

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



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Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2016»** атты  
XI Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

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

PROCEEDINGS  
of the XI International Scientific Conference  
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**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2016»**

2016 жыл 14 сәуір  
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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

proceeds from oil imports wash only be used within the framework of bilateral trade in E to obtain access for humanitarian goods.

**Oil exports:** In addition to limiting access GAMES international financial system, the main focus of Anti-Iranian sanctions the Obama administration has been the reduction in income from the sale of oil. Up until 2012 it accounted for half of Iranian government revenues and one-fifth of the country's GDP on oil exports: since exports fell more than twice. Extraterritorial sanctions directed against foreign firms, providing services and investment in the energy sector, including investments in oil and gas fields, the sale of equipment used in oil refining, as well as participation in activities related to oil exports - shipbuilding, port operations and insurance transport.

**Trade.** Since 1995 the United States imposed an embargo. prohibits most American companies to trade or invest in Iran. In 2010, the ban applies to virtually all product groups, but the Obama administration has made an exception to the sale of consumer, telecommunications equipment and software.

**The freezing of assets and travel bans.** After the terrorist attacks of September 11 2001, President George Bush froze the assets of entities. defined as "supporting international terrorism." This list includes dozens of Iranian individuals and institutions, including banks, defense contractors, and members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC).

**Weapons Development.** The Law on the Iran-Iraq Nonproliferation of weapons (1992) encourages to authorize any natural or legal person, ie helping Tehran develop weapons or acquire chemical weapons. Biological, nuclear and conventional arms in destabilizing numbers and types." The legislation also applies to natural and legal persons. assisting the production of weapons of mass destruction. Additional restrictions limit the export of dual-use items that formed the basis for a ban on the import of cars in Iran, but later the ban was lifted in accordance with the Joint Integrated Action Plan (JRA).

**UN sanctions.** Since then, the IAEA said Iran's non-compliance with obligations under the Nuclear Safeguards in 2005, the UN Security Council made a mandatory international sanctions for all member countries. In the first round of sanctions in 2006, the Security Council unanimously approved the measures, including the embargo on the materials and technologies used in the production and enrichment of uranium, the development of ballistic missiles, such as blocked financial transactions related to the development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles.

Subsequent resolutions in 2007 and 2008. blocked any financial assistance to Iran except for humanitarian and obliged to inspect cargo suspected of containing banned materials.[1]

The final resolution adopted in June 2010, tightened international sanctions. In particular, the US approach was adopted in which the limited operations related to oil exports and the banking / financial sector.

EU sanctions are very similar to the United States sanctions. So in 2007, the EU froze the assets of individuals and entities linked to nuclear and ballistic programs of Iran and prohibited the transfer of dual-use items. In 2010, the EU has significantly tightened sanctions by blocking European institutions from transactions with Iranian banks, including the Central Bank of Iran, and restricting trade and investment in energy and transport spheres of the country.[2]

The EU's decision to isolate Iran and increase pressure reached a peak in 2012, when a ban on the import of petroleum and petroleum products. A year before the oil embargo. The EU was the largest importer of Iranian oil - an average of 600 thousand barrels per day.

International sanctions dealt a significant blow to the Iranian economy. Estimated as of 2015 Iran's economy was smaller at 15-20% than was 6% without tougher sanctions in 2012, and lost revenue from oil exports amounted to \$ 160 billion. Dollars. In addition, access to more than 100 bln. Dollars. USA Iranian assets was closed.[3]

The US-led campaign to increase international sanctions affected the two-year recession, from which Iran was released only in 2014. Meanwhile, the value of the rial has dropped by 56% between 2012-2014., And inflation reached 40%. Youth unemployment is on average over the last 5 years was 25%. Low oil prices also contributed to the economic downturn. According to IMF

estimates, the price of a barrel of oil at which the country can maintain a budget balance of \$ 92.5.million[4]

## **2. Prospects for the development of Iran's economy in the post period of sanctions**

Despite decades of international sanctions. Iran has managed to create a large industrial base and became one of the world's largest producers of cement, steel and cars. In recent years, Iran also exerts great efforts for the development of medicine, biology and physics, in particular in the field of stem cells and nanotechnologies. Iran has strengthened its position as a leading research center in the Middle East in 2012, finishing 17th in the world in the number of published scientific papers, beating Turkey and Israel.

However, the industrial and scientific infrastructure needs Iran, requires access to the world's technology and capital in order to maintain current trends. Cancel sanctions against Iran is an important step in this direction, as international investors will provide access to one of the most promising markets in the developing countries.

However, it should be noted that Iran will continue to face a number of factors complicate doing business between foreign companies and Tehran. While the US government lifted sanctions against Iran nuclear sanctions related to alleged violations of human rights and support for terrorism, are still valid. These sanctions prohibit US citizens and companies to invest or trade with Iran without special permission.[5]

In theory, these measures should have an impact only American companies, but in practice, the impact goes far beyond the US borders. US financial sanctions can still be subjected to international banks to economic punishment as any payments. associated with Iran can not be carried out through US financial institutions, which is extremely difficult in deep integration of global institutions with the US system. This means that companies wishing to do business in Iran, have to find small banks that do not have significant transactions with the United States, or use the services of Iranian banks. The United States also does not remove the trade embargo with the exception of certain products, the main of which is the production of civil aviation.

The EU, on the other hand, are much more willing to remove the sanctions against Iran, including in the financial, banking. insurance. energy, transport and logistics industries, as well as unfreezes assets of Iranian banks, individuals and other organizations. By removing the main beneficiaries of EU sanctions analysts are financial, energy and transport sectors. The financial industry is largely benefit from the lifting of sanctions, which in the past three years, banned international banks use SWIFT global payment system for banks doing business with Iran. Opening access to this payment system will help strengthen business processes and to conduct financial transactions on a global level.

Iran is the fourth-largest proven oil deposits, and the second largest natural gas reserves, which opens up enormous opportunities for the largest energy companies. While American TNCs will have difficulty in entering the Iranian oil and gas market, European companies such as Royal Dutch Shell (Netherlands). Total SA (France). 's ENI (Italy), 's Statoil (Norway), BP (UK) are planning to expand its presence in Iran Along with this industry is planned revitalization related sectors such as the construction of oil tankers and the provision of oilfield services.

With the lifting of sanctions, Iran plans to increase its crude oil exports by 500.000 barrels per day, which may adversely affect the market so crowded. As of December 2015, Iran exported about 1.3 mln. of oil per day. exports accounted for about 2.3-2,5 million barrels a day before the introduction of the US and EU sanctions. Despite the negative situation of Iran is determined to obtain on their market share.[6]

Europe also hopes by Iran to diversify gas supplies from Russia. In a recent statement total SA states that in the first stage. Iran can serve as a transit country for gas. coming from Turkmenistan. Further. when necessary transport infrastructure will be set up, the gas will be purchased directly from Iran. However, the projected Fitch Ratings analysts export gas from Iran will begin no earlier than five years, as the construction of pipelines. Transport is another key sector that will benefit from the lifting of sanctions. As such civil aviation is one of the exceptions to the US sanctions list are still imposed on Iran, the American aircraft



manufacturer Boeing Co plans a substantial increase in profits. According to the Minister of Transport of Iran over the next decade at least 400 commercial aircraft will be replaced.[7]

Car manufacturers will also benefit from access to the Iranian market. French concern the Peugeot, forced to leave Iran in 2012, once again transgressed the negotiations to resume assembly of cars in a joint venture.

As part of the recent visit of President Rouhani in European countries signed a series of important agreements in the transport sector. For example, Siemens signed a memorandum of understanding 1.5 billion. Euros for the provision of transport equipment and services. Daimler division in the three months plans to return to the Iranian market for the resumption of the joint ventures. The company provides for the co-production of trucks and engines. With the Italian State Railways signed a memorandum of understanding on the development of high-speed railway in Iran. Its length will be about 400 km. With the shipbuilding company Finance center several framework agreements were signed, including one of which involves the development of a new shipyard in the Gulf.[8]

Thus the above-mentioned industries are the most promising and highly profitable in a lifting of international sanctions, and investments in the energy sector will be key in the coming years.

### **Conclusion**

Removing sanctions against Iran is of great importance not only international, but also regional scale. For Kazakhstan, the Iranian market is also attractive. In this context, in our opinion, it is necessary to consider the following possibilities for cooperation:

- Develop an investment plan to create complex objects Kazakhstan transport and logistics infrastructure in the SEZ Iran's Chabahar and Sarakhs, which will allow Kazakhstan to enter the Middle Eastern markets, as well as increased transit traffic through its own territory.
- To initiate the creation of road transport corridor Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran with funding of international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

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