

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



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Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
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БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ  
XI Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2016»**

PROCEEDINGS  
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## **HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF IRAN'S ISSUE**

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Iran today - the central link in the security of the entire Eurasian continent. This follows from its geographical location, availability of natural resources, access to the sea, the potential development of transport infrastructure in order to bind the Eurasia into a single economic space by land transport corridors.

US and EU policy towards Iran and its nuclear program today - one of the most discussed topics in the international community. As is known, XXI century stands superior economy over politics, as the economy is the material basis of the country's policies. Economic resources in modern countries are very important for the conquest of power and the implementation of economic programs. Problems and contradictions of social and economic development dictate policy, political processes and events: the reform, restructuring and modernization. In today's post-industrial world's economy continues to be the main area, which accounts for the highest activity of the governments of individual countries and the international community as a whole. Consequently, there is a need for a study of US foreign policy and the EU regarding Iran, focusing on the economic aspect of relations past and present.

Iran's nuclear history began in 1967 when the United States handed over to the Iranian shah first reactor with a capacity of 5 MW, in the construction of reactors country helped Germany and France. Independently develop nuclear technology to Iran has started the mid-1980s.

Meanwhile, since the beginning of the 80th the relation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with countries of Western Europe endured the decline period. Political and cultural contacts were almost stopped. The economic cooperation which was actively developing in the previous decades were depending on internal political and external economic factors. Such situation was explained by policy of the Islamic management which put forward in the ambassador the revolutionary period the anti-western slogans and the provoked takings of the American hostages, and then the Iran-Iraqi war was launched. The rupture of the USA of the relations with Iran and the announcement to it economic blockade which also the European community joined became the response to these actions [1, p.58].

Nationalization of large-scale industry and banking system, confiscation of assets of foreign banks and companies. Active intervention of the state in national economy, actions for easing of dependence of the Iranian industry on import, strict control of a domestic and foreign market did economy of Iran unattractive for a business community of the West [2, p. 7].

The last century brought to Iran obvious progress in strengthening of political system and economic basis of society. Ideas of the Iranian Shiite revolution, i.e. idea and ideology of "the third way" of creation of socially directed state on the basis of supremacy of the spiritual power and Islamic principles of social justice, received the distinct image and realization. At preservation of the most conservative social values - a private property, freedom of enterprise, foundations of a family and national traditions - tasks of fight against the poverty which in many respects solved.

Currently Iran is not focused on any of the countries. In Iran, under partial international economic isolation and a certain resistance to the conservative circles carried out radical economic reform.

Developments in Iran in 1970-1990, showed that the active use of the political potential of the Muslim religion, the clergy and the related political circles, deployment, including the power of political Islam as the official ideology of theocratic authoritarian state may at some time to become factors in determining the relative stability of the socio-political system. It is created on the basis of a fundamentalist Islamic ideology in the "Islamic government" [1, p.43-44].

It is possible that at the present stage of development, the strength of the Islamic Republican regime in Iran now depends on saving at least a semblance of unity of the clergy, to prevent the weakening of the dangerous limit, jointly supported by this priority estate exposure of the whole complex of the Islamic factor in the shell of the existing regime in the socio-political life of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the end of 2003. IAEA Board approved a resolution stating that Iran for 18 years was hiding its nuclear program. Soon, Iran pledged to suspend its uranium enrichment activities, but in 2006 the authorities have announced their intention to continue to develop its own nuclear program "exclusively for peaceful purposes". In December, 2006. The UN Security Council adopted a resolution imposing sanctions on Iran prohibitive, including the embargo on technologies that can promote the development of "nuclear conspiracy" treacherous country. These sanctions have repeatedly tightened, which, however, did not lead to results. In 2007 Iran announced the start of the industrial enrichment of uranium, and on the establishment of a full cycle of nuclear fuel production, in January 2011.

In November of 201, IAEA published a report that intensified tensions over Iran's nuclear program. Agency experts have concluded that although some research and are peaceful, others "are intended to create nuclear weapons. The report also contains data that the Islamic Republic's development of delivery vehicles, such as warheads for missiles. Tehran declared that the document was written under the dictation of the United States [3, p. 11-14]. Anyway, the report was sent to the UN Security Council.

15 June 2013, Iran's new president Hassan Rouhani came in power, which some political analysts called a "reformer". Unlike his predecessor, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, who was holding a course on open confrontation with the West, the new leader is ready to restore relations with a number of foreign countries in order to improve the economic situation of Iran [5].

One of the most difficult question was lifting sanctions from Iran. There are sanctions imposed by resolutions of the Security Council, some sanctions are based on the decisions of the European Union. Even the US sanctions have different legal basis: one adopted by the Congress, the other emanating from the US president. Finally, the sanctions imposed by third countries in support of the restrictive measures of the United States and the EU [4, p.14].

The reached agreements with respect to the lifting of sanctions mechanism was not fully satisfied with the Iranian side. In a statement adopted in Lausanne, provides termination of UN Security Council resolutions, but only "after the agreed period of time". There is no common understanding of what it means yet, so the procedure can take a long time.

In April 2, 2015 in Lausanne (Switzerland), Iran and the countries of the "six" of international mediators (the US, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia and China) have agreed on the basic parameters of the solution of disputes on the nuclear problem. The document provides for containment of Iran's nuclear program and the removal of sanctions on the oil and banking sectors of the Iranian economy. In July 2015, Iran signed with six leading countries of the world agreement by giving commitments to reduce its nuclear program in exchange for the cancellation of international sanctions [5].

In the capital of Austria, the IAEA presented report on Iran's implementation of the obligations on the nuclear program in its entirety. Signing in the July 2015 agreement provided that the Islamic Republic will continue to deal with relevant developments for peaceful purposes only.

Iran has fulfilled all its commitments to reduce the scope of its nuclear program. January 16, 2016 IAEA formally confirms this fact, and then Federica Mogherini, (EU High Representative for

Foreign Affairs) made a statement in Vienna, according to him, international and unilateral sanctions against Iran are removed. Associated with the nuclear program of Iran, the UN Security Council also removed, said the head of EU diplomacy. This was the result of negotiations on a comprehensive Joint Action Plan on the Iranian nuclear program.

After the lifting of sanctions, Tehran had access to the frozen assets in its foreign accounts (that is, according to the US Treasury Department, about a 50 billion dollars). In addition, Europe should withdraw from the Iranian oil embargo, which in fact already was announced by Mogherini, moreover the Americans allowed the Europeans to invest in Iran's economy, as well as to sell Iran high-tech technology [6].

But what happens next, the big question. Especially in the oil market. Iran has kept tens of millions of barrels. Some experts fear that if the Iranians decide to throw them on the market, and even at a discount, the price of oil could collapse just a few dollars. However, such a scenario is unlikely - the Iranians do not want to sell their oil for a pittance, and the urgent need for additional resources they have (especially considering that they get access to frozen assets). Therefore, most likely any critical impact on the market will not happen. "The lifting of sanctions against Iran will lead to a short-term fall in prices on the world trading floors at the expense of panic effect. If we talk about how the delivery of additional volumes can unbalance the market, 0.5 million barrels to a large extent already "taken into account by market participants ", - said the co-chairman of the Kiev Foundation energy strategies Dmitry Marunich. Oil has fallen in recent time, and one of the factors was just waiting for Iran's exit from under the sanctions. It is clear that the recovery rates to an adequate position does not depend on Tehran and the country, located on the opposite of it the Persian Gulf.

The main result of the lifting of sanctions was the reduction in world oil prices. Tehran has promised to sell a day, 500 thousand barrels.

First western company, which began to take on the sea of oil from Iran has become a Swiss trader Glencore. The tanker, leased by the company, loaded 80 thousand tons of oil at the terminal in the Persian Gulf. In general, Iran is planning to sell in Europe, 300 thousand barrels of oil per day [5].

It should be noted that Iran has freed only those sanctions which were directly related to the nuclear program. Remains in force restrictions which were introduced for reasons of Tehran's ties with the terrorists and the violation of human rights in the country.

Washington and Brussels have not abolished the ban on trade with Iran arms and dual-use goods. From the EU sanctions were excluded list of 64 people and 373 organizations. Under the sanctions still remain 94 organizations and 29 individuals. Washington added the new economic constraints. At this time, the United States decided to punish a number of companies and individuals for participation in the test program of ballistic missiles Iran. All under the new bans were 11 companies and individuals.

Critics of the agreement explains that more than a hundred billion dollars, to which Tehran will have access, then will be used for a nuclear program. Also, Iran will be able to replenish their stocks of nuclear testing through access to world markets. Thus, explain the opponents of nuclear treaty supporters, the international community gives to Tehran's own money on a nuclear program that legally be able to develop through the decade. The historic agreement with Iran was criticized by Israel and Saudi Arabia. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu called the nuclear deal "the biggest mistake, and the world community action as acquiescence to Iran's plans to develop nuclear weapons" [6].

The effects made themselves felt on the first day of trading in the oil market after the relevant messages which were received. News about lifting sanctions against Iran, collapsed oil prices to the critical \$28 a barrel. In the course of trading on January 18 at the cost of the oil strip has become the mark of 27.67 dollars per barrel [7].

At the moment, Iran begins the path to return to world politics and becomes one of the main partners in the Middle East region, which becomes the cause of another international conflict - Iran's confrontation with Saudi Arabia.

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## **IRAN AFTER SANCTIONS: DEVELOPMENT AND PERSPECTIVES**

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### **Introduction**

One of the most significant events of the beginning of 2016 is the IAEA's confirmation of Iranian compliance with all its commitments to reduce the scope of its nuclear program. This fact gave rise to withdrawal of international and unilateral sanctions against Tehran. In contrast to the EU and the UN Security Council, which removed almost all the economic constraints, a number of US sanctions on terrorism, human rights and the development of missile programs have been stored. Of course the lifting of sanctions will have a significant impact on the international political and economic processes. Iran is an important regional player, whose reintegration into the system of international economic relations can not go unnoticed.

In the present report provides a brief analysis of anti-Iranian sanctions and their impact on the economy, showing the prospects of further economic and foreign policy development in Iran post sanctions period. Finally, conclusions and recommendations on the possibilities of the Kazakh-Iranian cooperation.

#### **1. Brief description of the international sanctions and their impact on the Iranian economy**

US sanctions have been associated with various aspects of domestic and foreign policy of Iran. At the heart of Washington dissemination weapons charges, violation of human rights. support for terrorism. inciting instability abroad. They are directed against the whole sectors of Iran's economy, and specific individuals and legal entities, as well as citizens and non-citizens of Iran. Depot have with them.

The financial and banking sanctions are administered by the US Treasury, and their aim is to isolate Iran from the international financial system In addition to the ban on any transactions with financial institutions based in the United States. Treasury uses extraterritorial or secondary. sanctions under the Act of 2010 "Comprehensive sanctions against Iran. Accountability and Disinvestment»(CISADA) foreign financial institutions or subsidiaries, in cooperation with post sanctions banks get a ban on any transactions in the United States and the use of the US dollar. At the end of 2011 .. The United States tried to prevent importers of Iranian oil payments through Iran's central bank. Other measures included limiting Iran's access to foreign currencies, so that the