the economy, and the vertical of state power.

These problems push into the background the issues of interaction between society and its environment. Meanwhile, these issues directly affect the level and quality of life of each individual citizen. Thus, the economy solves social problems, and its basis is the exploitation of raw materials, which, in turn, threatens the human habitat. On the way of development and formation of a new Kazakhstan, social guarantees, stability of society, legal protection of the individual are relevant. Until recently, the human right to a favorable environment was natural and inalienable from the moment of his birth. With the emergence of new human needs, humanity began to use natural resources and invade the natural environment with giant steps. A person cannot exist without exposure to nature, as this is the source and basis of his life. The impact is manifested in the process of satisfying, in most cases, their material needs, which are increasingly increasing and, accordingly, require an increase in anthropogenic human activity. In modern realities, relations and interaction between society and nature are impossible without the influence of legal, educational and economic mechanisms that stimulate a person to treat natural resources and ecological systems rationally and more carefully.

The era of atomic energy, computerization, the advent of the Internet and innovative processes in science and technology has come, many states today have significantly strengthened the function of environmental protection favorable to the population. As evidenced by many international programs and conventions, organizations. At the present stage, in the international arena and at the national levels, each country determines and implements its strategies for sustainable development on an integrated basis, depending on environmental conditions, environmental objectives and environmental legislation. Kazakhstan has not stood aside, since the very beginning of its independence, our country has been working in this area.

At this stage of development, society and the state can note that most of the national legal documents and programs have undergone significant qualitative changes and as a result have been improved. But, it should be noted that in the Republic of Kazakhstan there is a full-scale transformation of the state and civil society and also its individual institutions, including such important ones as the state environmental policy, but it is still difficult to assert its holistic, concretized and clear formation. In the Message of the Head of State Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, “New Kazakhstan: the path of renewal and modernization” (The Message of the Head of State)

He outlined a new way of development of the country and ways of reforming society, state institutions of power and management, institutions of civil and human rights society. Taking into account the new more constructive approaches, we believe that the problems of protection and protection of the natural environment are one of the fundamental factors of the development and modernization of the new Kazakh society.

The main condition for the development and modernization of public foundations is the existing legal order. With a stable rule of law, economic processes flow favorably, social relations within the rule of law are harmonized, the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government are balanced, the activities of the state and public organizations are activated and become more saturated, the role of the individual, his rights, freedoms, the level of his spiritual development, material well-being increases.

Historically, the idea of forming a new right of citizens to a favorable environment for that period arose from a sharp deterioration and the emergence of a global environmental crisis, as a result, there was a need to involve this area in the legal process on the part of the state. With the adoption by the UN Conference on Environment and Development of the "Declaration of Principles" (Brazil, 1992), a completely new stage in the international legal recognition of this right has come, which has served as an intensive development of natural resource legislation.

For a modern person, his life is recognized as the highest value, thereby he realizes that he must treat all living things on this planet with reverence, care and reason. This approach should be emphasized in the interaction with nature, which is expressed in the protection of the natural environment. Nature is a natural habitat, a condition of human life. At the same time, nature is a storehouse of natural resources, which, according to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, are the property of citizens of the whole country (Constitution of 1995).

In the interaction of man and nature, its qualitative state is ensured by legal means, and the ordering of this interaction acts as an indicator of ecological law and order. With a stable state system of law and order, the rights and freedoms of citizens will be really protected and implemented. At the same time, citizens will be clearly aware of the duties assigned to them and strictly comply with them within the framework of established national legislation. To some extent, this indicator can be the qualitative and quantitative state of the environment. To reveal the

essence of law and order, including environmental law and order, the authors raised a number of questions, and in this study the task is to reveal them.

The rule of law is the legal outcome that both the state power and all subjects of law strive for, using only various ways to achieve it (Raschupkina 2006:36).

In numerous scientific studies, the rule of law is considered from the point of view of strengthening the rule of law, a small part of the works considers the rule of law from the standpoint of ideas and theory of law.

There is no doubt that the real state of the legal order at the present stage of development of Kazakhstan is far from ideal. It is characterized by disordered national legislation. The rule of law is the basis of a highly developed modern life of society and one of the most important conditions for the functioning and development of the rule of law. Manifests itself together with the law is an indicator of the effectiveness and evaluation of the legal system and the law as a whole. It is for this reason that high-quality scientific theoretical, practical and methodological scientific research of the rule of law is vital, which as a result will lead to its improvement, embodiments to the real idea of the transformation of the rule of law and civil society in Kazakhstan.

In this system of all legal categories, the rule of law occupies a special place. The full disclosure of the essence of the rule of law will give us a clear definition of its definition, through which we will reveal its content. The very aspect of the social phenomenon of order and law was considered in the early periods of ancient philosophy in the scientific works of Plato (Plato 1971:203) and Aristotle (Aristotle 1865:28). The development of the role of law and order was received in the scientific research of Merkel A., Savigny K.R., the key importance was reflected in the scientific works of Iering, O. Holmes, R. Pound, J. Frank, etc. It is necessary to highlight the theory of "pure law" by G. Kelsen, where the rule of law is given an exceptional role (Kelsen 1934).

Throughout the history of human development, we see a trend of change, an understanding of the essence of the rule of law and state the fact that there is still no clear defined systematized legal form. The process of formation of the legal order puts forward its requirements based on the reality of new and progressive development in all spheres of life. In this connection, there is a need for scientific research and analysis of the definitions of the concepts of law

and order put forward by foreign and domestic scientists. We believe that the purpose of this analysis and study is a deep understanding of the proposed scientific approaches and the choice of the most appropriate and conceptual one. It should be noted here that for a truly scientific definition of the term “ecological law and order” and its structural study, the study and detailed systemic legal analysis.

A well-known specialist in the theory of law and the state, sociology of law, legal problems of education, V.M. Strykh defines that “the rule of law is a system of relations that corresponds to the law and generates a socially useful result ...” (). Pointing out that through relations aimed at observing the norms of law, the goals of the law itself are achieved.

No less well-known theorist S.S. Alekseev believed that “law and order is a state of actual orderliness of public relations, expressing the real, practical implementation of the requirements of law and the regime of legality” (Alekseev 1994:190). We agree with the view of Professor S.S. Alekseev and emphasize that the rule of law is a consequence of the action of law, implemented in practice by legal norms fixed by the power of the state in certain normative acts.

Professor Ibraeva A.S. defines “the rule of law is the social result that the state and the whole people strive for using various levers and means” (Ibraeva 2014:253).

In our opinion, the rule of law acts as a result of purposeful legal regulation by the state, public relations by all available legal means, not prohibited by legal technology. The methods applied by the state to public relations for the legal regulation of their specific subject is in itself ensuring the functioning and existence of society within the established legal, social and legislative framework, since organization, consistency and integrity.

Thus, we believe that the rule of law is a qualitative, quantitative legal and social state, which can be considered as the functioning of society as the most favorable for the development of society in the system of public consent and consensus between all stakeholders in the established legal field.

It is important that the rule of law is one of the key and fundamental characteristics of the state of society, on which the stability and effectiveness of ensuring a high level of quality of life of society, a person meeting high legal standards, depends.

In my opinion, one of the most important elements of the system of public law and order in the system of government is the state legal mechanism of environmental law and order. Next, we will focus

in more detail on the question of the definition, content of such a legal term as environmental law and order, and try to substantiate the structural elements and the real content of environmental law and order. In our opinion, this institution is present in almost all branches of law, which should be confirmed by the representatives of the general theory of law. It should be noted about the theory of world law and order existing in the theoretical and legal science (Bodansky 2009), which is defined.

The current law is the main tool in the system of the state legal mechanism for the subjects of environmental law and citizens and establishes the fundamental foundations of environmental legal awareness.

The law is the most effective mechanism for instilling environmental awareness among citizens, which directs a law-abiding nature user to adhere to the appropriate level of environmental awareness specified in the regulatory legal acts of the state. Accordingly, this order of rational nature management, careful attitude to natural resources is significantly influenced by the requirements of the norms established by the legislator and other requirements of environmental law, which is being improved under the influence and intensive influence of various factors and norms of international law in the field of nature and environmental protection.

In modern jurisprudence, the category of “environmental law and order” is used extremely rarely. In part, this can be explained by its little study. At the same time, the category of “environmental law and order” has great theoretical and practical significance both for the general theory of law and for environmental law. The very concept of “law and order” is characterized by the ambiguous and multifaceted nature of modern understanding. The problem of legal order seems to be of paramount importance both in foreign and Kazakh legal science. Law enforcement studies allow scientists to develop, and the legislator to implement recommendations on the ordering of social life and legal reality.

At the moment, there are several scientific papers where an attempt has been made to comprehend the content and structure of the ecological order, we will pay attention to them in the future, however, we note right away that there are no works by Kazakhstani authors among them.

In her research, L.V. Rashchupkina notes that in recent years the problems of law and order in the field of environmental protection have become decisive in comparison with other components of the integral system of law and order in society (Rash-

chupkina 2006). Agreeing with her opinion, we believe that the issues of environmental law and order should be studied at a higher level – the general theory of law, so she has stepped over the sectoral framework and an integrated approach is needed in her solution. This issue is of exceptional importance to society.

Taking on the task of caring for the environment, law performs a threefold function, the most important of which is its existential function in caring for the environment (Carlson).

The ecological legal order is formed on the basis of law as a legal phenomenon, that is, established by the state and enshrined by it in national environmental legislation. Without environmental law and order through established and state-guaranteed norms, it is impossible to protect the natural environment and ensure environmental safety for both present and future generations.

Based on this, we believe that all legal principles and regulations should be recognized as a fundamental basis, an element of the structure of ecological law and order. Legal prescriptions are always intended for subjects for reasonable management of natural resources, who can adequately assess the degree of their impact on the environment and provide measures for proper behavior and response of this circle of people, to what extent it will affect negatively or positively.

These subjects are individuals, legal entities, officials, national, state, and non-governmental organizations. Being the subject of environmental rights and obligations arising through the emergence, modification and termination of environmental legal relations, it is part of the circle of public relations enshrined in environmental legislation in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. As we can see, this circle of people is a direct participant in the environmental law and order.

The relations between the subjects of environmental law and order form a complex and inter-related category of legal relations, where the main legal content and characteristics are the environmental rights and obligations of the participants of these legal relations fixed by environmental legislation. The institute of environmental rights and obligations itself, being an element of the structure of the ecological legal order, determines the standards of fair and reasonable consumption of natural resources by mankind that prevent their global depletion at the world level and at the country level.

If we do not consider the institution of environmental rights and obligations in the legal aspect as an element of environmental law and order, then in this case the function of environmental protection and natural resources as one of the key conditions for ensuring sustainable human development is lost.

If we analyze the legal relations between subjects such as a reasonable person and individual components of the natural environment, due to the fact that natural components are not endowed with reason and consciousness, they cannot be carriers of subjective rights and obligations. This means that rights and obligations can be between subjects capable of understanding, accepting and realizing the legal consequences and realizing the measure of their proper behavior for the decisions taken and for possible and sometimes irreversible consequences that may occur. Relations between man and nature are built on a non-legal basis, but ecological and legal relations are built between subjects regarding the use of natural resources.

And any deviation from the standards or excessive intrusion and violation of the natural capabilities of the components of the ecological system leads to the loss of self-production functions and can lead to irreversible destruction of the natural environment. In our opinion, it is erroneous to assert that environmental law regulates the relationship between the individual and nature, when it regulates public relations concerning the interaction of state institutions, civil society and the individual.

Harmonious relations with ecological systems and natural resources are currently being formed under the influence of educational, legal and economic mechanisms. The most effective mechanism is the legal instruments regulating the legal order established in the state and society, including the environmental law and order.

Environmental law and order (rational and careful use of natural resources) is being formed, developed and improved with the help of environmental law, including generally recognized norms of international law. The problem of environmental law and order covers not only environmental rights, but also the right to life itself. In the event of a large-scale environmental disaster, not only the environmental rights of the individual, but also all others will lose their meaning.

The consequences of the interaction of society and the environment are a global problem and are the only action that leads to a change in the human environment. As a result of this action, two process-

es are identified that threaten its survival: habitat pollution and resource depletion.

Thus, the ecological legal order is an orderly system of legal relations between a person, society, the state and the world community – it is a process of legal regulation of relations in the environmental sphere and the implementation of legal norms regulating the interaction of society and the natural environment.

And so, we have concluded that environmental protection programs and laws are meaningless as long as the population does not have a developed environmental legal awareness and does not participate in the process of implementing the law. Wider public participation can be of great importance for solving problems of environmental management. The dissemination of information is crucial for the formation of opportunities for such participation among citizens.

### Conclusion

In modern jurisprudence, the category of “environmental law and order” is used extremely rarely due to the little knowledge. At the same time, the category of “ecological law and order” is of great importance for the theory of law and for environmental law. The concept of “law and order” is characterized by the ambiguous and multifaceted nature of modern understanding both in foreign and in Kazakh legal science. Law enforcement studies allow scientists to develop, and the legislator to implement

recommendations on the ordering of social life and legal reality. The real state of the legal order at the present stage of Kazakhstan’s development is far from ideal. It is characterized by disordered national legislation.

It is for this reason that high-quality scientific and theoretical studies of the rule of law are vital, which as a result will lead to its improvement, the formation of the rule of law in Kazakhstan. The need to raise the issue of environmental law and order is conditioned by the conditions of human development. The diversity and sometimes discrepancy of approaches to the definition of basic concepts often hinders the growth of knowledge in the field of legal regulation of public relations in the sphere of interaction between society and the natural environment.

Therefore, the development of scientifically based environmental terminology used in regulatory legal acts is one of the most important tasks of environmental research. The consequences of the interaction of society and the environment are a global problem and are the only action that leads to a change in the human environment. As a result of this action, two processes are identified that threaten its survival: habitat pollution and resource depletion.

### Gratitude, conflict of interest

This research has been/was/is funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Grant No. AP14872548 Modern environmental Law and order: Kazakhstan case).

### Литература

- Рио-де-Жанейрская декларация по окружающей среде и развитию Принята Конференцией ООН по окружающей среде и развитию, Рио-де-Жанейро, 3-14 июня 1992 года // [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/declarations/riodecl.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/riodecl.shtml)
- Конституция Республики Казахстан (принята на республиканском референдуме 30 августа 1995 года) // [https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K950001000\\_](https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K950001000_)
- Ращупкина, Л.В. Правовые средства обеспечения экологического правопорядка: учеб. пособие / В.С. Герасимов, Л.В. Ращупкина; ВлГУ. – Владимир, 2006. – 5 п.л.
- Платон. Государство. Соч. В 3-х т. Т. 3. Ч. 1. – М., 1971. – С. 227.
- Политика Аристотеля (Пер. с греч. Н. Скворцова). – М., 1865. – С. 282.
- Сырых В.М. Теория государства и права: Учебник для вузов. – М., 2005. – С. 367.
- Алексеев С.С. Теория права. – М., 1994. – С. 194.
- Ибраева А.С. Теория государства и права. – Алматы: Жеті Жарғы, 2014. – 324 с.
- Bodansky, Daniel, *The Art and Craft of International Environmental Law*, Harvard University Press, 2009.
- Ращупкина Л.В. Экологический правопорядок: общетеоретический анализ. – Владимир, 2006. – 160 с.
- Carlson, J., Palmer, G., & Weston, B. *International Environmental Law and World Order: A Problem-Oriented Coursebook*. (Vol , pp.) Retrieved from <http://store.westlaw.com/carlson-palmer-westons-international-environmental-law-world-order-a-problem/137858/40347015/productdetail>

### References

- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Adopted by the UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, June 3-14, 1992 // [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/declarations/riodecl.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/riodecl.shtml)
- The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (adopted at the republican referendum on August 30, 1995) // [https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K950001000\\_](https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K950001000_)
- Raschupkina, L.V. Legal means of ensuring environmental law and order: textbook. manual / V. S. Gerasimov, L.V. Raschupkina; VISU. Vladimir 2006. 5 p.l.
- Plato. State. Soc. In 3 t. t. 3. Part 1. M., 1971. – 227 p.
- The politics of Aristotle (Translated from Greek by N. Skvortsov). M., 1865. – 282 p.
- Syrykh V.M. Theory of state and law: Textbook for universities. M., 2005. – 367 p.
- Alekseev S.S. Theory of morals. M., 1994. – 194 p.
- Ibraeva A.S. Theory of state and law. Almaty: Zheti Zhargy. 2014. – 324 p.
- Bodansky, Daniel, The Art and Craft of International Environmental Law, Harvard University Press, 2009.
- Raschupkina L.V. Ecological law and order: general theoretical analysis. Vladimir, 2006. – 160 p.
- Carlson J., Palmer G. and Weston B. International Environmental Law and the World Order: A Problem-oriented textbook. (Volume, p.) Extracted from <http://store.westlaw.com/carlson-palmer-westons-international-environmental-law-world-order-a-problem/137858/40347015/productdetail>