

Science: Integrating Theory and Practice

icet

2014

125. Gulmira Nurmanbekova. Increasing productivity of grain production is the basis of its development...p.314
126. Alma Nurpeisova. Information security in the structure of legal education...p.316
127. Saltanat Nyshanova, Rsaldy Adilbaeva, Dilmurat Dadawov. Prospects of application of game method in teaching foreign language...p.318
128. Marat Omarov. Productive qualities of Kazakh toad type horses of different lines...p.320
129. Amangeldy Omarov, Suleimen Sultangazinov, Gulshe Mashir. Questions improve power supply reliability of railway automation devices...p.322
- ✓ 130. Batysh Omarova, Tlepbergen Akmoldyr. Sustainable development t in Kazakhstan and Germany...p.325 ✓
131. Darkhan Onaltayev. Development of Islamic finance in Kazakhstan...p.328
132. Nazgul Orazayeva, Galym Kazbekov. Ways of improving the State support to the agricultural sector to ensure food security in Kazakhstan...p.330
133. Aktoty Paimkulova, Galia Begembetova. Music as an art of intoned meaning...p.333
134. Aksana Panzabekova, Madina Khalitova, Rashid Ryuzanov. On improvement of national anti-corruption policy of Kazakhstan...p.335
135. Galina Pestunova, Marina Zhernovkykh. Identification of competitive advantages of east Kazakhstan single-industry cities under the conditions of shifting from raw-material orientation...p.337
136. Tatiana Pritvorova, Dina Bektleeva. Self-employment in Kazakhstan: trends of development and difficulties of identification...p.340
137. Gulnur Raihanova, Gulnur Zhakina. The growth, characteristics of development and future of agriculture in Kazakhstan...p.342
138. Gauhar Rakhimzhanova. Investment activity trends in AIC aimed at food independence assurance...p.344
139. Kanapia Romashev, Meiramkul Ergumarova, Bahitkul Esimova, Abzal Abdramanov. Acute toxicity parameters of new disinfectant «da bp and di» (disinfectants against bacterial pathogens and dermatomycoses infection)...p.347
140. Kanapia Romashev, Nurzhan Sarsembayeva, Altynbek Mankibaev, Dariga Shalharova, Abzal Abdramanov. Studying of disinfection effectiveness of the new disinfectant «da bp and di» (disinfectants against bacterial pathogens and dermatomycoses infection) under laboratory conditions. 349
141. Dilfuza Roziyeva. Ilya Bakhtiya and Uyghur Children literature...p.352
142. Damilya Sadakbaeva. Types of oil losses during storage transport...p.355
143. Roza Sadikova, Gulnaz Satbaeva. The display of Kazakh culture in the concept of colour terms...p.357
144. Seidulla Sadykov, Zhanna Ismailova. The problems of national identity in Kazakh journalism during the period of "thaw" and "stagnation" and of the late Soviet period...p.359
145. Raikhan Sadykova. The studying and teaching the problems of contemporary revolutions: Egypt case...p.362
146. Amanzhan Saginayev, Yuriy Borisov. Geometrical structures and thermodynamic properties of alkyladamantanes of C₁₃H₂₂ Compound...p.364
147. Karima Sakharbayeva, Altynay Dzhumagaliyeva. Instrument and performer in the frames of traditional culture...p.367
148. Zada Sakhitzhanova, Aida Shakieva. Peculiarities of communicative types of sentences in English and Kazakh...p.369
149. Karlygash Sarbassova, Saida Saduakassova. PR Texts in Kazakh press...p.371
150. Galiya Sarmurzina. Interethnic marriages in Kazakhstan...p.373
151. Lazzat Sarttarova, Nataluya Mokeeva. Development of technique for material selection for women's jackets for different price market segments for creating a data base...p.376
152. Aizhan Satbayeva. Legal regulation of radiation safety ensuring of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan...p.379

the power supply system's devices SCL is the lack of control of unbalance in supply networks. Consider the possible ways of solving these problems. According to RED on the low voltage side of the step-down transformers supplying various energy consumers in the supply chain should be installed not only fuses in each phase, but the main fuse or automatic switch. Thus, depending on the type of line (isolated or earthed) different issues are solved by the protection lines 380/220 V at unauthorized modes. The first question should be resolved electrical and disconnect power supply circuit when k.s. phase on the housing or the ground. Based on this currently approved EOCTP 50571 (MOK 364-4-41 - 92). This document big role various additional means of protection against electrocution and emergency modes: passive - vanishing and protective earth and active - circuit breakers (CB), fuses (F) and protective devices (PD), which should provide a combined multi-function protection system.

EC - electric centralization, GS - guard substation, SCL - signaling central locking, PTS - package transformer substations, HVL - high voltage line, RE - Regulations of exploitation, DL - duple line, DC - dispatching centralization, ShOS - shield opening switch, PP - prefatorial panel, GD - grounding devices, RED - Regulations for Electrical devices, SA - surge arresters, RC - relay cabinets, OR - operating regulations, ARS - automatic restart switch, ARS - automatic of reserve switch, circuit breakers (CB), fuses (F) and protective devices (PD).

References:

1. Dmitriev V.R., Smirnov V.I. The power device of railway automation, telemechanics and communications. Moscow: Transport, 1983.
2. Instructions for maintenance and repair of power supply signaling SCL (CE-4430). 1998.
3. Departmental standards for technological design. Power supply signaling systems SCL and telecommunications / BHTII/MIIC-84 "Power supply." Moscow: Transport, 1986.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN AND GERMANY

Batysh Omarova, Akmoldyr Tlepbergen

The Republic of Kazakhstan is continuing to develop its extensive petroleum reserves in the Tengiz region of the northeastern part of the Caspian Sea. Large quantities of by-product sulfur are being produced as a result of the removal of hydrogen sulfide from the oil and gas produced in the region. Lack of local markets and economic considerations limit the traditional outlets for by-product sulfur and the buildup of excess sulfur is a becoming a potential economic and environmental liability. Thus, new applications for re-use of by-product sulfur that will benefit regional economies including construction, paving and waste treatment are being developed. The extractive and processing industry is developed in Kazakhstan and the growth rates of these branches have been increasing in recent years. Large industrial projects that lead to an increase in air pollution and deterioration of ecology of Kazakhstan are under construction and placed in operation. For decades more than twenty billions tons of waste products have been accumulated in the republic, about one third of that is toxic.

In this regard, the ecological situation in Kazakhstan is far from satisfactory. This article considers major factors of anthropogenesis and those branches of economy that define modern ecological condition of environment of the republic. A considerable quantity of the power stations and heating plants of different capacities that use oil products, natural gas, and nuclear fuel, occupy large areas. The majority of power objects were constructed during the Soviet period and many of them do not meet today's ecological requirements; therefore, they heavily pollute the atmosphere and soil with gases and dust affecting flora and fauna disastrously.

Kazakhstan oil and gas is rich in hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), which is removed as elemental sulfur during the production process. As a result, huge quantities of by-product sulfur are produced and stored in large stockpiles. Kazakhstan based oil & gas companies currently recover elemental sulfur from their product streams (approximately

500 tons of elemental sulfur is recovered for every 100,000 barrels of extracted petroleum (Kazakhstan).

As a result of mineral deposits development with infringement of scientific and technical rules, there is a loss of raw materials in the course of extraction, enrichment and transportation (Sokolovsk-Sarbaisk mineral management, Zhezkazgan ore-dressing and processing enterprises, Karaganda coal basin, Balkhash copper-smelting industrial complex, etc.). Occurrence of open-cast mines, mines, pits, disastrous funnels, pollution of atmospheric air because of the dispersion of extracted and dead rock in waste heaps and open-cast mines, extinction of natural flora and fauna, raised illness rate among workers and local population – are the results of anthropogenic human activity.

Proposed by Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev at the UN General Assembly in September 2011, the Green Bridge Partnership Program for 2011-2020 is supported by the members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

The national strategy for sustainable development in Germany is ten years old. With its Indicator Report 2012, the Federal Statistical Office presents the fourth survey on the development of sustainability indicators.

"Sustainability" has become increasingly established as a central principle in politics and society.

Sustainability policy is long term is loaded, it should not be determined by short-term political daily business. Thus, there is in every respect a great interest in continuity. However, this excludes the possibility of further development of the Indi - katorensatzesnot. In the 2012 report, the number of Einzelindika factors has increased to 38. There were three indicators - in the fields of renewable energies, education, crime. In addition, the federal government has ren for two indicators - Innovation, 18 to 24 year olds with no qualifications - changed their objectives.

For a quick survey of the state of sustainability indicators, we have assigned to each indicator is one of four possible "weather icons". This label is not a political assessment and - if the target year has not been reached - also not a forecast, but the Result of a simple mathematical extrapolation of the development in the past up to the intended target year. Although the symbols show changes of status over time, a comparison with the results of the previously - continuous indicators report for 2010 is limited. This is due to the changes in the definitions and locations. In addition, conditions to take into account is that the current edge, depending on sector indicators at different years and thus can be reflected influences of different economic cycles. A first perception of the symbols should not replace the study of texts with their background information and analyzes so.

The use of energy is for the economic process is of great importance, because almost every production activity is associated with the consumption of energy. Households consume energy mainly for heating and hot water, using electrical appliances and the operation of motor vehicles. The consumption of energy is associated with a variety of conditions such as environmental pollution of impairment tion of landscape, ecosystems, soil and water degradation energetic materials by the shear raw materials and the emission of pollutants and climate-changing greenhouse gases. Last but not least is the verb smoke non-renewable resources with a view to preserving the livelihoods of future generations of great importance.

The use of energy is for the economic process is of great, importance, Because almost every production activity is associated with the consumption of energy. Households consume energy for heating and hot water Mainly, using electrical appliances and the surgery of motor vehicles. The consumption of energy is associated with a variety of conditions: such as environmental pollution of impairment tion of landscape, ecosystems, soil and water degradation energetic materials by the shear raw materials and the emission of pollutants and climate-changing greenhouse gases. Last but not least is the verb smoke non-renewable resources with a view to preserving the livelihoods of future generations of great, importance.

Climate change is a major challenge for humanity. German country has therefore committed itself to reducing its emissions of six greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol and greenhouse gas groups on average over the period between 2008 and 2012 compared to 1990 by 21%. The Federal Government has also set a target for 2020 to reduce emissions by 40% below 1990 levels. As a long-term goal, the federal government sought within the framework of the Energy Concept 2050 a reduction of greenhouse gases by 80 to 95 percent compared to 1990.

Sound public finances are an important contribution to a sustainable fiscal policy. A policy that today's government spending would excessively by debt financed grace and repayment of this debt alone would leave future generations, is not sustainable.

The indicator on government deficit is based on the European level the imported "Maastricht criteria". Thereafter, the annual budget deficit of the member countries of the euro zone should always be lower than the reference value of 3% of GDP. Medium term, a balanced budget or a surplus is sought. As a further indicator of the structural deficit was therefore new to the sustainability strategy recorded men. The structural deficit is a measure for the funding gap in public finances and reflects the existing away over the economic cycle budget deficit of the state resist.

In addition to the federal deficit and the general government debt is an important indicator of the soundness of public finances. From the height of the debt depends, among other things, the state must provide for interest payments which expenses. The question to which debt the finances of a State are considered to be viable is to answer hardly universal. The answer can differ greatly from country to country and depends among other things on the long-term development of economic power, ie on the growth potential of each respective country. Crucial for the sustainability of public finances is mainly the debt ratio, ie the debt in relation to gross domestic product (see also the sustainability reports of the Federal Ministry of Finance). The debt ratio indicates how high the relative load, has to take account of the state budget and leave as a new indicator in the sustainability strategy.

Developing countries are on an open and fair trading system be-reported, which enables them for their economic and social development, both raw materials and finished products in offer than the markets of developed and emerging countries. As an indicator of how far this goal has been achieved, the import figures of the developing countries are to Germany. The so-called advanced developing countries such as South Korea, Israel and Singapore are not included.

Kazakhstan is an active member of the UN Council on Sustainable Development, "Environment for Europe" processes, "Environment and Sustainable Development for Asia", and regional Eurasian network "World Council of Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development". The following strategic documents are being implemented: the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan 2030, Mid-Term Strategy of Kazakhstan's Development until 2010, Strategy on industrial and innovations Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015, Environmental Safety Concept for the period 2004 – 2015, and Strategy on the Territorial Development of Kazakhstan until 2015. The Counsel for Sustainable Development of Kazakhstan and Sustainable Development fund "Kazyna" were established.

Kazakhstan is fortunate to possess large reserves of petroleum that are just now being exploited. However, Kazakh oil and gas is typically high in H₂S that must be removed prior to sale on the open market. The by-product sulfur currently has limited commercial pathways for recycling and re-use and is accumulating at a rapid rate. Over 8 million tons are already being stored and with new oil reserves scheduled to come on line within the next several years, this quantity will continue to grow rapidly. If left unresolved, the potential environmental and economic liabilities associated with the stored sulfur will pose an increasing risk for the international oil & gas oil companies operating in Kazakhstan.

References:

1. Shokumanov Y., Makazhanova A., etc. Human development in Kazakhstan. UNDP Kazakhstan. Chrestomathy. - Almaty: S-Print. 2006.

2. I. Levine, R.M. and G.J. Wallace, The Mineral Industries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2000; USGS, 2001.

3. <http://www.erlanidrissov.com/?p=669>.

4. https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/UmweltoekonomischeGesamtrechnungen/Umweltindikatoren/IndikatorenPDF_0230001.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC FINANCE IN KAZAKHSTAN

Darkhan Onaltayev

In the modern context the Kazakh financial service market has a tendency to expand and introduction of the Islamic finance principles. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted in February 2009 in order to regulate organization and activities of Islamic banks and to organize Islamic finance provides opportunities to open Islamic banks, Islamic investment funds and to issue Islamic securities in Kazakhstan. On the other hand, the decision authorizing the development of Islamic finance was based on certain grounds. One of the first grounds is to attract constant long-term investment from the outside to develop industrial areas. The second ground is to manage the diversification of investment inflows, which are aimed to reduce the dependence on a single funding source. The third ground is represented by economic stability and regulation of functions of the Islamic finance systems aimed to attract investment capital to form a real added value and use the investment inflows in real sectors of the economy; simplify interest rates; ban speculation on transactions within risky deals; share partnership risks within transactions; focus activities on social spheres.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted in February 2009 in order to regulate organization and activities of Islamic banks and to organize Islamic finance, an Islamic bank is a second-tier bank, which operates under a special license. Each Islamic bank has a special Sharia Council, which checks transactions of the bank for compliance with the Sharia principles. The Kazakh laws provide for the following products of Islamic banks: acceptance of investment deposits and interest-free on-demand deposits, cash loans with defined maturity and without charging loan fees; investment activities on a lease (rent) condition; financing of business activities through commercial lending or participation in the authorized capital of legal entities and (or) on condition of partnership; agent activities.

At the same time, it must be noted that Islamic banks are not members of the Deposit Guarantee Fund due to the fact that principles of the Islamic Sharia law prohibit revenue assurance and non-participation in risks.

Under a commercial loan agreement an Islamic bank acquires goods and sells them to a customer with extra charges, providing a payment grace period or payment by installments. At the same time, the agreement shall contain provisions specifying name and quantity of goods, their price and extra charge. Thus, the Sharia principles are observed, in particular, deals have no uncertainty and use of money instead of goods is prohibited. In this case, income of the Islamic bank is generated due to extra charge on goods.

Based on a partnership agreement, an Islamic bank can finance industrial and trading activities to generate income. The Islamic bank and its customer receive income and incur losses from a project in accordance with a preliminary agreement or a share in the common property. Thus, the Sharia principles are observed, risk sharing, in particular. In this case, income of the Islamic bank is generated from its share in profits from the project.

As per the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted in February 2009 in order to regulate organization and activities of Islamic banks and to organize Islamic finance, the Islamic Investment Fund is a joint stock investment fund or a closed-end mutual fund that invests in compliance with the Sharia principles.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted in February 2009 in order to regulate organization and activities of Islamic banks and to organize Islamic finance establish