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## Monetary and Credit Instruments for the Improvement of Financial Market's Instability

**Abstract.** Monetary and credit policy is the most important and effective direction that is used to stabilize financial market in the conditions of its instability and high volatility. From one hand, central banks apply monetary and credit instruments for the purposes of regulation, aiming to achieve price stability, useful allocation of financial resources, as well as an appropriate development of the economy and financial market. From other hand, central banks choose priorities to establish an effective level of money supply and money circulation. Global and internal threats have strong influence on market participants' activity and monies flows, resulting with unbalanced output of the financial system. Regulation of the financial organizations is an additional task of the central banks that should be implemented for establish financial stability on the internal market.

Therefore, in an aggressive economic environment monetary and credit measures should support and protect internal markets from negative outcome.

**Key words:** Monetary and credit policy, central bank, money market, inflation, interest rate.

### Introduction

Measures of the monetary and credit policy, used by central banks, are aimed to realize their functions in the sphere of money and credit stability, as well as to insure sustainable and competitive financial market. Internal and external movements of the financial markets, multiplied by globalization and integration, result with high volatility and instability of internal financial system. Thus, first tier banks should react on all negative signals caused by economic units in order to exclude their falls and illegal speculations on the market. The monetary and credit instruments have strong influence on the economic development and financial flows. All measures, used for stabilization, should protect and support interests of market participants as well as the financial system itself from the aggressive environment.

**Methods.** Theoretical and methodological basics of the monetary and credit policy can be found in the works of economists and practitioners, including Borio C., Disyatat P., Esteban Vesperoni, Cravcova G.I., Praet P., Benford J., Berry S., Nikolov K., Young C. and Fischer S.

Main analytical and informational data are included into the reports and strategic documents of the central banks. A database, regarding the investigating problem, is published in the World Bank, IMF, BIS and UN Researches.

The following methods were used in the research: analysis, synthesis, classification, deduction, induction, observation, and modeling.

**Main body.** Measures of the monetary and credit policy, used by central banks, are aimed to realize their functions in the sphere of money and credit stability, as well as to insure sustainable and competitive financial market. Internal and external movements of the financial markets, multiplied by globalization and integration, result with high volatility and instability of internal financial system. Thus, first tier banks should react on all negative signals, caused by economic units, in order to exclude their falls and illegal speculations on the market. The monetary and credit instruments have strong influence on the economic development and financial flows. All measures, applied for stabilization, should protect and support interests of market participants as well as financial system itself from the aggressive environment.

High level of volatility, experienced almost on all financial markets, evidence about severe conditions and critical situations that spread globally in developed and emerging economies. Daily trends of currencies rates' fluctuation move closely to 1 per cent on developed markets

– see Picture 1. Emerging markets' trends go furthermore, resulting with unstable sell&buy positions. Positive or negative trends on currency markets influence on the internal financial system and lead to necessity of monetary and credit policy improvements.

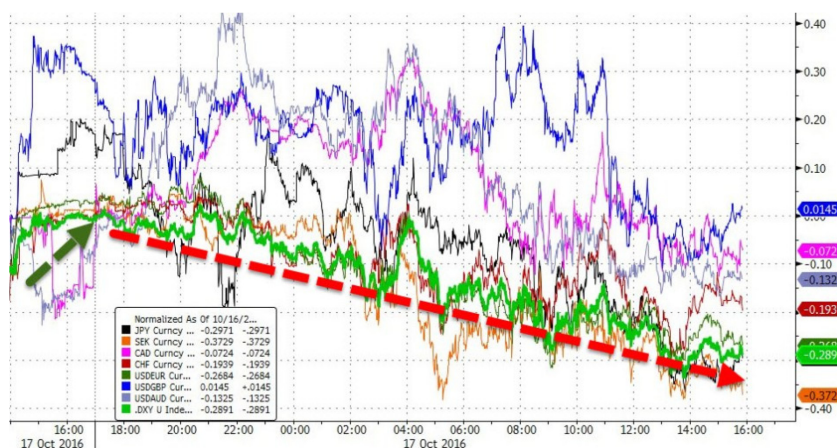


Figure 1 – Currencies rates for 17<sup>th</sup> October 2016

Resource: Bloomberg

Open market operations and currency interventions of the central banks become key issues to insure financial sustainability on the local market. Unfortunately, funding resources are strictly limited. On the falling market, main problem of the central banks that they mostly face with is a lack of gold and currency reserves. Above all, these reserves should cover needs of a state debt, existing in every country. In order to avoid this problem, central banks reject currency-targeting policies and follow inflation rate targeting policies. The last one is

considered as more effective, responding to current economic problems within any country.

Positive tendencies on the world market provide fruitful conditions for economic growth, when central banks implement supporting policy to stimulate business units' activity. Otherwise, in an aggressive environment all measures of the central banks direct on the stabilization and protection of the internal market and its participants. Two main indicators – the level of inflation and exchange rate, reflect problems of instability – see Figure 2.

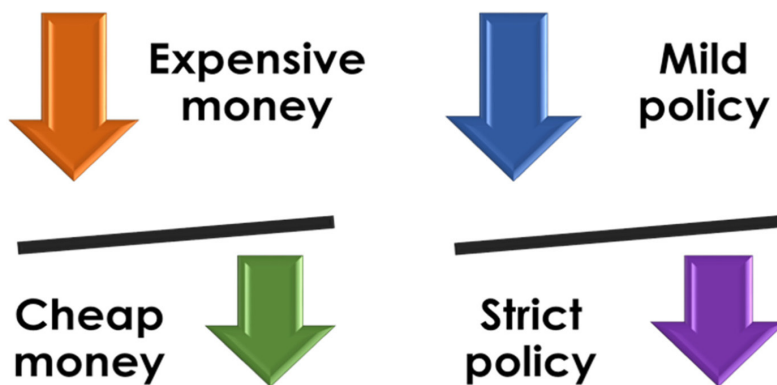


Figure 2 – Main Directions of Monetary and Credit Policy

Source: prepared by author

Central banks improve the directions of the monetary and credit policy according to the situations in short-, mid- and long-term period. This policy can be changed on the opposite one following interests of the national economy.

Firstly, the global market experienced dramatic drop of exchange rates in last periods. Some emerging markets stopped to support local currencies against world ones. As a result, emerging markets' currencies considerably fell down or were devaluated by the central banks. From other, side political and economic factors led to vast change in world currencies' rates against each other.

Secondly, inflation rate demonstrated unpredictable data. The rate of inflation in most countries decreased reaching the record low levels from 1990-s as it stated in the Report «World Economic Outlook. October 2016», issued by IMF.

The main reasons of this decrease in prices for goods, commodities and services is that global supply and demand dramatically dropped. Rate of inflation below zero is a rather new phenomenon for global economy that received its name as disinflation. However, emerging and unstable markets continue to experience high level of inflation, despite of overall decrease in prices – see Figure 3.

Country/ group of countries	1998- 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 forecast	2017 forecast
USA	2,6	3,8	-0,3	1,6	3,1	2,1	1,5	1,5	0,1	1,2	2,3
Euro-zone	2,0	3,3	0,3	1,6	2,7	2,5	1,3	0,4	0	0,3	1,1
Japan	-0,2	1,4	-1,4	-0,7	-0,3	-0,1	0,3	2,8	0,8	-0,2	0,5
CIS	19,7	15,4	11,1	7,2	9,7	6,2	6,4	8,1	15,5	8,4	6,3
Russia	21,2	14,1	11,7	6,9	8,4	5,1	6,8	7,8	15,5	7,2	5,0
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>13,1</b>	<b>9,3</b>
Kirgizstan	9,7	24,5	6,8	7,8	16,6	2,8	6,6	7,5	6,5	1,1	7,4

Basing on «World Economic Outlook. October 2016» issued by IMF [3].

**Figure 3** – Level of consumer prices, %

According to the data, Kazakhstan experienced the highest level of inflation among CIS countries including Russia and Kirgizstan in 2016. In developed countries, the rate of inflation decreases reaching negative data in some countries for example in Japan.

Analyzing Kazakhstani practice restriction policy tends to slow down inflation expectations and stabilize internal market but these measures have negative affect on the business activity of local producers and households. From other hand high level of devaluation and «weak» tenge lead to loss of confidence to the national currency and monetary authority. In 2015 individuals converted the most of their deposits into foreign currency. Banks and other institutions made many transactions with foreign currency that led to growth of speculations and drop of exchange rate of the national currency. Restrictions made by the Central Bank and reforms in monetary and credit policy resulted with decrease in volumes of transactions

on KASE's Forex market. Theoretically, global tendencies of «weak» currencies and disinflation in theory should improve aggregate supply and demand in future. In this process, the role of central banks and monetary and credit policy are considerably important. Therefore, appropriate measures provide effective and mild improvements of instable market conditions.

### Conclusion

There are different measures – financial and nonfinancial, that central banks implement in their activity for realizations of the monetary and credit policy. From one hand, the optimal and effective monetary and credit system should be supported to ensure its further prosperity. From other hand, in crisis monetary and credit policy establish priorities to protect national economy. However, a tough policy has negative affect on the business activity of local producers and households

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### **Policy formation of regional budgets as a key tool of economic inequality leveling of Kazakhstan's regions**

**Abstract.** The paper considers the main causes of economic inequality of regions of Kazakhstan and regional disparities in the formation of local budgets.

The aim of the work is to study the policy of forming regional budgets and to identify its role in leveling regional disparities in the regions of Kazakhstan.

The work is significant, as regional inequality in the regions of Kazakhstan forces us to take measures to improve the system of state and local government. In turn, the policy of forming regional budgets plays a key role in this area.

As a result of the analysis were identified the signs reducing the share of own revenues of local budgets, and, accordingly, were identified their dependence on the state budget and many other factors. The aim of the study is finding out ways of improving a policy of regional budgets. The study noted the importance of improving budget equalization of local budgets incomes, and defined the need to develop the principles of economic and social equality on the formation of the local budget in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Key words:** regional budget, economic inequality of regions, gross regional product.

#### **Introduction**

Regional contrasts and inequalities in the level and quality of life, which the poor especially dislike, create real contradictions between social groups and areas that threaten political stability. Therefore, many scientists are studying the principles of social and territorial justice, methods of measuring regional inequality and the role of the state in smoothing regional disparities, as well as patterns of development of different types of areas.

#### **Literature review.**

Numerous studies were written about regional inequality in the world and in Kazakhstan by different scientists (Christian Lessmann, André Seidel, 2017; Daniel A. Tirado, 2016; Laura Lyytikäinen, 2016; Mukhtarova, 2004).

Many scientists wrote about political aspects of budgeting (James D. Savage, 2015) and its influence to regional inequality of regions (Allen R. Sondej, 2016)

Many studies including Kazakhstani scientists papers are devoted on problems of Kazakhstan's regions ranking and its innovation development (Mukhtarova, Kupeshova, 2015; Mukhtarova, Myltykbaeva, Asanova, 2016; Mukhtarova,

Myltykbaeva, 2016; Mukhtarova, Myltykbaeva, Nurmagambetova, 2016).

It is also important to emphasize the need for analysis of development issues of the state local government and self-government in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which has a significant impact on the socio-economic development of regions of the country. In this area devoted to numerous works of foreign (K. Pylak, 2016; D. Vorontsov, A. Shikhalev, 2015) and Kazakh researchers (Mukhtarova, Smagulova, 2014).

#### **Methods.**

The situation with development of local management needs to be linked with existing legislation, particularly the Law "About local government and self-government in the Republic of Kazakhstan". [11] The purpose of a law is a further implementation of the basic approaches which considered at the Concept of development of local government, and the recommendations of the 97 th and 98 th steps of Nation Plan [10]. In connection with this draft law is aimed at solving the main problem – an extension of the revenue base of the control of cash accounts by transferring to local governments an additional two taxes – taxes on transport and land

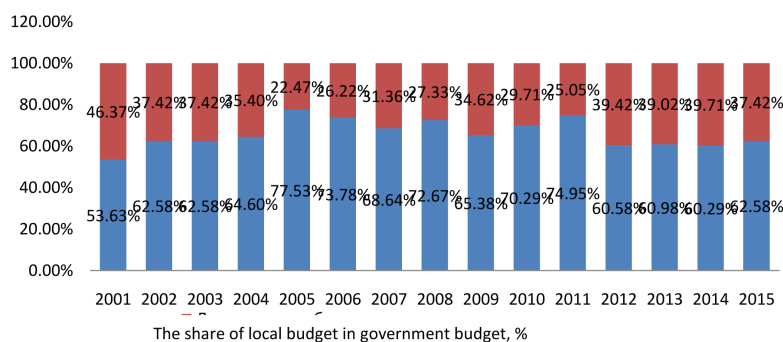


tax for legal entities. This preserves the existing mechanism of enrollment transmitted to the control account of cash of local government taxes in district budget for further transfers to local governments in the form of transfers.

#### Main body.

As noted above, management of local budgets revenue is still largely centralized. The

main part of budget revenues focuses on the national level. Regional authorities are provided by limited authority in the area of the formation of their own income, and they do not provide sufficient capacity for growth in tax revenues. The following figure shows the change of local budgets share in the revenues of the state budget (Figure 1):



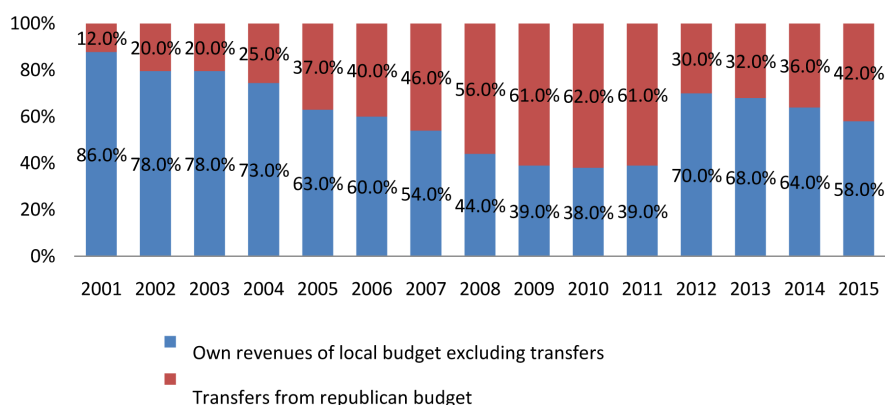
**Figure 1** – Proportion of national and local budgets at the state budget revenues excluding transfers, in % \*

\*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18]

Figure 1 shows that there is a tendency to reduce the role of local budgets in the formation of state budget revenues and, accordingly, increase the proportion of the national budget. The share of local budgets has decreased by 8.95 percentage points since 2001 and amounted to 37.42% in 2015.

There is also relative decline in the share of own revenues of local budgets. Under the own revenues of local budgets are understood incomes of local budgets, excluding official transfers from the higher budget, formed on the basis of standard of tax payments distribution.

The share of own revenues decreased by more than 2 times – 47 percentage points from 2001 to 2011. The weakness of own sources of local budgets income's replenishment determines the high degree of dependence of regions on republican budget. The share of transfers from the state budget amounted to 61% of total revenues of local budgets in 2011. However, since 2012 the situation has changed due to changes in the Budget Code of Kazakhstan Republic. The share of transfers from the state budget amounted to 42% of local budgets total revenues in 2015. This situation was demonstrated by the next diagram (Figure 2.):



**Figure 2** – Proportion of own revenues and transfers from the republican budget at the local budget revenues, in% \*

\*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18]

With regard to the structure of transfers from the republican budget, the share of subsidies accounted

for 35.81% of local budgets total revenues in 2015 (Table 1):

**Table 1** – Proportion of own revenues and transfers from the republican budget at the local budget revenues, mln. tenge\*

Year	Revenues of local budget	Own revenues of local budget excluding transfers	Transfers from the republican budget	The share of own revenues in local budget revenues%	The share of transfers from the republican budget at the local budget revenues%
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001	394 099,00	340 352,00	48 126,00	86,4%	12,2%
2002	386 013,00	302 331,00	76 781,00	78,3%	19,9%
2003	385 604,00	302 331,00	76 372	78,4%	19,8%
2004	486 298,00	355 676,00	122 926,00	73,1%	25,3%
2005	749 660,60	471 545,70	278 114,90	62,9%	37,1%
2006	1 026 747,10	613 245,90	413 501,20	59,7%	40,3%
2007	1 524 458,30	824 766,40	699 691,90	54,1%	45,9%
2008	1 830 138,40	809 698,10	1 020 440,30	44,2%	55,8%
2009	2 119 178,30	831 414,30	1 287 764,00	39,2%	60,8%
2010	2 407 437,00	920 883,70	1 486 553,30	38,3%	61,7%
2011	2 677 740,20	1 044 886,00	1 632 854,20	39,00%	61,00%
2012	4 327 318,60	3 010 624,00	1 316 694,60	69,57%	30,43%
2013	4 828 798,90	3 284 401,00	1 544 397,90	68,02%	31,98%
2014	5 846 592,30	3 752 971,20	2 093 621,10	64,19%	35,81%
2015	6 299 959,70	3 667 358,60	2 632 601,10	58,21%	41,79%
<i>*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18]</i>					

In comparison with 2001, the share of subsidies increased 1.6 times (from 9% to 14.4%). At the same time local budgets receive the majority of

budgetary funds from the national budget in the form of targeted transfers – 27.4% of revenue (Table 2):

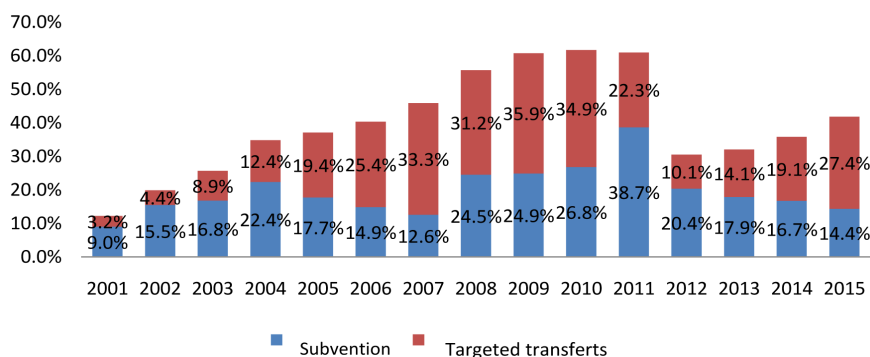
**Table 2** – The share of subventions and targeted transfers in local budget revenues, %

Years	Transfers	Including	
		Subventions	Targeted transfers
1	2	3	4
2001	12,2%	9,0%	3,2%
2002	19,9%	15,5%	4,4%
2003	25,7%	16,8%	8,9%
2004	34,8%	22,4%	12,4%
2005	37,1%	17,7%	19,4%
2006	40,3%	14,9%	25,4%
2007	45,9%	12,6%	33,3%
2008	55,8%	24,5%	31,2%
2009	60,8%	24,9%	35,9%
2010	61,7%	26,8%	34,9%
2011	61,0%	38,7%	22,3%
2012	30,4%	20,4%	10,1%
2013	32,0%	17,9%	14,1%
2014	35,8%	16,7%	19,1%
2015	41,8%	14,4%	27,4%
<i>*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18]</i>			



Thus, today the main problem of local budgets – lack of own funds. The reasons for reducing the share of own revenues of local budgets are associated

with changes in the budget and tax legislation, tax sharing regulations, fees and taxes between the levels of the budget system (see Figure 3):



**Figure 3** – The share of subventions and targeted transfers in local budget revenues, in% \*

*\*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18]*

The current method of calculation of general transfers does not allow regions to increase their own resources. Application of the principle under which revenues exceed the forecast amount of local budget expenses are taken to the national budget, it

has negative consequences. There is containment of initiatives of local authorities and reduced interest in building its own tax base and improving tax collection. This position is confirmed by the dynamics of budget withdrawals presented in Table 3 and Figure 4:

**Table 3** – Budget withdrawals from local

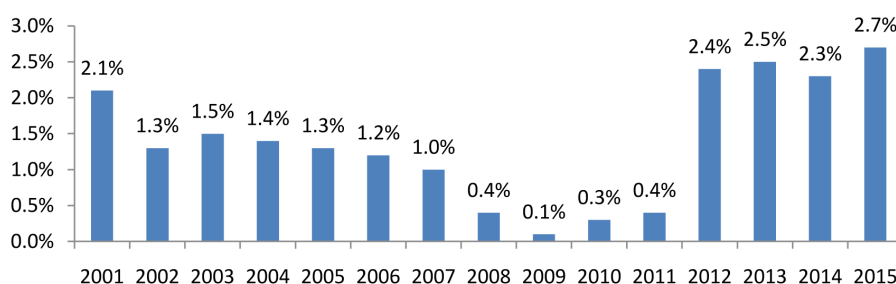
Years	Revenues of local budget	Budget withdrawals	Budget withdrawals in %
1	2	3	4
2001	394 099,00	8415,50	2,1%
2002	386 013,00	4906,45	1,3%
2003	385 604,00	5763,00	1,5%
2004	486 298,00	6690,87	1,4%
2005	749 660,60	9500,85	1,3%
2006	1 026 747,10	11947,66	1,2%
2007	1 524 458,30	15149,89	1,0%
2008	1 830 138,40	8175,21	0,4%
2009	2 119 178,30	2019,27	0,1%
2010	2 407 437,00	7766,31	0,3%
2011	2 677 740,20	10307,88	0,4%
2012	4 327 318,60	102114,76	2,4%
2013	4 828 798,90	121056,19	2,5%
2014	5 846 592,30	132020,65	2,3%
2015	6 299 959,70	168538,09	2,7%

*\*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18]*

With the adoption of the Tax Code in 2001, identified new standards for the distribution of tax by levels of budget system, the proportion of the budget withdrawals decreased by more than 5 times: from 2.1% of GDP in 2001 to 0.4% of GDP in 2011. If 2001 year budget seizure took place in 8 regions, then in 2010 the republican budget received only withdrawal of the 4 local budgets: Atyrau and Mangistau oblasts, Almaty and Astana (since 2011 of Astana budget exemptions are no longer carried out). Budgetary withdrawals took place in 8 regions in 2001, then the republican budget received withdrawal only from 4 local budgets in

2010: Atyrau and Mangistau, Almaty and Astana (budget withdrawals from Astana already hasn't implemented since 2011).

The main reason of successful development of the Atyrau and Mangistau regions is the availability of development of oil sector. Almaty and Astana have a special status of capital cities. They have quite capacious markets. These cities are the economic centers of the country with high investment potential and population. However, there is a positive trend towards the increasing cost withdrawals since 2012. According to our calculations, in 2015 the budgetary withdrawals compared to 2001 increased by 1.2 times.

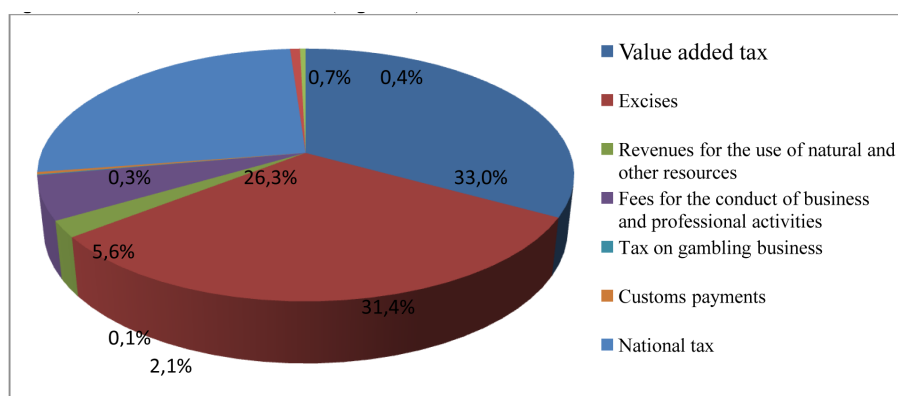


**Figure 4 – Budget withdrawal in% \***

*\*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18]*

The formation of a profitable part of local budgets is mainly due to corporate income tax and value added tax in 2015. Corporate income tax revenues brought in the amount of 33%; customs duties accounted for 26.3%; revenues for the

use of natural and other resources were equal to 5.6%; on excise taxes accounted for 2.1% of tax revenues; other taxes and fees (taxes on gambling business, other charges and fees) amounted to 1.5% (Figure 5):



**Figure 5 – Structure of tax revenues in local budgets in 2015 (in % to the total)**

*\*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18].*

Local budgets are fixed tax revenues with stable character, therefore, the local authorities are unable

to significantly influence to the formation of their own budget revenues. The amount of taxes flowing

into local budgets, is only indirectly dependent on the degree of development of production, business, investment activity, structural adjustment of regional economies. This is what explains the weakness and inertia of the own revenues of local budgets. The paper

analyzed the relationship between the volumes of produced GRP (16 administrative-territorial units) and budget revenues of regions in 2001-2015. Correlation coefficient adopted as a determining parameter. The results of the analysis are presented in table 4:

**Table 4** – Dependence degree of local budget revenues on GRP volume

Year	Correlation coefficient «GRP – budget revenues»	Correlation degree	Correlation coefficient «GRP – own budget revenues»	Correlation degree
2001	0,92	Very	0,90	very high
2002	0,89	High	0,96	very high
2003	0,89	High	0,98	very high
2004	0,82	High	0,98	very high
2005	0,87	High	0,99	very high
2006	0,84	High	0,98	very high
2007	0,83	High	0,95	very high
2008	0,69	Medium	0,98	very high
2009	0,65	Medium	0,98	very high
2010	0,65	Medium	0,97	very high
2011	0,98	Very	0,96	very high
2012	0,97	Very	0,82	very high
2013	0,98	Very	0,88	very high
2014	0,98	Very	0,91	very high
2015	0,98	Very	0,93	very high
<i>*Note: compiled by the author based on data [18]</i>				

The relationship between budget revenues and volume of GRP decreased since 2001. Correlation coefficient was 0.92 in 2001, after it amounted to 0.65 in 2010, which shows a decrease of local budgets revenues dependence on the level of production in the area of goods and services. Correlation coefficient was 0.98 from 2011 to 2015, which indicates a positive trend. The role of tax revenues reduced in budget revenue structure. The amount of tax revenues primarily depends on the size of the GRP, respectively, are becoming increasingly important intergovernmental transfers. The budget revenue structure reduced the role of tax revenue, the amount of which depends primarily on the size of the GRP, respectively, are becoming increasingly important intergovernmental transfers.

Thus, the production of the GDP of Kazakhstan is characterized by significant regional disparities. The budget system provides budget equalization of local budgets incomes by providing transfers from the republican budget. However, the alignment of some regions is insufficient or excessive. It does not weaken but strengthens the dependence of local budgets from the regional.

As noted earlier, the regional authorities provided by limited powers in the area of the formation of their own income, thus they do not provide sufficient capacity for growth in tax revenues. There is a tendency of decline in the share of local budgets own revenues. The weakness of its own sources of replenishment of local budgets profitable part defines a high degree of subventional most regions of the country. The share of transfers from the state budget amounted to 41.8%, including subventions – 14.4% of total revenues of local budgets in 2015.

### Conclusion

Thus, the financial support will be provided only to those villages that have economic development potential and positive demographic trends (according to the criteria for the determination of rural settlements with low and high economic potential, approved by joint order of the Ministries of Agriculture and Economic Development and Trade).

In this study, presented analytical material based on a comparative analysis of the socio-economic and demographic potential of the regions.

The results of the study allow to verifying necessity of leveling regional disparities, developing the principles of economic and social equality on

the formation of the local budget in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which ultimately is to ensure political stability in the region and the state as a whole.

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### Optimization of tax burden

**Abstract.** The bases of national tax systems should be considered depending on the state of the economic and socio-political structure in the conditions of market reforms. Thus, the special place in creating a tax system of market type are the principles of its construction. If under the tax system the totality of taxes considered, duties and charges levied on the territory of the state in accordance with the Tax code, and a set of rules and regulations that define the authority and responsibility of the parties involved in tax transactions. In addition, particularly the importance of practicing the principles of the tax system in relation to the characteristics of the development of the state. The emergence of a fundamentally different model of interaction between government and business entities in the field of taxation has determined the necessity for consideration of the tax component in the total economic strategy of the enterprises. In this regard, there is a need of economic agents in the formation of individual tax policies that address issues the optimization of tax burden. However, despite the urgency of research influence of the tax.

**Key words:** Tax planning, Tax optimization, Tax benefits, Tax minimization.

#### Introduction

In modern conditions, tax planning is the actual direction in the activities of financial services, business and individual entrepreneurs as the means it is possible to significantly reduce the cost of tax payments to the budget. Tax planning can optimize the amount of taxes paid and avoid economic losses due to the payment of fines and penalties to the state. Thus, tax planning is the effective management of own financial resources without borrowing capital through optimization of the taxable base with the use of legally permissible options of reduction of tax liabilities. While there are many different methods of tax optimization.

**Methods.** In this article were used methods theoretical and empirical research

**Main body.** Methods of tax optimization are different in nature and narrowly focused on a specific segment of the tax, not affect the whole complex of tax problems.

Among the most popular methods of tax minimization researchers identify follows:

- Method of replacing relations;
- Method of separation of relations;

- Method of deferral of tax payment;
- Method of direct reduction of the object of taxation;
- Method of adopting the accounting policy with the maximum use of the available options to reduce the size of tax payments;
- Method of application of legislatively established privileges and preferences for various industries and groups of taxpayers;
- Method of changing the jurisdiction of supply management or the center of decision-making management of the enterprise in the form of the establishment of an independent legal entity or the transfer of own production facilities for the benefit of the preferential tax treatment zone;;
- Method offshore.

As a rule, the same economic goal, such as the acquisition of the property, income, etc. can be achieved in several ways. Current legislation does not limit the business entity selecting the form and certain terms of the transaction, contractor selection, etc. because of the optionality of civil law, the parties may enter into any contract containing any terms, if it is not contrary to the common sense of the civil

legislation. The entrepreneur is entitled to choose any of the acceptable options, taking into account the efficiency of the operation in purely economic terms and from the point of view of taxation.

This is based on a method of replacing relations: operation, involving burdensome taxation is replaced by an operation that achieve the same or as close as possible to the target, and thus to apply a more preferential taxation.

Any civil contract contains essential terms, which allow distinguishing this contract from another. In addition, for each contract characteristic is its special order of execution. In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize that it should be replaced by a legal relationship (rights and responsibilities), and all essential terms of the contract and not just the formal side of the transaction (for example, the name of the contract).

Method of separation of relations is based on the method of replacement, that is replaced not the completely economic operation, but only part of one business transaction is divided into several. This method applies generally in cases where full replacement is not allows to achieve the result that is closest to the purpose of the initial transaction.

For example, the terms “reconstruction” and “repair” often perceived as synonyms, although they have significant difference. The differences between repair and reconstruction can be briefly formulated as follows: construction – is the restoration of the original characteristics of the object, and the modernization or reconstruction – a significant improvement of the original characteristics of the object or the object giving new qualities. Qualification of the performed works is carried out because of estimates, cost estimates, documenting and justifying the nature of the work performed. As a rule, at modernization of production facilities of small and medium businesses (offices, shops, etc.) the premises takes on completely different characteristics. In this case, a complete replacement of the agreement on the reconstruction of the premises contract, the subject of which is a capital repair is impossible, since the tax authorities to prove the “current maintenance” nature of the work performed will be very difficult. In addition, here is the separation (partial replacement) reconstruction of the actual reconstruction and repair subject to the general conditions of assignment costs, the cost will include part of the costs incurred in the cost.

It should be noted that during this operation is essential the formal side of the issue, since the tax authorities during the documentary checks first pay attention to the formulating of the documents

reflect the nature of the works. In particular, a closer analysis of the estimates are subject to maintenance work and contracts with contractors. Therefore, the main attention should be paid to the fact that not all the documents and estimates for repair works contracts should contain references such as “modernization, reconstruction, re-equipment and suchlike”. All work should be called “repair”, and should be used in appropriate “reconstruction” terms.

Deferral method of tax payment based on the fact that the deadline for payment of most taxes is closely linked with the moment of occurrence of the tax object and calendar period (month, quarter, year). Deferral method using elements of other methods (substitution, division, etc.) enables to shift the time of the tax object (and consequently tax) for the next tax period.

In the current economic conditions and significant amounts of tax payments, deferred payment of tax to the budget first allows saving current assets, and in some cases to avoid incurred penalties.

An example of application of this method is the case when transfer of funds shall make the delay of occurrence of the taxable turnover on the last day of the reporting period. This is a very simple method of deferral of tax payments. Based on the fact that the minimum time of passage of payments through banks is one day, and an average of about three days. When carrying out settlements between partners are taken into account, as a rule, the interests of both parties. Thus, the transfer by the buyer of payment under the contract (giving instructions to the Bank to transfer funds) on the last day of the reporting tax period will allow the buyer to include the expenses in the cost calculation of the current period, in the current period to include VAT payments to the budget.

The most radical way to avoid paying taxes is to get rid of the tax object (one-way to circumvent tax) – abstaining from activities, the lack of property, etc. Direct reduction method of the tax object is intended to get rid of a number of taxable transactions or taxable property, and at the same time not have a negative impact on economic activity of the entrepreneur. An example of application of this method is to reduce the object of taxation on property tax through taking inventory. Often in the composition of taxable properties are registered objects that are in no way involved in the activities of the enterprise. It may be obsolete products, defective vehicles (which are not depreciated due to the lack of



run), etc. Carrying inventory reveals objects such as write-offs, which came into physical disrepair or obsolete assets; reduce the cost of taxable property by means of an independent appraiser of revaluation of fixed assets towards downside. Another example of this method is the reduction of the object of taxation for tax on the property by renewing the normative construction period. The costs of organization for the construction (installation of equipment) are taken into account for the purposes of taxation on property tax after the statutory period of construction (installation of equipment), determined on the basis of building rules and regulations, design estimates and timelines for the construction (installation of equipment), established by the relevant contract agreements. If the standard period of construction, installation, commissioning, established by the contract has not expired. The capital costs are not to be included in the tax base for property tax of enterprises. It should be borne in mind that the period of construction (mounting hardware) can be extended in prescribed manner. In this case, capital investments (costs) are to be included in the tax base upon the expiration of the contract for construction (installation of equipment) of the revised construction period. As a rule, standard terms are not met. In the case of torque, we recommend to extend the construction period through an adjustment to the contract. Otherwise, financial losses are inevitable.

The amount and procedure of payment of taxes largely depend on the taxpayer's methods of accounting and taxation. Therefore it is necessary to pay attention to the accounting policies defined by the organization are known before the start of the calendar year. Accounting policy is one of the elements of tax optimization. Study of the order of the accounting policy will allow choosing the optimal option of the accounting and effective from the point of view of taxation.

Example of the use of the method of making optimal accounting policy should be considered as establishing the order on the accounting policy for the taxation method of income recognition for tax purposes.

Another example of using the method of creating optimal accounting policy is the establishment of a reserve for doubtful debts.

In the formation of the organization's accounting policies must decide whether to create a reserve for doubtful accounts. Establishment of the reserve will significantly reduce the tax burden on the company in

the event of non-payment of contractors for delivered products.

The method of application of legislated fixed benefits and preferences is based on correct application of the maximum range of benefits available under current tax legislation. This method is one of the most effective instruments of tax optimization.

In accordance with the tax code of RK benefits for taxes and duties granted to individual categories of taxpayers and payers of fees stipulated by the legislation on taxes and fees advantages over other taxpayers and payers of duties, including the possibility to pay no tax or fee or to pay them in a smaller. In other words, the tax benefit is provided by the tax legislation exceptional opportunity for a full or partial exemption from tax in the presence of the object of taxation, and otherwise mitigate the tax burden for the taxpayer.

Four groups of tax benefits can be distinguished:

- 1) provided by the individual entities of the tax exemption of certain categories of persons, tax holidays, tax deductibility of certain amounts, as a rule, expenses of the payer, etc.;
- 2) Provided on the object – withdrawal, discount;
- 3) At the rates – interest rates;
- 4) Terms of payment – delayed payment of tax credit.

An important criterion of the effectiveness of tax optimization with incentives is to take into account all, even the most minor of benefits provided by the current tax legislation.

The method of the change of tax jurisdiction is based on the principle of taxation federalism, based on the exclusive right of the subjects, independently and at its discretion, to establish rates of regional and local taxes, and preferential tax regimes on certain territories established by Federal law.

Offshore – a state or other legally separate territory, attracting under their tax jurisdiction of the foreign entrepreneurs by establishing the maximum possible tax benefits.

The method of offshore considers this term more broadly. Under the method of offshore company is a set of methods that based on the transfer of the object of taxation under the jurisdiction of the more lenient tax regime. There are several ways to transfer the object of taxation:

- The method of territorial offshore. This method consists in the transfer of the object of taxation (individual operations or activities in general, property, etc.) on the territory that have more favorable tax treatment. Moreover, modern information technologies

allow for the management of the company, its Bank accounts, without leaving your office.

➤ The method of preferential enterprise based on the fact that preferential tax treatment may also be associated with certain categories of taxpayers, the use of which allows to obtain significant tax savings.

These include taxpayers, applying special tax modes (the simplified system of taxation, etc.).

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be noted that the methods and specific schemes of tax optimization very

much. Schemes of tax optimization change with changes in tax legislation, judicial practice and the emergence of new methods of combat optimization on the part of the state. In many ways, their use depends on the characteristics of a taxpayer and possibility of application in respect of the entity or the individual entrepreneur.

Therefore, the development of tax optimization schemes should be based on General principles of tax optimization, the specific conditions and opportunities of the taxpayer.

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**World economic growth: trends, country factors, social progress**

**Abstract.** The state and prospects of world economy are analyzed. Country factors, effecting on the GDP figures and changes of GDP in the trend were revealed. World economic problems, expressed in dynamic's decline, started to appear in the pre-crisis period. Despite the lower rates of economic growth than previously in the developed countries, world economy has positive dynamics due to large fast-growing economy. In this connection, it was important to do the analysis and forecast of the impact of individual countries on world economic growth, on the one hand, and the impact of fast-growing economy on social progress in their own countries.

**Key words:** world economy, GDP, GDP per capita, trends in countries' development, linear extrapolation, social progress.

**Introduction**

World economic development is one of the actual contemporary problem, for which solution research institutes, different international and national funds, famous scientists and specialists are making efforts. Changes in world economy are influenced by processes of globalization and introduction of new technologies, and due to significant potential of fast-growing economies. Scrutiny of such facet of problem assumes quantitative analysis of the impact of large economies and development trend determination, a reflection of the progressive development to improve the social circumstances of people's lives.

**Methods**

Issues of world economic development reflected in the materials of World Economic Forum and other international forums, organized by many countries, where authoritative world scientists and politicians participates in discussion of considered problem. Number of important questions, involving development trends both world economy and separate regions and countries, is raised in Russian scholarly writings: V. Klinov, V. Varnavskii, E. Andreeva and A. Ratner, V. Myheev, S. Lukonin,

S. Chje and others [1-6]. Variety of authoritative international funds and organizations publishes rating of countries by GDP figures, GDP per capita, level of social progress, which gives full material for in-depth research of world economy problems.

This offered article focuses on quantitative analysis of world and national economic increasing trends, country factors of impact and necessity of tacking account of economic growth at social development in large countries. Kazakhstan's inclusion in the object of research is explained with scientific interests of authors. From the perspective of the subject of the study, the situation of each country in the world is analyzed by using methods of comparative analysis, grouping, system approach, linear extrapolation and other methods. During the analysis, the authors used mainly data from The World Factbook [7].

**Main body****Trends of growth of world economy and national economy**

Before the crisis of 2008-2009 years the world economy developed quiet fast: at the beginning of the analyzed decade GDP growth ranged 4,7-5,3%. Economic crisis became deep and lasting

in phase ensuring rise, economic dynamics significantly weakened. The recovery period was marked by relatively low rate of growth of gross domestic products, which reached 3,0% in 2015 year, high unemployment (the maximum rate of

unemployment in 2011 was 8,5%), a significant increase in government debt (up to 64,7% of GDP). Serious exposure to the USA economy and the impact of the EU crisis played a large role in this situation (see table 1).

**Table 1** – World GDP growth as a whole and individual countries, %

Years	Countries						
	The world	USA	EU	China	India	Russia	Kazakhstan
2005	4.7	3.1	1.7	11.3	9.0	6.4	9.7
2006	5.3	2.7	3.1	12.7	9.5	8.2	10.7
2007	5.2	1.9	3.0	14.2	10.0	8.5	8.9
2008	3.1	-0.3	0.8	9.6	6.2	5.2	3.2
2009	-0.8	-3.5	-4.1	9.2	6.8	-7.8	1.2
2010	5.1	2.4	2.1	10.4	10.1	4.3	7.3
2011	3.8	1.8	1.7	9.3	6.3	4.3	7.5
2012	3.1	2.3	-0.3	7.7	4.7	3.4	5.0
2013	3.3	1.5	0.2	7.7	6.9	1.3	6.0
2014	3.5	2.4	1.4	7.3	7.3	0.6	4.3
2015	3.0	2.6	1.8	6.8	7.3	-3.9	1.5

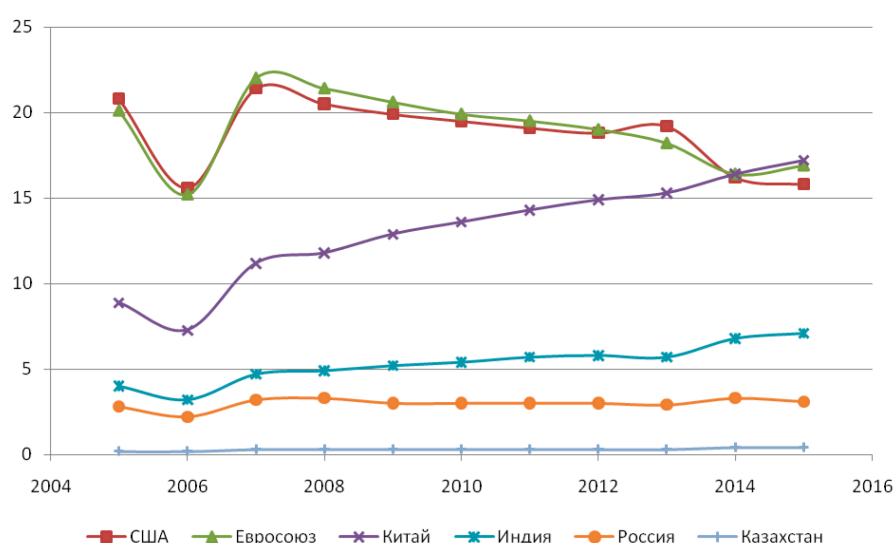
For the USA the period between 1983 and 2008 years was characterized by a long period of forward movement of the economy. In this period there was a computer revolution, through which industrial, technological, organizational, managerial, and business processes in economy were converted. The emergence of new branches and markets caused significant shifts in structure of labor force and employment. The shape of modern world economy was changed, information and communication technologies became the most important integral part of daily life.

The first serious economic shock was the crisis in 2008-2009 years. In 2009 year GDP of the USA decreased by 0,8%. The growth of economy in the post-crisis phase turned out to be weakened compared with rates of growth in pre-crisis years. Nevertheless, in comparison with other countries, the USA could overcome difficulties to economic development, adapt to unfavorable conditions and circumstances, emerging in national and world economy. The USA remained the most high-performance and effective country, which has balanced and competitive economy.

EU is characterized with lower trajectories of economic development, their economic

growth is much weaker than American. So, according to our estimation, based on dates from the Table 1, in 2010-2015 years the GDP of the EU was increasing with an average annual rate, not exceeding 1,1% per year. For comparison: in the world economy an average annual growth for the period amounted to 3,6%, in the USA -2,2%.

The economic crisis of 2008-2009 affected at a substantial reduction of growth rate in rapidly developing economies of China and India, respectively to 9,2% (in 2009) in China and to 6,2% (in 2008) in India. In the post-crisis period in China the trend to decline was remained, and in India till 2012 the trend to decline was reversed. High economic growth rates in the two countries defined their growing importance to the world economy as a whole. So, in 2014, China surpassed the US in terms of gross domestic product, calculated on purchasing power parity, and, accordingly, the share of the world economy. For the period under review weight of the Indian economy increased by 1.76 times (see. Table 2). Currently, the share of the three countries – the US, China, India – and EU together account for almost 57% of the GDP of the world economy as a whole, and they determine the prospects for the global economy.



**Figure 1** – The share of countries in world GDP at PPP as a whole, %

If GDP determines the economic power of the country, the rate of GDP per capita at PPP characterizes the level of economic development of each country. The economy of developing countries is changing very rapidly, in terms of GDP per capita at PPP is significantly superior to the United States

and the European Union. For example, the average annual growth rate of China's GDP over the last decade were 3.83 times higher than in the US and 3 times higher than in the European Union; India and Kazakhstan – respectively 3.5 and 2.7 times (see Table 2.).

**Table 2** – Average annual growth of GDP at PPP and population in the period from 2005 to 2015

	Countries						
	The world	USA	EU	China	India	Russia	Kazakhstan
GDP at PPP	6,5	3,6	4,6	13,8	12,7	7,4	12,6
Population	1,2	0,8	1,2	0,5	1,5	-0,1	1,8

Population growth in the world took place at an average annual rate of 1.2%. The ever-increasing population is an important factor in the extensive growth of production and GDP. The rate of population growth can be regarded as the low limit of economic growth, but as shown by the data in Table 2, for the analyzed period the average annual rate of GDP growth per capita significantly outpaced population growth. This was due to the influence of other factors of production, labor productivity, capital investment, technological improvements, and others.

Russia and Kazakhstan are two important states of the Eurasian Economic Union, which are included in the top 50 countries in world GDP. Both countries have set themselves ambitious goals:

Russia seeks to acquire the status of a great power, Kazakhstan plans to become one of the 30 most developed countries in the world [8]. The extent to which these objectives are feasible, can be judged by the dynamics of development of their economies during the decade.

The Russian economy experienced the hardest hit during the crisis of 2008-2009: the decline in GDP was 7.8% in 2009. Post-crisis development of the economy could not provide the previous growth rate, moreover it has shown a clear tendency to reduce the rate of growth. In 2014, GDP growth was only 0.6% and in 2015 the decline in the economy was 3.9%. The reasons for this situation are various, including political nature. But the main reason is, according to many, in a backward economic



structure, its inability to diversify and to focus on the creation of an innovative economy.

Kazakhstan economy development has similar problems. The economic crisis of 2008-2009 the country experienced quite easily, although GDP growth slowed to 1.2% in 2009. Quickly established a favorable situation on the market of hydrocarbons allowed in the future to achieve high rates of GDP, which were still significantly below pre-crisis growth rates. Moreover, as in Russia, a trend to a decrease in the rate of economic growth was clearly showed, and thus conclusion that the roots of the problem lie in the economy heavily dependent on external factors was confirmed. Taking a variety of energetic measures, the authorities did not allow a fall in GDP, but the threat of such a development remains.

The changes occurring under the influence of globalization and the introduction of the latest technologies, concern not only trends and country growth factors of the global economy, but also the potential and prospects of their development. The role of the leading countries are still high, they determine to a great extent the direction of development of the world economy. However, many problems of the economy are highly country. Causes of the difficulties experienced by the slowdown associated not only with the crisis, but also economic, social and political processes within individual countries.

According to the conceptual issues relating to the prospects of macroeconomic dynamics, there is a great diversity of opinion. Without the emergence of a new set of pervasive, breakthrough technologies that can scale influence the production and social life, for the world economy as a whole and individual countries are likely to be characterized by moderate growth. Developed countries have a large scientific-

technical and financial capacity, are able to attract creative people to conduct scientific research, capable of generating new ideas and innovations. In this sense, they will retain their leadership and leading position in the global economy.

Most of people suppose that The main cause of the current economic slowdown is in ICTs, which have penetrated into all sectors and spheres of economy and social life. Basically they have exhausted their potential as the main driver of economic growth in recent years. As shown by the above data, in the last decade, the global economy and the economy of the leading countries have entered a period of relatively low growth rate of GDP.

### The forecast with linear extrapolation

As is known, linear extrapolation is a special case of the method of least squares, wherein the approximating function is taken straight. The study value should be close to a linear relationship, and for this purpose correlation coefficient was used in a given dynamic range. If this ratio exceeds 0.75 in absolute value, it is possible to apply a linear extrapolation.

It should also be noted that the implementation of the forecast, which is based on this simple method, is possible using a simple extrapolation of the rate of GDP growth and other macroeconomic indicators in the range of short-term period. During the next period, apparently, environmental conditions will remain stable. As it's shown in Table 1, the rate of performance VVR world growth as a whole and in individual countries have a fairly narrow range of trait variation. With this in mind, we have attempted to forecast GDP growth for 2016, the results of which are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3** – Forecast of GDP growth rates of linear extrapolation for 2016.

	The world	China	Russia	Kazakhstan
Correlation coefficient	-0,77	-0,94	-0,92	-0,9
Linear extrapolation equation	$Y = -0,32 \cdot T + 4,75$	$Y = -0,69 \cdot T + 10,6$	$Y = -1,55 \cdot T + 7,09$	$Y = -0,7 \cdot T + 9,03$
GDP growth forecast for 2016	2,51	5,8	-3,75	1,51

The coefficients for the United States and India equal to 0.25 and -0.27 respectively, so the use of linear extrapolation was impossible for these countries.

### The impact of economic growth on social progress

In recent years, there are expressed doubts about the desirability of economic growth for countries

with a high level of welfare. The idea of “zero” growth was even appeared due to the aggravation of environmental problems. The rapid economic growth due to the introduction of new technology is always accompanied by a decrease in employment. In addition, it's fair to say that the level of poverty in the country is heavily dependent on the prevailing national income distribution mechanisms.



In developing countries, where the standard of living of the population is relatively low, quantitative indicators of economic growth remain important for achieving social equality, improving working conditions and personal development. In general, the validity of this thesis can be seen in

the dynamics of the index of social progress, which was developed and proposed by Professor M. Porter in 2013 [9]. Table 4 shows the calculations of this index for 5 countries, the results of which reflect the progress of each of them in the field of social progress (see Table 4).

**Table 4** – Index of Social Progress (ISP)

Country	Years					
	2014 (132 countries)		2015 (133 countries)		2016 (133 countries)	
	ISP	Position	ISP	Position	ISP	Position
USA	82,77	16	82,85	16	84,62	19
China	58,67	90	59,07	92	62,10	84
India	50,24	102	53,06	101	53,92	98
Russia	60,79	80	63,64	71	64,19	75
Kazakhstan	59,47	86	61,38	83	63,86	76

If we compare the data of Tables 1, 2 and 4, then it is easy to see that GDP growth has a certain positive impact on social progress in developing countries.

Of course, one should not ignore the mechanism of distribution of national income in countries. In particular, this is illustrated by the data in Table 5.

**Table 5** – Indicators of income inequality

	According to the UN [10]		According to the CIA [11]	
	The richest 10% to poorest 10%	The Gini coefficient	The richest 10% to poorest 10%	The Gini coefficient
USA	15.9	40.8	15.0	45
China	21.6	46.9	17.6	46.9
India	8.6	36.8	8.6	33.6
Russia	12.7	39.9	7.4	42
Kazakhstan	8.5	33.9	6.0	28.9
Kazakhstan (2015 year) [12]	5,6	27,8		

As it can be seen from the data in Table 5, among the countries we compare, a high degree of inequality is observed in China and the US, and relatively low in Kazakhstan. Moreover, according to official statistics, in Kazakhstan there is a tendency to reduce the degree of inequality.

### Conclusion

The study of the dynamics of the world economy shows a slowdown in the economy of developed countries. Without the emergence of a new breakthrough source of economic development, developed countries are likely to evolve with the

growth rates characteristic of the post-crisis period. At the same time, the large fast-growing economies, which are characterized by positive dynamics of economic growth, will continue to realize the available potential for their development. Russia and Kazakhstan, due to the orientation of their economy to the export of raw materials, which puts them in a strong dependence on the situation on the world market of hydrocarbon raw materials, will not in the near future have a significant impact on the growth of the world economy. Economic growth has a generally positive impact on the level of social development in the countries in question.

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### Social development organization: problems and prospects

**Abstract.** In article the concept is considered and factors of social development are defined. The principles of state regulation are allocated and stages of social development are defined, the technique of a rating assessment of social development is offered. The structure of the collective agreement is recommended. The bill on social development of organizations is considered. Models of social management are improved. Standards of social development of organizations are offered.

**Key words:** social development of organizations, social standards.

Social processes in organizations play huge role due to 30–40% of the increasing production efficiency fall to their share. In fact the importance of social development testifies in many foreign countries as there appeared the positions of vice-presidents for social development. According to data of the World Economic Forum, 132 leading companies of the world consider that social development is the most important component of success of a company [1, page 6]. The research of Harvard University proved that organizations considering social interests have employment growth indicators more than those which don't develop social activity [2]. The questions about the increase of social stability of the economic sphere find reflection in social strategy of the increasing number of large corporations, state legislative and regulations, different program documents of public organizations: General declaration of human rights (UN, 1948) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (the UN, 1966), the European social charter (1961), New strategy for the social unity prepared by the Council of Europe in 2004, the Copenhagen declaration on social development and in the action program of the world summit in interests of social development (Copenhagen, 1995), the reconsidered strategy of social unity (The European committee on questions of social unity, Strasbourg, 2004) and the Declaration on a sustainable development approved in Johannesburg (Republic of South Africa) at the

world summit. According to experts' estimates, from a quarter to more than a half of the enterprises are unprofitable or closed to such a state. Economic trouble of enterprises is supplemented with their social "illness". At the same time, it should be noted that economic, social and legal are not still studied fully and demand carrying out further scientific researches. In particular, there are such unexplored questions as planning and rating indicators of development. There is no accurate framework of definition of structure of a social package and collective agreements. In this regard, development of methodology of social management became an objective necessity and imposes new requirements to formation and representation of information streams.

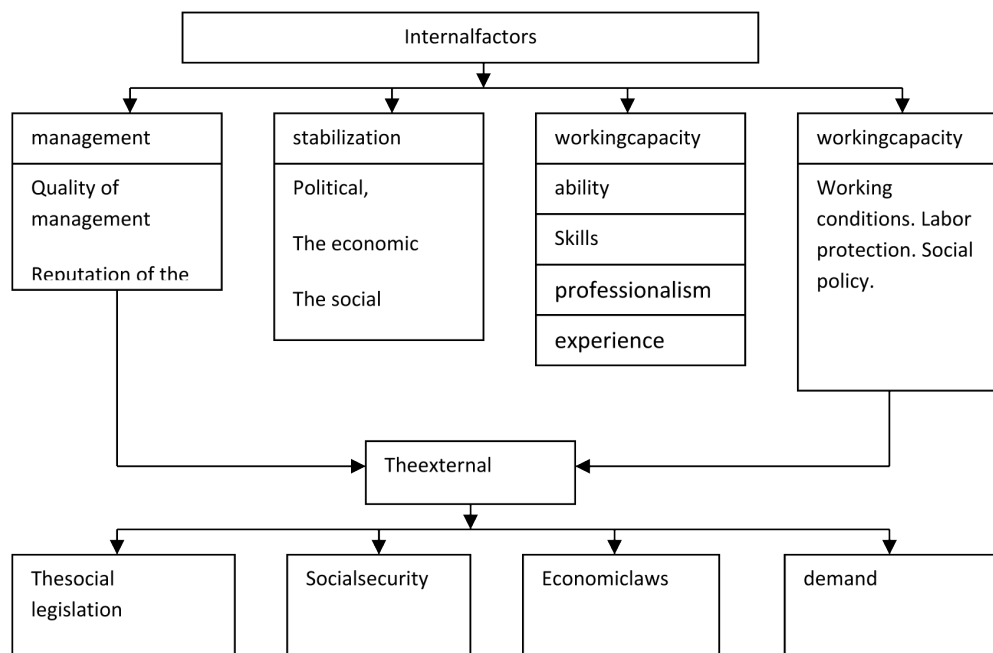
Social development is a set of the economic, social, political, spiritual processes which are developed in society. It reflects the irreversible, directed, natural change of the social phenomena or processes as a result of which they pass into a new qualitative state (their structure or structure changes). S.E. Maykova and D. V. Okuneva understand the social processes connected with improvement of quality of life as social development [3, page 4]. All changes in the social environment promote economic growth [4, page 18]. A. Ya. Kibanova claims that social aspects, are based on laws [5, page 311]. V. V. Lukjyanets notes that social development is a main objective of activity of the state [6, page 20]. So, social development by the

company is understood as the process during which there is its high-quality change.

Successful activity of any organization depends on productivity of labor potential [7, page 67].

Many factors have impact on social development. We consider that factors of social development can

also be classified by types on external (the social legislation, social security, social laws, demand) and internal (the management, stabilization, working capacity, working capacity defining the general physical and social and psychological working conditions) (figure 1).



**Figure 1** – the Factors influencing on social management of a company  
The note was made according to literature 1-20

This classification of factors systematizes a conceptual framework of the theory of social company management.

Many scientists investigated world experience of management. One scientist claims, it has to consist administrative decisions, others consider that there have to be social guarantees and services. In our opinion, management of social processes includes the following stages (figure 2).

The offered approach differs from existing strategy of socially oriented behavior is developed.

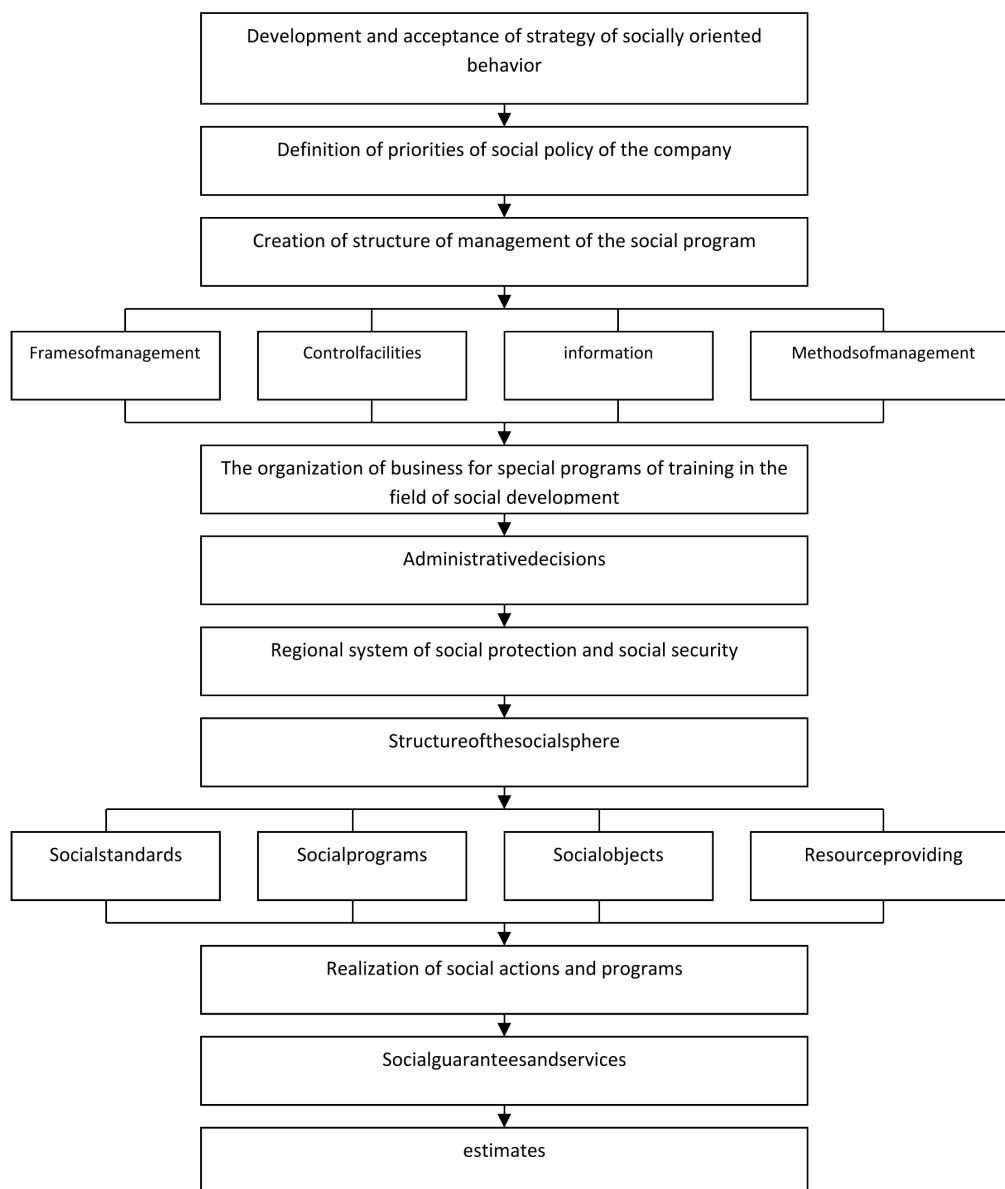
The leading role in social development of the company, undoubtedly, belongs to the state. According to K.S. Mukhtarov the efficiency of economy is possible only if there is progressive system of social actions [8, page 5]. Experts of the World bank showed that the effective state is an important condition of social development [9]. Professor R. Gabdulin claims that state regulation of economy is a system of the measures which are carried out by competent

establishments and public organizations [10, page 24].

For the first time the question of the general principles of public administration was brought up by Henri Faillol [11, page 95]. Other scientists hold other opinion [12, page 9]. Professors N. K. Mamyrov and Zh. Ikhdanov allocate the following principles of public administration: allocation of priority questions; effective proportionality and balance [13, page 25]. According to A. B. Mirzhabayeva the basic principles consist in consistency and integrity of legislative, standard and legal and methodical base [14, page 14]. The principles of state regulation of social management of the companies as N. A. Krichevsky and S.F. Goncharovnote, have to become a responsibility of the state before the population, inadmissibility of decrease in level of the social rights [15, page 58 – 59]. We consider that for the Republic of Kazakhstan the following can become the principles of state regulation of social management: responsibility of the state for

economic, social and ecological development of the country, social protection, responsibility of the state for observance of the rights of workers and employers, observance of the rights of consumers of production by the company, development of the

social rights, safety of work, protection against social and environmental risks, control over formation by conscientious business ethics, development of the favorable competitive environment, observance of norms of the Kazakhstan and international law.



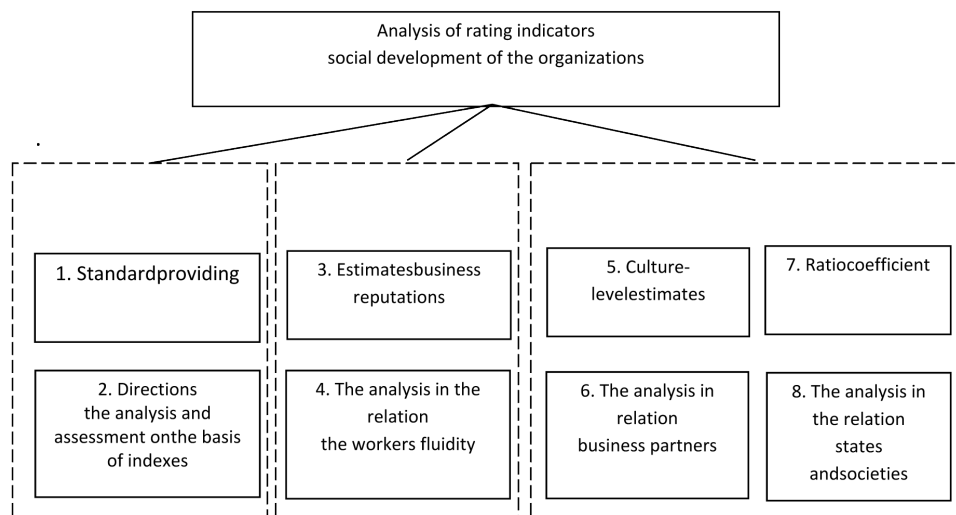
**Figure 2** – Scheme of management of social processes  
The note was made according to literature 1-20

In the West ratings of business reputation and social development are very popular. As A. K. Arystanov notes ratings are necessary for information [16]. “Samruk-Kazyna” introduces a rating of social stability for the companies which are its part [17]. N. A Krichevsky and S.F. Goncharov

allocate three groups of indicators of a rating of social development. The first group — indicators of social responsibility before workers [18, page 136]. The second group – before surrounding community [18, page 136]. The third group – responsibility indicators [18, page 136]. But the techniques of

a rating assessment offered by N. A. Krichevsky and S.F. Goncharov don't assume the analysis of social company management. We believe that the technique of a rating assessment of social management has to cover all social directions of the organization and comprise a certain algorithm. The rating of social development has to pay off on the basis of a technique which estimates quality standard on the basis of groups of the indicators

having specific weight in total value of a rating. We consider necessary, to add a technique of a rating assessment with the following indicators: standard providing, the direction of the analysis on the basis of social indexes, an assessment of business reputation, the analysis concerning the workers, a culture level assessment, the analysis concerning business partners, the analysis concerning the state and societies (figure 3).



**Figure 3 – Rating of social development**  
The note – author's treatment of a rating of social management

The received results show that application of the technique offered by us allows to reveal problems of the company. As a result, the companies receive the tool representing opportunity to carry

out an assessment. The analysis of policy of the company for shareholders and investors assumes an assessment of observance of their rights by the company, risks of violation of these rights (table 1).

**Table 1 – Scale of a Rating of Social Company Management**

rating	interpretation	Numberofpoints
AAA	The companies with high level of socialdevelopment	From 450 to 500
AA		From 420 to 450
A		From 400 andto 420
BBB	The companies with high level of socialdevelopment	From 300 to 400
B		From 350 to 380
B		From 300 andto 350
CCC	The companies with the low level of social development	From 250 andto 300
CC		From 200 andto 250
C		From 150 andto 200
D	The companies with the unsatisfactory level of social development	From 100 and to 150
SD		From 50 and to 100
The note was is made by the author		



Thus it is possible to allocate the companies with various level of social development. The companies with the high level of social development pursue the active and balanced policy. The companies with the average level of social development are the partially companies. The companies with the low level of social development allow a violation of the law in the activity.

Now it is revealed that in the Republic of Kazakhstan there are 149 normative legal acts in the field of social company management, from: the code – 3, Laws – 28, Resolutions-50, decrees – 3, the order – 38, conventions – 25, agreements – 2.

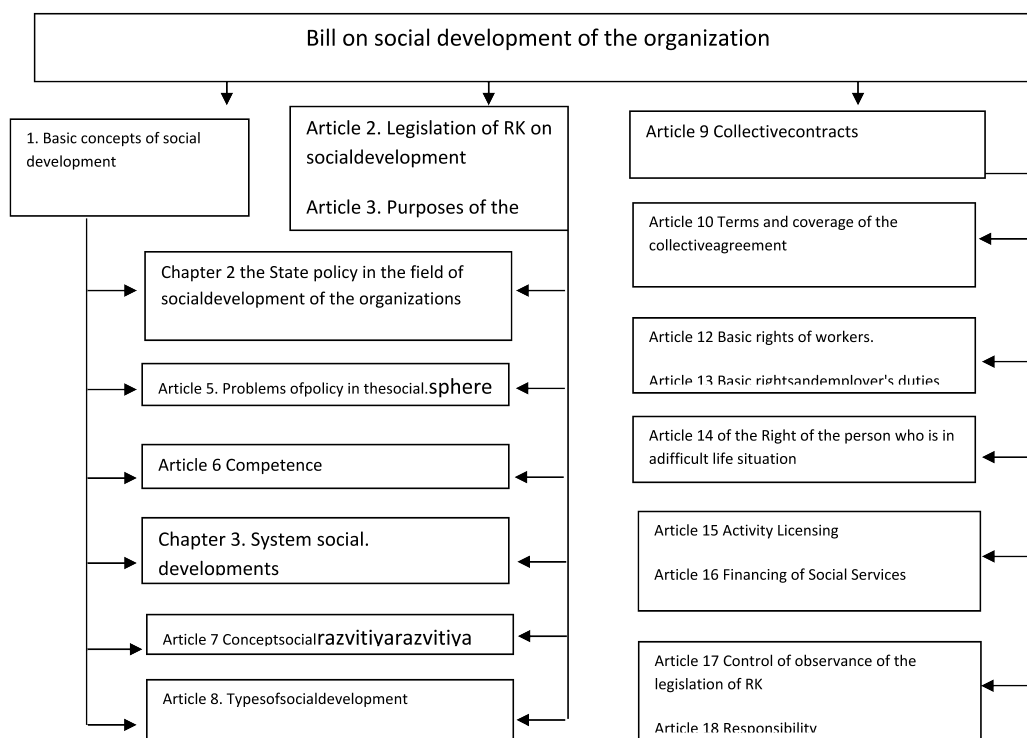
Collective agreements are the important tool of an equilibration of interests of the worker and employer, and also the only reality, today, the institute which is capable to compensate to some extent the liberal legislation on work existing in the Kazakhstan economy. The contract at the level of the republic, branches (the tariff agreement), the region prepares and legalized with the assistance of the state, and these procedures are regulated by the Law “About Social Partnership” [187].

One authors claim that the collective agreement is a result of negotiations [20, page 140]. T. A. Kashina claims that the collective agreement – the act signed by employees of the organization with the employer [21, page 298]. I. N. Mysleeveva claims that the collective

agreement is a legal act which governs the relations between workers [22, page 706]. V. N. Kiselyov and V. G. Smolkov incline to opinion that the collective agreement – the act governing the social and labor relations [23, page 198]. Also other scientists hold the same opinion [24]. Krichevsky N. A. and S.F. potters are claimed that in the collective agreement, to be entered: general provisions, mechanism of regulation of compensation and etc [18, page 12].

In our opinion we have to enter the collective agreement made within the concept of the enterprise: the mechanism of regulation of a salary, the sizes of grants, compensations, working hours and time of rest duration of holidays, employment, retraining, partial or full payment of food of workers, improvement of conditions and labor protection of workers, a guarantee and a privilege to workers, ecological safety and health protection of workers on production, observance of interests of workers.

As marks out B. A. Toksobayev the state is urged to support and provide different privileges to the enterprises [25]. In world society the social environment already ceased to be perceived as charity. M. A. Bayandin is suggested to enter a number of changes both into the law RK “About Social and Enterprise Corporations”, and into practice of management of these structures [26, page 25].



**Figure 4 – Law on social development**  
The note was developed by the author

As B. I Bayetov notes. “Realization of the strategic directions and providing the country and regions requires improvement of a control system of the country with simultaneous strengthening of institutional bases” [27, page 34].

Adoption of the new Law “About Social Development of the Organizations” is expedient. Therefore we suggest to adopt the Law on social development of the organizations, which project us (figure 4).

We consider it is necessary to create within this direction the uniform codified act “The

code of social management of the Republic of Kazakhstan” which will systematize, and to order all set of the relations arising between citizens and the government.

The differentiated approach to social protection as different categories of citizens need not only the different volume of privileges and guarantees, but also their different set has to become the basic principle of creation of this document. This code has to approve the control mechanism over observance of norms of social protection (table 2).

**Table 2** – Possible structure of the code of social management of RK

Contents of sections	Notes
General provisions.	Definition of the basic concepts
Human rights.	The list of the rights and freedoms (civil, political, economic, social, cultural etc.), provided by the constitution, ratified by the international acts and others to laws
The rights occupied in a social production, busy	General laws for all occupied irrespectively social and demographic status
Right of the hired workers.	The isolated guarantees for all occupied, economies without rather social and demographic status
Rights of women and their social protection.	Special guarantees and the rights of women, both for occupied, and for unoccupied (including disabled), irrespectively economy sectors
Rights of youth for its social protection.	The rights and guarantees for the persons which didn't reach majority and also for the young specialists who don't have experience.
The rights of pensioners on age and their social protection.	Protection of the pensioners who reached a retirement age (busy and unoccupied).
Protection of disabled people and their social protection.	The rights and guarantees for the persons which lost working capacity and methods of its realization
The rights and features socially – demographic groups.	The list of the rights and methods of realization of the rights and guarantees for others socially — demographic groups (on groups).
The note – is developed by the author	

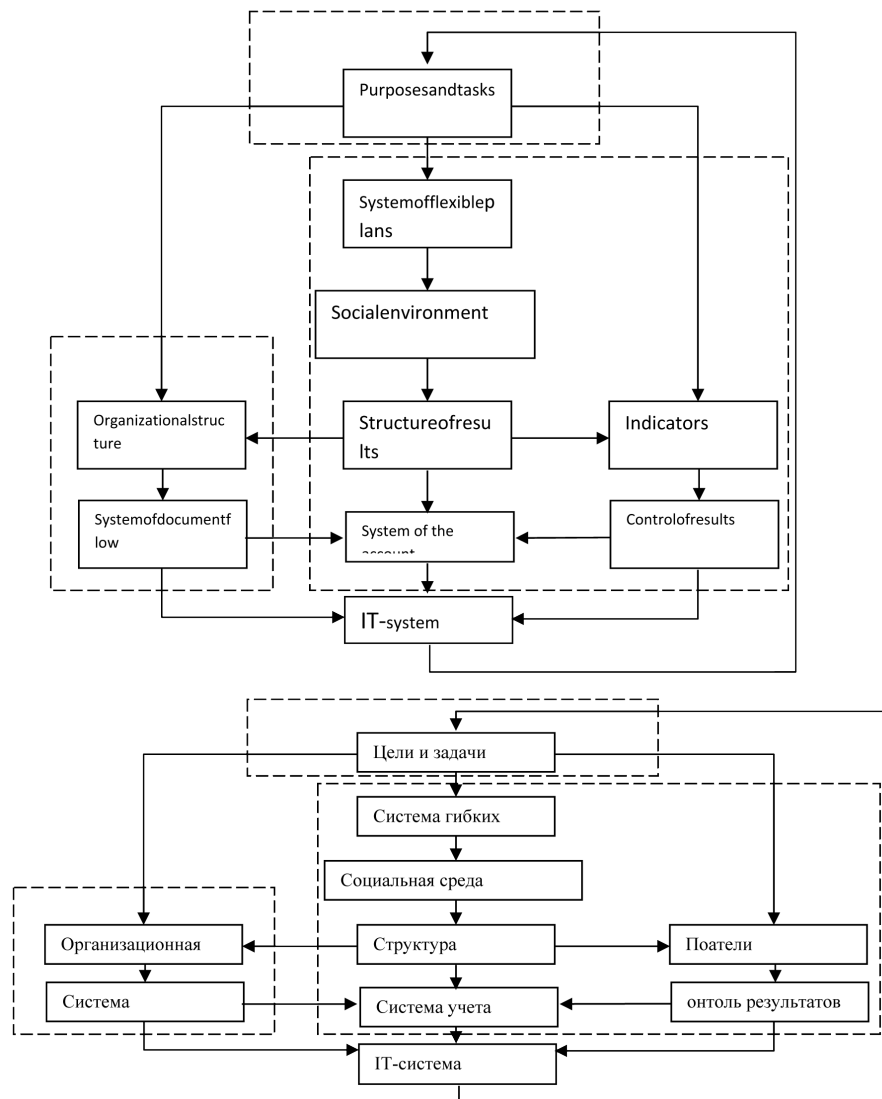
Formation of model of social management – pledge of a sustainable development of the company. As marks out K.S. Mukhtarov that the model is an analog of any object, process [28, page 56]. By Shannon's definition: “Model – process in which the object of modeling (original) and the subject are involved [28]. In modern conditions fix over polar models. Over polar models served as the soil for formation of socialist and communistic concepts in the XIX century [29, page 7]. Today models of social management aren't developed. We decided to meet this lack. Therefore we offer hotel of the center of functioning of social management (figure 5).

Model of the center of functioning of social management is able to a definition of components of social company management that allows to compare them to analyze, do forecasts; to formation of strategy of social management.

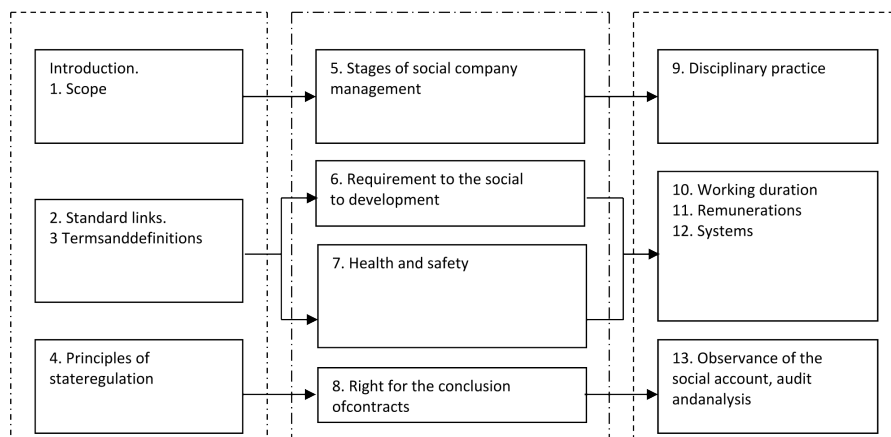
Thus, the presented model focuses the company according to goals on effective work both in short and long term period. Application of this model will allow to increase quality of the carried out monitoring of the market, productivity of planning of its development and efficiency of the regulating measures.

As R. E. Asizbayev “Notes of social standards and social norms are intended for an assessment of quality of life” [30, page 11].

Today there is no official international standard on the matter. Generally the companies use the standard (SA 8000). It should be noted that in the Republic of Kazakhstan there is no standard of social management. Therefore we made attempt to develop such standard for improvement of welfare of the population. This standard contains sections (figure 6).



**Figure 5** – Model of the center of functioning of social management  
The note – is developed by the author



**Figure 6** – Standard of social development  
The note was developed by the author

This standard will promote successful functioning and development of the companies.

### Conclusion

The most essential results received during research are as follows:

1. The typology of the factors of influencing on social development of the companies is developed. The factors which were noted influencing on social development are internal factors (management, stabilization, working capacity) and external factors (social legislation, social security, economic laws and demand).

2. An important component of social development are stages which can be characterized as follows.

3. The leading role in social development of the company, undoubtedly, belongs to the state. We consider that for the Republic of Kazakhstan it is possible to refer to the principles of state regulation: responsibility of the state for economic, social and ecological development of the country, social protection of the disabled population, responsibility of the state for observance of the rights of workers and employers, safety of work, protection against social and environmental risks, control over conscientious business ethics of the company, the favorable competitive environment, observance of norms of the Kazakhstan and international law.

4. The concept of social development of the

organizations which formulates strategic alternatives is offered.

5. The unified rating assessment including social development is offered.

6. The new motivation to work based on modernization of a social package and collective agreements is offered.

7. The uniform codified act "The code of social management of the Republic of Kazakhstan" is created. The main the principle of creation of this document – the differentiated approach to social protection as different categories of citizens need not only the different volume of privileges and guarantees, but also their different set. In research we offer to adopt the Law on Social development which would promote development and prosperity of all companies.

8. It is offered to use model of social company management which promotes the best understanding of an essence of social development in modern conditions, the definition of components of social management that will allow to compare, analyze, do forecasts form strategy.

9. In modern conditions of managing in social management absence of some necessary legislative documents in the field of management, namely a national social charter and the standard of social development is observed. We made attempt to fill these problems in science and practice of management therefore in our research we offer the standard of social management for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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### **The state and prospects of legislation development on alternative energy sources in the member states of Eurasian Economic Union**

**Abstract.** This article is devoted to analysis of existing world experience on the use of renewable and alternative energy types in the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter EAEU) countries. The authors carried out a detailed analysis of the experiences of the EAEU countries, especially Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. It is noted that each country has its own findings on this issue, which was justified by a number of historical, economic and political aspects. Moreover, the researchers concluded that despite the fact that energy is representing the interest of the industry to the economy of a single economy, there is no single document or standard. At the same time, a comparative analysis led to the conclusion that each country has accumulated considerable experience in support of the energy complex. This experience can be used in solving the national problems of each the EAEU's member countries.

**Key words:** renewable energy, alternative energy sector, non-renewable energy, law on renewable energy.

#### **Introduction**

The lack of natural resources will possibly lead to a gradual increase of energy prices. According to scientists, using alternative energy sources in Kazakhstan might prevent such course of events. Europe today, for instance, has actively implemented the implementation of renewable energy sources programs. Furthermore, the alternative energy sector should be developed because there are many remote areas in Kazakhstan, in which connection to the central power grid and gas pipeline is difficult. Meanwhile, the country is full of natural renewable energy sources. According to leading experts and economists, in the next decade the hydrocarbon deficit will probably have an impact on the global economy and the economy of Kazakhstan in particular.

The Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992 proclaimed that «the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations». Thus, the future of energy depends on the energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources (hereinafter RES).

#### **Methods**

This article written based on use of historical and legal analysis. In particular, the stages of implementation in the world of alternative energy sources and the impact of the implementation on the EAEU countries are researched. Research of development experience of legislation in these countries allowed to bring a common denominator and to explore the prospects for its further development.

Statistical analysis allowed in a comparative aspect through the analytic data to track the impact of government measures on certain environmental and economic indicators of the EAEU countries.

#### **Main body**

Over the past 10 years the EAEU's member countries are eagerly working to provide the use of RES as a part of the total energy production. For example, in **Russia** the regulation of renewable energy sources is carried out by government bodies at the federal level and at the level of the federal subjects. The system of state regulation in the field of RES use include:

– Legal regulation, which includes development of legislative and other normative legal acts and



programs related to the use of RES;

- Management of development of renewable energy through the body, specifically authorized by the Government;

- Licensing, supervision and control of the use of renewable energy sources;

- Implementation of the system of standardization, certification and registration in the field of RES;

- Providing the international activities in the field of RES [1].

There is an extensive legal base in the field of RES in the Russian Federation, which is developed for the purpose of use and development of renewable energy sources.

In 2004 the first version of a new federal law on renewable energy sources was drafted. Measures stimulating renewable energy were determined in the document. Consequently, in November 2007 amendments were added to the Federal Law «On electric power industry» [2]. This was the first time when the legal provisions of legislative support for renewable energy development in Russia were documented [3]. The amendments specified the basic principles of a supporting system for renewable energy development. For example:

- Support mechanism should be harmoniously integrated: in the power sector reform process and its legislative support; and in the requirements of normative documents, which define the structure and rules of the electricity market, the current mechanism of administration;

- The mechanism should be included for generators not before but after the launch of the project and should be linked to the volume of the generated energy from renewable energy sources in order to prevent corruption and improve efficiency;

- Only that part of production of energy from RES should be promoted, which aims to meet social needs (i.e. energy production sold on the market);

- Support must be limited in time and be differentiated by type of generation;

- It is necessary to provide support for traditional energy during its transition to RES alongside traditional sources, i.e. the combined production of electricity from renewable and non-renewable energy sources (burning of coal and wood pallets, natural gas and biogas, etc.).

On the basis of and for the implementation of the amendments it was required to develop and implement special regulations, which could detail the provisions and requirements of the law. The regulations had to set and formulate specific renewable energy support mechanism for all

elements, which were adopted law. Therefore, for example, on the basis of and for the implementation of the Federal Law «On making amendments to certain legal acts of the Russian Federation in connection with the implementation of measures reforming the Unified Energy System of Russia», November 4, 2007, the next special regulation have been adopted:

In 2008 the Russian President signed a Decree № 889 «On some measures to improve the energy and environmental efficiency of the Russian economy» [4]. The Act stated that it was required to provide budget allocations to support and promote the implementation of renewable energy projects and cleaner production technologies during the formation of tariff policy and the 2009 federal budget project, for the planning period of 2010 and 2011 and for subsequent years. Thus, the provision of the decree becomes an order to the Government to support renewable energy.

For the first time the requirement for a federal law on renewable energy sources has been provided in the Energy Strategy of Russia for the period up to 2020 [5]. The new Russian energy strategy for the period up to 2030 distinguishes the nuclear power and renewable energy as the main strategic directions of development of the national energy sector [6]. However, the later strategy does not require a federal law on renewable energy sources.

Although there is an extensive list of documents ensuring the development of alternative energy sources in Russia, in reality they are poorly implemented and are mostly declarative.

**The Republic of Belarus** actively provides a systematic policy in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency. The legal basis for activities in the field of energy saving is constituted by the country's Law «On energy saving» dated 15 July 1998 № 190-Z [7], as well as by Presidential Directive № 3 «Economy and thrift – the main factors of economic security of the state» dated 14 June 2007 [8].

In 2010 the Law of the Republic of Belarus «On renewable energy sources» entered into force to develop use of RES [9]. The document regulated public relations connected with: the use of RES in electricity production; the production of facilities necessary for the use of RES; the connection to the public power grid; the distribution of costs for grid modernization. In addition, producers got guarantees that governmental organizations will purchase all energy from RES produced and supplied by them to the state energy networks [10].

In 2011 the National program for the development of local and renewable energy sources

for 2011-2015 has been approved by the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus [11]. The document provides: the increased use of domestic energy resources; the development of new trends for the country in the field of energy for 2011-2015; and the greater share for local fuel and energy resources to 30%. Total expenditure for the implementation of the Program will be 3 454 550 000 US dollars. In the end of 2013 the document has been updated by the Decree of the Council of Ministers «On amendments and additions to some Decrees of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus» [12].

**Azerbaijan.** According to the state's policy up to 2020, the priority objective in the field of energy policy was to achieve 20% of renewable energy sources in the country's energy balance. Another one was to reduce gas emissions in accordance with the «20-20-20» principle. The Republic's program is similar to the European «Europe 2020» strategy [13].

The state program for the development of alternative energy was adopted in 2004 in Azerbaijan. In accordance with the National Strategy for the Use of Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources defined for the 2012-2020 year, the next specific tasks were included:

- The identification of the main areas of production of electricity and heat from renewable energy sources;
- The creation of the regulatory framework in the field of renewable energy sources;
- Preparation of stimulating activities on the use of renewable energy sources;
- The use of renewable energy in the economic spheres.

A central executive authority in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 1 February 2013. The State Agency for Alternative and Renewable Energy is implementing the state policy in the field of renewable energy and carries out the state control in this area.

Despite of the fact that there is no separate legal act, which regulates relations in the field of alternative and renewable energy, the next existing Acts in the energy sector control and maintain certain questions: «On the use of energy resources», «On Energy», «On Electric Power Industry», «On electrical and thermal power stations».

Thus, few conclusions should be done from the analysis of the international regulation of alternative and renewable energy sources stated above. Firstly, coordinated measures for the

development of RES are taken on the State and the international levels through the creation of international organizations (e.g. IRENA) and the legal regulatory framework.

The international organizations should help address issues in the renewable energy sector by financing, consulting support and exchanging experience, technology and other information.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), in order to achieve sustainable development there should be the next the main directions in the functioning of world energy:

-Increasing energy efficiency, reducing energy intensity of the global economy, energy security;

-The formation of a new powerful and independent branch of renewable energy that can play a significant role in the greening of the fuel sector, and increase the share of clean energy in the global energy.

At present the present time these problems have been solved in many countries (both industrialized and developing), and international experience shows that the necessary condition for their solutions is the formation of effective incentives for renewable energy.

### Conclusion

Analyzing the experience of the EAEU's member countries in developing alternative energy shows that there is the «green» tariff for renewable energy sources in Belarus and Ukraine (wind, solar, biomass and small hydroelectric power stations). «Green» tariff (tariff for a connection) is an economic and political mechanism designed to attract investment in technology for renewable energy. There are three main three basic factors in the mechanism: a guaranteed connection to the net; a long-term contract to the purchase of all electricity produced by renewable energy sources; an increase to the cost of produced electricity.

The crux of the special tariffs for renewable energy sources is that the state or the population buys energy from businessmen on special higher rate. As a result, the construction of «clean» power stations becomes economically attractive. «Green» tariff is calculated according to the formula in which there is a defined coefficient for each subject. It depends on the type of renewable energy and characteristics of equipment and facilities.

Appropriate legal and regulatory documents are necessary to fulfill all the conditions. Those should disclose legal status and determine the

specific territorial requirements in accordance with the national strategy of the state in the field of renewable energy. The effective legal regulation and relevant standards are one of the factors for the successful existence of power plants based on renewable energy sources. The standards are a powerful tool for the exchange of technology and expertise, for the development of different markets and provide the coordination of renewable energy policies.

It is proposed to implement the following measures to promote renewable energy sources, which are set out in several legal documents and include the next:

– Preferential rates for the sale of power derived from RES (feed-in tariffs). There are several types of them: fixed price on electricity from RES; fixed surcharge to the market price of electric power; quotas on power from renewable energy sources;

– Special green certificates for energy from RES, which should be sold to conscious consumers who are ready to pay higher price;  
 – Tax benefits (together with taxes and fines on traditional energy);  
 – Preferential loans and subsidies to investments in renewable energy sources;  
 – Support researches in the field of renewable energy sources;  
 – Promotion, public support of RES, implementation of pilot and demonstration RES projects;  
 – Preparation and traineeship of professionals;  
 – Support industrial producers of equipment for renewable energy sources;  
 – Specific measures differentiated by country and direction of RES;  
 – International cooperation;  
 – Administrative support;  
 – Complex of measures to achieve target indicators.

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### **Non-governmental organization in the Republic of Kazakhstan: their role in energy policy formation**

**Abstract.** The status and direction of development of the NGO sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan and its role in the development of a democratic society are discussed in the article. The last decade of the 20th century clearly shows that NGOs have been considered by donors as a core of civil society, which implements social projects and invests the development of democracy are key figures of democratization of the society.

The relevance and importance of the non-governmental organizations roles in both policy of individual states and internationally are noted. The interaction of the non-governmental sector and the state, the effect of this interaction on the development of society are considered. The paper notes the lack of interaction of the state bodies and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the energy security. Possible ways of activities and mechanism of participation of the non-governmental organizations in control of production and transportation of energy, including, the recommendations development to increase the manufacturers' responsibility for environmental pollution, the establishment a mechanism for independent monitoring compliance of environmental legislation are offered.

**Key words:** non-governmental sector, non-governmental organizations, the environment, the state.

#### **Introduction**

The whole civilized world for a long time follows the principle that a strong civil society there where the strong non-governmental sector. The society is defined an important role not only in development of the state but also the world community as a whole, especially during the integration. In the modern sense the society seems not only as "the internal and external environment of a company or project," but also as "united any two citizens of a democratic country to express any ideas or positions" [1]. As international experience shows, the establishment of transparent and effective working relations between the state and the public sector is beneficial for both sides. The state financially stimulates incomes to the desired sector of social services of professional non-governmental organizations. It should be recalled that in the 21<sup>st</sup> century a special feature of the political world is global information warfare. The geopolitical position of the state in the international arena, the degree of its influence on the world events depend not only on the economic

and military power. The information factor become more and more important: the ability to effectively influence on the intellectual capacity of the other countries, to disseminate and implement the certain spiritual and ideological values on the population, transform and undermine the traditional foundations of nations and peoples. Many Western experts, representing the interests of transnational corporations believe that the NGOs are the main drivers of globalization [2].

Non-governmental organizations (hereinafter NGOs) in Kazakhstan organized and worked since the Soviet times, but actively began to develop with the advent of perestroika, after independence and the development of democratic processes. During this time, NGOs were on the path of quantitative growth, when the quality growth is still developing. The NGOs cover the broad spectrum of the social sphere. According to the official formal figure the number of non-governmental organizations is 27 thousand, when 18 000 of NGOs are indicated by other sources where 10 thousand are active across the country. It should be



noted that the data about the number of NGOs vary depending on the sources and different reasons. Here, some of them are the state statistics of the structure on the third sector includes all organizations are listed by the legislation, when other individual independent research agencies are excluded from the third sector: the government agencies, advocates association, consumer cooperatives, Notary Chambers and etc., which are recorded by official statistics. Another cause of calculation distortion is that the NGOs function only formally on paper. Thus, as a result there exist inadequate statistical non-governmental organizations. However, today, stable groups of non-governmental organizations in various areas are formed.

5 regions can be distinguished in Kazakhstan, where the non-governmental organizations network is active: Astana and Almaty, Aktobe, Zhambyl and South Kazakhstan regions. [3] Among the NGOs operating acknowledged leaders, whose names are constantly on the ear, there are small organizations, created by enthusiasts or just desperate people who have decided to solve their problems. One of the main purposes of such organizations is to draw public attention to the problems of society, filling the so-called “niche” in the socio-economic development of the country, which became outside of the purview of government agencies. NGOs are an integral part of modern society and represent an important element of civil society as a whole. It is impossible to overlook the fact that some of the NGOs claim to the role of judges in matters of ideology of the whole society and public policy. In the scientific literature are functioning the term “pseudo-NGOs” which refer organizations, activities of which are outside the scope of public and social life: the latter often become the tools of both domestic and foreign policy of certain political forces and countries [4].

### Methods

The method of comparative analysis to analyze the tendencies of development of the non-governmental sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan are used during the research. Compared the scientific and practical approaches, using in the development of the non-governmental sector. The research methodology included a review and analysis of the literature of the development of non-governmental organizations history, statistics analysis and normative documents, the study of scientific papers and reports of experts about the subjects of the study.

### Main body

It should be noted that the human rights movement in the Kazakhstan the environmental problem of

human and civil rights are not traditionally regarded as a significant and substantial. And this is at a time when the consequences of violations of the human rights and the citizen in the environmental field are so significant. It is worth mentioning that as a result of pollution tens of thousands of people are killed each year in the RK, and more lose their health. One of the priority areas of the non-governmental organizations is the environment, including the energy sector. In the field of environmental protection the activities of non-governmental organizations play a significant role.

According to the Agenda for the XXI Century the Non-governmental organizations play a key role in the formation and implementation of democratic structures based on participation. Their authority explained by responsible and constructive role which they play in society. Today, when the world community seeks to move away from unsustainable patterns of development and to embark on an environmentally secure and sustainable development, one of the major challenges ahead is to promote understanding of common purpose at all levels of society. The possibility to provide an understanding of this objective will depend on the willingness of the society to participate in a broad cooperation and dialogue and the recognition of an independent role, obligations and special capacities of each. Non-governmental organizations also need to develop collaboration and cooperation between themselves in order to increase their effectiveness as participants of the sustainable development activities [5].

The variety and diversity of non-governmental organizations with different goals, mission, organizational structure and motivation make it difficult to define the definition of the “NGO”. The phrase “non-governmental organizations” and the abbreviation “NGO” is not a legal term, but they stuck in practice due to the fact that they are widely used in international organizations’ documents to refer to non-governmental, non-profit organizations. It is important to consider a number of interpretations and variations of the definition of the “non-governmental organizations”.

Наиболее фундаментальным источником, упоминающим неправительственные организации, является Устав Организации Объединенных Наций (далее – «ООН»), а именно, статья 71, официальный русский текст которой гласит:

The most fundamental source of the non-governmental organizations is the United Nations Charter (hereinafter – the «UN»), Article 71, the official Russian text of which reads says:

«The Economic and Social Council authorized to make suitable arrangements for consultations of the non-governmental organizations which are interested in matters within its competence. Such arrangements can be made with international organizations or if it is appropriate with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the Organization».

We note that the UN Charter does not give a definition of non-governmental organizations; it just merely indicates that the definition includes *international* organizations and *national* organizations.

“Any voluntary non-profit alliance of citizens, organized on a local, national or international level can be considered as non-governmental organization” defines in the publications of the Department of Public Information of the UN Secretariat. [6] Thus, the UN defines the NGOs as organizations that were formed on the basis of intergovernmental agreements.

In the Guide of the development and law application, regulating the activities of non-governmental World Bank, the term “NGO” means union, society, foundation, charity, non-profit corporation or other legal entity which in a particular legal system is not considered as a part of the government and does not work for profit, i.e. the earned income is not distributed, and may not be distributed. This term does not apply to trade unions, political parties, cooperatives, profits and churches distribution [7]. The authors note that the choice of the term is due to the convenience of its widespread use of the Bank.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – the organization founded by individuals and / or other civil society (non-profit NGOs) without the participation of the official (governmental) institutions carrying out its activity on the basis of the Charter and at its own expense. NGOs are divided into national and international NGOs (INGOs). INGOs are the international organization which is not founded on the basis of an intergovernmental agreement. The hallmark of INGOs is the recognition it by at least one state or the presence of its consultative status at international intergovernmental organizations. INGOs, as well as other international organizations are characterized by the presence of the constituent instrument, permanent or regular nature of the activity, using as the main method of multilateral negotiations and problems discussion, decision-making by vote or consensus, recommendation, as the nature of the decisions [8].

The law of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not give a definition of “non-governmental

organization”. Figuratively speaking, the state, declaring the intention to deal with the non-governmental organizations, did not specify relation of the «non-governmental» to the other organizations. The search of the “object” went on the dubious path legislative definition of “NGO”, to already enshrine concept of “non-profit organizations” in the legislation of Kazakhstan (with more than ten of their subspecies) organizational and legal forms.

In the national legislation the term of “NGO” in relation of the organizations which are established under the laws of the country itself, substitute more traditional concept of nonprofit (noncommercial, non-profit) organizations, however, it happens very rarely, and should rather be attributed to the terminological incident.

In the “Rules providing information of its activities to non-governmental organizations and the formation of these databases are given” the following concept of the non-governmental organization which is given to the non – profit organization (with the exception of political parties, trade unions and religious organizations), is established by citizens and (or) non-State entities on a base of voluntary in order to achieve their common goals in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan [9].

So we see that one of the most critical and still unresolved problems that have arisen in the course of development of the concept of the new legislation and specific legislation is the conceptual apparatus, including the term of “non-governmental organization.”

The real basis of the environmental movement began to grow in condition of a developed industrial society crisis in the relation between human society and the surrounding natural environment. Many states have a rich tradition of public participation in the issuing of permits for industrial emissions, in the EIA procedure, the establishment of various plans, programs and specific in the field of projects aimed to protect the environment. Major international forums of the environment and sustainable development made a huge impact on the expansion of the role of the public on environmental decision-making. A major achievement in terms of public participation and NGOs was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, 1992 where the concept of sustainable development has been recognized by heads of states and governments of the world.

Nowadays, the great importance of the non-governmental non-profit organizations recognized almost everywhere. In the field of environmental



protection, their primary role is to protect the rights of citizens to a healthy environment. To fulfill the role, NGOs can:

- Promote the development and implementation of effective environmental policies;
- Implement the control and monitoring of the environment;
- Fulfill awareness-raising activities among the population;
- Involve the general public in environmental decision-making processes;
- Conduct practical work aimed to improve the environment, human health and the transition to sustainable development.

From the government agencies side is growing the awareness of the necessities to expand cooperation with NGOs. It is recognized that it is the democratic principle, which will allow people to participate in solving the problems affecting their lives. Moreover, from a pragmatic point of view, public participation makes it possible to take into account the different views and take a qualified decision. Extensive consultations with NGOs also allow to prevent conflicts, to ensure public support for the preparation of important state decisions, and later to implement them.

One of the work forms of NGOs is the involvement of the development of plans, programs and policies as the key environmental issues, and in general in the field of environmental protection.

The most effective participation occurs when public authorities initiate public involvement, and do so at a very early stage of the process. However, NGOs can initiate their involvement by themselves.

The key task of NGOs is to achieve guarantees of energy producers and suppliers, government and international organizations for improvement of the safety during production and supplement of energy resources. Production and transport of energy should be socially responsible.

Directions of action:

- To achieve the commitments from the heads of states about the necessities to reduce the environmental risks of energy production and transport;
- To prepare a list of issues producing public concern in the fields of production and transportation of the energy resources;
- To develop a mechanism of the NGOs participation in monitoring the companies in the production and transportation of energy, including, to develop recommendations to improve the responsibility of energy producers for environmental pollution, creation of a mechanism for independent

monitoring the compliance with environmental laws and so on.

- To develop proposals improving the social activity of companies in the energy sector.

In our opinion, to achieve results it is necessary to take the following measures:

- To ensure public participation in the formation of energy policy. Support for the activities of international NGOs working in the field of environmental safety, education, and environmental protection.

- To unite efforts to develop and implement sound technologies for renewable energy;

- To promote ecological and economic values into the modern educational system.

- To develop a strategy for the priority development of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

- To monitor the implementation of programs and activities for the rehabilitation of radiologically-polluted territories;

- To do not permit the transformation of Kazakhstan into the global “dump” of radioactive waste.

- To create economic and legal mechanisms to facilitate the rapid transition of enterprises in energy-saving technologies and ways of working;

- To create economic and legal mechanisms to ensure the most competitive advantages of clean, safe for the environment and people resource saving products;

- To create an international energy strategy aimed to the resources of rational energy use, i.e. increase the alternative (renewable) energy sources, improving energy efficiency, primarily due to the spread of economic tools and technologies, to expand the research in the field of renewable energy and ways to improve their competitiveness. To reduce the environment damage during extraction, transportation, processing and use of traditional energy resources, storage and disposal of waste produced at all stages of their life cycle. Nuclear power cannot be considered an acceptable direction in terms of improving global energy security and create an effective energy, as the radioactive materials is potentially dangerous resource and advanced nuclear technologies carry a burden of unresolved problems to date and have serious limitations.

- To refuse the development of energy industries, fraught with serious negative consequences for nature and people (eg. nuclear power). To create a transparent society mechanisms of accumulation and use of resources for

decommissioning the produced design resource.

- NGOs can play only a relatively minor role in this direction. Ensuring the stability of energy revenues and measures development that decrease the growth of the energy prices which is a priority and obligation of state's activity.

- To create a system of state funds, through which on a competitive basis make a financial support to energy companies at the early stages of development.

Forms of participation of NGOs in the protection of the public interest

Based on foreign experience of NGOs, the following possible areas of civil society activities in the theme of energy security can be offered:

- 1) Decrease of pollution during production and transport of energy.

The rapid growth of the world economy accompanied by increased demand for energy, consequently, an increase in their production and transportation. Energy production can be accompanied by the application of substantial damage to the environment, the citizens health, including by pollution and flood-prone areas, smog, radioactive contamination, clogging reservoirs, deforestation and so on.

Significant threats bear the transportation of energy resources. Man-made disasters, the risk of which is always present during oil, gas, nuclear fuel transportation could have a significant impact on the ecosystem of entire regions, as well as on the health of citizens, economic sustainability of local communities, apply direct material damage to the population.

In recent years, NGOs in Kazakhstan are playing an increasingly important role in protection the rights of citizens. A number of NGOs are universal, they are engaged in a complex of issues related to human rights, contribute to the legislative process, monitor human rights have need specific help to protect the rights, deal with educational work in the field of human rights, themed seminars and conferences, publish books, encourage international cooperation and etc.

Most aimed to the lofty goals and in reality it seeks to them. The task of the state and society is not to lead the NGOs operating in the country interfere to the development of the state and society as minimum, and contributed as a maximum.

The most important problem in the growth of the NGOs efficiency is a lack of awareness. NGOs themselves often have little knowledge about the work of his colleagues, even within the same region or in the territory of the city. Therefore, they are often

involved in the same issues, which significantly disperse the power and negatively effects on the performance. In this case, the authorities also do not have a complete picture of the NGOs state. Today, NGOs are quite a few, but even group them according to areas of activity is very difficult task. This situation reduces the efficiency of governing, guiding role of the state in the field of NGOs. Finally, the activities of NGO are poorly informed on people, by whom, in fact, they are created. People do not aware that the NGOs can consult and try to solve problems. NGOs and the population exist in parallel worlds, and very rarely intersect. Many do not even know that NGOs receive social order, intended to solve the problems of society. But this budget, and for their efficient use it must be under the same public scrutiny as the formation and expenditure of the budget as a whole.

The paper notes the lack of interaction of state bodies and non-governmental organizations on the NGOs projects implementation. Although the number of government agencies that implement with NGOs projects is increased for almost four time. Our government does everything to develop the civil society, and all raised initiatives be heard by agencies with decision-making powers.

To date in Kazakhstan exist the trend to have the registered NGOs only on paper, while not a large percentage comes on actively operating NGOs. Thus, the most important part of the non-governmental organizations in Kazakhstan exists only on paper. Unconditionally leading environmental organizations is 15% from the total number. They have the most comfortable social and political position. They are the patriots of their country, because they care of its future, they are the humanities, because they care of nature and indirectly for human in it. "Environmentalists" do not interfere anyone, with the exception of their war with some officials who spoil the flora and fauna by their actions. However, it is rather special cases, although they have so many scopes for activity in our country, that it is time to create entire ecological "fronts" and "war" on them with the enthusiasm and energy of the members of the Greenpeace.

### Conclusion

To achieve this goal we need to develop and implement a program of action at the state level, aiming to create a situation in which in principle the NGOs cannot appearance and operate, whose objectives are contrary to the objectives of the society and the state. This program will include a range of measures. The most important measure of

the program should be a major rewrite of legislation regulating the activities of NGOs.

The new legislation must become an insurmountable barrier for the bogus NGOs and absolutely does not affect to the activities of those, who work for the public good. The new legislation should include a number of provisions that will allow “filter out” the bogus NGOs.

The procedure of registration can become the first “filter” for the bogus NGOs may. Already at this stage on the basis of comprehensive information provided by individuals registering NGOs, as well as the results of audits of the information provided, it may be decided to refuse the registration.

The special comprehensive inspections of NGOs can be a second “filter”. The most important question of these checks is the order financing and spending. The commissions of verification activities may include representatives of various ministries and departments in order to simplify the information obtainment in various areas under the responsibility of these structures. In the case of violations, according to the established law of funding and spending, NGO activities should be stopped.

Another item in the program, aimed at protecting the interests of the state and society, can be empowering relevant institutions with the power to halt the activities of NGOs in the case of negative consequences for society and the state. It is advisable to involve the expert community and to develop a clear and understandable criterion to eliminate the abuse of authority by which the activity of the NGO will be considered as a fictitious.

Effective measure in the process of normalization of the NGOs activities in the country could become the event, during which the general public will receive the true goals of the organization, the sources of their funding and the real “masters”.

And the final, but no less important point of the program should be the involvement of civil society to the all stages of the fight against bogus NGOs

and maximum openness and transparency of all procedures.

It should be emphasized that public hearings are just one form of public discussions. It is important to emphasize the significant progress in the legal regulation of public participation in environmental impact assessment. Public interest must be on the base of NGO activities, which are primarily designed to reflect the public interest.

In our point of view, the key global public interest in the topic of «energy security» lies in the following areas:

- Reduction of environmental pollution in the production and transportation of energy;
- Guaranteed compensation in case of man-made disasters during the transport and energy production (environmental pollution, injury, loss of property, etc.);
- Reduction of the corruption in the energy sector;
- Equitable distribution of income from the energy resources and the use of windfall from energy resources for sustainable development of countries and regions;
- Improving the safety of transport and storage of radioactive waste;
- Ensuring the stability of energy income and preservation of acceptable prices.

It should be mentioned that the actual capacity of the NGOs influence on the processes are much lower than the public authorities and business community. Therefore, in some of these NGOs areas can play only a relatively minor role and priority in these areas belong to the state authorities and business community.

In conclusion, it can be concluded that in Kazakhstan the NGOs have not had a clear established image in the eyes of the general public. In general, the public attitude to the activities of NGOs is quite positive, but at the same time controversial, as not all experts have a sufficient information, and because of it there is a certain mistrust.

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### **Some questions of further development of the criminal legislation according to the concept of criminal policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

**Abstract.** The concept of criminal policy is submitted as system of the provisions which are officially adopted in the state determining essence, the purpose, the directions, priorities and criteria of efficiency of rule-making and law-enforcement activity in the field of protection of the personality, society and the state against criminal encroachments, and first of all by means of the criminal, criminal procedure and criminal and executive legislation today. Article is devoted to studying of the modern concept of criminal policy. The Republic of Kazakhstan from positions of definition of the main directions of improvement of the criminal legislation.

**Key words:** criminal policy, criminal legislation, concept, humanization, reform.

#### **Introduction**

In domestic jurisprudence there are many basic researches of a concept and the maintenance of criminal policy, including carried out last decade.

The criminal policy is treated by us as a part of social policy of the state in crime control. Its contents makes use in this sphere of action of a complex of economic, legal, social, organizational and other measures, definition of strategic tasks of improvement and effective application of the legislation, and also prevention crimes. The purpose of criminal policy — growth minimization crime and, in the long term, its reduction on quantitative and to quality indicators. Criminal policy, in our opinion includes a complex interconnected and interdependent, but at the same time rather independent components: criminal and legal, criminal procedure, operational search, and also, being in process of formation, penitentiary.

#### **Methods**

The dialectic method of knowledge of the socio-political phenomena and processes considering them in continuous change, development, close

interrelation and interdependence became a methodological basis of a research. In work state and political installations according to the prevention and crime control, resocialization of criminals, legal bases in this sphere, and also practice of law enforcement agencies in dialectic unity are considered.

In the course of the research the general scientific and private and scientific methods of knowledge of social reality allowing to reflect interrelation of the theory and practice, forms and the maintenance of a subject of a dissertation research were applied. The methodological principles and traditional technology of the complex cross-disciplinary analysis were observed that in general promoted ensuring reliability and reliability of results of scientific search. In the course of the research the complex of special methods was applied: historical, system and logical, legalistic, comparative and legal, statistical, etc. Also synergetic methods of studying and assessment of nonequilibrium systems to which, according to the author, both crime, and system of punitive justice belongs, counteracting it were used.



Research object - a complex of the theoretical and practical problems connected with development of methodological, legal and organizational fundamentals of criminal policy of modern Kazakhstan.

Object of research - the criminal legislation (material, procedural, executive), set of scientific views and conceptual ideas of modern criminal policy of Kazakhstan.

**The legal reform undertaken in the Republic of Kazakhstan is directed on construction in our country democratic, secular, social, constitutional state.** This purpose is enshrined in the basic law states – Constitutions [1] where respect for the rights was proclaimed and freedoms of citizens – as priority activity of the state.

For further realization of an objective on September 20, 2002 the Presidential decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan accepted the Concept of criminal policy where the main activities of the state in the field of reforming of legal system in the conditions of rise in crime received reflection [2].

The accepted Concept of criminal policy of RK for the period from 2010 to 2020 is logical continuation of the criminal policy of the state begun in 2002 and the main program of further development and improvement of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan where key parameters of further improvement of the criminal legislation which, as before, have to be carried out taking into account of criminal policy [3] are determined. First of all, will raise the humanization question concerning mainly the persons who for the first time committed crimes of small and average weight, and also socially vulnerable national groups – the expectant and lonely mothers having dependent on minor children and people of old age. On the other hand – for achievement of safety of the personality, society, the state from criminal encroachments, it is necessary and to pursue tough criminal policy in commission of the heavy and especially serious crimes disappearing from criminal prosecution and at a recurrence of crimes from now on.

The head of state N.A.Nazarbayev pays much attention to the legal strategy which is the most important factor of strengthening of bases of statehood, to rule of law, independence of judicial system, protection of the rights and freedoms of the person and citizen, law enforcement and law and order.

The concept is directed to further improvement of domestic legal system, is guided by the evidence-based analysis of a current trend of development of the right and the state, provides updating of the codified branches of the right, systematization and

consolidation of the legislation. The legal system is main for forming of model of public administration on the principles of effectiveness, transparency and the accountability.

The importance and scale of the priority directions of criminal policy have to be professionally estimated as the Concept defines the main priorities of criminal policy of the state to the next decade. It will become the main for development of annual and long-term plans of lawmaking works for the forthcoming period, a reference point for formation of new generation of the legislation with the conventional international principles and standards, and also ratified by Parliament of conventions. This document promotes preservation and strengthening of political stability and sustainable social and economic development of the country: Implementation of the Concept – task not only public authorities. For this purpose it is important on the consolidated basis comprehensively and to objectively discuss the most effective ways of implementation of the tasks, with involvement of representatives of civil society and scientists-lawyers.

It would be desirable to pay attention to installation of the Concept which is directed to achievement of level and compliance with the international standards, a humanization of criminal policy, i.e. revaluation of severity of certain types of crimes by mitigation of punishments, and also the translation from the crimes which are not constituting big public danger in category of administrative offenses and a crime on which criminal prosecution can be carried out in a private order.

The humanization of penal law is a vector of the instructions given by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the Message to the people of the country “New decade - new economic recovery - new opportunities of Kazakhstan” [4]. In my opinion, distinctive feature of manifestation of our humanity have to become a humanization of the criminal legislation.

The list of articles sub giving to a humanization can be increased. At the same time a possibility of expansion of categories of criminal cases by which criminal prosecution and charge of court can be carried out in a private, and also private and public order demands careful studying and is our forthcoming task.

When carrying out decriminalization of crimes it is necessary to consider the following factors: need of protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens; international obligations of the republic; the realized criminal policy of the state (The concept



of criminal policy, the President's letter of RK of N.A.Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan – new decade); a criminogenic situation in the country; degree of possible harm, etc.

The new Concept of criminal policy is aimed at further improvement of the relations in the sphere of execution of punishments. Minimization of involvement of citizens to the sphere of punitive justice as the task which is set by the new Concept cannot be reached only by efforts of law enforcement and judicial authorities. In this important process also civil society, nongovernmental organizations have to be actively involved. Broader application of measures of criminal sanction alternative to imprisonment depends not only on the legislator and judicial authorities. Growth of heavy and especially serious crimes in the country leads inevitably to increase in application of such type of punishment as imprisonment, in the Concept it is offered to expand application of the criminal sanctions which are not connected with imprisonment; definition of a penalty as one of types of punishment, it in general is economic for the state [5].

In the presents time at a recurrence of crimes, first of all property which share exceeds 40% in structure of crime the law obliges to impose custodial sanction. As a result the petty larceny made repeatedly attracts long imprisonment. The experience of developed countries providing repeated imprisonment only at commission of especially serious crime and application of the punishments which are not connected with imprisonment at simultaneous development of service of a probation is of interest.

Therefore now questions of a ratio of punishment and deeds, expansion of scope of a penalty and search of other alternative types of punishment are one of urgent problems for any civilized society and the most discussed at us [6].

Besides, within the concept time to legislatively handle an issue of implementation of the international experiment on release of the person from a criminal responsibility, in connection with reconciliation of the parties came. The institute of mediation will be able to become optimum means of effective realization of institute of reconciliation in criminal trial of Kazakhstan. Proceeding from essence of mediation its detailed legal regulation is impossible, but nevertheless the basic procedural laws and guarantees of participants have to be fixed in a legislative order. As the idea of mediation in the last decades attracted great interest in society, more than once was a discussion subject at conferences and round tables. The relevant legal base is necessary for

full ensuring functioning of this institute. To a state and development of democratic institutes of our republic the attention of the European community is increased. And it is important that the sphere of criminal and legal system and the legislative base regulating it met the European and world standards and standards [7].

Thus, for achievement of the maximum heights of quality and transparency of the law, the criminal legislation has to be exposed to further reforms, is in continuous process of improvement, to fill, the available gaps and defects, to eradicate the holes giving the grounds for abuses. The accepted Concept of criminal policy creates conditions of development of the legislation and promotes legality strengthening, respect for constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and the person, thereby allows realizing the main ideas and the principles of the Constitution of RK.

### Conclusion

Weakening of legal control over a situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan made real threat of comprehensive criminalization of society. At the same time it is possible to refer to the burdened historical heritage, difficulties of a transition period connected with ecological crisis, the sharp social and international conflicts, political struggle and to other objective reasons. It explains a situation, but is of no use for its improvement. Definition of ways and means of opposition of criminal expansion, overcoming a criminal lawlessness, development of strategy and tactics of counteraction of crime is much more important to stop, and then to turn back its adverse dynamics. The criminal policy of modern Kazakhstan also has to be subordinated to this purpose.

The conducted research allows to draw conclusions which in the set form the concept methodological, legal and organizational fundamentals of criminal policy of modern Kazakhstan:

The retrospective analysis of scientific ideas of criminal policy showed ambiguity and discrepancy of the concept existing for two hundred years, and also change of views of it at different stages of development of society and in the different countries. Ideas of criminal policy arose in a situation when the dogma of penal law constructed on a civil law system (which fundamentals the Roman Law made), was insolvent for illumination of the crime existing then, its reasons and measures of fight against it.

Besides the organization of crime control assigned to criminal policy also tasks which are

carried out now by modern criminology. Further the periods of keen interest in criminal policy alternated with the periods of its full rejection.

Further the theory of criminal policy and continued to keep the value of general-theoretical and methodological base of disciplines of a criminal and legal cycle. However in process of

their development process of dispersal of criminal and political researches on separate branches of jurisprudence began to be observed.

At the same time it should be noted that the criminal policy which is directly connected with application of the law does not replace at all it as the law represents expression of criminal policy.

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### The legal nature of the principle of openness in criminal proceedings

**Abstract.** The article examines the legal nature of the principle of transparency as a fundamental guideline and start the criminal process of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Actualized the need for further improvement of the legislation defining the basic elements of a mechanism for implementing public. The questions of the need to identify ways to increase openness in criminal proceedings.

**Key words:** the principle of transparency, prosecuting function accusations protection function, the administration of justice.

#### Introduction

In many countries of the world, “the right to a public hearing” in court cases raised to the level of constitutional principle. This is not surprising, because international experience shows us that the transparent and public trial – is an effective means of social control over the judicial activities. The public nature of court proceedings contributes to the objectives of Article 6 § 1 European Convention on Human Rights, namely a fair trial [1].

Publicity and go through the secret history of the world of criminal justice. It is no coincidence these two procedural institute remain in the focus of the international law. So, on the basis of Article 6 § 1 European Convention on Human Rights to claim 1 or Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the court may consider the case in closed session [2]. At the same time press and public may be excluded from all judicial proceedings or a part thereof for reasons of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, and where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties, or – to the extent that in the opinion of the court, is strictly necessary – in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

In addition, the court may consider a criminal case in a closed session in order to protect the

interests of any minor whose rights may be violated in the case of an open trial in which the minor is a victim or a witness.

#### Methods

The form of the proceedings of cases of crimes committed by persons under 18 years of age, shall be considered and the UN Standard Minimum Rules relating to the administration of juvenile justice (The Beijing Rules) [3], clause 8.1 which provides that the right of a minor to confidentiality must be respected at all stages in order to avoid causing harm to her or him by undue publicity or by the possibility of damage to reputation. These rules of international law in accordance with Art. 4 of the Constitution are binding for the Kazakh justice.

The principle of transparency, enshrined Art. 29 Code of Criminal Procedure is constitutional provision that everyone has the right to be heard in court. However, this provision can not fully reveal the contents of the principle of openness in criminal proceedings.

Publicity of the trial is one of the most important constitutional guarantees of human and civil rights in criminal proceedings. Given the importance attached by the international publicity – legal acts, it must be enshrined in the basic documents as a fundamental principle, that would be a fundamental guarantee of its strict compliance enforcer.

According to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the observance of the principle of publicity of legal proceedings on criminal cases” under the publicity of proceedings is to be understood not only for an open trial, but also to ensure participation of the parties, the possibility of the presence of other persons not involved in the case. Transparency requires access to participants in the process to all materials of the case, including, obtained in the course of search operations, to the instructions of the prosecutor, according to the preliminary investigation (except as provided by law). In addition, the guidelines include public proclamation of judgment, notice and familiarize parties with the received complaints of other participants in the process, the awareness of time and place of the hearing in any court, the creation of a single database entered into force verdicts and decisions of courts and free access to them, the availability of information on the performance of judicial acts.

It is interesting ratio of the principle of transparency and integrity of the individual in criminal proceedings. On the one hand the publicity of the trial requires the openness and transparency of the actions of the judges and the entire judicial system, on the other hand “excessive publicity” leads to a violation of privacy of the defendant. Thus, good compliance with the principle of openness in criminal proceedings and contributes to the implementation of the principle of inviolability of the person, because It provides safety, non-disclosure of personal and family life of the defendant. For example, the balance of this ratio emphasized norm Regulatory Resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 6, 2002 N 25 “On the observance of the principle of transparency of proceedings in criminal matters” [4] according to which “insubordinate presiding entails application of the measures under Art. 346 Code of Criminal Procedure, and in cases of violations of constitutional rights to privacy, personal and family secrets of the perpetrators can be brought to justice established by law. “

#### **Main body**

In Art. 29 The CPC found that the trial of criminal cases in all courts and in all courts occurs openly. Limitation of trial publicity is allowed:

- 1) to non-disclosure of state secrets;
- 2) in cases of minor offenses;
- 3) in cases of sexual offenses, other cases in order to prevent the disclosure of information about the private life of the persons involved in the case;
- 4) in cases where this is required by the security

interests of the victim, witness or other persons participating in business, as well as members of their families or close relatives;

5) when considering complaints against actions and decisions of the body conducting the criminal proceedings [5].

Limitation of trial publicity can spread to the entire period of court proceedings or that part, which investigates the above mentioned circumstances, as shall be specified in the decision. If in respect of the individual defendants are the reasons for holding a closed trial in connection with the protection of state secrets, but these circumstances do not apply to the other defendants, the court may allocate from the criminal case into separate proceedings another criminal case, which is to be examined in a closed court session. If the allocation of the case will affect the comprehensiveness, fullness of his studies and permits the production of such action, in accordance with Part. 4 Art. 49 Code of Criminal Procedure is not allowed. In this case, the court, in accordance with Part 1 of Art. 29 Code of Criminal Procedure, decide whether to hold a closed trial on the whole case. In accordance with Art. 403 Criminal Procedure Code the court decision on the publicity of the trial, taken during the trial, a separate appeal and protest are not subject to objections against them can be summarized in the appeal or protest filed against the verdict (ruling) of the court rendered on the merits.

The verdict of the court and the decision taken in the case, in all cases, be announced publicly.

The Normative Resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 6, 2002 N 25 “On the observance of the principle of publicity of legal proceedings in criminal cases,” found that “violation of the criminal process principles, including openness, depending on its nature and materiality, entails recognition held manufacturing invalid, the abolition of the decisions made or the recognition of materials collected at the same time do not have evidence of strength. “ In this regard, the courts ordered to prevent cases of illegal restrictions of transparency, to provide free access to the courtrooms of all stakeholders and members of the media. The Supreme Court has fixed that transparency ensures the availability of participants in the process to all materials of the case, the publicity of the proclamation of the court decision, notice and familiarize parties with the received complaints of other participants in the process, the awareness of time and place of the proceedings in any court, and on the performance of judicial acts.

The limits of transparency in the pre-trial stage of the proceedings in accordance with Art.

205 Code of Criminal Procedure defines the body conducting the criminal proceedings, and in the hearing – the court. The Court, at the request of a party or on its own initiative, the appointment of the main trial, with reduction in the resolution of the relevant reasons, must decide whether a public or private hearing.

Submit petitions to limit the publicity of the trial at the stage of the main purpose of the trial (preliminary hearing), and during the main trial may only actors. Other persons, including representatives of the media, are deprived of this right.

### Conclusion

With regard to the media in the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan Decree of May 14, 1998 N 1 “On some issues of application of the legislation on the judiciary in the Republic of Kazakhstan” [6] found that courts should bear in mind that the principle of

publicity of the trial is to provide opportunities all citizens, including non-parties to the process of the subject to judicial proceedings, to be present at its proceedings. It should therefore be deleted as contrary to the principle of transparency cases of unjustified refusal to media representatives present in the courtroom. The media should not prejudge in their reports the results of the trial before the entry decision or sentence in force or otherwise influence the court. Failure to do so shall result in liability of those responsible for interference in judicial activity, or contempt of court. By prejudging the results of the trial in relation to the said provision of law to be understood as media reports, directly or indirectly, to the creation of public opinion about the correctness of the position of one of the parties to the trial and about the legality and fairness of the forthcoming judicial decision only in the case of the court’s specific solutions.

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**Class of judicial environmental assessments: concept, system**

**Abstract.** In this project the judicial expertise appointed at investigation of offenses in the sphere of ecology. Those expertise which are ranked as ecological are allocated. In criminalist literature of environmental assessments has different views on classification. Differences of judicial environmental assessments from other expertise are shown. Authors offer the own system of environmental assessments. The kind, types of expertise which enter a class of environmental assessments are noted. The short characteristic of objects of each class of judicial environmental assessments is given.

**Key words:** ecological offenses, proof, judicial environmental assessments, class, kind, specialists, experts.

Determination of an ecological offense conditions is not possible without involvement of specialists to investigative actions and destination of judicial expertise. Depending on a type of an offense, poaching or environmental pollution, etc., and also from specific circumstances of incident, are appointed various expertise – trasological, ballistic, expertise of materials, substances, biological, technological, calligraphic and etc. For example, at investigation of illegal hunting conducting ballistic expertise, at mass death of fishes in pond are appointed expertise of materials, substances and water foreexistence of toxic substances, and also ichthyologist expertise and etc. are appointed.

Practice of the affairs connected with ecological offenses shows existence in materials of ten and even more conducted expert researches and a wide range of these examinations by types. Among the examinations appointed in practice on cases of ecological offenses, there are examinations resolving the issues which are directly connected with ecology. Scientific literature calls their ecological. The judicial environmental assessments which are carried out in practice have specifics, practically in all cases they are complex, it is that the solution of the tasks set on permission of such examination requires involvement of experts of various profiles –

chemists, biologists, ichthyologists, ornithologists, veterinarians, zoologists, agronomists, etc. It is a complex of different types on objects of examinations, but unites all of them not only objects of the nature, human environment, but also the tasks connected with establishment of the fact of infliction of harm to the nature.

In our opinion, absolutely fairly Shlyakhov A. R. allocates them as an independent class. The basis for allocation as class of examinations, set of components – objects of a research, a task, research methodology lies. Further, division into childbirth, types of examinations is connected with specification of objects of the surrounding person of a material world on their properties. According to Shlyakhov A. R., the class of environmental assessments consists of the following childbirth:

- judicial examination of the environment surrounding the person;
- judicial examination of a biocenosis of flora;
- judicial examination of a biocenosis of fauna;
- judicial examination of efficiency of protection of representatives of an animal and flora from destruction by the person and impacts of its production activity (poaching, the deforestation leading to destruction of animals, drainage of reservoirs, etc.);



–judicial examination of efficiency of protection of natural resources: soils, minerals, waters, air environment [1, 2, page 8].

Other point of view is created much later in the 90th years. Rossinskaya E. R. in the monograph devoted to a concept of judicial examination considered necessary to allocate a class of judicial environmental assessment which includes the following childbirth:

- judicial examination of an ecological condition of soil and geological objects;
- judicial examination of an ecological condition of biogeocenoses;
- judicial examination of a radiation situation;
- judicial examination of an ecological condition of water objects;
- judicial examination of an ecological condition of atmospheric air;
- judicial examination of impact of economic entity on the environment, etc. [3, page 346]

Further, Rossinskaya E. R. gives the characteristic to some of the listed childbirth of examinations.

1) A research of an ecological condition of soil and geological objects (judicial environment examination) – a complex of the actions made in the form established by the law by experts in the field of soil science, ecology and interdisciplinary natural sciences which draw the conclusion on the questions connected with a research of negative anthropogenous impact on soil and geological objects. The complex nature of examinations of this sort the soil of examinations allows to refer them also to a class judicial. A subject of judicial environment soil examination – the actual circumstances established on the basis of special natural-science knowledge in the field of land use and protection of soils, and also researches of materials of affairs on the facts of negative anthropogenous impact on soil and geological objects.

2) A research of an ecological condition of biocenoses – a complex of the actions made in the form established by the law by experts in the field of biology and ecology which draw the conclusion on the questions connected with a research of negative anthropogenous impact on biocenoses. A subject of this judicial examination – the actual circumstances established on the basis of special natural-science knowledge in the field of forest exploitation and protection of vegetable objects, and also researches of materials of affairs on the facts of negative anthropogenous impact on biocenoses.

3) Judicial environmental assessment of a radiation situation is a complex of the actions made

in the form established by the law by experts in the field of radio ecology who draw the conclusion on the questions connected with negative impact of radiation on the environment. Its subject are the actual data established on the basis of special natural-science knowledge in the field of radio ecology, and also researches of materials of affairs on the facts of negative radiative effects.

As Rossinskaya E. R. claims., the new formed class of examinations is carried out in the Russian Federal Center of judicial examination of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation and in non-state expert institutions. Rossinskaya E. R. notes also that a large number of ecological researches is made out of communication with problems of legal proceedings. For example, residents of the house in which there was an emergency station with the working x-ray installation that is forbidden by Sanitary standards and rules addressed to non-state judicial and expert institution. Residents were sure that maximum permissible doses of x-ray radiation are strongly exceeded, and asked to make radiation control and to draw the conclusion about an ecological situation in the house. Earlier in court did not adopt the action for declaration as employees point trauma allegedly already made measurements of background radiation, and everything was as it should be.

However residents considered check biased. The expert-ecologist carried out dosimetry and found considerable excess of maximum permissible norm of x-ray radiation in the majority of rooms, and to some rooms the administration of the expert did not allow, being afraid, probably, still of great values. Results of examination allowed residents to prove the requirements about closing of a x-ray office, and the ecological situation in the house was normalized. Unfortunately, in Kazakhstan of such precedents not to find.

It should be noted that not all scientists allocate environmental assessments as an independent class. For example, Zhgenti O. V., consider environmental assessment as subspecies in the class “Agricultural Examinations”, Shakirov K. N. includes environmental assessments in the class “Judicial and Biological and Agricultural Examinations” [4, page 15-16; 5, page 25].

In the Instruction for production of judicial examinations and specialized researches in the Center of judicial examination of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved by the order of the Minister of Justice of Republic of Kazakhstan of May 24, 2011 No. 193 in classification there are no judicial environmental

assessments [6]. But in practice they are carried out. According to reports for the last 14 years at Institute of judicial examination around the city Almaty carried out about 400 expertizes appointed on cases of ecological offenses, the questions connected with infliction of harm to the environment [7] are raised. Sufficient experience of the solution of the expert tasks directed to establishment of circumstances of an ecological offense is accumulated, moreover experts developed the techniques included in the State register [8]. Formation of a class of judicial environmental assessments does not differ from a historical way of formation of other examinations and so far, having theoretical and practical bases, for example, as it happened to handwriting examination or trassological, ballistic and other examinations.

The class of judicial environmental assessments consists of a large number of types of examinations as we see from Shlyakhov A. R. classifications., Rossinskoy E. R. Despite distinctions in the given classifications, but unites them that scientists lean on the general object, the main is human environment, the inorganic and organic world in all its variety.

The subject, objects, tasks and methods – all this set of concepts disclose essence of judicial environmental assessment and the individual characteristic of each sort and type of the examinations entering this class.

Objects of ecology are various: live organisms, person, animals, plants, etc., inorganic world, earth, minerals, etc. Any of them can be involved in the sphere of procedural legal relationship.

The subject of judicial environmental assessment can be the general and private. The general subject allows to characterize in general a class of environmental assessments. A subject of a class of judicial environmental assessment are the facts, circumstances of civil, administrative or criminal case which are subject to establishment by means of special knowledge of one orientation, knowledge in the field of the natural and engineering sciences connected with the environment of the person, more precisely, the nature, making it in total. The private subject of childbirth, types of a class of judicial environmental assessment are regularities of properties of narrower circle of the objects making the nature concerning which it is required permissions of the questions which are in limits of one special competence. The private subject and concrete objects of a research are the cornerstone of classification of examinations in a class. Let's explain in more detail, cognitive, functional, system competences of the expert are within nature objects

– waters, air, the soil, flora, faunae which define a sort of examinations. The look, subspecies of environmental assessments is defined by a variety of properties of each of the listed objects. To allocate examination of a radiation situation as an independent sort, it is inexpedient since water, air, the soil, etc. can be radiation.

Shlyakhov A. R. classifications., Rossinskoy E. R. show, objects of ecology what internal hierarchy has to exist are how difficult. However, from our point of view, it is possible to present differently – to allocate in a class childbirth on the objects making Earth nature, within each sort to allocate types which objects have to be considered not only as having a natural origin, but also are products of human activity, for example, the arable land to which fertilizers are introduced and on which the harvest, reservoirs is grown up where to get divorced fish, a borehole, etc. Further, considering variety of natural components (for example, the vegetable or animal worlds), relying on maternal sciences and science “systematization”, to carry out internal classification, for definition of expert specialization.

Thus, in our opinion, the class of judicial environmental assessments has to include the following childbirth:

- judicial examination of soil objects and minerals;
- judicial examination of water objects;
- judicial examination of atmospheric air;
- judicial examination of flora;
- judicial examination of fauna.

Thus, in the general classification of judicial examinations it is necessary to provide a class of judicial environmental assessments, to bring this class in the Instruction for production of judicial examinations and specialized researches in the Center of judicial examination of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan (with the subsequent changes made by the order of the Minister of Justice of Republic of Kazakhstan). Internal systematization of the specified childbirth of a class of judicial environmental assessments depending on degree of complexity, variety of types of objects of natural components is necessary for the register of judicial and expert specialties.

Within each sort differentiation has to be corresponding, considering degree of complexity of their components, according to natural sciences, for example:

**1. Judicial examination of soil objects and minerals.** Classification of soils is a group of soils according to a certain system of taxonomical units and the principles of classification (a class, type,

a subtype, a sort, etc.) [9]. Taxonomy – system of the coordinated taxonomical c of an edina (taxons) of different level (type, a subtype, a sort, etc.). The classification problem remains to one of the most debatable because of distinctions in the principles which are been the basis for classification of soils of the world. The majority of the countries use national classifications. The first scientific classification of soils in Russia was developed by Dokuchayevy V. V. In Kazakhstan school, uniform with Russia. In each natural zone types of soils were allocated to them (podsolic, black earth, chestnut, etc.). Their genesis (origin) and factors of soil formation are the basis for allocation of types of soils (the main unit of classification). Therefore V. V. Dokuchayev's classification received the name of genetic.

The same principles are the basis for the "Classification of soils of the USSR" made by group of authors which is used when carrying out soil inspections so far. In parallel also other directions of classification which differed with the principles which are been their basis developed: geological and petrographic, profile and genetic, etc. The greatest interest is attracted by the classification of soils of the world developed by the American security service of soils. The substantive and genetic principles are its basis: soils are ranged on the basis of morphological features, structure and properties of the diagnostic horizons taking into account the water and thermal modes, and also chemical and physical properties of the soils important for development of plants. Making the soil organic (for example, protozoa), minerals and so forth cause additional internal classification.

## 2. Judicial examination of water objects.

Classification of water objects is carried out on the different bases [10]:

I. By origin waters divide on:

- atmospheric (snow, rain);
- underground (soil, artesian, spring, well);
- superficial (oceans, seas, lakes, etc.);

II. In mineralization size. Understand total concentration of anions, cations and soluble inorganic substances [11] in water as a mineralization of water.

III. On primary the content of this or that anion natural waters divide into 3 classes:

- hydrocarbonate waters (generally surface water – waters of the rivers, lakes);
- chloride waters (water of oceans, seas, salty lakes);
- sulphatic waters (some well waters), etc.

## 3. Judicial examination of atmospheric air.

Pollution of atmospheric air – it is necessary to

understand any change of its structure and properties which makes negative impact on health of the person and animals, a condition of plants and ecosystems [11]. Pollution of the atmosphere can be:

- natural (natural), caused by natural processes (volcanic activity, aeration of rocks, a wind erosion, mass blossoming of plants, smoke from the forest and steppe fires);
- anthropogenous, connected with emission of various pollutants in the course of activity of the person. It considerably surpasses natural pollution of atmospheric air in the scales.

Depending on scales of distribution allocate various types of pollution of the atmosphere:

- local, characterized by the increased content of pollutants in small territories (the city, the industrial district, the agricultural zone, etc.);
- regional, considerable spaces, but not all planet are involved in the sphere of negative impact;
- the global, connected with change conditions of the atmosphere in general, leading to gradual accumulation of climatic and ecological changes of planetary scale.

Classification of pollution of the atmosphere by aggregate state:

Emissions of harmful substances in the atmosphere are classified by aggregate state on: gaseous (sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon oxide, hydrocarbons, etc.); liquid (acids, alkalis, solutions of salts, etc.); firm (cancerogenic substances, lead and its connections, organic and inorganic dust, soot, resinous substances and so forth), etc.

**4. Judicial examination of flora.** In botany there is a traditional classification of plants: accurate multilevel classification of flora is accepted [12]. It covers a kingdom of plants, mushrooms. It contains 350 thousand types of live organisms, that is actually all plants which are available on our planet. They are distributed on three departments representing the higher germinal vegetable organisms, the real seaweed and red seaweed.

The operating classification of plants is based on a number of signs among which:

- sizes of vegetable organisms;
- a vital form (distinguish herbs, bushes, vegetable and forage crops, trees);
- activity duration (distinguish one – two – and perennial plants);
- way of reproduction;
- requirements to growth conditions.

Vegetable organisms are distributed in addition also on departments. Such classification of plants provides reckoning of ferns, mosses, club

mosses, horsetails to the higher spore-bearing plants, and naked and angiospermous (flower) types – to seed plants. It means that the first breed disputes, the second – seeds. Distinguish one from angiospermous – and two-submultiple plants.

5. Judicial examination of fauna. The fauna which classification conforms to requirements of modern science strikes with variety of the existing forms [13]. And today scientists continue to open new types of the living beings living on the planet. The science systematization helps to be guided with that variety of types to which Earth fauna is presented. Classification of animals by certain groups – one of kinds of activity in which it is engaged. Newly opened representatives of fauna have to be described by scientists and are placed in that place of the general system where they have to be according to the signs accepted in the scientific world. The modern system of distribution of fauna to groups is constructed on the basis of definition of degree of their relationship, at the same time the origin, an external and internal structure of organisms, ability to reproduction of posterity is considered. Types of animals are located in the table from the lowest to the highest. It corresponds to the

general direction of evolutionary development of fauna on Earth. A look – the basic concept of classification. When determining a concept of a look in attention the structure of a body of animals, the place of their dwelling, ability to reproduction is accepted. Associations of the individuals having the general properties make animal species.

Classification of separate types, in turn, can be presented by populations. Feature of group of the animals who are a part of this or that population is relative isolation from representatives of the same look. Formation of such groups of animals is connected with the place of their constant dwelling. More than 40000 animal species live in Kazakhstan according to scientists of Institute of zoology, some of them are not described in the table of classification. But the main thing for us is the Red List where animals, infringement of whom from poachers is a criminal ecological offense, are brought, in articles of the Criminal code signs of a criminal ecological offense are given, at illegal hunting, fishings.

Thus, in internal classification of a class of judicial environmental assessments systematization depending on degree of complexity, variety of types of objects of natural components is necessary.

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**International legal solution to the problems of climate change and sustainable development**

**Abstract.** In the article are researched the main problems in the field of protection of the environment and steady development. Are analysed international treaties and other documents in this field, national ecological legislation, and the role of international organisations.

In the modern world, in spite of emergence a lot of common views of the ecological problems and measures taken by the parties of international law, is continuing the deterioration of the condition of the environment, which threatens the welfare of people, and in some cases – and the existence of life on planet. Abidance of the quality standarts of the environment are becoming one of the most key parameters of the competitiveness of states. Adapting optimal international legal regime of its protection and application of taken decisions depend on political will, on functioning and development of the hard system of cooperation, based on international treaties and including states, international organisations, governmental and non-governmental organisations.

The Secretary-General of the UN Ban Ki-moon has designated the fighting with the climat change as a moral and practical imperative of our time.

The problems of saving auspicious environment and steady usage of resources are closely related with social requirements, demographic pressing and poverty in developing countries, contrary to excessive and often wasteful examples of consumption in developed countries. Searching for acceptable solutions of ecological problems with considering needs of developing countries, using different way for making obligations, when developed countries are capable of taking for themselves more strict obligations on provision of auspicious quality of global environment, is important.

Especially keenly is being felt the need of achievement of universal participation in international treaties of the UN, their equable interpretation and implementation, in general the need of careful attitude to legal instruments in the sphere of protection of the environment and created regimes.

It has become obvious that further economic development of humanity, directed to the growth of people's welfare in combinated with the social guarantees becomes possible only in frames of «ecologically steady development». Suitable legal rules, and economic instruments, accepted either on national, and on international level, could have provided the equality between economic growth, increasing of production of material goods and saving of the environment.

**Key words:** environment, international treaty, states, global organizations, climate change, steady development, mechanism of interstate cooperation, climatic system, the atmosphere, greenhouse gases, the framework strategy, energy sources, Framework Convention, ratification, implementation, UN, legal obligations, The Kyoto protocol, energy saving, world community.

**Introduction**

Environmental change happens not only by a result of human impact, but also under the influence of natural causes. This applies above all to the climate. Considering the problem of global climate change, depletion of the ozone layer in Earth's atmosphere, the proposed measures to reduce the emission of greenhouse and ozone-depleting gases, the possible relationship of the natural and man-made causes of humanity disturbing deviations

from recognized them optimum environmental conditions should be analyzed.

**1 The concept of climate change and its prevention mechanisms: global vision**

Under the terms of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992, the term “climate change” means a change that is directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the global atmosphere, and in addition to natural

climate variability observed over comparable times.[1,39]

Earth's climate system has changed significantly in the global and regional scale compared to pre-industrial levels; some of these changes were caused by human activity. [2,383]

The concentration in the atmosphere of the main greenhouse gases generated by human activity (i.e. carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and tropospheric ozone) has reached its highest levels during the observation period the relevant processes, which is primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels, agricultural activities and changes in land use.[3,484]

Agreed scientific approach to climate change presented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, established in the late 1980s under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization.

Summary of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, published in early 2007, concluded that global warming is beyond doubt, and that this process is accelerating. It further affirms that the observed increase in global average temperature in the world, with a high degree of probability (with the reliability of more than 90 percent) is a result of greenhouse gas emissions (caused by human activity), which is higher than the reliability of more than 60 percent contained in estimation report in 2001.

### **1.1 Global organizations in the system of measures to prevent climate change**

In 2014-2015, the World Bank Group has decided that it should do more to resolve the problem of climate change. However, it has had trouble in developing an approach that would satisfy the often-contradictory interests and views of its Member States.[1,59]

In fact, the need to go to the procedures of legal obligation that set clearly and effectively the priority of the environment not so important for any else as for the World Bank Group. None of organizations in the world is comparable to its level of influence on government policies and standards, which adhere to both the public and private sectors in the creation of this kind of project.

At the same time it is necessary to develop the rule of law, which would promote the following objectives:

- 1) reduction of the negative impacts of climate change;
- 2) increase access to energy in developing countries;[2,487]
- 3) support resources for vulnerable adapt to climate change.

Together with investment funds to combat climate change, the World Bank Group has assumed an important role in the development of projects that take into account the climate problem, which falls under the Strategic Framework for Development and combat climate change. As part of investment funds, it created two trust funds – the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund, which supports numbers of programs aimed at addressing the problem of climate change. Clean Technology Fund finances projects for the development of low-carbon energy and energy technologies that reduce carbon emissions. It does not restrict the types of financing covered by the new technologies of renewable energy (such as solar energy, wind energy and small hydropower), but on the contrary, provides a full opportunity to support the development of clean technologies related to the use of coal and large hydroelectric dams. In the opinion of management, clean coal technology is highly profitable opportunities to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions or the potential for capture and storage of carbon dioxide. The problem is that there is no legal mechanism for regulating these relations, both at the international and national levels.

Now it is necessary to establish the fact that the World Bank Group has done considerable work on the creation of a legal concept in the field of climate protection on the planet. And it can be seen from the chronology of the commitments of the World Bank:

- The Global Environment Facility, 1991: Resolution of the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank from 1991 led to the establishment of the Global Environment Facility, which in 1992 was named as the financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Since then World Bank's trust fund managed by the Global Environment Facility and functions as the main implementing organization of investment projects in the field of climate change

- The energy sector of the World Bank, 2001: Energy Sector Strategy of the World Bank has identified four main objectives: direct assistance to the poor, improving macroeconomic and financial balance, promotion of good governance and private sector development, and also environmental protection. Strategy outlined targets for 2011 on greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In addition, the strategy of the energy sector supported the policy measures in the area of fossil fuels.

- Extractive Industries Review / Bonn Commitment, 2004: In response of the heads



of the World Bank to the Extractive Industries Review (2004) and the International Conference for Renewable Energies in Bonn in June 2004, the World Bank Group announced its commitment to increase the volume of lending, allocated for the development of new renewable energy and energy efficiency by 20% between 2005 and 2009 annually.

- A framework mechanism for investment in the development of clean energy, 2006: In 2006, in response to the request of the Group of Eight, the Bank has developed and implemented a framework mechanism to invest in the development of clean energy, designed to facilitate a consistent increase in the volume of investments in clean energy and the inclusion of climate change in order to help with development. A framework mechanism for investment in the development of clean energy has identified four main activities of strategic importance: the acceleration of the transition to an economy that produces less carbon emissions, especially in Brazil, China, India and Mexico. Also, this problem was solved by increasing the analytical, technical and investment support; acceleration of investments that promote the growth of environmentally friendly energy supply; extension for the poor accessibility to the permissible means of energy, especially in Africa; and help developing countries adapt to climate change through the analysis and development management tools lawsuits. Finally, one of the most important international documents – Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change.

- Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change, October 2008: In the annual meeting of the Bank's Development Committee, which took place in October 2008 a successor Framework to invest in the development of clean energy approved: Strategic Framework on Development and Climate Change, which regulates much broader Bank's role in climate change issues. This strategy represents the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other organizations of the Bank Group's objectives, guidelines, directions and major initiatives for the rapid response for the next three years.

The Strategic Framework is based on six areas of action, each of which focused on adaptation and mitigation of climate change:

1. Support measures to combat the effects of climate change within the frame of development programs, implemented under the leadership of the countries themselves.

2. Mobilization of additional financial resources on favorable terms and with the use of innovative financing schemes;

3. Promote the development of market-based financing mechanisms;

4. The effective involvement of private sector resources;

5. Support accelerated development and deployment of new technologies; and

6. Expansion of policy research, measures to build knowledge and capacity.[4]

## **2 Climate change and sustainable development: the relationship and balance of interests.**

At the same time the consequences of climate change could undermine efforts to achieve the goals of sustainable development, including through the aggravation of poverty in the developing countries. [1,271] [https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate\\_f-footnote6](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f-footnote6)

Scientists predict that by 2080, millions of people will suffer from annual floods due to sea-level rise; while special risk will be subject to the densely populated and low-lying areas where opportunities for adaptation are quite limited and which already face other challenges such as tropical storms or coastal subsidence. It is expected that climate change will have an uneven impact on food production. A moderate increase in temperature will increase the efficiency at the global level, but at lower latitudes, especially in areas with a dry season in tropical regions, crop productivity is projected to decrease even with a slight increase in local temperature (1-2 ° C), which will increase the risk of hunger.

Development directions and structures of production and consumption have different effects on the climate system. Climate change is often seen in the wider context of sustainable development, for example, based on the integration of national policies related to climate change.[5]

The problem of climate change and sustainable development is relevant in the environmental, economic and energy aspects.[6,276]

From a legal point of view, this issue should be considered at the national level and at the level of groups of countries, such as the Scandinavian countries, and within the continent and at the regional level and, of course, on a global globally. At each of these levels of legal regulation would not be the same.[7,38]

### **2.1 National vision of global problems**

Within the framework of national law to this problem has to do with both criminal and civil, and administrative law.

For example, if you take the legislative framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the administrative law of Kazakhstan pays great attention to technical regulation, as in the case of violation of technical regulations is a negative impact on people and the planet as a whole. Technical regulation – is a matter of global technical compatibility concerning, including the problem of emissions and waste.

International legal regulation in this area is a very complex and important problem.[2,379]

Fundamental international legal document defining the legal framework for cooperation in the field of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted by the 1992. The Convention was ratified by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Ratification of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change” from 04.05.1995. The Convention sets out the legal basis for solving global environmental problems of adverse climate change. In accordance with the provisions of this Convention, the primary role in ensuring the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a safe level belongs to the developed countries with adequate financial resources.

Within the frame of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change established a number of obligations of States – participants of the Convention, including:

- development of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases;

- adoption national and, where appropriate, regional programs containing measures to mitigate climate change and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change;

- rendering assistance and cooperation in the development, application and diffusion of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases; etc.[8]

The Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the Convention assumes the following obligations:

- to develop, periodically update, publish and provide the Conference of the Parties national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies;

- to implement measures for the implementation of national and regional programs containing

measures to mitigate climate change.

- periodically provide detailed information on policies and measures to limit anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and others.

Данные задачи в зависимости от того, насколько эффективно они будут выполняться государствами, во многом зависят результативность усилий мирового сообщества в устранении неблагоприятных последствий изменения климата, оказывающих значительное негативное воздействие на естественные экологические системы, на здоровье и благополучие человека.

In order to fulfill the obligations arising from the Convention, in 1998, the First National Communication of Kazakhstan United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was prepared and submitted to the Secretariat.

In addition, since 2000, an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions is regularly carried out. The inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for 1990, 1992, 2004 have been made in the format of reporting for Annex 1 countries and posted on the UNFCCC website. This work will be continued in accordance with the requirements of the Convention.

These tasks, depending on how well they will be performed by States depends largely on the effectiveness of efforts by the world community to address the adverse effects of climate change have a significant negative impact on natural ecosystems, to human health and welfare.[6,279]

## **2.2 The Kyoto Protocol: problems of implementation in the Republic of Kazakhstan and energy saving**

The development of the main provisions of the Convention the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in December 1997. Kazakhstan ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the end of February 2009 without the application 1, the putative mechanism of quantitative emission limitation and “emissions trading”, which involves the parties referred to in this application. [https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate\\_f](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f) – footnote11 [3,486]

The essence of the trade is that the State has fulfilled its obligations and having a surplus of allowances can sell their emission rights to other parties.

Legal nature of the studied international instrument can be determined taking into account the two legal positions. On the one hand, this document aims to establish the legal conditions for limiting and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which

means, of course, the main purpose of the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol – reducing the anthropogenic load on one of the components of the environment – atmosphere air. On the other hand, this document contains the legal regulations, which began to form an international market mechanism to address global environmental problems. This, above all, is to create the legal conditions for the implementation of emissions trading of greenhouse gases into the air, which determines the greater economic interest in reducing the volume of greenhouse gas emissions. [7,97]

The Kyoto Protocol provides the legal mechanisms created conditions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the clean development projects and joint implementation in particular and emissions trading mechanism for greenhouse gas emissions. [9,56]

The implementation of each of these legal instruments requires compliance with the mandatory conditions:

- 1) any project related to the sale or transfer of quotas, must be approved by the States participating in the project;

- 2) each project must provide a reduction in emissions by sources and removals by sinks, that is additional to any that would have otherwise occurred;

- 3) the State – party to the Kyoto Protocol does not acquire any emission reduction units if it does not comply with its obligations under the formation of a national system for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions; does not include in its national communication the supplementary information necessary to demonstrate compliance with its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol; does not fulfill other obligations in accordance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol;

- 4) the acquisition of emission reduction units shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the implementation of obligations to prevent exceeding the amount of greenhouse gas emissions set by the Kyoto Protocol. [10]

Only under these conditions the State may be considered to fulfill its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol.

These obligations set by the Kyoto Protocol can only be bear by the State with a stable economy and developed markets.

In Kazakhstan, there are very few realized projects directly aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. One of the main sources of pollution are thermal power plants using technology high-ash Ekibastuz coal burning. It is hoped that with the

development of alternative energy, the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2017 (Expo 2017) is to reach international standards (subject to compliance with the national legislation in this area). The changes in the global atmosphere cannot cause domestic human activity, so the main cause of climate change – emissions of greenhouse gases.

According to the editor of “Energy Saving” M.N. Komolova: “Energy efficiency – solution to problem of climate change. Namely it is necessary to make more efforts to create special rules that would regulate this issue”. [11]

Climate change is largely due to the high heat consumption of buildings, now using almost half of all energy produced. In this regard, one of the main tasks of the nearest future is to seek ways to improve energy efficiency is an important part of all economic systems. [11]

### Conclusion

Climate change and sustainable development – is today not only legal, but also an economic and political problem. Errors in the dynamics of climate change poses a major economic catastrophe. For a number of future climate change – it is no longer a question of geopolitics and problem of survival. [3,484]

One of the obvious problems in the fight against climate change is the lack of development of ecological consciousness. In this process, an important role is played by social and political organizations in our country, but unfortunately, is not very active. In general, legal science should actively develop the rule of law, covering the entire range of legal. Economic, technical, financial, energy and social problems associated with climate change.

One of the objectives of the international community – to achieve a balanced and equitable solutions to economic, environmental and energy problems. No doubt human activity affects the climate. In this regard it is necessary to consolidate efforts to curb the harmful effects on the environment. [12,5]

The process of international cooperation in the sphere of protection of the environment will let to provide the steady usage of nature, to realise different ways in different situations, to find the individual solutions, which as much as possible are suitable for the unique situations and problems, to effectively implement the protection of the environment for providing its auspicious quality on the base of the rules of the international law.

In light of the above it can be recommended as a strategy for the sustainable development of the world community, the following provisions:

1. There should be a significant increase in the level of scientific research all the problems associated with global warming; especially problems changes in solar activity and the growth of greenhouse gases.

2. It is desirable to prove the most secure and affordable way of adaptation of human activities

to global warming. It should be emphasized that the problems caused by the ongoing warming, are specific to each region.

3. Due to the lack of full understanding of the causes of climate change is impractical to develop and adopt global international legal projects impact on the climate, the personal responsibility of fixing.

4. Conduct scientific basis of global energy and related current trends of climate change.

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**Comparative aspects of money laundering problems in Afghanistan and Kazakhstan law**

**Abstract.** The purpose of this study was that money laundering correctly as a dangerous phenomenon for the authorities would be introduced in all aspects, serious and clear strategies for legislative, judicial, executive and administrative to combat this phenomenon, the solution for this serious problem and the crisis in Afghanistan and Kazakhstan criminal be found. In this research we analyzed and compared money laundering crime and Ways of Coping with it in Afghanistan and Kazakhstan criminal law through rules and precise studying of resources which are exist in this context including of valuable and valid books and articles which we are looking for analyzing, describing, comparing and ways of coping against this crime in criminal law of Afghanistan and Kazakhstan.

In this article we had tried to answer to this question that what money laundering is? What is the harmful effects of money laundering and how can we prevent it from damage? How dirty money is washed? What penal responses have been predicted to crime of money laundering in the Afghanistan and Kazakhstan criminal law? With this assumption that lack of strict rules and contained punishment of that, and Poor Performance of government against perpetrators have been made easy money laundering crime and perpetrators can include the income derived from crime in economic system easily.

Also as the problems and the obstacles fighting against money laundering and the rate of Perpetration of this crime are compared in Afghanistan and Kazakhstan. In this regard, the necessity for developing appropriate criminal policy in both country against money laundering is considered. It is result that lack of rules and regulations with appropriate punishment and weak performance of government against this phenomenon can increase and make easy money laundering and its perpetrations approaches, therefore, this issue must be considered in Codifying economic, financial, and criminal policies.

**Key words:** Money laundering, proceeds of crime, Afghanistan and Kazakhstan law.

**Introduction**

The phenomenon of money laundering as a new phenomenon has been imported from international criminal law in domestic law, this crime is a secondary crime that is perpetrated after predicate offense that produce material and financial interests, the aim of this activity is to hide the illegal origin of the property, money laundering is the procedure by which great amount of illicitly obtained money, from terrorist activity, drug trafficking or other serious crimes, is given the appearance of having originated from the legal source. One of the characteristics of this crime is difficult to detect, because criminals use very sophisticated methods.

The high rate of money laundering in the world, its universal and organized features and without victims of this crime; its adverse impact on

economy and political stability of country and its strong relationship with other crimes increase the necessity of criminalization of this phenomenon in the world and also in Afghanistan and Kazakhstan. Therefore the anti-money laundering law has been ratified in 2014 in Afghanistan. And the 218 article of penal code of Kazakhstan has recognized it as a crime as well as. And henceforward such an activity must be limited with an iron hand. So the nations of the world especially people of Afghanistan and Kazakhstan must join hands and adopt measures to dismantle syndicates busy in money laundering by resorting to offensive enforcement of law.

Despite the countless consequences of money laundering on the economic body, social, and cultural of society, still all aspects of this case are not known well to the authorities. So that policies



to combat this phenomenon in Afghanistan and Kazakhstan have not been defined clearly and practically money in the capital markets, a serious limitation in money laundering for those who have not been enforced. Therefore for coping with it at first step we need to recognize this phenomenon and then we can find various approaches to fight against with. Since this phenomena in majority of legal system has recognized as crime, international and regional conventions also emphasized on its criminalization. Kazakhstan and Afghanistan also recognized it as a crime, here we need to discuss about money laundering definition, Methods, stages and The Purposes of money laundering, The effects of money laundering, Types of money laundering, Symptoms and characteristics of the crime of money laundering, Technique and methods of money laundering crime, Presented approaches and Contexts for combating money laundering, problems of money laundering will be studied comparatively in Afghanistan and Kazakhstan law as well as.

#### **A Brief History of Money laundering**

The idiom money laundering is believed to have started in the USA from Mafia groups who got considerable amounts of money from prostitution, gambling, blackmail and bootleg liquor. Utilizing laundromats as a mechanism of validate their funds, the Al Capone laundromats' are idea to have triggered money laundering as a technique for legitimizing the proceeds of crime. Lacey Lansky was The Mob's bookkeeper, and is thought to have been one of the first, and probably the most influential, money launderer of his time. Utilizing Swiss bank account provision to combine the first laundering methods, Lansky applied the 'loan back' concept, which meant that illegitimate money could be concealed as debt provided by agreeing banks from other countries.(1)

#### **Definitions of money laundering**

The action of money laundering is not a new form of criminal activity, although the use of this idiom and its coalition within the law implement paradigm is relatively new. According to Interpol (2011), money laundering involves an effort to conceal or hide the identity of incomes got illegally in order to make them become visible as if they have been acquired from legal sources. Money laundering is a procedure by which the illegal source of assets got or generated by criminal activity is concealed to unclear the link between funds and the native criminal activity' (IMF, 2011). There is an agreement between scholars as to the definition of the idiom money laundering. He (2010) for

example, defines money laundering as a procedure whereby the origin of dirty money is hidden to make it become visible legal, and afterward become usable, negotiable and transferable. {1, 2}

Money laundering as a crime has Characteristics as Follow: A complex and continuous process, money laundering is a secondary crime, money laundering is an organized crime, money laundering is a transnational crime, money laundering is intellectuals' crime, mainly done on a large scale, money laundering has different aspects, is beyond from laundering money, Lack of need to transfers, Hiding action is considered, It is a crime with the new title. (3)

#### **The Purposes of money laundering**

The money laundering perpetrators from money laundering have different purposes that the most important of them can be summed up in 3 cases.

Preventing illegal resource discovery and predicate offenses: the legitimate blazon of money and proceeds crime is method that by it can be ill-gotten gains with peace of mind and convenience used without the fear and anxiety of the main sources are being discovered.

Tax evasion: When incomes was more and consequently it Great wealth is more Naturally, such a thing, attract more attention of the tax collectors and police officers for collecting tax ,therefore, the perpetrators of this crime through seemingly legitimate transactions such as stock trading, securities. . .they starts...through it can, on the one hand divestment attention of the tax collectors and police money are washed , in addition of legal avenues with the robes of the legality and blazon Legitimate it for taking more advantage of use.

Exploitation of the proceeds of crime: The Money launderers have not ability and inclination to take care of their sudden wealth, enormous and unlawful, they want to be barrier the confiscation proceeds of criminal acts and Interested in Investing this assets in different field In addition to the exploitation without risk from the incomes generated by crime Even can obtain greater income.(4)

#### **The effects of money laundering**

Economic effects of the money laundering: the phenomenon of money laundering has detrimental economic effects on the economic system and this is perhaps the most important cause of criminalization of this action .Including the adverse economic effects of money laundering be Instability in the economy and financial markets, the people distrust on financial system, Forced and unwanted changes in money demand and drastic changes in interest rates and therefore unpredictable capital between



countries, weakening private sector, the failure of the privatization program countries, reducing government control over economic policy, reduce government revenue, corruption structure and severe damage to the credibility of the government and economic institutions named.

**Social effects of the money laundering:** Money laundering norms, social norms, dignity and ethics of mass destruction and also undermine democratic institutions. Money laundering, economic charge of businesses, governments and citizens to criminals and criminal organizations to be transferred, which makes the community a harmful effect on all members of society. Also creates serious social problems of unemployment and increased economic volatility. On the other socially destructive effects of money laundering, is that society's material and intellectual capital that should be spent on development and all-round development of society, to combat the phenomenon and its dire implications.

**Political effects of the money laundering:** Money laundering destroys the short-term political legitimacy and in long term political development challenges and become the cause of divestment confidence of the people of the state. money laundering and politics have reciprocal relationship, in this way the economic corruptors have tendency to relationship with political authorities, and seek to involve them in different ways their criminal activities and this will lead to political corruption. On the other hand when political authorities a country are corrupts, they provides field of better for their money laundering activities. In addition, it strongly reduces public confidence in the political system. {5, 6, 7,}

### **Stages of Money Laundering**

The most common kinds of felons who requirement to launder money are drug traffickers, public officials and corrupt politicians, embezzlers, mobsters, and terrorists. All these are in requirement of well laundering conduits as they deal often in fractional currency, which reasons a lot of logistics problems. Money laundering has three basic steps, Vis:

**Placement:** the laundryman imports dirty money into a lawful financial establishment. This is the dangerous step of the process as it imports large quantity of cash, which fiscal institutions are needed to report to authorities.

**Layering:** it includes sending money via different fiscal transactions to conversion its form and make it hard to pursue. Layering may include of different bank-to-bank transitions, wire transfers between accounts in several names in several

countries, construction trust fund and withdrawals to regularly vary the amount of money in the arithmetic, changeable the money's currency, and buying great-value items to conversion the form of money.

**Integration:** the money re-enters the mainstream economy in legitimate-looking form. This may involve a final bank transfer with the account of a local business in which a launderer is 'investing' in exchange for a cut of the profits.(3)

### **Technique and methods of money laundering crime**

Money Laundering is more complex and varied way and to factors such as the type of offense, type of economic system, laws and regulations of the country where they were contrary to the kind of regulation that depends on the country where the money was to be cleansed. The most common and important method of money laundering are that money launderers attract the attention of law enforcement operations to reduce money laundering has become a large amount of cash in small amounts Or directly invested in banks or with financial instruments such as Czech and so on purchase and deposit them in other places and other methods of laundering money invested in stock and bond markets, investment in enterprises and create a temporary fake charitable organization, investing in the gold market, participate in the auction for arts and old (antique) and transfer money to countries with free banking regulations such as Switzerland noted.

The use of fraudulent transactions and face in the process of money laundering is prevalent. Smugglers traditionally, through the banking system, method and apply stellar explosion, ((The deposit account opened with money and clean and dirty mixed with repeated orders by wire transfer in writing, telegraph, telephone, fax and .... Money transfer to multiple accounts in different countries. In other words, the ways and instruments of perpetration of money laundering can be summarized as follows: Methods related to the use of bank like Filtration of money, Open an account with fake identity, Large Transaction Through the close, Formal and fake loans, Smurfing, Use of banks brokers, Electrical transfer and use of smart cards and Tax havens. Methods related to the use of financial institutions non-bank likeremittancealso the use of NYSE and buy and sell stocks and securities the use of insurance institutes. Money laundering Methods without using financial institutions like trafficking of money, Use of Casino, Use of Non-Profits and Charities, the use of market art and antiques and

jewelry and the use of professionals also using the coverages of legitimate business, use of monetary and financial havens and use of electronic money are the methods of money laundering.(8)

Totally the major way and method of money laundering in 11 cases can be summed: Transfer and removal of money, the foreign currency assets, Multi-line banking operations, Use Bngahay charity, The transfer of ownership, Buy and sell shares, Industrial Participation, Cooperating with agents and traitors, The purchase and sale of real estate and urban land multiple, Because of the secrecy and money and income, Buy Jewelry. (9)

#### **Money laundering in Kazakhstan**

In Kazakhstan the rapid economic growth largely on oil, gas, mineral resources, the privatization process and its geographical position is based. These elements, together with the organized crime, instability in the region, issues related to transparency in the management of natural resources (especially energy) and the need to encourage foreign investment; has attracted attention of money launderers in Kazakhstan. Although, Kazakhstan is a development country and has a modern banking system also it is a financial center for Central Asia. But unfortunately, the lack of adequate regulations on money laundering, corruption, the organized events of money laundering and cash smuggling, economic crimes, the transit Kazakhstan for drugs from Afghanistan puts this country at potential risk of laundering money. (10)

in Kazakhstan money laundering criminalized for first time by Article 30 of the 1998 anti-drug law, which makes it unlawful to wash money in relationship with the sale of unlawful drugs. In 2000, of Article 193 «Legalization of illicitly got Funds or Other wealth» in the Criminal Code of KZ laid the basis for better development of the AML/CFT legal system in the state. In 2004, KZ was one of the states that established the Eurasian Group on struggling Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism. The first applied stages for establishing the national AML/CFT system in KZ was development, in 2008, of the fiscal intelligence unit – the Financial Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan. in 2009 «On combating Legalization (Laundering) of illicitly got incomes and Terrorism financing resource « was adopted and accepted and came into force in 2010. «On corrections to some Legislative actions of the Kazakhstan on struggling Legalization (Laundering) of unlawful incomes and terrorism financing « adopted and accepted with the AML/CFT rule, introduced the suitable corrections

and amendments into 26 legislative actions of the state that ordered the actions of the entities theme to fiscal monitoring, their industry regularizer and state representations.(11)

**Statistics:** From the starting of 2004, the government Agency for struggling Corruption and Economic Crimes reported in Kazakhstan 421 registered money laundering cases in all \$107 million. In last 2014, two companies with bank fake has been charged by the Almaty prosecutors office. The two companies were accused with unlawful activities resulting in the washing of \$7 million aboard a course of five months. According to the Prosecutor's Office, these crimes were conducted with the help of bank employees, making them especially difficult to detect. The detection of felonies including money laundering companies is even-handedly low matching to the Prosecutor General of Kazakhstan, and the above figures perhaps do not reflect the true territory of these crimes in Kazakhstan.(12)

Therewith, when police discover such crimes, they Prosecutors often do not prosecute. Matching to the Prosecutor's Office, almost only one ten criminal proceedings is de facto brought to court. Republic of Kazakhstan does not an offshore fiscal station. There are no banks or offshore companies. Available law does not favor fiscal centers and offshore banks. Foreign banks, involving American, Turkish, Dutch, and Russian firmly-fixed fiscal establishments have offices in Kazakhstan. The GOK helped in collection the E.O. 13224 roster among Kazakhstanian banks. In 1997 Kazakhstan be annexed to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, and in December 2000 the state signed the UN agreement versus Transnational Crime. The GOK signed in 2000. (13)

#### **The average level of money laundering risk in Kazakhstan**

Kazakhstan was among the countries with an average level of money laundering risk, according to the assessment of the Basel Institute on Governance. The global index of anti-money laundering (Anti-Money Laundering, AML), Kazakhstan took 75th place with an estimate of 5.94. Rating AML formed in 2012. Countries of the world are evaluated on a scale from 0 (low risk) to 10 (high risk). In the formation of the authors of the rating assessments are based on the data of the FATF (Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering), the World Bank, Transparency International and the World Economic Forum. Taking into account factors such as the risk of corruption, money laundering, financial and social transparency, political and legal risks.

Evaluation of Kazakhstan in 2012 has deteriorated significantly. So, in 2012 it was 5.12, and in AML ranking in descending order (from the country with the lowest risk of money laundering) of Kazakhstan took the 39th place, while moved to the 85th position in 2013, and in 2014 – on the 88th.(14)

### **Criminalization of money laundering in penal code of Kazakhstan**

Article 218. Legalization (laundering) of money and (or) other property, received by criminal way:

1. Involvement of money and (or) other property, received by criminal way, to the legal cycle, by settlement of transactions in the form of conversion or transfer of property, representing the incomes from criminal and (or) administrative infractions, concealment or suppression of its true nature, source, location, disposition, movement, rights to property or its ownership, if it is known that such property represents incomes from criminal and (or) administrative infractions, as well as possession and use of this property or mediation in legalization of money and (or) other property, received by criminal way, if these actions are committed in significant amount, – shall be punished by the fine in the amount of up to three thousand monthly calculation indices or correctional works in the same amount, or restriction of liberty for the term of up to three years, or imprisonment for the same term, with confiscation of property.

2. The same actions, committed:

- 1) by group of persons on previous concert;
- 2) repeatedly;

3) by person with the use of his (her) official position, – shall be punished by the fine in the amount of up to five thousand monthly calculation indices or correctional works in the same amount, or restriction of liberty for the term of up to five years, or imprisonment for the same term, with confiscation of property.

3. The actions, provided by first or second parts of this Article, committed:

1) by person, authorized to perform the state functions, or person, civil servant or person, holding responsible state position, equated with him (her), if they are linked with use of his (her) official position by them;

2) by criminal group;

3) on the large scales, – shall be punished by imprisonment for the term of three to seven years with confiscation of property, and in the cases, provided by paragraph 1), with deprivation of the right to occupy determined positions or to engage in a determined activity for life.

Note. A person, voluntarily declared on prepared or committed legalization of money and (or) property, received by criminal way shall be released from criminal responsibility, if his (her) actions do not contain the components of crimes, provided by second or third parts of this Article or other crime. (15)

### **Money laundering in Afghanistan**

Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world and, after decades of ongoing conflicts and strife, it is still at an early stage of developing its legal and institutional framework. The main challenges that the authorities face are the precarious security situation (including regular occurrence of insurgency attacks), vested interests and corruption, capacity constraints, a large illicit narcotics sector, a weak business environment, and low human capital. The authorities believe that the major proceeds-generating crimes for money laundering in Afghanistan are: production and trade in opiates and cannabis, corruption, protection payments for legal and illegal movement of goods, smuggling, and kidnapping.

### **Criminalization and punishment of money laundering**

Afghanistan's AML framework is based on the «Anti-Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Law» (Law No 1142) which was issued finally as a new law for combating money laundering and Proceeds of Crime in 2014. Money laundering is punishable by imprisonment for two to ten years and/or a fine that may range between Af 50,000 and Af 50,000,000 (approx. US\$1,000 and 100,000 respectively – Article 52 of the AML LD). It therefore constitutes as a misdemeanor under Afghan law. Corporate entities are liable to a fine of not less than Af 5,000,000 and not more than Af 15,000,000 (i.e. approx. US\$100,000\_300,000). They may additionally be: a) banned for a period not to exceed five years from directly or indirectly carrying on certain business activities; b) dissolved if such corporation had been established for the purpose of committing the offence in question or it allowed its premises to be used for such purposes; and c) required to publicize the judgment in the press or in any other audiovisual media (16).

**Statistics:** To date, money laundering has rarely been investigated and prosecuted, and has not been sanctioned by the courts. There is therefore very little experience in the implementation of the money laundering offense and no case law that would establish the courts' understanding of the AML LD. The authorities explained that money laundering is primarily cash-based. It is worth noting

that in Afghanistan some hawaladars operate cross border correspondent relationships, which in the absence of a strong supervisory framework present opportunities for large scale money laundering through hawaladars. In relation to Pakistan, one hawaladar met by the assessors indicated that he transfers every year hundreds of millions of dollars which he justified as cash smuggling from Pakistan to Dubai. He explained this transit through Afghanistan by the strict exchange control restrictions in Pakistan which were reportedly easier to circumvent through the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. He did not perceive this as a criminal activity, and indicated that the funds he is transferring are not related to drug trafficking. Four Afghan banks have correspondent accounts in Pakistan. (17)

There are also very developed financial relations with Iran; most of them are performed outside the legal framework. Recently, the U.S. Department of the Treasury designated the New Ansari Money Exchange, as a major money laundering vehicle for Afghan narcotics trafficking organizations, along with 15 affiliated individuals and entities under the US Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act. The US authorities believe that the New Ansari Money Exchange is at the center of an unofficial network of individuals, money exchange houses and other businesses operating throughout Afghanistan and in the United Arab Emirates. Between 2007 and 2010, the New Ansari Money Exchange is believed by the US authorities to have concealed illicit narcotics proceeds among the billions of dollars it transferred in and out of Afghanistan. There have been no successful prosecutions for money laundering. (18)

There are a small number of cases, twenty one, that have been analyzed by Fin TRACA and that were disseminated to the AGO. Overall, reliable statistics are scarce in Afghanistan. Money laundering may be investigated by several law enforcement agencies. The Major Crime Task Force (MCTF), which was established in 2010 to investigate corruption, organized crime and kidnappings (and related money laundering), indicated that it had investigated some 100 cases from its inception to January 2011. Money laundering was investigated in 17 of these cases; The Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) investigated money laundering in 23 cases (all of which were also related to terrorism financing); No information was provided on the number of cases investigated by the ANP.

The AGO indicated that it usually investigates 5 or 6 cases of money laundering a year (in the Kabul district only) but has only investigated 2 cases

during the course of 2010. (By comparison, the AGO's Anti-corruption unit in Kabul has prosecuted some 1000 cases.). None of the money laundering matters has been brought before the courts. The Afghan money laundering offense covers most of the elements set forth in the Vienna and Palermo Conventions, and, despite the deficiencies that it still suffers from (in particular with respect to the list of predicate offenses), should have been sufficient to enable the authorities to prosecute and sanction money laundering to a larger extent. (17)

This lack of familiarity with the money laundering offense notably means that, in most cases, the authorities focus solely on the predicate and very rarely make use of the tools provided by the AML LD. This raises serious concerns because there is every indication that money laundering in Afghanistan occurs on a particularly large scale. Crime is both frequent and lucrative in Afghanistan: assets generated by drug trafficking is estimated at US\$4 billion a year; corruption is estimated to generate US\$2.5 billion a year. While no estimates exist for other asset generating offenses, the frequency with which crimes such as kidnapping and extortion occur would tend to indicate that, they too, generate large amounts of proceeds to be laundered. According the Basel AML Index report Afghanistan is one of the 10 highest risk countries in the 2016. (18)

#### **Presented approaches and Contexts for combating money laundering**

##### **For combating money laundering difference approaches and context are presented as follow:**

Legislative solution: Criminalization of money laundering in domestic law, anticipated punishments predicate offense, Identify criminal responsibility for legal entities.

Administrative and executive solutions: The fight against drug trafficking, Control and monitoring of foreign currencies, Inspections of individual and customs, Tax collection, responsibilities and obligations of financial institutions, Observance the principle of customer recognition, Keeping financial records, Report suspected cases (Reporting of Suspicious Transactions), Modification principle professional secrecy, Lack of knowledge to the customer about the reporting of suspected cases, Training of employees, Responsibilities and obligations of non-financial institutions and professional persons, Responsibilities and duties supervision, The establishment of financial intelligence units, Money transfers control, Supervision of banks and financial institutions, Prescribed of transportation method and delivery



under control, Approaches and preventive actions of money laundering.

Judicial approaches: Facilitate the discovery and proof of the crime, Accepting the presumption of crime, the use of informants and special techniques of investigation, Confiscation of property, International Judicial Co-operation, Evocation (Refer) of Penal cassation, Transfer of convicted, Extradition of accused and convicted. (19)

### Conclusion

Unfortunately in economy of Afghanistan and Kazakhstan so far due to the harmful effects of money laundering remain unknown consequences and significant action has not been taken or special sensitivity to cope with this phenomenon in society is not created. The only positive action in this field, in Afghanistan prohibiting money laundering law that was adopted in 2014 but so far has not been strong procedural aspect. Still Money laundering law has not been ratified In Kazakhstan especially in this field inadequate regulation and supervision of financial institutions, the lack of appropriate laws and regulations for financial institutions, the lack of common rules for financial institutions to identify excessive secrecy in financial institutions; Lack of an effective system of reporting suspicious transactions; inadequate requirements relating to commercial law for the registration of commercial activities; There are obstacles to international cooperation in the field of executive authority, Therefore one can safely result that Money Laundering is universal problem and challenge and must absorb global worries. Sans international

collaboration money laundering cannot be controlled.

Money laundering must be combated mainly by penal means and within the frameworks of international collaboration between judicial and law implement authorities. Last but not the least it is vitally significant to hold in mind that simple ratification of Anti-Money Laundering Laws are not sufficient, the Law implement Community must hold pace with the ever changing dynamics of money Launderers who constantly evolves innovative ways which assistance them to remain outside the attain of law. Money Laundering is a universal phenomenon with economic, political and social consequences which effects on the valence of societies and businesses negatively. The being of illegal streams produces economic falsifications such as the disordered use of the resources, disinvestment on legal economy, the weakening of the banking sector, the loss of attractiveness for FDI or the preferment of penal activities.

This essay is based on data collected for two different countries, Afghanistan and Kazakhstan, where it is possible to observe some differences and, consequently, get some clues about what can really matters to prevent Money Laundering. As results, this essay desires to show that AF and KZ with efficient legal systems and economically more oriented join to arrive better outcomes combating Money Laundering, which consequently enhancement the valence of these countries to attract FDI, diminish corruption or stress the bulk of transactions in Shadow Economy.

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# III • EDUCATION

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## Collocations with the word «voice» and their translation problems

**Abstract.** The choice of the word collocations in languages is more arbitrary than not. Why some languages say «at the station,» while others «on the station,» is yet to be understood. Again, while some languages use certain collocations with the words, the other languages do not recognize that usage. This leaves us with the blank space, or in best case, the circumlocution when translating the phrases from one language into another.

In our study, we have examined the collocations of four different languages and their equivalents in the English language. Arabic, Bosnian, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish and English were compared in terms of the word «voice» and its collocations. Italian, Portuguese, Spanish being three languages of the same – Latin family, and the Bosnian language and the Arabic language, which share a historical background were examined. The difficulties of translation due to the various reasons and (dis)similarities were discussed.

**Key words:** collocations, voice, translation, English, Arabic, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese.

### Introduction

Language is both a social behavior leading the individuals interact with the people around them and an important mean of communication. All world languages have influenced each other to a certain extent. Because of this interaction, they have gone through changes and influenced one another. These contributions were done mostly through borrowings, sometimes, via proverbs, phrases, idioms etc.

In recent years, many researchers interested in the field of translation have noticed the importance of examining collocations in order to increase the awareness of significance of their right equivalent use in different languages. Professional translators, as being bilinguals, have already certain difficulties holding their minds apart while working in two languages, due to the overlapping of the source and target language. A deeper problem, however, represents the lack of the equivalence in the target language.

The focus of this paper was the research of the most common English collocations for the word «voice» and suggest their equivalents in Bosnian, Arabic and three languages of the Latin family (Spanish, Italian and Portuguese). The corpus on which this research was based were texts of

newspapers in the presented five languages, where the main corpora used was corpus.bye.edu and Real Academia Espanola.

### Definitions of the Key Terms

#### Collocation

A collocation is two or more words that often go together. These combinations just sound «right» to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound “wrong». For example:

Let's give Mr Jones a **round of applause**.

The prisoner was hanged for **committing murder**.

We had to return home because we **had run out of money** [1, c.68].

#### Idiom

Idiom is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements. [2, c.60]. For Example:

**Right as rain:** Needed, appropriate, essential, or hoped-for and has come to mean perfect, well, absolutely right. [3, c. 20].

**From A to Z:** Covering a complete range, comprehensively.

Italian expression for *collocation* is *collocazione*; Spanish – *colocación*, Portuguese

– colocação, Bosnian – kolokacija; but Arabic – ارتصاف (artasaaf). Since the term *collocation* originates from the Latin word *collocatus* (pp. of *collocare*): «to arrange, place together, set in a place», it is not strange that all languages of Latin family have similar words for this expression. [4, c.46].

For Bosnian language there are two possibilities: either this term (kolokacija) was borrowed from English in the age of expansion of this language, or (which is more possible option) it was brought along with Jewish refugees from Spain to Bosnia during the Spanish Inquisition in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. [5, c.80].

The root of Arabic term ارتصاف (artasaaf) is رصف (rasifa), which means, firm, tight, compact, solid (used often for the expression *even teeth* رصفة اسنان – asnaanrasifa), place next to each other in a correct manner, remain together, most convenient», etc. Another term used for collocation is التلازم اللفظي (attalaazimulafthiyyeh) [6, c.135].

### Methodology

The aim of this research was to investigate translation problems of collocations related to the word «voice» from and to English language, in terms of five different languages. The study addresses the following questions:

(1) What are the most common collocations of the word «voice»?

(2) Do these collocations have equivalents in five different languages?

(3) How do translators solve the translation problems of non-equivalence of these collocations?

### «Voice» Collocations in Other Languages

First collocations that come to our mind when mentioning the word «voice» are adjectives *beautiful, fine* and *good*.

a) The collocation *beautiful voice* has its equivalent in all of the languages mentioned: Bosnian (lijepglas), Arabic (جميلصوت – savtjameel) [7, c.120], Spanish (la vozbonita), Italian (la bella voce) [8, c.68] and Portuguese (umabelavoz), where in Bosnian and Arabic «voice» is masculine, and in languages of Latin family feminine.

**Table 1** – Beautiful voice

Beautiful voice <sup>1</sup>				
Bosnian	Arabic	Spanish	Italian	Portuguese
Lijepglas	جميلصوت – savtjameel	La vozbonita	La bella voce	Uma belavoz

b) When analyzing the collocation *good voice*, which in the English language along with *beautiful voice* usually has musical connotations [9, c.236] (same in Spanish: la buenavoz; Italian: la buona voce, Portuguese: uma boa voz); in Bosnian language (dobarglas), the translators

in general. First meaning can (but it is seldom used) have the same connotations of an English expression (On/onaimadobarglas). The second (more common usage) is the meaning of a person who has good reputation (On/ona je nadobromglasu):

**Table 2** – Good voice

Good voice				
Bosnian	Arabic	Spanish	Italian	Portuguese
Dobarglas	جيدصوت – savtjayyid	La buenavoz	La buona voce	Uma boa voz

We see differences in the Arabic language as well. The term (جيدصوت – savtjayyid) rather means that someone is able to speak (that he/she didn't lose his/her voice), than that his/her voice is pleasant for listening.

c) If we want to say that someone has a *harsh voice*, in Spanish language we will say (la vozronca); in Italian (la voce severa), where

the word (severo) stands for a *firm* voice as well. Other option is (la voce dura), which is a better equivalent. Portuguese translation would be (umavozáspera).

In Bosnian language again we have two options. The *voice* (glas) is either (grūb) or (oštar), depending on the situation and feelings of the one to whom we are speaking harshly.

**Table 3** – Harsh voice

Harsh voice				
Bosnian	Arabic	Spanish	Italian	Portuguese
Grub/oštarglas	خشنصوت – savtkhashin	La vozronca	La voce dura	Uma vozáspera

For example, if the professor says something in the harsh way, the student will report:

(Njegovglas je bio veomaoštar). But if the student took professor's harshness too personally, he will rather say: (Njegovglas je bio veoma grub).

Arabic translation would be (خشنصوت – savtkhashin), where the term (خشن – khashin) has dual meaning of the *harsh voice* and a *sharp voice* as well, like in the sentence (دالماخشنصوته)

– savtuhukhashindaaima) – His voice is always harsh/sharp.

e) Also, for the term *loud-voiced*, it is hard to find the adequate expression: in Bosnian language the literal translation would be (glasanglas), but since in Bosnian language the repetition of the same word (or words of the same origin) is not present, this translation cannot be used.

The possible translation would be (visokglas), where (visok) means *high*.

**Table 4** – Loud-voiced

Loud-voiced				
Bosnian	Arabic	Spanish	Italian	Portuguese
Visokglas	دالماخشنصوته – bisavt 'ali	-	-	-

In Spanish language there is no equivalent for the word. The term (envozalta), is a false friend, since it has same physical appearance, but the term means (aloud) like (El leyó el textoenvozalta) – *he read the text aloud*. The same thing is in Italian and Portuguese. So, instead of searching for the word, we can just say that it means that someone has an unusually *loud voice* (se utilize cuandoalguien tiene enormerango de la voz):

- *Loud voice*, la colocación que en Ingles representa la persona que tiene enorme rango de la voz es muy común en este idioma.

- *Loud voice*, è una collocazione nell'inglese che viene spesso utilizzata, e significa una voce alta.

- *Loud voice*, uma colocação frequentemente usada em Inglês, significa uma voz alta.

The Arabic equivalent is (عاليصوت – bisavt 'ali), which is the same as English *loud-voiced*.

f) *Stentorian voice* (from a Latin origin, which means *of powerful voice*) in Bosnian language is

either (prodoranglas) or only (gromoglasan) – but, like I remarked above, Bosnian language doesn't support repeated words; and since (gromoglasan) already has (glas) in it: (gromo-**glas**-an), it stands on its own.

All the languages of the Latin family kept the original version: Spanish language – (la vozaguda/estentórea); Italian: (la voce stentorea). In Portuguese, as well, the word origin is kept, but accommodated to their pronunciation: (umavoztonitruante).

Arabic language has also an adequate equivalent: (كالرعدصوت – savtkaarr'ad).

On the other hand, for the *stentorian voice* in Arabic language a whole new expression can be used, which doesn't include the word (صوت – savt) or any adjective at all: (صيحة – sayha).

This word has the same meaning when translated into English, but still has a stronger connotation in Arabic language.

So, the translations would look like this:

**Table 5** – Stentorian voice

Stentorian voice				
Bosnian	Arabic	Spanish	Italian	Portuguese
Prodoranglas	صيحة – sayha/ كالرعدصوت – savtkaarr'ad	La vozaguda/estentórea	La voce stentorea	Uma voztonitruante

g) Furthermore, when it comes to the collocation which follows the verb, we can rarely find the equal expression in languages.

For instance, *the voice* in Bosnian is not being *raised* or *lowered*, but it is being *lifted* and *put down*: (povisiti/spustitiglas).

The same situation we encounter in the Spanish language for *raise the voice* (levantar la voz = *to lift the voice*), while (bajar la voz) actually means *get the voice down*. Italian (alzare/abbassare la voce) and Portuguese (levantar/baixar a voz) have same connotation as in Spanish.

**Table 6** – To raise/lower the voice

To raise/lower the voice				
Bosnian	Arabic	Spanish	Italian	Portuguese
Podignuti/spustitiglas	صوتكعلي – ‘allisavtek الصوتانخفاض – ankhafadi-ssavt	Levantar/bajar la voz	Alzare/abbassare la voce	Levantar/baixar la voz

In Arabic we face a whole different situation. While the term *raise the voice* is used with the collocation *increase the voice* (صوتكعلي – ‘allisavtek), the term for *lower the voice* (الصوتانخفاض – ank hafadi-ssavt) has more in common with the term *fear* (to do something out of the fear) than with *lower*.

h) For *whisper*, like in the sentence: *she could hear a voice whisper in her ear*, we can perceive a different perception of onomatopoeia usage inside the languages.

For instance, the Bosnian language uses the expression (glas je prošaputao). The word (prošaputati) comes from a noun (šapat), which, onomatopoeically, stands for something soft.

**Table 7** – Voice whisper

Voice whisper				
Bosnian	Arabic	Spanish	Italian	Portuguese
Šaputanjeglasa	مخففت	La vozsusurró	La voce susurro	A vozsussurrou

It is the same thing with Spanish. (La vozsusurró) comes from a word (sus), which also represents onomatopoeia: (sus = shhh). Italian language uses the same word, while Portuguese has different pronunciation: (a vozsussurrou).

But Arabic language again has a whole new term: – (تنغم): which means: *the voice which whispers in such a soft manner*.

### Conclusion

Despite the fact that many researchers interested in the field of translation have noticed the importance of What we need to bear in mind is that no matter

what collocation we are dealing with, if the target language will or will not have an equivalent; in the first place it depends on the culture.

This research supports the assumption that unawareness of the importance of adequately translating collocations leads to poor translation results. This paper suggests that collocations should be more examined by translators, having in mind the cultural influences. More of these cultural influences we will notice in the further dealing with idioms of different cultures. Translating a language is an art worth learning all these similarities and overcome all the differences.

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### About the problems of teaching information and communication technologies in the conditions of information society

**Abstract.** This article focuses on the education problems in Kazakhstan. The processes of informatization of society in the second half of the XX century and its continuation in the XXI century, transformation of information and knowledge have led to the emergence of the information society, characterized by a high level of information intensity in the everyday life of most citizens; by the use of technology for a wide range of personal, social, educational and business activities, by rapid transition and exchange of digital data between places irrespective of distance. The information age and the networked world are forcing educators to rethink the educational experience. Modern society requires new approaches to training specialists on a global level. Graduates of the university should not only have good knowledge of their field, have competencies that are formed by professional skills, but speak in three languages: Kazakh, Russian and English at the professional level. Kazakhstan education system must be able not only to give knowledge, but also, due to the huge flow of new information, be aimed at continuous self-education, self-mastery of the information. The authors point out the importance of the subject «Information and communication technologies» which must be taught in English since 2016 as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of higher education institutions. In this regard, there is a sharp demand for specialists in the field of Computer science. The authors consider that these specialists must be professionally trilingual.

**Key words:** education on the global level, information society, specialist in the field of information and communication technologies, trilingual education, trilingual specialist.

#### Introduction

The concept of information was first used by the founder of cybernetics Norbert Wiener in the 40s of XX century. Information is considered as knowledge and knowledge as power. The wise use of information gives advantage to those who have information. At the turn of XX and XXI centuries in connection with the increasing role of information and communication technologies (ICT), the information revolution has gained wide-scale nature. Information Revolution is actually a Knowledge Revolution. The global network for fast transmission of information in the digital form using a computer, satellite dishes and mobile phones is called Information Superhighway, a proposed high-speed communications system to enhance education in the 21st century. Its purpose was to help all citizens regardless of their income level to

get education. The Internet was originally cited as a model for this superhighway; now the Internet has become the information superhighway which links everyone at home or office to everything else—huge collections of data, movies and television shows, shopping services, electronic mail and so on. Information revolution accelerated the formation of the knowledge society, and led to transformation of education and changes in all areas of life, including economy, culture and policy.

Under the influence of the spread of information and communication technologies (ICT) the speed and efficiency of information exchange have increased, which led not only to expansion of the boundaries of communication and cooperation in all spheres of human activity but to reassessment of values. The revolutionary impact of information and communications technologies as the most



important factors influencing on shaping the twenty-first century to a large extent determine not only economic, but also social processes. Progress in information technologies and communication changes the way we live: how we work and do business, how we educate our children, study and do research, train ourselves. The information society does not only affect the way people interact but it also requires the traditional organizational structures to be more flexible. ICTs have grown to the point of becoming necessary for societies and individuals to live and prosper. They provide new modes for creating and managing information, which lead to new means of interaction with other individuals; we can talk and see someone on the other side of the world; we can exchange documents in a matter of seconds, rather than in days or months as it used to be only a few decades ago. What has made it possible to routinize processes is not machinery. The key is not electronics; it is cognitive science. This means that the key to maintaining leadership in the economy and the technology is likely to be the position of knowledge professionals and social acceptance of their values.

Today we can say that most Asian states, Kazakhstan, in particular, being in the process of formation of an information society, have devoted huge effort and resources in order to improve their informational infrastructures and to educate experts in the relevant fields [1, p.118]. Kazakhstan has the programme of using e-learning packages in local languages in all subjects in all schools. In this regard, there is a sharp demand for specialists in the field of Computer science, in particular, «Information and communication technologies» as the science of information studies the representation, processing, and communication of information in natural and artificial systems. Since computers, individuals and organizations all process information, «Information and communication technologies» encompass computational, cognitive and social aspects. These changes will impact on the university level of education. Much work remains to be done in clarifying the curriculum if we are to build up a realistic picture of the current shape of Informatics.

**Methods of research:** general scientific methods such as analysis, synthesis, classification and generalization; comparative study of different systems of education.

#### **The problems of teaching information and communication technologies**

The global expansion of ICT in education has ushered in growing concern about its effect.

There is widespread belief that ICT empowers learning through a transformational effect leading to new student-centered educational paradigms that help foster intellectual creativity, problem-solving abilities, communication skills. Access to information and communication technology (ICT) in education can help individuals to compete in a global economy by creating a skilled work force and facilitating social mobility. ICT in education has a multiplier effect throughout the education system, by enhancing learning and providing students with new sets of skills; by facilitating and improving the training of teachers; and by minimizing costs associated with the delivery of traditional instruction.

The qualifying characteristics of the specialist as the trilingual professional are the following: it is an expert who has received special education in the field of his specialty in three languages and is engaged in the creation, implementation, analysis and support of professionally-oriented information systems in the fields of economics, law, social sciences and etc.; can solve functional problems, and can manage the information in the subject area with the help of these information systems. Thus, computer analyst in his future professional activity will analyze, forecast, model and create information processes and technology within professionally-oriented information systems. All this determines the need for a balanced inclusion of disciplines of computer science in the standard of education.

All these criteria fully apply to the preparation of IT analysts for the sphere of education. Analysis of existing standards of training of the specialist shows that the requirement of qualifying characteristics means that the future specialist should have knowledge of advanced information technologies of designing, creating, analyzing and maintaining professionally-oriented (in this case – teaching) information systems. This demand cannot be achieved in full volume without improving the content of the standard of education.

Despite the fact that the issues of quality training for positions such as “Methodist-organizer of informatization of education”, «Director of studies of informatization of education», «Training course development”, “Specialist in distance education” and so forth have been discussed several times in mass media, the significant changes have not been made in the standard yet.

In our opinion, the main drawbacks of the current standard are firstly, irrational use of time during the development of disciplines because of the duplication of a range of issues in a variety

of disciplines. Secondly, the requirements of the standard do not fully take into account the prospects of development of information technologies themselves, the processes associated with the development of the information society. Thirdly, the standard is not focused on the most significant dynamic changes in the subject area (education) – the processes of modernization [2, p.58].

Here there are just a few examples relating to the duplication of the content in various subjects. Thus, quality assurance programs are discussed with absolutely identical positions in several courses. According to the standard, the content of the course “Informatics and programming” includes the theme “The main stages of computer problem solving; modular programs; object – oriented programming; quality criteria for the program; interactive program”. In the course “Development and standardization of software and information technology,” the student acquires the theme “Evaluation of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of software” and “Evaluation of the effectiveness of the software.” The student learns the similar content once again in the framework of the course “Information Management”.

A similar approach to the substantive content of the standard can be found in topics related to software development at all stages, and information systems, in particular. Thus, during the study of the course “Development and standardization of software and information technologies” students get acquainted with the subject “Organization of design software; stages of the design process.” Similar topics are studied by them in the course of acquisition of the discipline “Design of Information Systems”, in the course “Information Management” as “The organization of the control for various phases of the organization of IT and IP: design, implementation and operation, composition and content of work” [3, p 56].

And these are just some examples, the list of which can be extended.

Particular attention should be paid to the need to improve the educational standard of training informatics analyst for education in connection with the development of the information society.

It is known that different people have different psychological resistance to the process of informatization. Today, a wide range of topical issues can be attributed to the social consequences of informatization. Among them, the issue of a precise definition of maximum permissible loads on the psyche in different social groups in terms of increasing of the flow of information, the problem

of computer phobias; computer manias and many others. The study of these issues is carried out in the framework of a new scientific field – Information Psychology [4, p.84].

It is extremely important to include a separate discipline, Computer Psychology, in the preparation of the standard of informatics analyst. The content of this discipline must be significant and it should be studied, in our view, in 5 – 6 semesters [5, p. 192-193]. It is necessary to have a special theme “Information security of a person in the information society” while studying this discipline.

We should note that the content included in the standard of the course “Information Security” is largely technocratic. It considers the legal aspects of information security only partly, and does not touch at all the moral and psychological problems arising in the information society and ways to overcome them. Meanwhile, the scientists found that the addicts of the virtual world, are easily hypnotized to a much greater extent than to the ordinary world,. There is a real threat for them to become “zombie”, in particular through the game program or using elements of neuro-linguistic programming through software viruses. Special attention must be drawn to the fact that abroad the observance of citizens’ rights in this respect has long been monitoring by the commissioners for the protection of citizens’ rights in the information systems [6, pp. 72-73].

The course “Computer psychology” is appropriate to provide the formation of the skills of research and the organization of several research practices.

As to the third drawback selected by us of the current standard that the standard is not focused on the most substantial changes in the dynamic domain – processes of modernization. The problem is much deeper. It appears that the standard is unbalanced in this part. Disciplines focused on the study of the education system in general, a common methodology, in particular, are very limited [7, p. 231].

There is another important aspect of IT problems in training analysts for education which should be mentioned. Today, Kazakhstan is in an intensive process of transition to a multi-level education, which is caused, first of all, by Kazakhstan’s integration process into the European education system, initiated by the signing of the Bologna Declaration. The authors of several publications consider to be advisable to train a specified qualification in the framework of the Master’s program “Informatics in Education”. It seems that the transition to such a system of training of IT analysts for education

will not improve the current state of affairs, but will minimize the positive results that have been achieved through the implementation of specialty programs. It is connected with the fact that high-quality training in the field of computer science and information technology, which is an important component of the training computer analyst, is possible with a slow progressive development of the respective competences of trainees, during the acquisition of sufficiently large volume of knowledge, skills in the field of computer science and ICT skills. Moreover, success largely depends on how intensive is the process of development of procedural and critical thinking of students [8, p.31]. The latter can be implemented most successfully in teaching of Information Processing cycle disciplines, and on the other hand, as noted by psychologists, intensive development of individual thinking may be up at the age to twenty years.

Another aspect of this problem is the persuasion of the need to remove from the list of professions, informatics-analysts for education.. According to the formal approach to this issue the teacher training institutions cannot receive the state order for training of future informatics – analysts for education, which absolutely cannot be permitted. No institution other than teacher training institution cannot provide high-quality training of future specialists in accordance with the qualifying characteristics of computer analyst for the following tasks [9, p.172]:

- introduction of computer techniques in the subject area;
- the development of opportunities and adaptation of professionally-oriented information systems at all stages of their life cycle;
- the creation of information-logical models of objects, the development of a new software package and information in the subject domain;
- application of methods of system analysis and mathematical programming algorithms for adaptation of information systems in the subject domain.

Teaching Informatics and Computer Science in English language is experiencing a challenge in Kazakhstan. Despite the reforms, the quality of higher education in Kazakhstan remains a big question. What prevents the development of our universities is the management system in higher educational institutions, as well as the low proportion of foreign teachers with decent skills, the problem of teaching in three languages. The main trends and prospects of the development of higher education in Kazakhstan are:

1. The internationalization of higher education and mobility of teachers and students, the possibility

of a broader exchange of experience, training abroad.

2. Strengthening of the practical orientation of education, the implementation of educational programs in applied disciplines, attracting teachers and practitioners. Master classes and workshops must be conducted with the participation of well-known businessmen, managers, heads of large companies, well-known representatives of science, culture. Current requirements of modern employers must be at the core of curriculums.

3. The widespread introduction of distance and e-learning technologies and, as a result, the rising popularity of distance education. Distance education is indispensable for remote towns, villages where there is no other opportunity to get the desired education. It should be noted that distance education programs are much cheaper than similar training courses conducted by the traditional system. Integrating computer technology can help in bringing changes to the teaching and learning environment in order to create a 'dynamic' learning environment.

### Conclusion

The era of global information requires new forms of teaching. The traditional educational model worked for centuries. The educational reconstruction, creation of new universities programs, joint international projects will help to develop Kazakhstan's own model of education which can become competitive based on its own experience and traditions. The process of changes in education of Kazakhstan needs time, governmental and international support. Nowadays the main goal of education is to give knowledge to students equipping them with the wide range of 21st century skills and competences required in the global economy, to develop skills of a global citizen. Education has become a multipurpose social service. The future of Kazakhstan will significantly depend on the initiative and intention of teachers to implement innovations, to use new technologies, methodologies. The concept of e-learning identifies the priorities to create a single information educational environment. This concept identifies the necessary measures to enhance the processes for the implementation of a uniform system of e-learning at all levels of training. We note that the preparation of the competent and competitive trilingual specialist, computer analyst for education is a very important problem, the relevance of which is constantly increasing due to the dynamic development of the information society. Our country has reformed

the national education system in the line with the main provisions of the Bologna Declaration. The problem of language training becomes urgent for students and teachers for implementation of the mobility process. New generation of trained and skillful teachers who know three languages: Kazakh, Russian and English is an urgent need for Kazakhstan. Nowadays trilingual education is being implemented in Kazakhstan from secondary school. The number and quality of teachers who will be able to teach in three languages will increase if adequate support is given to a language-teaching policy. If the country wants to become more competitive on the world stage and intends to equip its citizens with the skills to compete in the global arena, more serious consideration should be given to providing as many students as possible a full command of three languages.

Being at the crossroads of Eastern and Western cultures, the Kazakhstan education system should include the modern international standards, introduce the latest educational technology, strengthen the material-technical base; actively

integrate into the world educational space. The concept of "education" has radically changed its meaning by UNESCO recognition. Now we are talking about a single continuous education, which lasts a lifetime. This provision defines the educational strategy that focuses on the formation of personality, capable of active and effective life in the multinational environment, having a strong sense of respect and understanding of different ethnic cultures. This educational strategy is able to accomplish the following educational goals: to promote deep and thorough mastery of the foundations of national culture, which in turn acts as an essential condition for integration into other cultures, forming ideas about the diversity of ethnic cultures, upbringing the tolerant attitude to ethnic and cultural differences, joining to the foundations of the world culture. This creates the conditions for self-realization in a multinational environment. This explains the focus of state policy in the field of education, culture and science in order to ensure respect for other cultures, tolerance and cooperation.

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### Story reading as an effective tool of developing English language fluency

**Abstract.** In this article we share our experience of using short stories in language learning process in Kazakh groups. Our practice of using stories proves that they develop positive attitude towards foreign language and foreign language learning. Stories can be taken in different proficiency level classrooms – from beginners to the advanced. There is a big variety of activities teachers can do with stories. In order to achieve efficiency in the use of stories as a learning material the following conditions should necessarily be satisfied: the story should be carefully chosen; all the activities should be thoroughly prepared and well worked out; goals and objectives should be clear to every student; all students should be involved in each activity at every stage; teacher should do his best to make a story based lesson a challenging, instructive, educational and an enjoyable experience; successful implementation of the lesson plan depends very much on the ability of the teacher to create the positive, friendly and low stress atmosphere in the process of discussion. The teacher should encourage all the group students to be active and feel at-ease since story reading lesson is predominantly a student-centered activity.

**Key words:** storytelling, story reading, implementation, proficiency, context, fiction, translation.

#### Introduction

Stories are a vital part of human life. Since prehistoric times all cultures passed along through the oral tradition of telling stories, legends, fairy tales, parables, they have been an essential part of our humanness. We grow up with stories we hear from our parents, teachers, friends and just strangers we happen to come by in our live. And as adults we start creating our own stories. Actually man's life itself is a long and very interesting story, isn't it? Actually we are who we are through stories.

Through stories we learn about people, cultures, plants, animals, objects, places and all the other things around us. We also learn the roles we play in the lives of other people and things, and the roles they play in our lives. There is a power in storytelling. As Madeleine L'Engle wrote «stories make us more alive, more human, more courageous, more loving» [1]. We refer to stories – myths, legends, fairy stories, fables, parables and written fiction in particular short stories.

In this paper we are going to share our experience of using short stories in language learning process in Kazakh groups. Our practice of using stories proves

that they develop positive attitude towards foreign language and foreign language learning. Why short stories? In Abram's point of view a short story is «a narrative that can be read at one sitting of from one half-hour to two to hours» and is a very suitable material to use in classroom. Short stories can serve an excellent learning material for developing all five language skills: reading, speaking, listening, writing and translation [2]. Besides, reading and discussion, stories teach young people morals, life principles, they inspire and give meaning to their lives, help shape their opinions and sometimes find solutions to some intricate life situations. They provoke a shared response of various feelings as joy, sympathy, compassion, sadness.... Quoting Friere, «...teaching cannot be a process of transference of knowledge from the one teaching to the learner. ... Learning is a process where knowledge is presented to us, then shaped through understanding, discussion and reflection.» [3]

#### Methods

Stories can be taken in different proficiency level classrooms – from beginners to the advanced.



With great pleasure do they listen to and read stories, participate in the discussion of content and make inferences. There is a big variety of activities teachers can do with stories. In order to achieve efficiency in the use of stories as a learning material the following conditions should necessarily be satisfied:

- The story should be carefully chosen. The title and the content should motivate the students to read or listen to the story. It is good if the content of the story is a thought provoking one.
- All the activities should be thoroughly prepared and well worked out.
- Goals and objectives should be clear to every student.
- All students should be involved in each activity at every stage. Each student should be given an opportunity to express his/her opinion and ideas as well as share his/her life experience.
- Teacher should do his best to make a story based lesson a challenging, instructive, educational and an enjoyable experience.
- Successful implementation of the lesson plan depends very much on the ability of the teacher to create the positive, friendly and low stress atmosphere in the process of discussion. As a rule, only students with high level of proficiency feel confident to express their opinions and ideas, while students with low proficiency are reluctant to speak out. The teacher should encourage the latter to be active and feel at-ease.
- This condition concerns error correction. The teacher should encourage continued speech of students giving them 'the green light' not interrupting for minor 'local' mistakes so as not to discourage from attempting to speak. But 'global' errors should be corrected if they hinder comprehension of some aspects of the message. It will be right to do analysis of errors in the end of the discussion.

### **Implementing stages of story-based lesson**

In the present paper we intend to share our experience of working with a short story «Going Home» by Pete Hamill [4]. As a rule, we start a lesson with providing information about the author of the story, the social and the historical context of the work and the purpose of the writer.

The story under consideration was written in October 1971 by the newspaper columnist Pete Hamill for the «New York Post». When we first read the story we were touched by the idea and meaning of a yellow ribbon, a wonderful tradition practiced by Americans. When America is involved in overseas military actions, US communities display

yellow ribbons to symbolize the hope that their sons and daughters will return home safely. From this story we learn about the fate of a worried, lonely man, Vingo by name. The plot of the story «Going Home» is centered around the idea of a yellow handkerchief which was a reminder that an absent father and husband would be welcomed home. Vingo, the father of three children, for violating a social norm was in jail and in the story he is returning back home after four years. He asks his wife to put yellow handkerchiefs on the big oak tree if she forgives his wrongdoing and takes him back. It is our idea that Pete Hamill has changed a yellow ribbon for a yellow handkerchief since Vingo has a quite different life story.

Using this story as a language material is beneficial not only from the standpoint of language instruction but it also can serve as 'developer' of young people. Reading Pete Hamill's story and discussion of its content encourage students to think about family values, social responsibility and personal relationships. We believe it advisable, especially, in intermediate level groups, to start a story reading activity with the pre-reading discussion of the idea of «home» since the title of the story is «Going Home». The goal is to raise the learners' interest, and help them identify what the text is about. Pre-reading exercises can take different forms, but mainly, they are learner-centered rather than teacher-centered. The teacher can put the following questions:

What does home mean to you?

How do you understand the meaning of the saying «Home is where the heart is»?

Can you give the Kazakh equivalent of the proverb «Home Sweet Home»?

These questions help introduce the topic, raise their interest in the story and prepare their minds for an interesting and useful story reading activity.

Prior to actually reading of the story text we introduce the key vocabulary: a list of unfamiliar words and word combinations, idiomatic expressions and set phrases. It is recommended to practice pronunciation of unfamiliar words and give their equivalents in the students' native language as well as set phrases and idiomatic expressions that may hinder comprehension of the content.

### **Reading**

After the word study activity is thoroughly done the next stage begins – reading the text aloud. Students start reading the story aloud one after another. Reading aloud is a special skill in which improvement can be made in a short time. In this

activity special attention should be paid to the correct pronunciation of every word, to the sentence stress and intonation. During the reading, to see if the learners understand the language of the story, the teacher can stop the reading and ask questions. One very provocative question might be «What is going to happen next?»

### ***Translation***

The reading activity is followed by a translation activity. It is our strong belief that the storytelling activities should necessarily include translation of the text of the story. Although there still exists a controversy over the «should translation skills be developed or not?» dilemma among theorists of the English language teaching methodology, we consider translation to be an essential skill, preparing our students for real life situations in the epoch of globalization. Lately translation is recognized as the fifth skill and the most important social skill since it promotes communication and understanding.

We live in the time of integration, communication and interaction with the outer world. The translation skill should necessarily be developed in our students. We consider translation to be an integral and inalienable part of a storytelling/reading activity.

Translation of the story will help students understand the nuances of the content, identify differences in structure and vocabulary of the two languages, clarify the peculiarities of grammar and word order and find the appropriate ways of transferring these features to the native language.

Students are directly exposed to contrasting language systems of the target and the native languages. The importance of translation also lies in learning by students the ways of translation into the Kazakh language of some grammar structures, word meanings, idioms, speech patterns and others, missing in the native language, e.g. modal verbs, articles, prepositions that do not exist in Kazakh. Translation activity develops the students' sensitivity to the stylistic characteristics of the text. Actually, translation is a creative process, which sharpens intuition, emotions and perception to the subtleties of meaning [5].

### ***After reading activities***

There is a large variety of after-reading activities that can be done at the lesson. In order to internalize the active vocabulary we have created different exercises based on a story. These are the gap-fill exercises, translation exercises, making sentences and giving contexts using the active vocabulary. The next activity which we often use is retelling of

the story. It is desirable that retelling of the story should be undertaken after a thorough vocabulary work.

The students start retelling the story in sequence reconstructing the events and facts in their own words and using the active vocabulary. Retelling, in our opinion, is one of the best ways of developing fluency. Fluency being one of the most complicated skills for the students to acquire and retelling practice can be a good reason and opportunity to do so.

It should be noted that retelling of the story is not an easy task for low proficiency level students. The teacher should ask stimulating questions about the content of the text so as to encourage the students to speak, express their ideas and opinions creatively. These are the key questions which are usually put:

- 1) What is the title of the story?
- 2) Who are the characters?
- 3) What happened at the beginning?
- 4) What happened in the middle?
- 5) What happened in the end?

While retelling the students also polish up their grammar and vocabulary skills and pronunciation.

After retelling the story we usually give our students the task to formulate questions about the content of the story. Questions play an important role in classroom management. Question-answer activity is one of the most powerful tools of effective foreign language learning. These are some benefits that teachers and students get from this type of work –improve students' question-asking practice, master the art of asking correct and good questions, motivate student learning and fuel curiosity, foster intellectual development, stimulate critical thinking abilities and assess understanding of the message of the story.

Usually, students ask different questions, as «Where were young people going?», «At what street did they get on the bus?», or «What story did Vingo tell the young people?»

Sometimes students put entirely unanticipated questions like «What kind of crime did Vingo commit?», since the main character was in jail for four years. «Did his three children know where their father was?», «Why did he write to his wife that she might find a new guy?», «Why didn't his wife write letters to him?». Of course, in the story there are no answers to these questions. Such kind of questions, as a rule, trigger very interesting and, in many cases, heated discussion among students. They try to make different kinds of assumptions. These questions demonstrate that the events described in the story and the fates of characters excite our students'

minds. It is not by chance that Kazakh students put such kind of questions because the subject matter of the story is worth caring about. It is our observation that discussion of the story predominantly centers around the family values, the idea of home, parents and children, family relationships. These notions are deeply rooted in Kazakh culture.

In our culture family is a close-knit unit. For us, Kazakhs, family consists of not only parents, brothers and sisters but also grandparents, aunts, uncles, all of who provide a vital support network in child care and child rearing. The children in Kazakh families are very attached to their parents. In many families it is not welcomed that children make independent decisions. In Kazakh families the role of fathers is tremendous. They influence the lives of the entire family. They are the moral protector and bread winners. They provide for the family by working, disciplining and nurturing his children. They take the most important decisions in the family. From early childhood children are brought up to respect their father, to obey him, to listen to his advice and instructions.

From this point of view, the story «Going Home» is a powerful story. It is an excellent resource for bringing students into discussion of many humane values and engaging them in thoughtful work. One more vital question the story raises is the topic of faith and forgiveness. Students learn about a wonderful American tradition connected with the yellow ribbon which is the symbol of love and forgiveness.

Here are some discussion points which can stimulate students to speak:

What do you think about the behavior of characters?

Who in the story shows a positive behavior?  
Who in the story shows a negative behavior?

What is your impression of young people whom Vingo met on the bus?

Might there be something about the story that you might like to change? What messages, morals, and meanings do you get from the story? Is there a lesson to be learned from this story?

As a rule, we give all the students freedom to express their ideas. Discussion is the most interesting part of the story reading activity. The desire to express their opinions makes students purpose-driven, which, in its turn, stimulates the development of their speech skills and fluency. It is a well known truth that any communicative act is always purpose-driven, since it starts from a desire

to say something. So students try to formulate their personal opinions thus activating their grammatical competence and trying to use the appropriate to the situation words in their vocabulary stock. They do their best to organize their idea into a cohesive and coherent whole in order to communicate it to their classmates. This part of a story-based lesson is most effective for the development of fluency. As we take other stories we see that by and by they develop their critical ability to ask questions, they are able to speak out their personal ideas, they get rid of fear to make mistakes and become more confident to use spoken English.

Here we come to the part of our paper when we need to make a decision for ourselves related to the following questions: 'To correct or not to correct mistakes?', 'How to correct mistakes?', 'Which mistakes should the teacher correct?'

Our strategy concerning this important part of story reading / telling lesson is unconditionally, mistakes must be corrected. We are of the view that mistakes are inevitable in a foreign language learning process. The question is 'When, how and which mistakes should be corrected?'

As we have already stated the teacher should encourage continued speech of students not interrupting their flow of speech for minor 'local' mistakes so as not to discourage them from attempting to express their ideas. But 'global' errors should be corrected if they hinder comprehension of some aspects of the message. It will be right to do analysis of errors in the end of the discussion.

### Conclusion

In this paper we wrote about our experience of using short stories in language learning process in Kazakh groups. The valuable point of using stories as a language material is that they develop positive attitude towards foreign language and foreign language learning. Stories serve an excellent opportunity for teaching a foreign language in a meaningful and pleasant way.

Using the story as a language material is beneficial not only from the standpoint of language instruction but it also can serve as 'developer' of young people. These are some benefits that teachers and students gain from this type of work – improve students' question-asking practice, master the art of asking correct and good questions, motivate student learning and fuel curiosity, foster intellectual development, stimulate critical thinking abilities and assess understanding of the message of the story.

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### **The analysis of the lexemes „marriage“ and „family“ according to Kazakh, English and Russian dictionaries**

**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the contrastive analysis of the words *неке* / *marriage* / *брак* and *отбасы* / *family* / *семья* in the Kazakh, English and Russian languages. The study of the given lexemes is of considerable interest because the notions denoted by them are relevant in the system of social relations of the native speakers of the target languages and their research greatly contributes to understanding of functioning of these language communities. Monolingual explanatory and bilingual translation dictionaries and on-line lexicographic sources are used to reveal the meanings of the words and to specify and analyze the common universal or similar characteristics and national-specific features of the corresponding lexemes.

**Key words:** lexeme, dictionary, contrastive analysis, universal features, national-specific features, translation, lexical meaning.

#### **Introduction**

The second half of the twentieth century witnessed the rapid and progressive development of the Kazakhstani lexicographical science. Various monolingual dictionaries of the Kazakh language, bilingual Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh dictionaries were compiled and published. Such prominent scholars as N.T. Sauranbayev, S.K. Kenesbayev, G.G. Musabaev, Sh.Sh. Sarybaev, A.I. Iskakov and many other linguists were well known for their contribution to the sphere of Kazakh theoretical and applied lexicography. In the paper “On the semantic characteristics of words (on the materials of Kazakh language dictionaries)”, Academician S.K. Kenesbayev raised the problem of the importance and necessity of identifying the lexical meaning of the word and understanding its semantic content [1].

It is obvious that revealing the meanings of words is the main task of any linguistic (monolingual and bilingual) dictionary. The importance of semantic characteristics is dictated by the purpose of any lexicographical work in general, and an explanatory dictionary in particular irrespective of the language it represents. Explanatory dictionaries should

include relatively a brief or full interpretation of meanings of the word, and not merely the bare list of registered words in the alphabetical order, followed in their entries by a series of grammatical, stylistic, and other characteristics.

This kind of problem is also mentioned by scholars compiling other types of dictionaries. The objective of the dictionary is to show the lexical richness of the language to the extent that it covers it. A word or a phrase, taken as a whole lexical-semantic unit, in the historical and genetic relation, has its own basic fundamental relevance traditionally passed from generation to generation and understood and accepted similarly by the speaker and the listener [2].

Kazakhstani scientists note that in lexicographic and translation practice, we always experience difficulties in finding appropriate words and their semantic characteristics in bilingual and explanatory dictionaries and in rendering and translating particular scientific papers, publicist articles and works of fiction from Russian into the Kazakh language and vice versa. Similar difficulties are connected with translation from and into the English language. It cannot be assumed that the



semantic meaning of the word in all cases can be represented only through a universal side missing its national identity.

### Methods

To identify the common universal and national-specific features of the lexemes *marriage* and *family*, we analyzed their definitions and explanations from bilingual translation and monolingual explanatory dictionaries in the Kazakh, English and Russian languages. During research there were applied the method of continuous sampling which contributed to effectively select all manifestations of the target lexemes usages and the basics of the method of contrastive description of lexis presented in the paper "Contrastive Analysis in Contemporary Linguistics" by I.A. Sternin [3]. The method of analyzing definitions of the words *marriage* and *family* given in different lexicographic sources was also applied in the paper to discover the national-specific features and common universal features of the content of the lexemes in the target languages. The necessity of analyzing and interpreting dictionary definitions as a source of revealing semantic components of words found the theoretical substantiation in the works of I.V. Arnold, Ye.F. Arsentieva, Yu.V. Karaulov, A.M. Kuznetsov, E.V. Kuznetsova, V.V. Levitsky, S.G. Shafikov and many other scientists and the peculiarities and stages of preliminary generalizing dictionary definitions are described in detail by I.A. Sternin [4].

### Main body

In practical lexicography, in particular in the branch of lexicography which is connected with compiling dictionaries of different types, the major problem is the representation and interpretation of the word lexical meaning. The solution of this issue is also a challenge and objective of theoretical lexicography, which in the last decades of the twentieth century made a significant progress thanks to the works of such scholars as L.V. Shcherba, V.V. Vinogradov, S.I. Ozhegov, L.S. S. Stepanov, Yu. Karaulov, V.V. Morkovkin, L.S. Kovtun and others. The internal organization of words and their semantics are explained in the dictionary according to its type, purpose, volume, specialization and organization. The main objective of dictionaries is the codification and presentation of the vocabulary of any language as a system of lexical units. The same refers to dictionary definitions.

It should be noted that dictionary definitions are regarded to be the main component in various kinds of dictionaries, they help to clarify and describe

the semantic content of words, word combinations, various collocations and phraseological units. As the object of investigation vocabulary definitions deepen and expand scientific knowledge about the structure and inherent characteristics of lexical meaning [1].

To identify the universal and national-specific features of the words *marriage* and *family*, we analyzed the lexicographic sources of different types in the English, Kazakh and Russian languages.

*The Longman Active Study Dictionary* gives the following definitions of the word *family*: 1) a group of people that are related to each other, especially parents and their children; 2) children; 3) a group of things, especially animals or plants that are related [5].

*The On-line explanatory dictionary of the Russian language* compiled by S.I. Ozhegov defines the lexeme *семья* in the following way: 1) Группа живущих вместе близких родственников. 2) перен. Объединение людей, сплоченных общими интересами (высок.). 3) Группа животных, птиц, состоящая из самца, самки и детенышей, а также обособленная группа некоторых животных, растений или грибов одного вида [6].

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazak Language edited by Zhanuzakov T. differentiates the following meanings of the word *отбасы*: *Жанұя* (family) – synonym to the word *отбасы* [*отбасы, ошақ қасы – hearth*] – *үй іші* (home), *бала-шаға* (children). [7].

In the English-Kazakh dictionary the lexeme *family* is translated into Kazakh as 1. *отбасы, ру*; 2. *тұқымдас* [8, 92].

In the Russian-Kazakh dictionary the lexeme *family* has the following definitions: 1. *Жанұя, отбасы*; 2. *шаңырақ, әулет, үй-іші* [9, 641].

In the Kazakh language the word *family* (represented by the lexemes *отбасы, жанұя, отау*, the central of which is the word *отбасы*) is assigned to a specific sphere of social relations, while the English word *family* has some semantic features of categoriality of the English language, it is also used to denote some groups of animals, plants, family of languages, united by certain relations, e.g. *the cabbage family, the Austronesian language family, the Indo-European family of languages* [10]. Therefore, the word *family* is given such translation as *тұқымдас* (literally: belonging to the one and same family) in English-Kazakh dictionary.

The word "family" in all three languages means *a group, living relatives in close relationships*.

The English explanatory dictionary gives the phrase *a single-parent family* (literal meaning: having one parent) [10]. In the Russian explanatory

dictionary after the definition of the phrase there was found a word combination *многодетная семья* (having more than 3 children). In the Kazakh explanatory dictionary such phrases and words were not discovered. It is important to note the presence of the word *ру / род*, suggesting the national specificity of the meaning of the word *family* in the Kazakh language.

We see that in the Kazakh language, the concept of *family* is expressed by several synonymous lexemes: *отбасы* — neutral, official and scientific, *жанұя* — publicistic and colloquial, *үй іші, ошақ* — neutral and colloquial. It is also necessary to mention the word *отай* which contains the additional component *жас* (young). The verb *отасу*, which is connected with the same category, means *to live together*; it is also stylistically neutral. The Kazakh synonymous words *отбасы, жанұя, үй іші, ошақ, отай* do not cover the meaning of a certain subdivision within a particular category as in the Russian language (group of animals, a group of related languages) [6]. The definition of a *language family* is equivalent to a Kazakh phrase *тілдер тобы* — i.e. *language group*. This meaning of the word *family* in the Russian language is transferred by the Kazakh words *мон / зпynна*.

Therefore, we can conclude that in the Kazakh language, the word *family* is not used to refer to a group of related languages, plants, animals. However, in the Kazakh language, it is expressed by a large number of stylistic synonyms exceeding those in the English and Russian languages.

*The Longman Active Study Dictionary* specifies the following meanings of the word *marriage*: 1) a relationship between two people who are married, or the state of being married; 2) a wedding ceremony [5]. It should be noted that Merriam-Webster on-line dictionary defines the word *marriage* as follows: 1) the state of being united as spouses in a consensual and contractual relationship recognized by law; 2) an act of marrying or the rite by which the married status is effected; 3) an intimate or close union [10].

In accordance with the *On-line explanatory dictionary of the Russian language* the word *брак* has such meanings as 1) Семейные супружеские отношения между мужчиной и женщиной; 2) Сопровождаемое обрядом бракосочетания христианское таинство вступления в супружество [6].

In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language the following meanings of the word *неке* are registered *marriage, wedding, matrimony, union of men and women* [7, 343]. It is indicated there that the word *неке* is used when a man and a woman

become husband and wife (*Ер адам мен әйелдің ерлі-зайыпты болын бас қосуы*). Also, it appears in a variety of word combinations and phrases such as *Неке жүзігі [сақинасы]* — Wedding Ring. *Неке куәлігі [қағазы]* — Marriage certificate. *Неке сарайы* — wedding Palace. *Неке суы* — after marriage, the traditional drink for the bride and groom is given. *Неке бұзды* — to get divorced. *Некесін қиды* — to get engaged) [7, 616-617].

The English word *marriage* is translated into the Kazakh language as: 1. *Неке (marriage lines – неке туралы куәлік, civil marriage – азаматтық неке)* 2. *Үйлену тойы (wedding)* [9, 192].

In the *On-line Explanatory Dictionary* of the English language *marriage* is defined as ‘a relationship between two people who are married, a union between a man and a woman, recognized by the law’. One of the meanings of the word is ‘a close union’ (for example, *the marriage of painting and poetry* — J. T. Shawcross) [10]. As for the Kazakh explanatory dictionary is concerned, the word *marriage* is not given a similar interpretation there.

As it was mentioned before, according to the Russian Explanatory Dictionary, the word *marriage* denotes such notions as *family, marital relationship between a man and a woman*. It also gives the combinability of the word with such verbs as *вступить, расторгнуть* (to enter, to terminate), with which the word *marriage* is frequently used, as well as with the adjectives *гражданский и незарегистрированный* (civil, unregistered).

In the English monolingual dictionary of expressions and words, the number of words which are used in combination with the word *marriage* is rather diverse and varied, for instance, *mixed marriage, morganatic marriage, gay marriage, open marriage, conventional marriage*, etc. In the Kazakh and Russian dictionaries there is no definition of the same-sex marriage. In the Russian explanatory dictionary the meaning of the word combination *trial marriage* is expressed by the adjective *unregistered (незарегистрированный брак)*. It is well known that civil marriages have become popular in modern society.

Further, the dictionary provides synonyms for the word *marriage* — *wedlock, matrimony (marriage), wedding (marriage)*. there are also antonyms — *single life* (literally: a lonely life), *bachelorhood* (literally: bachelor period), *separation* (literally: disconnection), *divorce, annulment* (literally: cancellation) [10].

As we can see the semantic scope of the words *family* and *marriage* in the English language is a little broader than in the Kazakh and Russian languages.

The lexemes *marriage* and *family* in the English and Russian languages are polysemantic, but in the Kazakh language it is different. A common semantic feature of the lexemes *marriage* and *family* in three languages is their perception as ‘groups of people’ (*relatives living together*). In the Kazakh language there are used different synonymous lexemes to denote the notion of family – *отбасы* (family) / *жанұя* (family) / *ошақ* (literally: hearth) / *ру* (family tree). That proves a rich lexical fond of the Kazakh language.

It is very interesting that the word *family* in the meaning of *a group of animals, group of related languages* is the same in the English and Russian languages, as for the Kazakh language a similar definition of the word ‘family’ has not been discovered.

### Conclusion

The Kazakh and Russian dictionaries do not provide antonyms and synonyms as it is in the English dictionaries. It is quite probable that dictionaries in the English language are updated

very often, especially it concerns online dictionaries. However, we can’t state about the smaller lexical stock of words in the Kazakh and Russian languages, because such words and phrases found in the English dictionary weren’t simply registered and provided in the Kazakh and Russian languages.

It is essential that in the explanatory dictionaries of words when describing the real semantic features should be clearly identified for underlying all lexical meanings of the word. Therefore, the explanation and definition cannot be replaced by a self-contained set of features lacking real meanings and interpretation of the lexical meaning of the word remains one of the most important issues of modern theoretical lexicography and semasiology [1].

It is important to observe and monitor the development of the language and include new words in dictionaries and to expand the meanings of already existing definitions that arise due to the development and changes in the society, as well as to take into account the potential process of resetting cultural values.

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# IV • POLITICAL SCIENCES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UDC 338.2

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## **Incentive mechanism of public servants in Kazakhstan: evaluation and ways for its development**

**Abstract.** The paper aims to research about motivation levels of public servants in Republic of Kazakhstan and to propose ways for its development as the main factor of effectiveness of public service. The aspects explored are the methods and techniques required to evaluate public servants and the quality of their work according to the principles of equity and justice.

**Key words:** public service, public servants, personnel motivation, Kazakhstan, development, remuneration, incentive mechanism.

### **Introduction**

Currently, Kazakhstan entered to a sustainable socio-economic development stage. In connection with the formulation of a new big goal of becoming one of the 30 most competitive countries in the world, the government takes over new requirements to new heights according to the Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2050. In this regard, an important priority of the nation is to develop a new staff policy in the public service and availability of highly qualified specialists. Incentive mechanism will enhance the productivity of employees by contributing to a more effective functioning. Generally, the mechanism of economic incentives for staff is consisted of a set of social, organizational and psychological tools. There are administrative, economic, socio-economic, socio-psychological types of incentives. According to the theories, one of the major motivational tools is material remuneration. However, a miss regulation of this is the key factor for the unsatisfactory results in public service of the government.

### **Methods**

In the result of first part of research, we found out that two essential items in public service of Kazakhstan, which should be developed, are accurate assessment and motivation of personnel and nomination of material remuneration system respectively.

The effectiveness of public service is closely related with the quality of personnel service and its elements like evaluation system of workers, employee career planning and etc. And the main thing in personnel service's motivational system is material reward or remuneration. Therefore, every public servant wish to be judged and assessed fairly. These kind of obscure defects in personnel assessment system can facilitate the departure of the most highly qualified staff from government service.

There is a 5-point scale of assessment of civil servants. (Table 2) According to this evaluation system, each scale is equal to 5 points. Hence, if 12 evaluation standards in 1st block are equalized to 5, the overall highest rate would be equal to 60 points. Accordingly, in 2nd block the descriptions of evaluation standards are given in ranges. Thereafter, in public service the following evaluation system should be made.

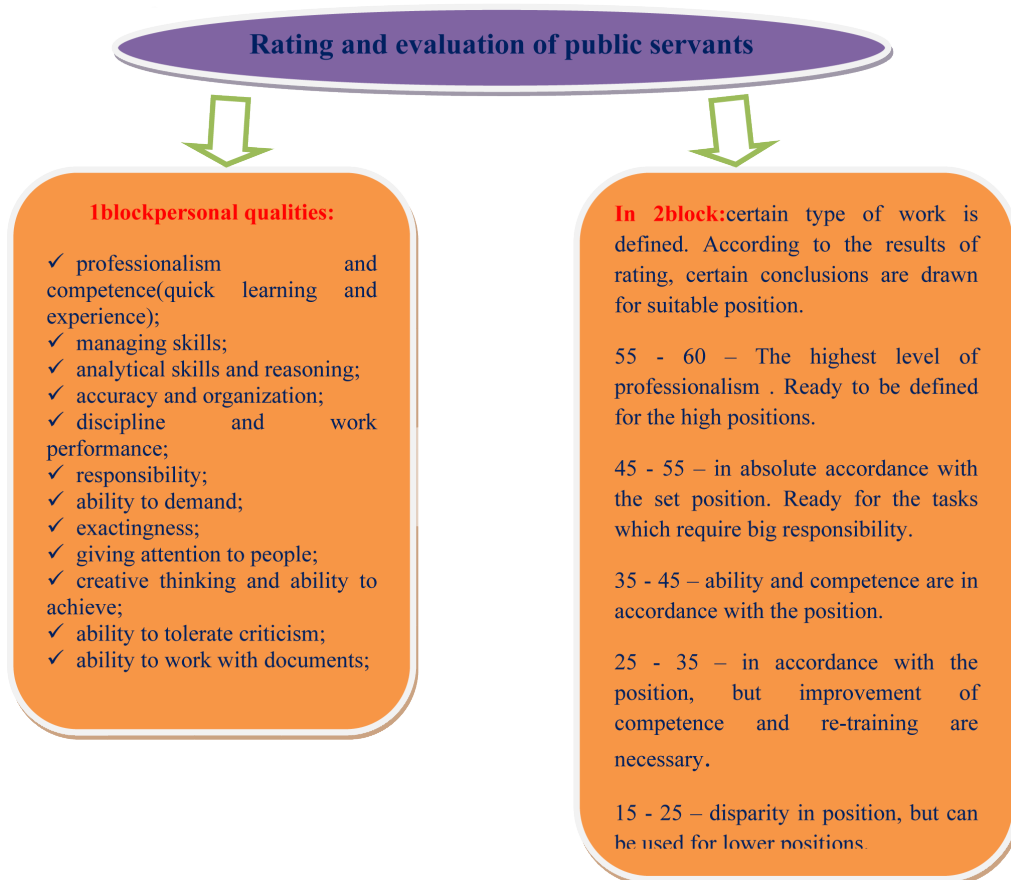
### **Main body**

At the present time in Kazakhstan exists a concrete structure in the sphere of motivation of public servants and that is constantly carried out by the government. By dint of SWOT-analysis, you can be acquainted with the current state of public service in Kazakhstan.



**Table 1** – SWOT-analysis about condition of public service in Kazakhstan

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Providing opportunities for public servants to study in an academy;</li> <li>– Introduction of personnel register;</li> <li>– Selecting by open competition;</li> <li>– Presence of personnel reserve;</li> <li>– Necessity of validation;</li> <li>– The activity of the organizational separation for A,B cospes;</li> <li>– Decent monthly payment ;</li> <li>– Availability of evaluation process of public servant;</li> <li>– Advanced administrative decision making system;</li> <li>– Presence of paramaount lawbook about corruption and venal practises among public servants;</li> <li>– Unsystematic permanent training of public servants;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Low level of management among the public servants;</li> <li>– Underdevelopment of personnel selection system;</li> <li>– Inefficient and weak organization of working hours ;</li> <li>– Formality of public servants;</li> <li>– Low grades of validation among the public servants;</li> <li>– Deficiency of various social support measures;</li> <li>– Bureaucracy in a state apparatus;</li> <li>– Not treating citizens as a consmer;</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Investment attractiveness;</li> <li>– Sufficiency of regulations which are needed for public servants;</li> <li>– High level of knowledge among the society;</li> <li>– Political stability;</li> <li>– Endorsement of international experience;</li> <li>– Interethnic and interfaith agreement;</li> <li>– Opportunity to use the housing construction service;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Environmental problems;</li> <li>– Incompatibility of society mentality with the economic rearrangements;</li> <li>– Lack of professional specialists in management;</li> <li>– Discontentment of society for the tactics of authority;</li> <li>– Instability of prices;</li> <li>– Quit of qualified employees to the private sector</li> </ul>

**Figure 1.**



Depending on the nature of its activities and business, the State service is always the center of attention of citizens and full of various evaluations and criticisms. Therefore, within the country was held anonymous surveys, conducted on the basis of share selection, among the 1000 public servants working in government bodies at various levels. The first question, which was asked respondents by sociologists, was «Are you satisfied with the working conditions and material payment? » The results were the next: 51% – «yes», 33% – «no», 16% – «have difficulties with answer». The next question was «Are you satisfied with the state of career development in the public service» and the results were like 52%-»yes», 21%-»no», 27%-»have difficulties with answer». Lastly, respondents were

asked about measures which are needed to enhance the prestige of the civil service and the following suggestions were offered: 48%-»improved selection of the administrative staff», 20%-»increase in salaries and social guarantees», 15%-»necessity in prevention of corruption», 9%-»change in directing personnel», 8%-»»training and retraining of civil servants.

In the next part of the research, after the evaluation of the motivation level in public service we studied many different secondary sources of information, including laws, concepts, programs, events and reviews of major international organizations that allowed us to identify key problems and propose ways for development in public service.

**Table 2** – The calculation of remuneration

Indicators	Equations	Definitions of equations
Assigning values of material remuneration for public servants	$B = P1 + P2 + P3$	B – measure for general grade of public servant; P1 – mark for «Executive discipline of public servants» ; P2 – mark for «Work discipline of employees» ; P3– mark for «Evaluation by governance» .
Executive discipline of public servants	$P1 = k * (a - b) k$	Factor to bring the measurement results obtained (equal to 0,4); a –the number of completed tasks, in terms of point from 1 till 10; b – the number of incomplete tasks are subtracted by -0,5 points; The maximum score on this indicator is 4.
Work discipline of employees	$P2 = k * (a - b) k$	Factor to bring the measurement results obtained (equal to 0,4) ; a – the number of completed tasks, in terms of point from 1 till 10; b — the number of incomplete tasks are subtracted by -0,1 points; The maximum score on this indicator is 4.
Evaluation by governance	$P3 = k * (a - b) k$	Factor to bring the measurement results obtained (equal to 0,2); a – the number of completed tasks, in terms of point from 1 till 10; , b -the number of incomplete tasks are subtracted by -0,1 points; The maximum score on this indicator is 2.
By using the formula, the remuneration is calculated	$V = S / (b1 + b2 + b3 + b4 + b5 + b6)$	V – the price of one point; S –the total amount of saved funds; b1b2–the total number of employees. $S = V * B$ \$ -amounts received by employee; V –the price of one point; B –.the total score of the state employee on this criterion

### Conclusion

One of the main methods of effective work of the state apparatus is to improve the quality of public service by improvement of civil servant motivation system. Incentive regulation mechanism of civil servants in the state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan is mainly based on difficult socio-economic relations. However, even if these mechanisms of action are aimed to improve the results of stimulation, it doesn't account for all aspects. Based on the above, by examining the

measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign countries previously, certain methods about evaluation system and remuneration were designed to improve the effectiveness of public service. The main information resources of this work were the studies of domestic and foreign authors, SWOT-analysis, social surveys, normative-legal acts and documents of Republic of Kazakhstan and etc. Suggested measures would contribute for the improvement and prosperity of the quality of public service.

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## **Development of environmental movements in Kazakhstan through the prism of social and political transformations: key trends and current issues**

**Abstract.** The purpose of this paper is to determine the political significance of the ecological movements in Kazakhstan through the analysis of NGO's activity, contribution of authorities and civil initiatives on the national level. Ecological situation in Kazakhstan is very tense and complicated: the environmental problems at the local level cannot compete with other social problems, particularly, problems of social-economic nature, and as a result, they are not perceived adequately. The unresolved environmental issues are a distinct threat to Kazakhstan's national security and challenging to the regional one in Central Asia. It is clearly visible tendency to ignore ecological imperatives and focus on the current fossil fuel based energy economy. In this regard, civil society initiatives on environmental protection are becoming notably topical.

The paper deals with the tendencies of modern ecological movement in Kazakhstan as a kind of associated interest groups. The authors give a brief history of roots and development of this movement and analyze its distinguishing characteristics as a new participant of political life. A special attention is paid on the analysis of the measures on improving the ecological situation and prove the necessity in reforming this sector. The authors conclude the article with possible mechanisms of a larger involvement of citizens and increase the efficiency of NGO's activity in the ecological sphere.

**Key words:** Kazakhstan, ecological movement, environmental issues, NGOs, social movements.

### **Introduction**

The globalization of political and economic development of the world community raise the inevitable intensification of the devastating impact of mankind on the environment, outstripping the pace of natural self-regulation of nature. Man-made disasters, depletion of irreplaceable natural resources will inevitably entail a radical change of not only the environmental situation, but also of the social system of a society, and it also have an impact on economy and policy.

The ecological perspective is not limited with optimization and harmonization of methods of environmental management; it has a social and political focus. The states consolidate efforts on the international scene, focus a geopolitics vector towards the solution of environmental problems, allocating with ecological functions authoritative international institutes (the UN, the European Union, NATO, etc.) and at the national level bodies of the

state and municipal authority of many countries pursue ecologically directed domestic policy. And yet, despite the positive developments, comes the realization that the international institutions and the state in isolation from society are not able to change the negative dynamics of the global environment. Activation of the social-ecological movements at the international, national and regional levels became the answer to the inability of the authorities to reach high-quality changes in the solution of global, national and regional environmental problems. The main persons involved in movements are the international, national and regional non-governmental ecological organizations. Today these structures become important elements of civil societies and world civil society, they define the shape modern ecological the movement in many respects.

The ecological movement of the Republic of Kazakhstan, considering an adverse situation in the

region in the sphere of conservation since the 1980s – early 1990s, is an important subject of political transformation process that contributed to the solution of a number of important socio-political issues. In its turn this process allowed to consolidate and lift the civil society structure on a new step and to make the political importance of interests of the general population active, asserting a constitutional right to the favorable environment.

During the modern period of social development, the “green” movement of Kazakhstan should not count on strong international support so far, to the aid of the power. Accordingly, the ecological situation in Kazakhstan faces with increasingly heavy burden. These circumstances actualize the political analysis of the problem of environmental movements as an institution of civil society of modern Kazakhstan.

### **Methodology**

There are three key problems of political ecology as a branch of knowledge: limitation of resources and their uneven distribution; interconnection between industrialization and load on the environment; and, at last, pollution and production wastes. All these aspects are interconnected between each other and attached to such political component as development of the ecological movement. It assumes development of a political and public discourse, first of all on the national level, and also development of a network of NGOs and civil initiatives. Problems of environment and development of the ecological movement are viewed from different theoretical positions and mostly from the point of view of the concept of the Sustainable development. Along with it, for the analysis of problems of the ecological movement in system of the political relations the constructivist approach possesses the greatest heuristic potential. The constructivist treatment suggests to consider political process as a dynamic, changeable field of the conflicts, carried out by means of fight for the right to impose sense and legitimate value. All this also fits into constructivist approach which uses vision and the decision by means of social problems. Representatives of this approach see the social problem as a product of process of collective definition [1, p.53]. So, the American sociologists M. Spector and J. Kitsuse define a social problem “as the activity of the individuals or groups which are showing discontent and making requirements for any estimated conditions” [2, p.75]. Such approach, refusing understanding of socio-political problems as static conditions, considers them as sequence of certain stages of activity for promotion of statements and requirements. This treatment corresponds much

better to procedural, liable to transformations nature of socio-political reality.

Statements of social issues not only draw attention to the situation: they also interpret a problem in the certain ways. In this process both problems, and groups “advancing” them compete to enter and remain in the public agenda. Recognizing that mass media are one of the major “public arenas” and the most important institute of civil society on which social problems are constructed, it is clear that they in many respects define success or failure of social movements. The social movements wishing to affect public opinion and the political agenda partially depend on mass media in transfer of the messages of wider audience [3, p. 1398].

In the USA and Western Europe, the public ecological organizations enjoy much bigger support from institutes of civil society than in the Post-Soviet countries that, in turn, conducts to the solution of a considerably bigger quantity of environmental problems on places, providing these organizations with popularity and political weight.

In research of social movements, the central value of interpretation of questions is more admitted in understanding of success and failure of social movements [4]. All of them, or at least the majority of interpretations of reality are socially designed and, therefore, give in to attempts of social movements to form or manipulate them. On the public arena social movements compete in persuading people of importance of that problem they try to solve. Agents of social movements try to bring the questions in the agenda of various audiences. J. Best subdivides the actors participating in process of clame-making (promotion of requirements) into insiders and outsiders [5, p. 172]. The first are part of political system; the author refers groups of pressure to them, first of all. They influence the decisions of power bodies and can provide that their interests were considered. Unlike them, outsiders are out of political system. The author refers to them, first of all, social movements. Their statements and requirements belong to yet not recognized problems. Mass media is especially important for outsiders. They try that their statements reached the most general public since it is from mass media where people generally learn about social movements. Lighting in mass media can help social movements to put pressure upon the power by means of the public concerned by new social problems.

In Kazakhstan the ecological movements are not sufficiently integrated into political process. These movements have the weak resources of political influence which are only expressed in opportunity to

criticize anti-ecological solutions of state governing bodies and large corporations in mass media. It forms a tendency of the state environmental policy and large industrial corporations of ignoring of ecological imperatives that, in turn, creates the center of socio-political intensity.

Thus, relying on these arguments, article presents the ecological movements, their development through a prism of consideration of evolution of the main stages directed on fight against destruction of environment, counteraction to deterioration of ecological situation by means of political methods (information pressure and mobilization of public opinion, the requirements, open public hearings on environmental problems, formal and informal consultations, use of discussion platforms, attraction of expert estimates, scientific argument and forecasting, etc.).

#### ***Development of environmental movements in kazakhstan: key issues and prospects***

##### ***Background and key features of the ecological movements' formation in Kazakhstan***

Development of the ecological movement in Kazakhstan and its gradual politicization were caused by a difficult complex of the reasons of a social, economic and political origin passed through a prism of the developed system of relationship between society and environment. The special place among the reasons that brought ecological movement to life belongs to negative consequences of anthropogenous impact on environment. In the period of totalitarian regime economic factors became the priority tasks. And today's ecological situation is a result of the structural deformations of economy which are saved up for many decades – domination of nature capacious branches, high specific weight of resource-intensive and power-intensive outdated technologies, raw orientation of export, excessive concentration of production in the most developed areas. Among the environmental problems defining global influence are consequences of nuclear tests and activity of military-industrial and space complexes, iridizations of territories, decrease in availability and quality of water, air pollution, soils, vegetation and food.

The Aral Sea can be considered one of bright examples of ecological crisis of the second half of the XX century. The problem of pollution of water resources was one of the main for Kazakhstan for the 60-80th years of the XX century. The surface water polluted by harmful substances, negatively influenced the condition of underground waters, exhausted their pure stocks. Sources of pollution of reservoirs were gas-and-dust emissions of the

enterprises, sewage, household dumpings, places of warehousing of industrial and household wastes, and also large livestock complexes. The most striking example of negative anthropogenic impact on water resources is the problem of Balkhash. It is possible to distinguish the region of the Caspian Sea from those ecological zones of the former Soviet Union which are on the verge of crisis. Considerable sources of pollution of the Caspian Sea are sea oil fields in Russia, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan.

Among technogenic threats to the nature and human health the most ominous was threat of environmental pollution of chemical and radioactive materials that became possible as a result of action in the territory of Kazakhstan of proving grounds. During the long period of time the territory of Kazakhstan represented testing ground for approbation of the latest development of allied scientific centers in the field of nuclear physics, power and military technologies. Militarization of the Soviet economy caused the forced construction of numerous proving, chemical and space grounds on the territory of Kazakhstan. By the end of the 80th years of the XX century there were twelve (the major were the Baikonur Spaceport, Semipalatinsk Test Site, grounds Azgir and Kapustin Yar). By the end of the 80th years of the XX century there were 300 places of burial of radioactive waste in Kazakhstan. Now all the territory of Semipalatinsk and regions of the Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan and Karaganda areas, adjacent to the ground, are recognized as a zone of ecological catastrophe.

It should be noted that the social and economic reasons were the basis of developments of the ecological movement. Besides, the environmental problems which arose in the middle of last century, evidence of their negative consequences, closeness of information also became the prime causes of origin of the ecological movement. Democratic processes of an era of reorganization gave opportunity of expression of a protest to all social movements, including the ecological ones. Scales of ecological crisis in many respects set scales of the ecological movement, defined its ability to attract initially multidirectional protest energy, gave it force and dynamism.

##### ***The main stages of the Kazakhstani environmental movements' formation***

In the history of development of the ecological movement of Kazakhstan it is possible to allocate some periods:

1. *The compelled cooperation with the authorities (1958-1985).* Development of nature protection work under control of the state in the period of totalitarian regime.



At the first stage of the development the ecological movement was presented by various nature protection organizations, didn't possess any real power and any levers for change of an ecological situation. It was under complete control of the state and had no right to distribute the received information. No one could talk about the ecological rights of the public during this period. However even in such situation shy efforts of the nature protection organizations succeeded to draw attention of the state to some negative consequences of extensive economy. In the Main directions of economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period till 1990 the special section "Conservation" was allocated for the first time.

## 2. *Petition-populist (1985-1990).*

Beginning of mass vigorous activity of the ecological movement. Having declared the reorganization in the mid-eighties of the XX century, the political elite of the USSR took some steps of pro-ecological character. However, this period was extremely unsuccessful from the point of view of an ecological situation in the country: On April 26, 1986 there was an accident on Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The second half of the 80th years of the XX century was marked by creation of a set of informal public formations – the nonconventional, alternative organizations and movements which worked outside official structures, leaning only on an initiative of citizens and without applying for the official status. The ecological movement during reorganization had attributes of the subject of environmental policy, which was impossible to ignore. Among ecological movements of 1985-87 the most known were such as "The green world", "the Social-and-ecological Union", "The green movement", "Ecological fund USSR", "Ecology and the world" and the movement of teams on conservation.

The ecological organizations appeared the most suitable form of large-scale social movement for institutional changes. Though in the years of reorganization the political regime was softened, the ruling elite continued to consider that by means of levers of the command car it is possible to rule everything: nature, people, own development.

## 3. *Cooperation with the authorities (1991-1996).*

At this stage of the ecological movement which coincided in time with formation of political and state institutes of the power many representatives start active cooperation with the authorities as this direction created possibility of realization of the nature protection purposes and tasks.

The anti-nuclear movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" created on February 28, 1989 by O. Suleymenov became the most popular. Activists of the anti-nuclear movement from Italy, Israel, Japan joined them and soon the movement assumed the international scale. "Committee of a defense of peace", "Fund of the world", the movement "Doctors of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War", heads of areas and the republic actively joined the fight for closing of Semipalatinsk Test Site. In June, 1989 at the 1st congress of deputies of the USSR in Moscow O. Suleymenov stated the purposes, tasks and requirements of the organization – to close the nuclear test sites, plants making nuclear materials for the military purposes.

At the initiative of the movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" the Supreme Council of the USSR accepted the appeal to the congress of the USA with an appeal to begin the dialogue about the termination of nuclear tests on the parliamentary level. The movement organized numerous protest actions, meetings, world lessons. Offices of the anti-nuclear movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" were opened in Russia (Yakutsk, Moscow), in Kyrgyzstan – Bishkek, in the USA – Princeton.

As a result on August 29, 1991 when the President of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic signed the Decree on closing, the issue of functioning of Semipalatinsk Test Site was finally resolved. The president of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev characterized the international anti-nuclear movement "Nevada — Semipalatinsk" as the first originally independent, going from soul of millions of Kazakhstan citizens' political association which chose national diplomacy in fight against nuclear tests [6, p.2]

Activity of "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" awakened an ecological consciousness among society and politicians. There were active actions of the public countrywide, "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" brought a new wave of the ecological movement to life in political arena. If in August, 1987 in Kazakhstan the first independent organization – the social-and-ecological association "Initiative" was formed, then after gaining the independence the proliferation was observed.

In 1991 the non-state League of independent scientists-ecologists transformed in 1995 to National Academy "Ekologiya" was created in Kazakhstan. In the West Kazakhstan region in 1989 the social anti-nuclear movement "Naryn" which put the task recovery of victims of nuclear tests and giving to areas of tests of the status of zones of ecological catastrophe was created. And in total in 1997 in the

ecological movement in the republic there were 120 independent associations. In the first half of the 90th years many public ecological associations owing to lack of material and financial means had no opportunity to be engaged in the activity that led eventually to staff reduction and elimination. Along with such facts of short existence of the ecological organizations successful activity for two decades of such public ecological associations as ecological society "Green Rescue", "Ecocenter", "Caspian Sea of Tabi□ata", "Aral Tenizi", "Green Rescue" should be noted.

Mass growth of political movements at a stage of formation of the state sovereignty of Kazakhstan became historical and political regularity. The ecological organizations appeared the most suitable form of large-scale social movement for institutional changes. However, because of the economic situation, sharply worsened, being in long crisis, objective conditions for implementation of the main and fair requirements of ecological movements during this period didn't exist. It became clear soon that environmental problems are at the point of intersection of economic interests of the enterprises and the states, as their owner, on the one hand, and interests of the population in the pure and healthy environment, on another. As a result, conservation appeared in the center of political struggle, the ecological movement quickly became popular, turned into the influential social force which could mobilize a large number of the supporters for protest actions. Objective conditions for implementation of the main requirements of ecological movements during this period didn't exist. The crisis situation in economy, work loss threat, low salaries, fear of the future – all this conducts to derivation of attention of society from an ecological perspective and makes the most important task of simple people aspiration to survive, support the family.

#### *4. Reproduction in a "market" context (1996 – to the present).*

Estrangement was a common feature of the relation of the power and business to ecological NGO. The "rich" minority and the "poor" majority in their own way resisted greening of life of society and the state. Local eco-NGO remained face to face with power of the regional bureaucracy which is the main holder of resources. Gradually ecological movement was transformed to poorly connected network of the local cells going everyone its own way.

In the conditions of the increasing raw orientation generating new risks and emissions of energy of disintegration together with de-ecologization of

state policy the ecological movements were capable to reproduce themselves only as a network of professional NGO. The principle of this reproduction is a distance on the verge of marginalization. To adapt for "market" society, the Ecological movement has to be respectable and responsible, correspond to a competitive spirit of the age and make mainly applied knowledge. Orientation to these purposes means loss of initial nature of the movement: its key organizations were transformed into the formalized groups of activists who became administrators or were integrated into structures of business.

By the middle of the 1990th there was a decrease of the activity of the Kazakhstan ecological movement, and decrease in popularity of ecological movements and "green" ideas is observed today. The social base of the ecological movement was quickly dissolved, and they couldn't redistribute the political capital which was saved up by them to the constructive course.

It is also necessary to note that the period from 1994 to 2001 is characterized with qualitative and quantitative growth of non-governmental organizations.

The number of NGO for this period increased from 400 to 1600. Growth of NGO first of all can be explained with massive financial support from the international funds and the organizations through system of grants which were directed generally on holding seminars, "round tables", trainings, had the organizational and technical, training and methodical character.

The large cities, especially Almaty were the main centers of development of NGO, and with moving of the capital to Astana the non-governmental sector began to develop actively.

By the beginning of 2002 1767 really operating NGOs which worked in various spheres of activity were officially registered in Kazakhstan. Generally, they were such socially significant areas as, protection of human rights, ecology and environment, gender issues, protection of interests of socially vulnerable segments of the population.

However, most of political scientists and analysts noted that in the country for that period the developed civil society which would answer the criteria accepted in the developed states of the world wasn't created yet. Respectively the sector of NGOs also was at a development stage which didn't reach the logical end. Ecological NGOs also, respectively, did not receive proper development and assessment of the activity.

In general, loss of subjectivity of the ecological movement in Kazakhstan led to the environmental

policy which is equitable to interests of a narrow circle of political elite and contradicts wide social groups. Further the ecological movements began to act as a hindrance on the way of receiving excess profits by the large companies, first of all, of oil and gas sector. Among the acting actors the social movement “Tabigat” and “Green Rescue” should be noted. Activists of the movement consider that in the near future environmental problems of Kazakhstan can cover all other social problems. The movement supports serious infringement of interests of large business.

However, adequate and constructive criticism of ecologists was given for manifestations of ecological utopianism. Resource orientation of modern economy of Kazakhstan, coming to power of oil and gas elite did not improve the fundamental bases of all environmental policy of the country. At the present stage of development Kazakhstan is dependent on the hydrocarbons in the world market.

Such situation is followed by devaluation of the ecological legislation, non-use of political means of fight for environment. The resource focused national economy inevitably assumes a de-ecologization of thinking of ruling elite and deinstitutionalization of the state construction. The state and society whose welfare is based on super operation of natural resources, are opponents of any forms of ecological alternative to this course.

Negative influence of the large extracting companies in Kazakhstan isn't estimated and not traced properly. However, there are statistics on separate, obvious consequences of some of them. According to government bodies “Tengizshevroil” is the leader in pollution of Atyrau area where 70% of emissions of the enterprises of oil and gas sector fall to the share of the company. TSO is one of leaders in Kazakhstan on the sums of penalties for pollution of the nature. In 2010 the company paid about 5 billion tenge (about 34 million US dollars). For excess burning of gases in 2010 TSO transferred into the republican budget 1, 146 billion tenge (about 7,8 million US dollars). For the last one and a half years on TSO the cases of non-staff situations which are followed by emissions of the polluting substances became frequent, for what the Zhayyk-Kaspiysky department of ecology imposed penalties and instructions about compensations of damage on total amount over 14 billion tenge (about 95 million. US dollars) [7].

Today the agreement on Kashagan with the companies conducting development there doesn't provide payment of insurance compensations by them in case of environmental disaster, as well as

the agreement on Baikonur with “Roskosmos”. These projects aren't insured in the international insurance companies [8].

The government, in fact, doesn't hear ecological requirements of society which are also not issued completely because of separation of responsible structures. All this aggravates problems of environmental policy and potentially forms the powerful center of the protest movement which is in opposition to the state. In this regard subjectivity of ecological movements of Kazakhstan and parties should be looked for in the plane of protest potential.

In Kazakhstan the protest potential of social movements on an ecological platform keeps the value. Today the ecological movement passed into opposition to the state, seeks to impose the alternative point of view, but not political will as for this purpose objectively there are no resources of the power. Thus, if improvement of an ecological situation in the West was expressed in the political plan in opportunity of the “green” to impose their will to the state and large corporations, in Kazakhstan the ecological movement is pushed aside from the main centers of acceptance of political movements.

In the conditions of resource-oriented national economy, absence of effective structures of civil society, political apathy of most of the population despite a bad ecological situation in RK, possibility of political lobbying and influence on environmental policy of the state of the ecological organizations should be estimated as low.

Anti-environmental friendliness, statistic lack of alternative of a resource course of development of society marginalizes the status of ecological values and their carriers. All this forms a tendency of the state environmental policy on ignoring of “the remote consequences” of these or those decisions.

Preservation of environment has to become an imperative of environmental policy that assumes involvement of defenders of environment in the state institutes.

Absence of strong structures of civil society doesn't allow the ecological movement to get effective social support, and their slogans in such conditions, are perceived as manifestation or ecological extremism, or ecological utopianism. Actually today the ecological movements in system of the political relations don't possess subjectivity, having only weak resources of the power which are expressed, first of all, in possibility of criticism in mass media of anti-ecological solutions of state governing bodies. Possibilities of lobbying of ecological movement are very weak.

### Conclusion

Today social conditions of satisfying environmental needs often opposed to those that are necessary to satisfy the material needs, therefore environmental movement as structural elements of civil society in politics are mostly rely on protests. However, a lack of system of activities that adversely affect the overall picture of the environmental movement development in the country, organization of non-systematic, one-off events with no results have a less impact on the public involvement in such events.

State's course of development, which based on the exploitation of natural resources, greatly restricts the possibilities of political subjectivity of environmental movements and parties of Kazakhstan as the spokesman of citizens' right for safe and healthy environment. The absence of strong civil society does not allow the ecological movement to get an effective social support, and their slogans are seen as manifestations of environmental extremism or ecological utopianism.

Nowadays the current situation of environmental policy in Kazakhstan indicates the absence of an efficient algorithm for the interaction in the system "expert community – the state – the public". Therefore, the task of the state authorities and management, as well as the civil society structures of Kazakhstan is to prevent manipulation of environmental issues for political interests and material benefits. It is necessary to design a new and effective forms of interaction mechanisms between NGOs and public authorities at all levels, responsible for the environment protection.

Under this mechanism, we consider as appropriate to provide the following measures:

An infrastructure development in the cooperation between NGOs and state authorities, the establishment of and support for the work of Councils for cooperation with NGOs in Akimats (Mayor offices), meetings, working groups of other institutions of intersectional interaction with state authorities, the organization of discussions, public hearings, public receptions and other forms of dialogue and exchange between the government, society and business on a wide range of issues, including the environmental security of the region;

- Ensuring the participation of NGOs in the legislative activities, their involvement in the formation of sectoral target programs;

- The development of informational and educative and expert-consultation forms of interaction between NGOs and authorities, organization and provision of expertise-analytical activities of NGOs;

- The creation of mechanisms for public expertise and public control in the socio-economic development of the country and its regions;

- Extension of evaluation criteria for NGOs activity efficiency in the Republic of Kazakhstan, including their participation in cross sector social partnership;

- Making a monitoring research on the effectiveness of the NGOs, public authorities and business community interaction in solving various problems;

- Further study and application of foreign experience in social partnership and public self-governing.

Developments of these directions of Kazakhstan's environmental movements are promising and fundamentally feasible as some elements are already present in the movement. For instance, it is high professional and scientific level of some activists. Another point is a saved positive experience since Soviet period. Certainly the valuable experience of other countries, such as the development and effective functioning of feedback between civil initiatives and the authorities of countries, the establishment of the environmental lobby that, ultimately, can serve as an effective model for Kazakhstan's environmental movement. Very important is the awareness of the participants of the environmental movements their mission as not only to make the solution of environmental issues but also include real effective strengthening of Kazakhstan on the way of democratic development, creating in the country a functioning and effective civil society. This will also contribute to fostering constructive cooperation with Kazakh environmental movements with ecological parties and movements of developed and succeed countries in the field and follow the relevant documents of the United Nations and other international organizations.

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### The mechanism of cultural globalization impact on Central Asian states

**Abstract.** Cultural development of Central Asia in the era of globalization has become urgent in recent years. Here there are new states that are looking for ways to self-identity, self-realization as the original culture. The level of development of culture is in a decisive influence on the cultural level of production, consumer culture, physical, medical and environmental culture, a culture of life, culture of interpersonal and international relations. This article describes the starting point of globalization in Central Asia, the mechanism of cultural globalization impact on Central Asian states, beneficial and negative aspects of cultural globalization on Central Asian states. The authors review the historical roots of globalization and its cultural aspect in Central Asia. Trying to show the historical background of cultural globalization in Central Asia, it was estimated that Central Asia has experienced two huge stages of globalization in their culture.

**Key words:** Central Asia, culture, globalization, cultural traditions, impacts of cultural globalization, society, cultural globalization.

#### Introduction

In the context of globalization, the main directions of the development of life and the culture of Central Asia have become an international dimension.

Undoubtedly, globalization promotes dialogue and international cooperation since the early 90s; the Central Asian countries have made great progress in building a modern, secular and open democratic society. Those new independent States today are going through a transition period that is accompanied by complex socio-political processes, requiring continuous dialogue on a number of pressing issues, such as drug and human trafficking and transnational crime. Through the desire for mutual trust, dialogue, harmony and peace, the region can take a joint path, illuminated by hope for a better future [1].

The starting point of globalization in Central Asia should be the collapse of the Soviet Union, which strengthened the development of the process of globalization. The rate of growth in the former Soviet Union and Eastern European States was comparable to similar indicators in the west approximately up to the early 1970s. After that, the Soviet Union and its allies quickly began to

fall behind. The Soviet communist system, with its emphasis on the state enterprises and the heavy industry was noncompetitive within the limits of global electronic economy. Control over ideology and culture on which were based the political power of the Communist regimes simply couldn't not fail in an age of global media. The ruling regimes of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries could not prevent their citizens from listening to Western radio stations and watch telecasts.

In the 1970s, feeling own cultural vacuum, the communist system filled it by the imitation of the West. Finally, the space on which there was a struggle of two systems was completely supervised by liberal camp. In fact, both the world market and systems of telecommunication are fruits of the western civilization. Through them the transatlantic opponent could get into each Soviet house, in each family.

The opening of the borders and the cultural space of the post-Soviet States because of the collapse of the Soviet system has spurred the growth of cultural choice, due to the global information network and intellectual resources. Ready-made models of consumption and cultural samples poured not only from the West and from the East as well. Cultural

and historical traditions were actively revived and adapted to current needs. These requirements gradually ripened in the bowels of the Soviet society. Because of the growing scarcity of goods, services and information the improvement of the life quality is often turned into a problem of cultural choice [2].

Despite the trends of isolation in Central Asian states (greater secrecy versus openness, centralization of power – including cultural – as opposed to decentralization, strengthening of traditionalism, etc.) in the mid 1990s, Central Asian society became more open to the outside world as compared to the Soviet times. The most significant impact on accelerating and facilitating the movement of information, human, resource flows to the region of, as well as, to a lesser extent, between the countries of the region. It should immediately be pointed out that the impact of globalization has been different in all states of the region and within the various regions/socio-cultural groups within each country. The process of globalization has affected the most Kazakhstan, the least – Turkmenistan; inside each of the countries, the capital and major urban centers and urban elite as in other countries of the world became most «globalized» [3].

Central Asian states should go on the path of building a truly democratic, plural, multilingual and multiethnic society in which human rights are respected and that is prepared to meet the challenges of the XXI century. Preserving the spirit and originality of Central Asia as a whole it should be intended to consolidate the political response to these challenges in finding new prospects for socio-economic development and more dynamic interaction with the world community. Building democracy, human rights and support for the social development are integral components of well-being of Central Asia, as well as the partnership between peoples and countries of the region. Open democratic processes provide fertile ground for cultural prosperity, if there's a freedom of creativity expression for all [1, C.4].

**Methods.** In article were implemented the method of comparative analysis, which allows to reveal the influence of globalization on all states of Central Asia. In accordance with the fact that the identification of historical conditions for the emergence and development of cultures of Central Asian countries is the key task of the article, a historical method was used.

The culturological method, which helped to understand the peculiarities of the development of culture in the countries of Central Asia, also found its application in the work.

Also the author used the method of document analysis, through which a large amount of empirical material was studied.

**Main body.** Like other states of the world, people of Central Asia have a rich cultural heritage, that takes its roots in distant antiquity. The most valuable monuments of material of the spiritual culture of the majestic monuments, sculptures, wall paintings, unique manuscripts, scientists found on the territory of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan are widely known all around the world.

Despite the obvious trends of isolation in Central Asian states from the mid 1990s, Central Asian society became more open to the outside world as compared to Soviet times. Post-Soviet countries of Central Asia, that are characterized by multiethnic, multi-confessional population, wealth and originality of cultures of different peoples, on the one hand, claim the idea of national identity, but at the same time they conduct an active interaction with the external international environment, quite diverse in the aspect of their cultural, religious, and socio-economic characteristics.

Turkmenistan is the country of deserts and oases, the unique historical and cultural traditions, where the world's most ancient civilizations were flourished. Turkmenistan is undoubtedly the country of contrasts. Especially, today when the cities of the country completely change their appearance, becoming more and more similar to European cities. In this case, there can be seen the East elements as well, embodied in a special architecture, decoration of buildings, numerous mosques and monuments of antiquity.

In the humanitarian field carries the idea of exclusivity of the Turkmen nation, its great contribution to the development of world culture. This theme is devoted to the works of Turkmen writers and poets, artists and composers, theatrical productions and motion pictures. At the same time increasing censorship to minimize consumer access to works, does not fit in the frame, but officially encouraging albeit weak in artistic terms, but praising the era of independent Turkmenistan.

An illustrative example of the cultural exchange and cooperation is the holding of cultural events, such as the days of culture of the Russian Federation in Turkmenistan (2009) and the days of culture of Turkmenistan in Russia (2010). Noting the importance of these activities, the President of Turkmenistan G. Berdimuhamedov stressed that such a dialogue could enrich the culture and art of the two nations. However, despite the willingness

to intercultural dialogue, today Turkmenistan pays a great attention to the preservation of the identity of Turkmen culture, cultural heritage, which performs the function of cultural heritage society, maintains the stability and permanence of public regulation. A good example of this would be fabulous epics of the Turkmen people, which, in addition to the original Turkmen legends, contain a set of parallel plots, similar to scene tales of Arabic, Tajik, India, Azerbaijan, Turkey and other eastern nations. Early representatives of the Turkmen epic were epic storytellers (uzans), who accompanied their tales playing kobuz, later they were replaced by Bakhshi (professional singers, performing works of the repertoire under the accompaniment of dutar). The study of the national epos (the most famous epos of turkmen people – «Geroglu») helps to understand originality of the secular development of the spiritual life of the nation, to discover and to understand the characteristics of the formation of the national professional art. Turkmen people have created such works of art that are able to convey to future generations the ideals of nobility, affecting the sympathetic heart. The apparent value of the Turkmen cultural heritage, both for the countries of the region, characterized by a common history of the peoples living here for many centuries, their culture, language, religion, traditions, family ties, and for others, is that this is a cultural interaction stabilizing factor contributing to the preservation of original Turkmen culture in a globalizing world. Cultural heritage can be preserved only if it is a part of modern culture, not deadened burden of the past. In today's Turkmenistan there's a great importance to the issues of continuity of traditions of national culture: carpet weaving, horse breeding, which are the pride of the famous Akhal-Teke horses, a unique Turkmen traditional costume, which today is the day to day clothes of Turkmen women. All these provide an opportunity to preserve the identity of the Turkmen culture and development of the cultural potential of the country and the implementation of the trends of intercultural dialog [4].

Bright and distinctive culture of Uzbekistan has evolved over thousands of years and absorbed the traditions; customs of peoples at different times inhabited the territory of modern Uzbekistan. The ancient Iranians, Greeks, nomadic Turkic tribes, Arabs, Chinese, Russians have contributed to it. Uzbekistan's multi-ethnic tradition has been reflected in music, dance, painting, applied arts, language, cuisine and clothes.

Culture of Uzbekistan is one of the brightest and original cultures of East. It is inimitable national

music, dances and painting, unique national kitchen and clothes. The Uzbek national music is characterized as variety of subjects and genres. The songs and tool plays according to their functions and forms of usage can be divided into two groups: performed in the certain time and under the certain circumstances and performed at any time. The songs connected with customs and traditions, labor processes, various ceremonies, dramatized entertainment representations and games belong to the first group. The Uzbek people is well-known for its songs. Koshuk – household song with a small diapason melody, covering one or two rows of the poetic text. The dancing character of a melody of this genre provides their performance in support of comic dances. «Lapar» is a dialogue-song. In some areas the term – lapar is applied to wedding songs «Ulan» (which is performed as a dialogue of man and women). Genre «yalla» includes two kinds of songs: a melody of a narrow range, and solo simultaneously with dance. National and professional poems of the poets of East are used as the texts for the songs. The special place in the Uzbek musical heritage occupy “dastans” (epic legends with lyric-heroic content). Also «Makoms» – are the basic classical fund of professional music of oral tradition. The dances of uzbeks distinguish softness, smoothness and expressiveness of movements, easy sliding step, original movements on a place and on a circle. Culture, handicrafts and tourism are rapidly becoming inseparable partners. Local crafts are important elements of culture, and people travel to see and experience other cultures, traditions and ways of living. Crafts products form an important element of the purchases made by tourists, providing an important economic input to the local economy. Applied art of Uzbeks has a wealth of variety when it comes to style, materials and ornamentation. Silk, ceramics and cotton weaving, stone and wood carving, metal engraving, leather stamping, calligraphy and miniature painting are some genres passed down from ancient times. Back in the past, each region had its own cultural and ethnic traditions the unique features of which were established by local guilds that have strengthened these characteristics through their art [5].

Uzbekistan traditionally is the most multiethnic state in Central Asia and has a great historical heritage. However, the problem of national identity of the country has historical roots, seeking to increase attention to Islam as an essential cultural factor while maintaining the secular character of the State [6].

Tajikistan is one of the oldest nations in the world. Life in the area, located at the main intersection of

Eastern civilizations, has provided access to the achievements of other cultures. E. Rahmon noted that Tajikistan is supporting the dialogue of cultures, emphasizing that citizens should use universal scientific and cultural achievements of the West and the East to strengthen the secular system of the state. «Our people, along with the protection of their national and religious identity, should have a modern scientific worldview,» – he said. According to him, every citizen of the Republic needs to understand the essence of information warfare, both internal and external political processes, as well as to realize the goal and essence of the State programs. The society should know that the State and the Government have one strategic objective, that is to increase the level and quality of life of the population, said the head of State. Especially the youth must correctly understand what the interest of vested external forces is, what goals are tucked under the flow of information. E. Rahmon also noted the need to unite population around the idea of «Independent Tajikistan is our common motherland». In his opinion, at this stage of development, every citizen of the Republic of Tajikistan should put national interests that are preserving the achievements of the people's sovereignty, solidarity, protection of national values, generally stable development of Tajikistan above the interests of political parties and groups. He also called on young people to the study of foreign languages, mastering the skills of using modern technologies in order to contribute to the development of the country [7].

Kyrgyzstan is the country which is at a stage of transition from one society to another, from one set of values to another. It will not be a mistake if we say that Kyrgyzstan is now shifting from the traditional (agrarian) society to an industrialized and postindustrial (information) society. Traditional society is a society with very structured strict clear and understandable rules where everyone knows their place. This is a society where people are not aware of themselves as individuals. The society, that reflects pragmatically and rationally, but cannot think abstractly.

This is a society where the group, collective, communal interests are above the interests of the individual, where the individual goes through the perception of opinion. They determine the meaning and the life in society, rather than ideology, concepts, programs, and plans. The core values of this society are social harmony, respect for authority, rationalism, asceticism, collectivism, collective responsibility, public interest, mutual support, tolerance, equality, good morals and ethics, tribalism. These values stem

from the roots of Tengrianism cultural foundations. These values are often associated with the concept of «kyrgyzchylyk», often giving them a negative sense, as a sign of backwardness. With the cultural foundation of the Kyrgyz people, its starting point, we began to move to the modern progress. Cultural foundation, which is the essence, the meaning of the existence of the nation, people, explains and justifies the existence of this ethnic group. In the modern Kyrgyz society the main segment of the population is a carrier of traditional values that are now quickly collapsed under the impact of modern civilization. The population quickly marginalized, losing a familiar, comfortable environment. There are new values condemned in Kyrgyz society (greed, lust for wealth, power, the thirst for luxury goods, and the fall of morality). Other segments of society are formed, which are the carriers of other values [8].

With the advent of globalization, the cultural diversity of humanity is challenged by the mass culture. And the response to it may be consistent and constant treatment and preservation of the national cultural values that contribute to the positive solution of their problems facing society, becomes highly relevant question of the preservation of linguistic and cultural identity and the identity of the traditional culture of Kazakh and other peoples of Kazakhstan. In the context of globalization, Kazakhstan is interested in a stable and sustainable development, both within the country and in international relations [9].

Kazakhstan takes an important place in the Central Asian region, and as the head of the state said, «among all the countries of Central Asia as far as Kazakhstan is prepared to clearly and quickly enter the objective process of political and economic integration of the world community». This is due to a number of factors, including the special role played by the country's geographical location and rich natural resources.

Another important factor of the economic growth policy was aimed at strengthening the unity of the multi-ethnic population and internal political stability. Kazakhstan strongly believes that the key to the modernization of the society is to ensure civil peace and inter-ethnic and interfaith harmony in the country. In terms of state independence and sovereignty Kazakhstan is trying to restore the link of times, historical and cultural identity of the Kazakh people, to revive spiritual and cultural values. Appeal to its own spiritual and historical roots not only will enrich Kazakh people and will create the necessary cultural environment, but also will warn against uncritical borrowing other



people's ethical and cultural values that are able to destroy one's national unity. Implementation of the state program 'Cultural heritage', which articulates these challenges, contributes to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among all ethnic groups of the society in the name of peace and accord in Kazakhstan [10].

N.A. Nazarbayev in his address to the Kazakhstani people «Strategy Kazakhstan-2050» underlined that «in the independence years, in spite of the globalization and westernization, our cultural foundation has been significantly strengthened. Kazakhstan is a unique country where various cultural elements have united to compliment and enrich each other. We must preserve our national culture and traditions in all their diversity and greatness collecting it bit by bit. Our history teaches us: a country is strong only if its people are united therefore, the unity of Kazakhs is a key issue for us» [11].

Globalization is the process of unification of traditions, cultures, religions and ideologies. The contemporary world is characterized by the existence of cultures with diametrically opposed ideologies, values and historical traditions. It provides powerful world and traditional religious system. Practice shows that the closer interaction between countries with different historical traditions, religions and ideologies, the stronger their tolerance towards each other. In this regard it should be noted that already in the second year of its independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan has initiated and hosted an international forum «On the path to spiritual harmony», where spiritual tolerance was demonstrated as the most important priority of the foreign policy of the state. Therefore, Kazakhstan has become one of the world's largest centers of interfaith dialog. The second Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions, contributing to the development of cooperation between religious communities, especially, has acquired great significance for international political relations, as reflected in the resolution adopted at the Congress declaration reflecting the global need for replacement of the ideology confrontation, culture of peace, tolerance, understanding and dialogue [12].

Despite the increasing process of globalization, in most countries of the world there is a big interest kept in national traditions. A successful touring of folk song and dance groups would testify that. National element is widely represented in the Kazakh folklore ensembles with K. Baibosynova, N. Usenbaeva, vocal-instrumental ensemble «Dosmukasan», in the activities of the group

«Ulytau» ABK. Interaction of cultures contributed to the massive displacement of people (migration), inter-ethnic, inter-nationality contacts (mixed) marriages. With proper interaction of cultures, there would be a harmonious combination. Maintaining the diversity of cultures and traditions is one of the most effective ways of achieving social integration.

Ethnically specific features are kept more in rural and middle-class areas. In cities, worldwide ethnically neutral culture is widely spread. The maintenance of ethnic specificity in the cities, in most cases, leads to specific preservation of characteristics of cooking traditional food. To a certain extent ethnic specificity is maintained in family relations, the sharing of family responsibilities [8, C.4].

The «Sayasat» magazine informed the results of a survey on the issues of globalization, organized among the Almaty residents by the Institute for the development of Kazakhstan. The answers to the question of how globalization can affect the socio-political and economic situation in Kazakhstan were quite interesting: 20.5 % of the respondents believe that the state would benefit greatly from globalization; 19.3 % – only a small part of citizens of the country will benefit from it; 17 % – Kazakhstan will participate in the process, as a supplier of a raw material; 6.8% – Kazakhstan will lose its economic independence; 5.7 % – it will strengthen the gap between the rich and the poor, 5.7% – there's no benefit for the state; 3.4 %– the country will lose its political independence; 3.4 % – the Republic of Kazakhstan will remain outside the process; 12.5 % – abstained. In result, it was concluded that respondents are prone to have a pessimistic view about the impact of globalization on the Republic of Kazakhstan [13].

**Conclusion.** Today, as one of the priority objectives of the educational system of Uzbekistan, is to bring up harmoniously developed personality, who needs to master foreign languages. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov on «Further development of the system of learning languages» significantly increases the significance of a more in-depth study of foreign languages. Hence, it should be noted that all Central Asian states admit the significance of English language, and know its importance in their personal and professional development.

Nowadays, foreign language is a compulsory subject in the school curriculum starting from the 5th or the 2nd grades in all secondary schools of Central Asian states. There are several universities, where the subjects are taught only in English, e.g. Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics



and Strategic Research (KIMEP), Kazakh-American University (KAU), Suleiman Demirel University (SDU), Nazarbayev University, Westminster International University in Tashkent, American University of Central Asia (AUCA), American University of Istaravshan. Most Central Asian students annually attend English Courses,

in order to improve their English. Besides the spread of English throughout the region, Central Asian people have shown a huge interest in learning some other foreign languages, including Chinese, French, Turkish, Spanish, Korean and etc. These languages are used in the same way as English is.

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### (Footnotes)

- 1 All given tables represent the translation equivalent of the collocation. Possible differences in meaning are explained in the text.

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## THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITALIZATION IN THE KNOWLEDGE

**Abstract:** In this paper, the authors unveil the challenges that knowledge dissemination and preservation faces in the 21st-century. From the development of the printing press to the rise of the Internet, the geographies of academic knowledge seem to have remained concentrated in concrete regions of the world. This paper examines the structure of these concentrations of knowledge in the particular case of knowledge dissemination within the Social Sciences and Humanities. First the paper looks briefly into the relationship between memory preservation and the changes that the material forms of information support have suffered in recent years. Then, it goes on to explore the challenges of a globalized world economy and the impact of the publication industry and on its uneven distribution, pointing out the unbalances and deficiencies across world zones. The research also looks at issues of environmental degradation, e-waste, and digital graveyards in certain areas of the globe in an attempt to seek avenues for future responsible action.

**Key words:** Academic publications, impact Indexes, Open Access, Social Sciences and Humanities.

In the course of human history knowledge has been preserved in different ways. James O'Donnell and Walter Ong are among the scholars who have shown the importance of changing material formats for the preservation of cultural memory. Following their accounts, varied writing materials were used before the invention of paper in Ancient China in the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE. In Asia different types of wood and bamboo staves were often inscribed. The ancient codices of Pre-Columbian America (Maya and Aztec cultures) were also made of long folded strips of paper made of wood bark or plant fiber with a layer of whitewash. Documents of importance were inscribed on soft metallic sheets such as copperplate because leaves and paper were not as durable in the hot, humid climate. Important manuscripts were inscribed on brass, copper, ivory and even gold sheets and plates. Papyrus was used by the Egyptians as far back as the 1<sup>st</sup>-dynasty (2600 BCE). The Romans used wax-coated tablets that could be reused, codex made of wood for taking notes and other informal writings. Parchment was also used for some Egyptian 4<sup>th</sup>-dynasty texts and even in the Assyrian and Babylonian cultures, which generally impressed their cuneiform writing on clay tablets. For example, in the Talmud, Moses writes the first Torah Scroll on a split cow-hide.

Rabbinic and early Islamic texts were also found on parchment, which was more resilient than papyrus to humid conditions. The codex was an improvement over the roll or scroll (made of papyrus, bamboo, etc.) because it took up less storage space. The codex or book was a huge technological advance. It was cheaper, more portable and easier to use. It also permitted non sequential access, and made easier the task of organizing documents in a library. The development of block printing and movable clay type in the 11<sup>th</sup>-century in China were the first steps to the introduction of molds made of durable alloy of lead, tin and antimony, molds by a German goldsmith called Johann Gutenberg in the 1450s. Printing presses were subsequently established all over Europe, and all genres of writing became adapted to this technology. Systems of headings and subheadings, page numbering, index or table of contents were introduced by 1600, allowing for cross references to be made more easily. In academic and scientific works footnotes and endnotes were introduced to support arguments, offer evidences or clarify some points to the reader.

Before the invention of printing, all books were in manuscript form, a laborious process of writing, assisted by a vast number of calligraphers, illuminators and binders that produced a unique

scholarly copy, only accessible to churches, universities and rich noblemen. The primary effect of the invention of printing was therefore to render multiplication of copies of a book cheaper and more expeditious. The expansion of printing presses also contributed to the enormous diffusion of learning and translations from other cultures. However, knowledge distribution has always occurred in the context of power relations, with the result of exclusion for many areas of the world whose knowledge was based on instruments of oral transmission, for instance, or whose influence upon other areas was weaker for several reasons, as in the case of African nations. In the 20<sup>th</sup>-century, the lower cost of digital technologies are creating novel possibilities but also new problems.

The first consequence of digitalization has been the multiplication of world knowledge at an unprecedented speed. The information explosion was fostered by the ever-increasing rate of publishing, together with the advent of other means of information storage and transmission such as the radio, the cinema and, in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, electronic publishing. While this prompts important questions regarding the impact of media on the creation and reception of academic knowledge, it is also necessary to inquiry on the production of academic knowledge: who are the producers and how distribution takes place in different parts of the globe.

From the development of the printing press to the rise of the Internet, the geographies of academic knowledge seem to have remained concentrated in concrete regions of the world. Although initially the Internet raised hopes that knowledge distribution might become de-centralized, the fact is that it is still produced in particular locations such as California Silicon Valley, the Greater Boston area of the US, and in certain countries in northern Europe like the United Kingdom or The Netherlands. Digital information storage, reproduction and distribution have continued to function in the context of power structures, whether political or economic (on this, see, for example, work by Mark Poster and Manuel Castells). This paper examines the structure of these concentrations of knowledge in the particular case of knowledge dissemination within the Social Sciences and Humanities.

Because forms of communication in Social Sciences and Humanities exist in biographical, bibliographical, social, and historical contexts, research in these fields employ a wide variety of types of sources. Social Sciences and Humanities scholars are interpreters of documents, documents

that take multimodal forms of information support, from videotapes to musical scores, clay tablets, manuscripts, letters, diaries, archival records, entries in dictionaries and encyclopaedias, library catalogues, and also paintings and etchings. Social Sciences and Humanities disciplines rely on wide reading of primary texts, and access to background information – secondary texts- that help inform the work and gain awareness of current research and to identify cross-references. Although most primary sources are in text form, other types of materials, such as films, paintings, and various artefacts, are central for some scholars. Such wide-ranging research implies a need for complex forms of access to information and archival stability.

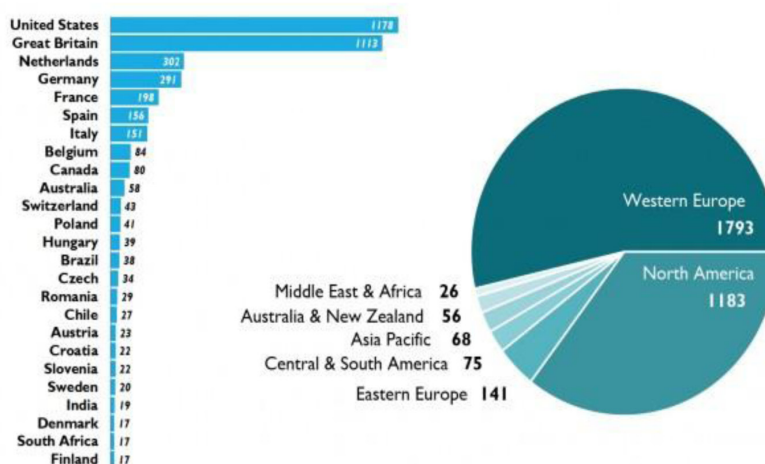
The initial concerns about the stability of digital resources have given way to a confident and steady digitalization of much type of documents, images and other forms of knowledge preservation. In recent years, in view of the large amount of digitalized documents in the World Wide Web, every area of social activity shows trends towards greater quality assessment in order to limit the scope of the plethora of writing now available. The explosion of accessible online publications has triggered debates on the quality of academic research. Quality used to be measured in terms of clear objectives and methods, evaluation by peers (peer-reviewing) and citations of works that presented ideas of particular impact and influenced professional respect for the author. Increasingly, quality and impact of research is measured by means of quantitative tools, indexes that employ metric indicators to account for citations, a practice present in the realm of the sciences (i.e. medicine) for some decades. Metrics not only signal citations, they are useful in analysing changing patterns of research and development by accessing knowledge contents published in academic journals. They are also useful tools for assessing, reviewing, evaluating and mapping contents published in these journals, and in predicting future trends. They also serve to enhance global visibility and availability of knowledge contents published in these journals.

Metrics seem to be becoming more and more important in promotion decisions and as part of academic accreditation processes, appointments, promotions, awards, salaries and so on. At present, there are several large databases of citation reports available on the Internet. They are also called citation indexes, as they establish the value of research publications based on the preconception that the number of times an article is cited is an indication of its scientific value. This also helps establish the reputation of scholars and of the journals that publish

their work. These databases index the addresses of authors, which allow analysis of the regionalization of scientific production – what countries, institutions or cities are the most active in a specific area – and the analysis of collaboration patterns. However, they differ in the type of publications they register, which only partially overlap. To be indexed in these citation databases, journals need to fulfil strict criteria.

The earliest known citation index is an index of biblical citations in rabbinic literature, attributed to Maimonides in the 12th century. The Web of Science was originally part of the International Scientific Institute set up by Eugène Garfield in Philadelphia in 1964, and more recently part of the Thomson Reuters Group. The Web of Science covered initially the field of the hard sciences, including research and review articles, editorials, case studies, research methods, opinion papers, observations and reports on research and development, abstracts of dissertations or articles, proceedings papers, bibliographies and so on. Now it includes the Science Citation Index,

the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index, which was launched in 1978 with over a thousand journals (now it covers almost 2000 journals). Journals of Citation Reports appear annually for publications in the Science Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index but there is none for the Arts and Humanities Citation Index. These reports provide more complex maps of citations across authors and even journals. Initially the Arts and Humanities Citation indexed only journals published in English. In recent years more non-English journals are being included, although the ratio is still unbalanced. In 2011 Thomson Reuters announced the launch of a book citation index to account for the impact of books and book chapters, very frequent in the humanities. Open Access journals are also covered in the Web of Science. Thomson Scientific, as it is also called, uses several sources to locate journals that meet their selection criteria. These include J-Stage [1], Scientific Electronic Library Online [2] and the Directory of Open Access Journals at Lund University [3].



**Figure 1** – The number of Humanities titles covered in Scopus for the top 25 countries with most Humanities titles covered (November 2012) and the Regional distribution of the number of Humanities titles covered in Scopus per region (November 2012). Source: Scopus; reproduced in Meester [5].

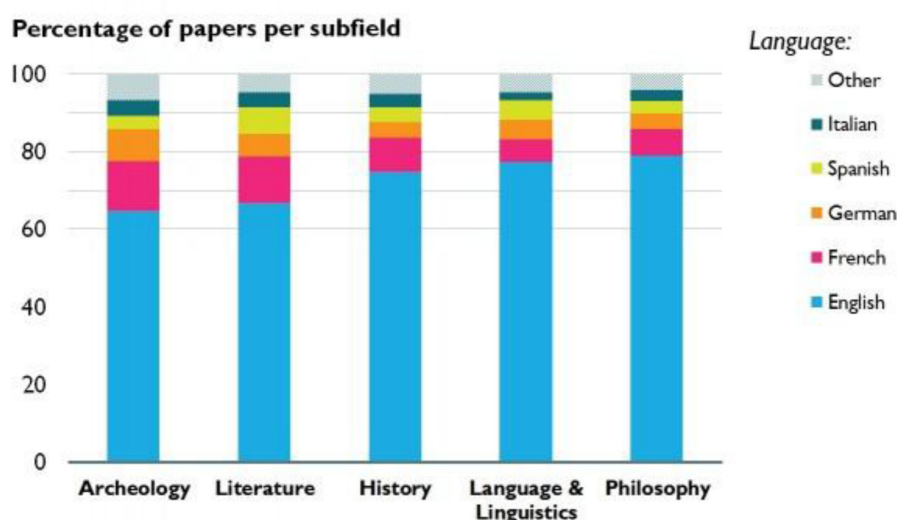
With 50 million records, 21,000 titles, 5,000 publishers, Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature, set up by the Amsterdam based publishing group Elsevier. Elsevier publishes 250,000 articles a year in 2,000 journals [4]. Scopus indexes 29 million records, including references, going back to 1995 (84% include abstracts) and 21 million pre-1996 records going back as far as 1823, more than 20,000 peer-reviewed journals, of which 2,600 are open

access journals. It also includes 370 book series. The database includes the SCImago Journal and Country Ranks which is a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database. SCImago Journal Rank uses PageRank algorithms to measure citations depending on the prestige of journals instead of the impact factor used in the WOK. The total number of Arts & Humanities articles in the 2012 Scopus database

was a little over 1 million, just over 2% of the total. The geographical distribution of the titles is 25% for the United Kingdom, (4,157 journals), only 25% for the rest of Europe/Middle-East/Africa, 37% for North America, 12% for Asia/Pacific, and 1% for South America ([http://info.scopus.com/docs/content\\_coverage.pdf](http://info.scopus.com/docs/content_coverage.pdf); see Scopus Facts and Figures). English is the dominant language of publication in the Arts & Humanities (77%). The graphic below also shows that the higher number of publications and publishers coincide with English speaking regions, although 500 English language titles have a second publication language. However, Scopus only covers journals that publish articles in other languages if they include titles and abstracts in

English. In total 32 different languages are covered, but many areas of the world are underrepresented with respect to Humanities content [5].

Daphne van Weijen's research shows that publications in English vary from country to country and that power relations among countries, and also among research topics, encourage more or less publications in languages other than the national one. For example, researchers from the Netherlands and Russia are more likely to publish in English than those in France and Spain. She has found that regardless the number of speakers of each language, French is generally the second publication language of choice, followed in more or less the same order by German, Spanish and Italian.



**Figure 2** – Overview of the percentage of papers published in the top five languages per subfield of the Humanities (in 2008 – 2012), ordered by percentage of English use from least (left) to most (right). Source: Scopus; reproduced in van Weijen [6].

As many publications in the Social Sciences and Humanities are not published in journals but in books, the Scopus Books Enhancement Program was set up to index around 75,000 books by the end of 2015. The selection policy takes into account aspects like the reputation of the publisher, the composition of the books list and expected impact of the books.

Google Scholar, launched at the end of 2004. It is a data mining program specializing in scientific literature. Its index includes most peer-reviewed online journals in Europe and America. Through its “cited by” feature, Google Scholar provides access to abstracts of articles that have cited the article being viewed, a feature similar to Scopus and Web of Science indexes [7]. The index has been criticized

because the algorithm it uses ranks first highly cited papers, which in turn appear in top positions and subsequently gain more citations. In 2007, Ann Will Harzing, an Australian academic specializing in information technology conducted an independent comparative study between Google Scholar and the Web of Science. She concluded that Google Scholar seems to provide better coverage for publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences, especially books. Harzing also showed that academics who have made a significant impact on their fields show good citation metrics, but that the reverse is not necessarily true. In other words, that weak citation metrics might not only be caused a lack of impact on the field. It also depends on the size of the field, on the choice of book or journal publication (books



have lower impact as yet) and, most importantly, on the language used in publication, with English achieving greater dissemination and impact. Some authors [9, 10] found that USA and UK based journals are both significantly over-represented in the Web of Science and Scopus, and that this over representation was stronger for the Social Sciences and Humanities [6]. Others (Meho & Yang) argue that Google Scholar includes a larger number of publications in other languages and indexes documents in French, German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese [11]. Elsevier/Scopus journals were not accessible through Google Scholar until after 2007.

Problems shared by all three indexes, Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar, are punctuation of names (diacritics, apostrophes, hyphens and so on), for Spanish authors frequently use two surnames (father's + mother's). These difficulties produce serious errors in search results, and authors who are assigned to wrong papers (on this see i.e. Fröhlich). Another great concern is the fact that these metric indexes are part of commercial activities within large publishing corporations. For instance, the results of international rankings of academic institutions (i.e. Times Higher Education, World University Rankings, World Report College Rankings) have a strong impact in policy and decision making, university funding and student and staff admissions. Thomson Reuters is involved in the ranking business in several ways. For example, the Times Higher Education World University Ranking has been powered by Reuters since 2009 [12]. While some institutions, research organizations and university libraries have revelled against this monopoly (the most famous initiative of protest and recommendations is named, *The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment*; one of the first organizational signers was The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic; other initiatives include *Retraction Watch* <http://retractionwatch.wordpress.com> and *PubPeer*. <https://pubpeer.com>), the commercial activities of the Reuters and Elsevier groups have spread the common belief in diverse nations (in Europe –i.e. Spain or Austria; in Asia –i.e. China and Taiwan) that the coverage of journals by these indexes is *per se* a grant for high quality [13]. TüürFröhlich's recent paper also points out that the global dominance of citation indexing and their products (i.e. citation counts and journal impact factors) have devastating consequences mainly for Social Sciences and Humanities. As noted before, national language publications get fewer citations and are less valued in evaluations, adding to the strong pressure to conduct research and publish in English.

In June 2007, the European Science Foundation launched a program to evaluate journals in the Social Sciences and Humanities, publishing the European Reference Index for the Humanities. It classifies journals into three rated categories: A – high ranking international publications; B – standard international publications with a good reputation; and C – important local or regional journals in Europe. Note that even a C rating is a good rating. The European Reference Index for the Humanities, aimed initially to identify, and gain more visibility for top-quality European Humanities research published in academic journals in, potentially, all European languages. It is a fully peer-reviewed, Europe-wide process, in which 15 expert panels sift and aggregate input received from funding agencies, subject associations and specialist research centres across the continent. European Reference Index for the Humanities includes good, peer-reviewed research journals in 15 broad disciplines of the Humanities. The 15 fields are: Anthropology (Evolutionary); Anthropology (Social); Archaeology; Art, Architectural and Design History; Classical Studies; Gender Studies; History and Philosophy of Science; History; Linguistics; Literature; Music and Musicology; Pedagogical and Educational Research; Philosophy; Psychology; Religious Studies and Theology [14].

The European Reference Index for the Humanities has no bibliometric tool and the *Observateur des Sciences et des Techniques* was established with the specific mission to produce indicators on impact indexes based on the journals inventoried by the European Science Foundation. The European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures [15] is the European Union organism in charge of exploring new forms of evaluation for the Social Sciences and Humanities. In 2008 a letter was signed by sixty editors of journals in the category of “history and philosophy of science” who pleaded against the development of journal lists with classifications in terms of A, B, and C in order to defend the reputations of their journals against this intervention (see <http://cordis.europa.eu/infrastructures>; see also “Journals under Threat”). The European Science Foundation hastened to declare that the rankings were not meant as judgments of quality.

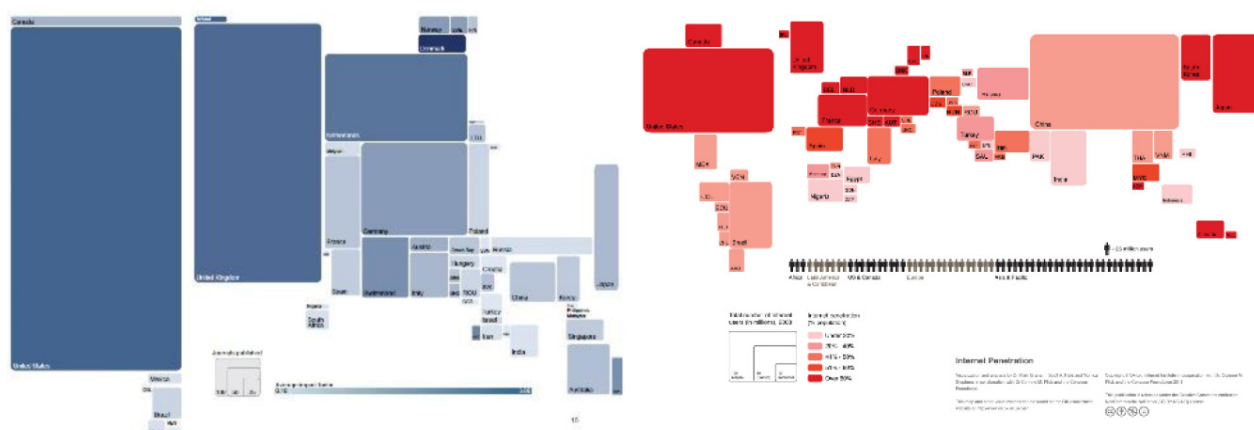
In 2010 Michèle Dassa and Christine Kosmopoulos published “Une étude comparative internationale des bases de données des revues scientifiques en sciences humaines et sociales” where they showed that despite efforts to include multilingual indexes, English is a dominant language

in academic publishing not only because of large number of journals published in the United States and United Kingdom. Many English-language journals are also published in the rest of the world. Approximately 60% of English-language books are produced through the “Big Six” publishing houses: Random House, Penguin, Hachette, Harper Collins, Simon & Schuster and Macmillan.

The fact that Western citation indexes are so important to academic rankings only serves to reinforce the dominance of the English language in research, even if publishers that control a relative large number of journals are less clustered in the Social Sciences and Humanities than they are in the Sciences. These organizations are mainly Springer, Wiley-Blackwell, Elsevier and Taylor & Francis. Even collaborative repositories of knowledge, such as Wikipedia show similar asymmetries. Some of Wikipedia articles about places, events or any other locatable articles are geo-tagged with a pair of latitude and longitude coordinates so that when

downloaded it is possible to determine the number of articles per country (regardless of language), 84% of which come from Europe and North America. China, which is home to the world’s biggest population of Internet users and is the fourth largest country on Earth contains less than 1% of all geo-tagged articles. Similarly, the number of geo-tagged biographies in Wikipedia seems to show that there are more famous people in the West than anywhere in the world User-generated Content in Google, that is, knowledge indexed by Google shows similar asymmetries (on this see online graphs at <http://wikiproject.oii.ox.ac.uk/networks/>). It is thus important to point out these asymmetries in knowledge distribution.

In 2011, the Convoco Foundation in cooperation with Oxford Internet Institute of the University of Oxford issued a report titled *Geographies of the World’s Knowledge* which explores the differences in editing and publishing patterns between languages. Some of their graphics are reproduced below.



<http://www.zerogeography.net/2011/09/geographies-of-worlds-knowledge.html>.

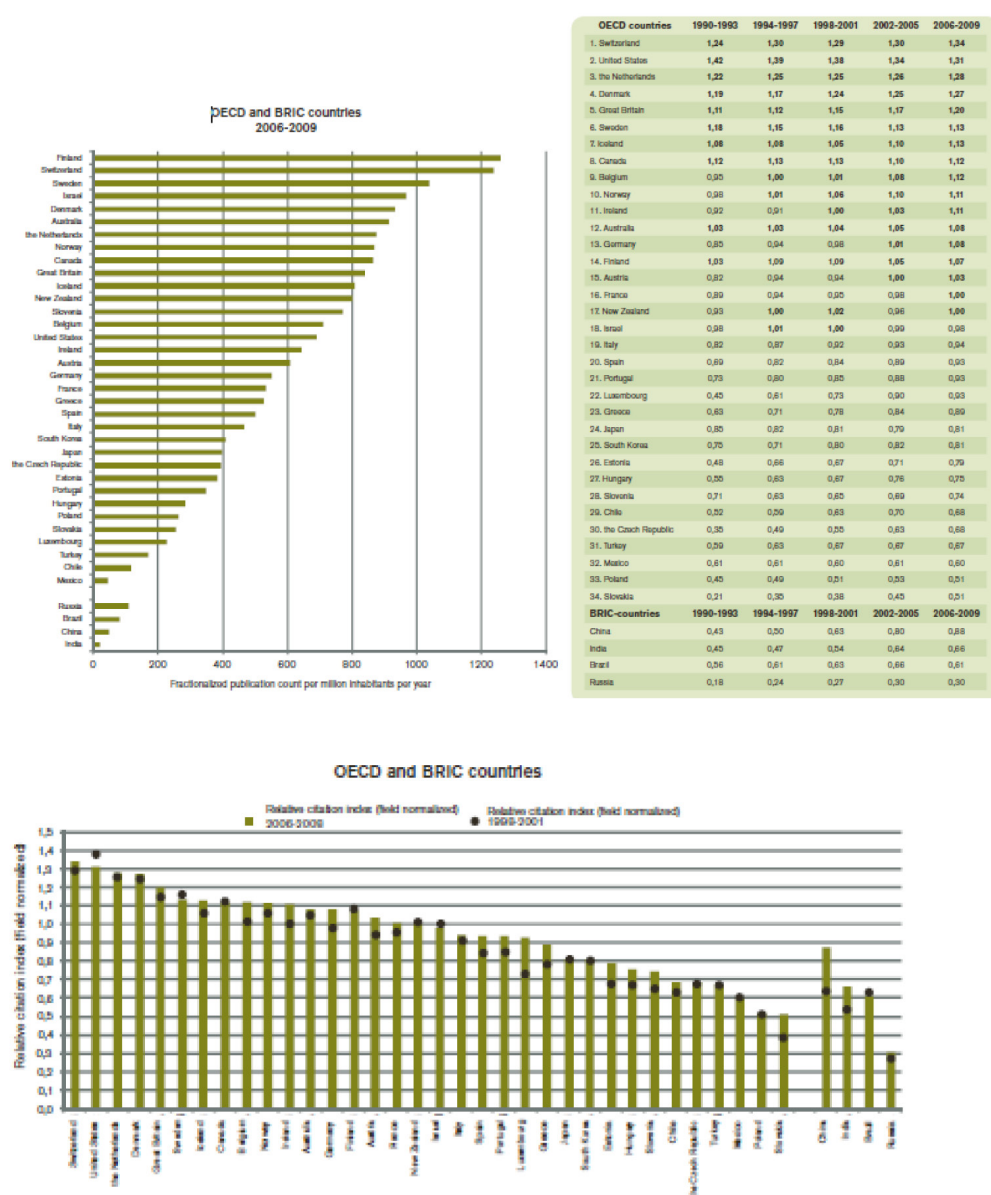
**Figure 3** – The graphics below summarize the statistics gathered by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development that supervises economic progress and world trade in all areas. The statistics refer to the 2006-2009 time period and register publication count per country as well as citation rates. Results confirm some of the findings of the Convoco Foundation [16].

The strong pressure on Social Sciences and Humanities scholars to publish in indexed journals of high impact is counterbalanced by the rapidly growing domestic indexing policies. However, scholars report cross-pressures. On the one hand, pressures to publish in English for an international audience and in international indexed journals supported by academic administrations. At the same time, publication in the national language is also required to reach domestic audiences. Many national journals offer translated

versions in English side by side with original versions in other languages. Spain, Portugal and Latino-America have their own index *Latindex* in order to ensure coverage in these national languages. India’s first citation index was established in 2010, including also coverage of abstracts and a directory of Indian journals and several of their national languages. In China the Library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has produced the Chinese Science Citation Database since 1989. Nanjing University has focused

on social science and arts and humanities journals, and has produced the Chinese Social Science Citation Database since 1997. In 1999, Nanjing signed a contract for the cooperative development of the Chinese Social Science Citation Index with Hong Kong's Science and Technology University. The purpose of the Taiwan Humanities Citation Index project, as presented by Kuang-hua Chen (2004) is to construct a citation index for humanities journals published in Taiwan [17]. The Taiwan Humanities Citation Index project is supported by the Centre for Humanities Research of the National Science Council, Republic

of China ([www.hrc.ntu.edu.tw/](http://www.hrc.ntu.edu.tw/)). In 1999, the National Science Council established two project-based research centres: the Social Science Research Centre and the Centre for Humanities Research. The main tasks of the two centres are to produce the Taiwan Social Science Citation Index and the Taiwan Humanities Citation Index, respectively. Languages are recorded as English, Chinese, Japanese, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Korean etc. (see Hicks and Wang and also the *National Taiwan Normal University Academic Excellence Professor Award Provisions* [18].



**Figure 4** – Field normalized citation index for Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries in the years 1990-2008. Citation rates equal to or greater than the world average (1.00) in bold.

Academic authors in the Social Sciences and Humanities produce a large number of articles, book chapters and books, and their interest generally lies outside the commercial life of publications, since most of these authors hold positions in universities and research centres. In many cases, they are happy to have the results of their intellectual efforts widely disseminated and read. A recent article by former Harvard University Librarian Robert Darnton in the *New York Review of Books* (May 22, 2014) exposes some of the controversies surrounding academic publishing [19]. He claims, for instance, that the average prices of scientific periodicals have dramatically increased, and journal subscriptions soared from \$33 in the 1970s to over \$30,000, as in the case of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology*. Darnton also claims that 42% of all academic articles are published by the three giant groups Reed Elsevier, Wiley-Blackwell, and Springer [19].

Paradoxically, in many cases, publication follows research produced with public funds, not just in the USA. The article also describes the struggle to maintain White House directives on Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act and the socio-economic benefits of open access and open source software systems that translate in an increase in productivity. Journal subscriptions were also boycotted in several universities in European and in the United States, with the Faculty Advisory Council on the Library of Harvard University passing a resolution condemning the price increases as unsustainable. Darnton also explains the flipped system present in open-access journals, where publication expenses are greatly reduced. Again, at Harvard, a program called Harvard Open-Access Publishing Equity subsidizes this type of processing fees. A consortium called Compact for Open-Access Publishing Equity promotes similar policies among twenty-one institutions, including Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, and the University of California at Berkeley.

Online Open Access is building up in digital repositories at universities throughout the world. One of the first full text Open Access academic journals is precisely, *Comparative Literature and Culture Web*, edited by Steven Tötösy, one of the first advocates of Open Access. Another example is the Digital Access to Scholarship Platform at Harvard University. DASH, as it is called, includes 17,000 articles registering over three million downloads from all over the world. In their recent article “Electronic Journals, Prestige, and the Economics of Academic Journal Publishing” (2014), Tötösy and Joshua Jia discuss

the oligopoly of the current publishing industry [20]. They argue that while scholar scholars do not receive payment for work published after research frequently developed with public funds, publishers earn significant profit margins by selling the work back to academics. Scholars are often satisfied with the benefits of gaining professional respect, international recognition, promotion or tenure within their respective fields, and perform scholarly peer-reviewing on a voluntary basis, as part of their academic profile and tasks. In turn, universities increase their reputation by employing prestigious scholars. Thus, Tötösy de Zepetnek and Joshua Jia discuss how these tendencies are multiplying in recent years by the additional prestige coming from ‘impact factor’ indexed publications. The authors argue for a more equitable model of knowledge management against what they describe as a “colonialism of knowledge” [21].

Several organizations, such as Knowledge Unlatched is established in 2012 in the UK, supports Open Access monograph publishing. Libraries pay a single title fee to a publisher in return for a book made available in Creative Commons licence and open access in repositories such as OAPEN or HathiTrust Digital Library. The larger the consortium the lower the per-library cost of securing open access for each book. While electronic editions of the books are available everywhere free of charge, the subscribing libraries (more than 250 at this point) have the exclusive right to download and print out copies. Similar projects are Open Edition Books in Marseille (France), Open Book Publishers in Cambridge (UK), which has produced forty-one books in the Humanities and Social Sciences since its foundation in 2008.

In the United States, the Boston based Digital Public Library of America was set up in 2013 with a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. It covers over seven million books as well as other online collections free of copyright (mostly published before 1923 but also some that is post-1923 but used for educational purposes) that come from over 1,300 institutions. Initially, Google Book Search project also made available snippets or short passages of books. Gradually Google set out to digitize the entire volumes and create a database that would be accessible in digital form at a fixed cost. The project failed because many books were covered by copyright. Darnton explains how Digital Public Library of America differs from Google Book Search in its non-profit character, its volunteer work and its horizontal system that links digital collections already in possession of the participant



institutions such as the New York Public Library and Ulrich database or the Smithsonian Institution, as well as other spin-off projects such as the Emily Dickinson Archive recently developed at Harvard. Digital Public Library of America includes works in more than four hundred languages and 30% of users come from outside the US.

Likewise, Europeana is a database with digitalized donations from over 2,000 institutions across Europe, including national museums and libraries, local and regional archives, research institutions, universities, etc. They are making available in free open access millions of books, paintings, films, museum objects and archival records that have been digitised throughout Europe. Plans for the database started in 2005 and the first prototype was launched in 2008 as European Digital Library Network (EDLnet). The new updated version started in 2009 and new translation features were incorporated in 2011. Like in Digital Public Library of America, the digital objects that users can find in Europeana are not stored on a central computer, but remain hosted with each cultural institution. The project has a number of associated spin-offs, many of them funded from the e-Contentplus programme of the European Union.

In May 2013, a global initiative called the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment was launched in order to address the misuse of the journal impact factor for research assessment. The declaration was initiated by the American Society for Cell Biology together with a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals, and it has attracted over 10000 signatures from individuals as well as major journals and research organizations from all over the world. The declaration argues that the Journal Impact Factor, as calculated by Thomson Reuters, was originally created as a tool to help librarians identify journals to purchase, and NOT as a measure of the scientific quality of research in an article. Furthermore, it adds that the Journal Impact Factor has a number of well-documented limitations that include citation distribution in terms of specific fields and, importantly that the Journal Impact Factors “can be manipulated (or “gamed”) by editorial policy” and that “data used to calculate the Journal Impact Factors are neither transparent nor openly available to the public.”(n/p) Thus, San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment recognizes the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scientific research are evaluated and offers recommendations for all groups involved - funding agencies, academic institutions, journals, organizations that supply metrics, and individual

researchers. Among the recommendations, and along the lines of the research carried by Steven Tötösy de Zepetnek and Joshua Jia and cited above [20], the need to capitalize on the opportunities provided by online publication, and considers a broad range of impact measures including qualitative indicators of research impact, such as influence on policy and practice. They also recommend presenting Journal Impact Factor metrics in the context of a variety of journal-based metrics (e.g., 5-year impact factor, Eigen Factor, SCImago, h-index, editorial and publication times, etc.) in order to encourage a shift toward assessment based on the scientific content of an article rather than publication metrics of the journal in which it was published. Finally, they also recommend removing or reducing reuse limitations on reference lists in research articles and make them available under the Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication.

Besides issues of impact indexing, content access and languages, the rising growth of electronic texts poses major disposal issues. Those who dreamt that new technologies would end with the indiscriminate cutting of trees are now faced with the even more worrying problem of what to do with products such as arsenic, cadmium, brome flame retardants, lead, hexavalent chromium and mercury used in the manufacture of computers and screens. Tons of toxic-laden electronics continued to be dumped in African countries such as Nigeria even after the passing of laws regulating electronic waste disposal.

Despite recycling campaigns promoted by prominent manufacturers of computer equipment, encouraged by governmental actions, less than 15% of computers are recycled. Recycling can cost up to 50 euros and it is only recently that computer companies are paying for these costs. Organizations such as Envirocycle, Earth 911 or pbs.org, encouraged computer donation or recycling. In the U.S. the Environmental Issues Council ([www.eiae.org](http://www.eiae.org)) developed the Consumer Education Initiative CEI to inform consumers about recycling issues. The US Environmental Protection Agency EPA ([www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)) also provides a recycling guide. Apple National Recycling Services offers an excellent list of recycling services in the U.S, Canada, Japan, Taiwan and different countries in Europe.

Europe took the lead in addressing the e-waste problem by proposing in 1999 an ambitious system of “Extended Producer Responsibility”. In 2001, the European Union Parliament adopted a directive that requires producers of electronics to take responsibility - financial and otherwise - for



the recovery and recycling of e-waste. A second directive requires manufacturers to phase out the use of hazardous materials. More and more voluntary programs are also emerging. They face challenges such as: finding mechanisms to attract customer participation, establishing cost-effective collection for discarded products, identifying uses for returned materials and achieving cooperation where multiple firms are involved.

To conclude, technology has enhanced scholarship in a number of important ways. Electronic formats provide many advantages over print, especially for search and retrieval. Searching for information, writing, revising, reworking texts and receiving feedback from colleagues is now faster and easier. However, scholars feel less in control when browsing

and publishing in the World Wide Web. Databases and online digital libraries are in the process of developing high level criteria for services that support the acquisition and markup of key texts and other types of information. Peer-reviewing and impact indexing metrics are quality indicators that support these practices and mobilize the expertise of other academics in citing research. Patterns of research practice offer guidelines that disclose the context of academic scholarly processes of publication, and of the role of private and public institutions in ensuring the wide dissemination of information, balancing copyright and creative commons issues, and devising mechanisms to ensure collection of discarded polluting materials. Global cooperation and coordination is the biggest challenge faced.

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