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AVRASYA ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜNÜN AYLIK YAYINIDIR

ЕУРАЗІЯ ҒЫЛЫМИ-ЗЕРТТЕУ ИНСТИТУТЫНЫҢ АЙ САЙЫН ШЫҒАТЫН БАСЫЛЫМЫ



KAZAKHSTAN-CHINA RELATIONS: NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND OLD PROBLEMS

КАЗАХСТАНСКО-КИТАЙСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ: НОВЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И СТАРЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ

RÖPORTAJ СҰХБАТ

NECMETTİN ERBAKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SİYASAL BİLGİLER FAKÜLTESİ ULUSLARARASI
İLİŞKİLER BÖLÜM BAŞKANI MURAT ÇEMREK

НЕДЖМЕТТИН ЭРБАКАН УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
САЯСАТТАНУ ФАКУЛЬТЕТИ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ
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Asya Avrupa / Азия Еуропа
(Haber – Yorum) / (Ақпараттық сараптама)

Avrasya Araştırma Enstitüsü Yayınıdır
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Enstitü'nün yayın politikasını yansıtmamaktadır. Kaynak gösterilerek alıntı yapılabilir.

"Сұхбат", "Ақпараттық сараптама" және "Өзекті пікір" айдарларымен шыққан мақала авторларының
пікірлері институт көзқарасын білдірмейді. Журналда жарияланған материалдарды
институттың рұқсатынсыз көшіріп басуға болмайды.

DOÇ. DR. VAKUR SÜMER

Merhabalar değerli okuyucularımız,

Asya Avrupa'nın yeni sayısı ile karşınızda olmanın mutluluğunu yaşıyoruz. Her sayımızda olduğu gibi Ağustos sayımızda da dolu bir içerik hazırladık.

Dergimizde bu ay, Enstitümüzün kurucu müdürlüğünü icra eden Prof. Dr. Murat Çemrek ile yaptığımız röportajı bulabilirsiniz. Şu anda Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölüm Başkanlığı'nı yürüten hocamıza bu vesile ile, Avrasya Araştırma Enstitüsü adına; yaptığı ve yapmakta olduğu katkılar için bir kez daha şükranlarımızı sunuyoruz.

Asya Avrupa'nın bu sayısında ayrıca dört ilgi çekici değerlendirmeye yer vermekteyiz. Bu değerlendirmelerden birinde Kazakistan-Çin ilişkilerindeki yeni fırsatları ve süregiden zorlukları ele alıyoruz. Bölgenin bu iki önemli ülkesinin olumlu ilişkiler geliştirmeyi sürdürmesi tüm Avrasya için çok önemli bir kazanımdır.

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ile İran arasında halihazırdaki gergin ilişkilerin yeni yaptırımlar ile farklı bir boyuta taşınması riski bölgemizin istikrar ve refahı açısından ciddi bir kaygı kaynağı. Asya Avrupa'nın Ağustos sayısında bu konuyu da irdeliyoruz. Umuyoruz ki diplomatik çabalar bölgenin önemli ülkesi İran'ın ekonomik ve toplumsal düzenine kayda değer zarar verme potansiyeli taşıyan yaptırımlardan bir an önce kurtulmasını sağlar.

Kazakistan'ın yüksek öğretim alanında yaptığı reformlar, bir diğer analizimizin konusu. Kazakistan, Sayın Nursultan Nazarbayev'in liderliğinde, eğitim alanında son 25 yılda çok önemli atılımlar gerçekleştirmiş ve pek çok ölçüt bağlamında en üst standartları yakalamış durumdadır. Bundan sonrası için de belirlenen yol haritası çerçevesinde etkin adımlar atılması beklenmektedir. Hızlı gelişen Kazakistan yüksek öğretim alanının bir parçası olmaktan gurur duyuyoruz.

Yine dergimizin bu sayısında Kazakistan'ın bilimsel, kültürel, toplumsal ve eğitsel kalkınmasının analiz edildiği bir başka yazıyı da okuyabilirsiniz. Kazakistan'ın son dönemde yukarıda sayılan alanlardaki faaliyetlerinin ve gelecekteki beklentilerin özetlendiği yazıda 2030 ve 2050 yılına yönelik geliştirilen stratejilerin başarıyla takip edildiği anlatılıyor.

Yeni sayımızda buluşabilmek umuduyla,

Қадірлі де құрметті оқырман қауым!

«Азия Еуропа» журналының жаңа санын назарларыңызға ұсынып отырғанымызға қуаныштымыз. Өткен сандарымыз сияқты тамыз айындағы санымыз да маңызды мазмұндарға толы.

Осы санымызда институтымыздың алғашқы директоры, профессор, доктор Мұрат Чемрекен жүргізген сұхбатымызды оқи аласыз. Осы орайда, қазір Нежметтин Ербакан университеті Халықаралық қатынастар факультетінің директоры қызметін атқарып отырған Мұрат Чемрек мырзаға Еуразия ғылыми-зерттеу институтының атынан, институтқа қосқан үлесі мен қызметі үшін тағы да ризашылығымызды білдіреміз.

«Азия Еуропа»-ның бұл санында төрт қызықты талдау ұсынып отырмыз. Аталмыш талдаулардың бірінде Қазақстан-Қытай қарым-қатынасындағы жаңа мүмкіндіктер мен қиындықтар қарастырылды. Аймақтағы осы маңызды екі ел арасындағы қарым-қатынастардың тұрақты дамуы тұтас Еуразия үшін де өте маңызды жетістік болып табылады.

АҚШ пен Иран арасындағы ағымдағы шиеленіскен қарым-қатынастардың жаңа санкциялардың ісерінде ушыға түсу ықтималдығы аймақтың тұрақтылығы мен дамуы тұрғысынан алаңдаушылық туғызып отыр. «Азия Еуропа»-ның тамызда айындағы санында бұл мәселе туралы да талқыланды. Аймақтағы маңызды елдердің бірі саналатын Иранның экономикалық және әлеуметтік жағдайына ықтимал кері әсер ететін санкциялардан тезірек құтылуына ағымдағы дипломатиялық күш-жігері оң ықпал етеді деген үміттеміз.

Қазақстанның жоғары білім беру саласында жүргізген реформалары - біздің талдауымыздың тағы бір маңызды тақырыбы. Нұрсұлтан Назарбаевтың басшылығында Қазақстан білім беру саласында соңғы 25 жылда маңызды жетістіктерге жетті және көптеген өлшемдер тұрғысынан жоғары стандарттарға қол жеткізді. Болашақта да белгіленген жол картасы аясында ұтымды қадамдар жасалатынына сенімдіміз. Қазақстанның қырқынды дамыған жоғары білім беру салысының бір бөлігіне айналғанымызды мақтан тұтамыз.

Сондай-ақ, бұл санымызда Қазақстанның ғылыми, мәдени, әлеуметтік және білім беру саласындағы дамуы туралы тағы бір мақалаға да орын берілді. Қазақстанның жоғарыда аталған салалардағы жетістіктері мен келешек мақсаттары қорытындыланған бұл мақала 2030 және 2050 жылдарға арналған стратегиялардың өзектілігін айқындайды.

Келесі санымызда қайта жүздескенше.

ÖNSÖZ АЛҒЫСӨЗ

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**NECMETTİN ERBAKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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İLİŞKİLER BÖLÜM BAŞKANI MURAT
ÇEMREK**

НЕДЖМЕТТИН ЭРБАКАН УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ
САЯСАТТАНУ ФАКУЛЬТЕТІ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ
ҚАТЫНАСТАР БӨЛІМ МЕҢГЕРУШІСІ
МҰРАТ ЧЕМРЕК

Kendinizi tanıtır mısınız?

İsmim Murat ÇEMREK. 22 Kasım 1974 yılında Konya’da doğdum ve büyüdüm. Lisansımı 1996 yılında Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Bölümünde tamamladım. 1997 yılında İhsan Doğramacı Bilkent Üniversitesi Ekonomi ve Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Kamu Yönetimi bölümünden mezun oldum ve aynı bölümde 2003 yılında Doktora eğitimimi bitirdim. 2004 yılında Öğretim kariyerime Yardımcı Doçent olarak başladığım Selçuk Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümünde 2008-2014 yılları arası Doçent olarak görevime devam ettim. Şu anda Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümünde Öğretim Üyesi ve Bölüm Başkanı olarak çalışıyorum.

Kurucu müdürlüğünü yaptığınız Avrasya Araştırma Enstitüsü’nün kuruluş sürecinin ayrıntılarını ve tecrübenizi bizimle paylaşır mısınız?

7-10 Haziran 2012 tarihinde Mardin’de Kamu Diploması Koordinatörlüğü’nce (KDK) tarafından düzenlenen II. Dış Politika Çalıştayı’nda



Өзіңіз жайлы біраз айтып өтсеңіз.

Аты-жөнім Мұрат ЧЕМРЕК. 1974 жылы 22 қарашада Конья қаласында дүниеге келіп, осы қалада өстім. 1996 жылы Таяу Шығыс техникалық университеті Экономика және басқару факультеті Саясаттану және мемлекеттік басқару бөлімінде бакалавриатты бітірдім. 1997 жылы Ихсан Дограмаджи Билькент университеті Экономика және әлеуметтік ғылымдар институты Мемлекеттік басқару бөлімінде білім алып, 2003 жылы осы бөлімде докторантураны тәмамдадым. 2004 жылы оқытушылық қызметімді Селчук университеті Экономика және басқару факультетінің халықаралық қатынастар бөлімінде доцент міндетін атқарушы болудан бастап, 2008-2014 жылдары доцент болып жұмыс істедім. Қазіргі таңда Неджметтин Эрбакан университеті Саясаттану факультеті халықаралық қатынастар бөлімінде сабақ беремін және бөлім меңгерушісі болып қызмет атқарамын.

Өзіңіз негізін қалап, басшылық еткен Еуразия ғылыми-зерттеу институтын құру барысындағы тәжірибеңізбен бөлісеңіз.

дөнemin KDK Координатөру Сайын Ыбраһим Калын тарафннан Аһмет Яесеви Улсларарасы Түрк-Казак Университеси Мүтевелии Heyети үyelerинден олмасы сфатыла бу университетке бағлы Алматыда yerлешик Аврасыа Араштырма Enstitüsü'нү (AAE) курмак üzere davet edildim ve göreve de 30 Eylül 2012'de başladım. Göreve başladığımda Enstitü adına tek personel bendim ve ivedilikle hem idari hem de akademik bir kadro toplamam gerekiyordu. Diğer yandan Üniversitenin Türkistan'da ve Mütевelli Başkanlığının ise Ankara'da olmasının getirdiği dezavantajlar söz konusuydu. Üniversitenin ücret politikası Türkistan'a göre ayarlandığından Алматыда bahis konusu ücretlere çalışacak personel bulmak başlıbaşına bir sorundu. Daha önce Dış Politika Koordinatör Yardımcısı olarak görev yaptığım Ankara'daki Stratejik Düşünce Enstitüsü'nde (SDE) stajyerimiz olan Akmaral Kiyalhan Алматыда yerleşik olduğu ve bölüm birincisi olarak mezun olduğu Yesevi Üniversitesi Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölüm Başkanının referansıyla beraber çalışmaya başladık. Lisanstan Kazak öğrencim Daniyar

“

ENSTITÜNÜN KURULUŞUNDA EMЕĞİ GEÇEN HERKES ÖZEL BİR TEŞEKKÜRÜ HAK ETMEKTEDİR.

ИНСТИТУТТЫ ҚҰРУҒА ҮЛЕС ҚОСҚАН БАРША АЗАМАТТАРҒА АЛҒЫСЫМДЫ БІЛДІРЕМІН.

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2012 жылдың 7-10 маусымында Мардин қаласында Қоғамдық дипломатия агенттігі (KDK) тарапынан өткізілген II Сыртқы саясат семинар-практикумында KDK үйлестірушісі Ибраһим Калын мырза мені Қожа Ахмет Ясауи атындағы Халықаралық қазақ-түрік университеті Өкілетті кеңес мүшелігіне тағайындап, Алматыдағы Еуразия ғылыми-зерттеу институтын (ЕҒЗИ) құру үшін шақырды. Осылайша 2012 жылғы 30 қыркүйекке өз қызметіме кірістім. Алғашында институттың қызметкерлер құрамында жалғыз өзім ғана болдым, шұғыл түрде әкімшілік және ғылыми қызметкерлер құрамын жинау керек болды. Бұған қоса, университеттің Түркістанда, ал Өкілетті кеңестің Анкарада орналасуының да өз қиыншылықтары болды. Университеттің жалақы саясаты Түркістанның стандарттары бойынша есептелгендіктен, Алматыда бұл еңбекақыға жұмыс істеуге келісетін қызметкерлерді табу қиынға соқты. Анкарадағы Стратегиялық зерттеу институтында (SDA) Сыртқы саясат



Kosnazarov Aralık ayında Japonya'daki yüksek lisansını tamamlayıp aramıza katıldı ve iki yıl süren kuruluş sürecinde özellikle genç Kazak entelektüellerle tanışmamda ve Enstitünün akademik kadrosunun şekillenmesinde ve ilk programların yapılmasında ciddi katkıları oldu. Enstitümüzün İlk Genel Sekreteri Nurcan Koysebekov da Türkiye'de aynı zaman farklı üniversitelerde lisans eğitimi gördüğünden iyi bir uyum yakaladık. Aynı zamanda Enstitü binasının restorasyonu, Almatı'daki Üniversiteye bağlı diğer Enstitünün AAE'ye entegre edilmesiyle ilgili hukuki olanlar da dahil bir çok problemi aşmayı başardık. Restorasyon sırasında geçici binanın bulunmasından ve bir yandan da alanımızla ilgili programlar düzenliyor ve Almatı'daki üniversitelerin ve diğer düşünce kuruluşlarının düzenledikleri programlara iştirak ediyorduk. Bu çerçevede bir yandan hem idari hem de akademik personelimizi de artırdık. Elbette burada yaşadığım kötü anıları sayacak değilim lakin farklı bir coğrafyada sıfırdan bir enstitünün inşaatından akademik personelinin şekillenmesine kadar çeşitli boyutlarını öğrenme ve uygulama fırsatı buldum. Tabii ki şunun altını çizmem gerekir ki; bu tek kişilik bir çaba değildir elbette; hem diğer enstitüden devraldığım hem de benimle çalışmaya başlayan idari personel ile güzel bir uyum

жөніндегі үйлестіруші орынбасары болып қызмет атқарғанымда бізде тағылымдамадан өткен Ахмет Ясауи университеті халықаралық қатынастар бөлімнің үздік студенті Ақмарал Қиялханмен бөлім меңгерушісінің ұсынысы бойынша Алматыда бірге жұмыс істей бастадық. Кезінде студентім болған Данияр Қосназаров желтоқсан айында Жапонияда магистратураны бітіріп бізге қосылды және екі жылға созылған құрылу үдерісінде әсіресе жас қазақстандық зияткерлермен танысуыма, институттың ғылыми қызметкерлер құрамының қалыптасуына, сондай-ақ алғашқы бағдарламалардың жасалуына көп үлес қосты. Институттың бірінші Бас хатшысы Нұржан Қойшыбековпен Түркияда бір уақытта, бірақ әртүрлі университетте білім алғандықтан жақсы тіл табыстық. Сонымен қатар институт ғимаратын қалпына келтіру, Алматыдағы жоғары оқу орнына қарасты басқа институтты ЕҒЗИ-мен біріктіруге қатысты құқықтық және т.б. көптеген мәселелерді еңсере білдік. Қалпына келтіру кезінде уақытша ғимаратта жұмыс істеп, саламызға байланысты бағдарламаларды әзірлеп, басқа стратегиялық зерттеу орталықтары ұйымдастырған бағдарламаларға қатысып тұрдық. Осылайша институттың



yakaladık. О yüzden Enstitünün kuruluşunda emeği geçen herkes özel bir teşekkürü hak etmektedir. Sevineceğim şudur ki, ortaya, işleyen somut bir Enstitü bırakarak Türkiye'ye döndüm.

Türk dış politikası açısından genelde Orta Asya ülkelerinin özelde ise Kazakistan'la ilişkilerin günümüzdeki durumunu nasıl değerlendirirsiniz?

Kazakistan'dayken ne zaman Türkiye-Kazakistan ilişkileri söz konusu olsa her iki tarafın devlet ricali başta ekonomik göstergeler olmak üzere potansiyeli yansıtmadığından dem vurur. Bu özeleştirici özelde Kazakistan genelde ise Türkiye'nin Tacikistan'da dahil tüm Orta Asya ile ilişkileri veya Azerbaycan da dahil tüm Türk Cumhuriyetleri ile ilişkileri için geçerlidir. Buradaki temel sorun öncelikle kine-tiğe dönüştürülememiş potansiyelin fazla romantik tanımlanmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Çünkü Türkiye Sovyetlerin dağılmasından sonra Kazakistan dahil Türk Cumhuriyetleri diplomatik anlamda ilk tanıyan ülke olması dışında Sovyetler döneminde siyasal ve ekonomik yapının en altında kalan bölgeyi tekrar mamur hale getirecek başta ekonomik kuşatıcılık olmak üzere diğer boyutları sağlamaktan uzaktı. Bunu sağlayamadığı gibi Türkiye'nin retorik düzeyinde bile olsa ağabeyliğe soyunması ve bu rolü gerçekleştirmekten uzağa düşmesi bahsi geçen potansiyeli kavramaktan uzak olduğunu göstermektedir. Türkiye nasıl ki coğrafya itibarıyla Ortadoğu, Balkanlar, Kafkaslar ve Avrupa ile ilişkileri kuvvetli ise Kazakistan'ın da –ve diğer Orta Asya ülkelerinin de– kaçınılmaz olarak başta Rusya ve Çin olmak üzere Asya ülkeleriyle ilişkileri güçlüdür. Diğer yandan petrol ve doğalgaz kaynakları bakımından zengin olan Orta Asya ülkeleriyle bu alanda işbirliği yapma konusunda Türkiye kaçınılmaz olarak bu alanın öncülüğünü yapan Batılı ülkelerin ve Batılı şirketlerin gerisindedir. Elbette Türkiye'nin bölge ile ilişkilerinde mesafe etkilidir



TÜRKİYE'NİN NASIL Kİ COĞRAFYA İTİBARIYLA ORTADOĞU, BALKANLAR, KAFKASLAR VE AVRUPA İLE İLİŞKİLERİ KUVVETLİ İSE KAZAKİSTAN'IN DA VE DİĞER ORTA ASYA ÜLKELERİNİN DE KAÇINILMAZ OLARAK BAŞTA RUSYA VE ÇİN OLMAK ÜZERE ASYA ÜLKELERİYLE İLİŞKİLERİ GÜÇLÜDÜR.

TÜRKİYE TAYY ŞİFİSİ, BALKAN, KAVKAZ VE EYROPAMEN KANŞALIKTY TYFYZ KARYM-KATYNASTA BOLSA, KAZAKİSTAN MEN BASKA ORTALIK AZIYA ELDERİNİN DE RESEY, QYTAY VE NE T.B. AZIYA ELDERİMEN KARYM-KATYNASTARY SONŞALIKTY KYŞTİ.



әкімшілік және ғылыми қызметкерлер құрамын арттырдық. Әрине, мұнда жаман естеліктер жайында сөз болып отырған жоқ, бірақ басқа бір елде институтты жаңадан құрудан бастап ғылыми қызметкерлерді қалыптастыруға дейінгі жұмыстар бойынша мол тәжірибе жинақтадым. Бұл тек бір адамның ғана жетістігі емес, сонымен қатар басқа институттан қабылданған және менімен бірге жұмыс істеген әкімшілік қызметкерлердің де жетістігі екенін атап өткім келеді. Сондықтан институтты құруға үлес қосқан барша азаматтарға алғысымды білдіремін. Қазақстанда тұрақты түрде жұмыс істейтін институттың негізін қалап болғаннан кейін барып Түркияға оралғанымна қуаныштымын.

Сыртқы саясат тұрғысынан Түркияның жалпы Орталық Азия елдерімен, оның ішінде Қазақстанмен қарым-қатынастарының қазіргі жағдайын қалай бағалайсыз?

Қазақстанда болғанда Түркия-Қазақстан қарым-қатынастары жайлы сөз қозғалған сайын, екі тараптың да жоғары лауазымды тұлғалары экономикалық көрсеткіштер бұл қарым-қатынастардың әлеуетін көрсетпейтінін айтады. Бұл сын Түркияның Қазақстан, Әзірбайжан және т.б. түркі республикаларымен, сондай-ақ Тәжікстан сияқты бүкіл Орталық Азия елдерімен қарым-қатынастарына қатысты. Мұндағы басты мәселе ең алдымен трансформацияланбаған әлеуеттің тым арманшыл сипатталуына байланысты. Себебі Түркия Кеңес Одағы ыдырағаннан кейін түркі республикаларын, соның ішінде Қазақстанды дипломатиялық тұрғыда алғаш таныған ел болумен ғана шектеліп, Кеңес дәуірінде саяси-экономикалық жағынан артта қалған аймақты экономикалық және т.б. аспектілер бойынша қайтадан өркендете алмады. Түркия-

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**DİĞER TARAFTAN TÜRKİYE’NİN
YİNE BAŞTA EKONOMİK OLMAK
ÜZERE AB ÇERÇEVESİNDE
ANGAJMANLARI OLDUĞU
GİBİ AVRASYA GÜMRÜK
BİRLİĞİ’NE ÜYE OLAN ORTA
ASYA ÜLKELERİNİN DE BENZER
ANGAJMANLARI ORTADADIR.**

**ТҮРКИЯНЫҢ ЕО ШЕҢБЕРІНДЕ
ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ
МІНДЕТТЕМЕЛЕРІ
БОЛҒАНДАЙ, ЕУРАЗИЯЛЫҚ
КЕДЕН ОДАҒЫНА МҮШЕ
ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ ЕЛДЕРІНІҢ ДЕ
ҰҚСАС МІНДЕТТЕМЕЛЕРІ БАР.**

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ve ekonomik anlamda yekdiğerine avantajlı ol-
duđu hammadde veya işlenmiş ürünleri sata-
mayacaksa diğєr ilişkiler de gelişememektedir.
Bir diğєri de Türkiye'nin Sovyetler dağıldıktan
sonra bölgeye yönelik geniş hacimli kültürel
adımlarının arkasını getirememesidir. Örneğін
büyük öğrenci projesiyle Türkiye, Orta Asya ül-
kelerinden 1992 yılında üniversite öğretimine
başlamak üzere ilk seferde on bin öğrenci getir-
miştir. O zamanki Türkiye'nin imkanlarıyla kıyas-
landığında müthiş bir hamle olduđu ortadadır
fakat böyle bir adımın her yıl belli bir büyüme
kapasitesiyle artması beklenirken tam tersine on
yıl içindeki ulaşılan rakam on yedi bin olmuştur.
Diğєr taraftan Türkiye'nin yine başta ekonomik
olmak üzere AB çerçevesinde angajmanları ol-
duđu gibi Avrasya Gümrük Birliği'ne üye olan
Orta Asya ülkelerinin de benzer angajmanları
ortadadır. İfadelerimi eleştiri yüklü bulabilirsiniz
lakin yirmi yıldan bu yana hamaset yüklü çizilen
resmin çok da bir yol kat etmediği de ortada-
dır. O yüzden baştan söylediğim gibi potansi-
yel realiteyi yansıtmıyorsa potansiyeli makul bir
realiteye göre yeniden kavramsallaştırmak isa-
betli olacaktır. Kısacası, Türkiye için Orta Asya
ne anlam ifade ediyorsa ona yatırım yapmalı
ve Orta Asya ülkeleri için de Türkiye ne anlam
ifade ediyorsa o noktadan hareket edilmelidir.
Bu, bana göre, pek tabî sağık turizmi de dahil

ның риторикалық деңгейде болса да, өзіне
ағайын рөлін жүктеп, бұны іске асыра алма-
уы аталмыш әлеуетті ұғынбағанын көрсетеді.
Түркия Таяу Шығыс, Балқан, Кавказ және Еу-
ропамен қаншалықты тығыз қарым-қаты-
наста болса, Қазақстан мен басқа Орталық
Азия елдерінің де Ресей, Қытай және т.б.
Азия елдерімен қарым-қатынастары сон-
шалықты күшті. Екінші жағынан, мұнай-газ
ресурстарына бай Орталық Азия елдерімен
ынтымақтастық мәселесіне келгенде, Түрки-
яның бұл аймақта жетекшілік етіп отырған
Батыс елдері мен Батыс компанияларынан
артта қалғаны сөзсіз. Әрине, Түркияның ай-
мақпен қарым-қатынастарына қашықтық
әсер етеді. Елдер бір-біріне экономикалық
тұрғыдан өзара тиімді шикізат немесе дай-
ын өнімдерді сата алмаса, басқа қарым-қа-
тынастар да дами алмайды. Сонымен қатар,
Кеңес Одағы ыдырағаннан кейін Түркия
аймаққа қатысты кең ауқымды мәдени жо-
баларды соңына дейін іске асыра алмады.
Мысалы, 1992 жылы студенттерге арналған
үлкен жоба бойынша жоғары білім алу мақ-
сатында Түркияға Орталық Азия елдерінен
алғашында он мың студент келген болатын.
Сол кездегі Түркияның мүмкіндіктерімен са-
лыстырғанда ол едәуір ілгері қадам болды,
бірақ студенттер саны жыл сайын артады

turizm olabilir.

Bu coğrafyada bulunmuş bir kişi olarak bölge ülkeleri ile Türkiye arasındaki ilişkilerin daha da geliştirilmesi konusunda sizce ne tür adımlar atılabilir?

İfade ettiğiniz üzere ilişki adı üzerinde iki veya çok taraflı ya da boyutludur. Ülkeler arasındaki ilişkiler de böyledir. Bazen siyasi anlamda ülkeler arasında ilişkiler gerildiğinde bile ekonomik ve kültürel alanlarda sıkı olduğuna rastladığımız gibi tam tersi de geçerlidir aynı insani ilişkiler de olduğu gibi. Öncelikle Türkiye bölge ülkeleri arasında var olan ilişkileri geliştirilmesi hususunda tarafların birebir ve ortak platformlarda bir çabaya girişmesi gerekmektedir. Öte yandan bu girişilen çabanın hem ilişkinin mahiyeti hem de yekdiğerinin anlam dünyasında bir karşılığı olması gerekmektedir. Örneğin Türkiye'nin başını çektiği Türkçe Konuşan Ülkeler Zirvesi dostlar alışverişte görsün kabilinden bir platform olmanın ötesine geçememiştir. Ya da Türkiye'nin oldukça önem atfettiği hem Kazakistan'daki hem de Kırgızistan'daki ortak üniversitelerin aradan geçen yirmi beş yıldan fazla zaman sonrasında bu ülkelerin öğretim hayatında geldikleri noktanın gözden geçirilmesi gerekir. En önemlisi herhangi bir ilişkide tarafların bu ilişki için yekdiğerine diğèrinin de kabul edeceği bir anlam yüklemesi ve bu anlam üzerinden yol kat edilmesi gerekir. Türkiye için Orta Asya ülkeleri ağabeylik yapacağı uzak kardeşler olamayacağına göre tam tersine Türkiye de Orta Asya ülkeleri için gitmeseler de gelmeseler de bir uzak ülke olmamalıdır.

Hem Türkiye'de hem de Kazakistan'da akademik camianın içinde bulundunuz. Size göre iki ülke arasında bilimsel ortak çalışmaların artırılması ve geliştirilmesi konusunda neler yapılmakta ve neler yapılabilir?

Bilimsel ortak çalışmaların artırılması ve geliştirilmesi için ortada başarılı bir Erasmus programı örneği var ve bu anlamda takip edilecek yol burası olabilir. Ayrıca Mevlana programı da var. Malumunuz internet çağında ortak akademik çalışmalar yapmak örneğin bir dosya üzerinden çalışmak gayet kolay işler haline geldi. Bilim dünyasında *lingua franca* olan İngilizce akademisyenlerin iletişimini oldukça kolaylaştırmaktadır. Akademik çalışmalar sadece devletler arası protokollerle geliştirilecek veya sadece öğrenci/

dep күтілгеніне қарамастан, он жыл ішінде келген студенттер саны он жеті мыңға жетті. Бұған қоса, Түркияның ЕО шеңберінде экономикалық міндеттемелері болғандай, Еуразиялық Кеден одағына мүше Орталық Азия елдерінің де ұқсас міндеттемелері бар. Менің айтқандарымды сын деп қабылдауыңыз мүмкін, бірақ жиырма жылдан бері бұл бағытта атқарылып келе жатқан жұмыстардың алға ілгерілеуі байқалмады. Сондықтан бастапқыда айтқанымдай, әлеует шындықты көрсетпесе, әлеуетті ақылға қонымды шындыққа сәйкес қайта тұжырымдаған дұрыс болады. Қысқасы, Түркия үшін Орталық Азия нені білдірсе соған инвестиция жасау қажет, дәл сол сияқты Орталық Азия елдері үшін Түркия нені білдірсе сол бағытта әрекет еткен абзал. Меніңше, бұл туризм болуы мүмкін, оның ішінде денсаулық туризмі.

Осы аймақта тұратын адам ретінде аймақтағы елдер мен Түркия арасындағы қарым-қатынастарды одан әрі дамыту үшін сіздің ойыңызша нендей қадамдар жүзеге асырылуы тиіс?

Өзіңіз айтып өткендей, қарым-қатынастар екіжақты немесе көпжақты түрде дамиды. Елдер арасындағы қарым-қатынастар да дәл солай. Кейде дәл адамдар арасындағы қарым-қатынастарда болатындай, елдердің саяси қарым-қатынастары шиеленіскен кезде экономикалық және мәдени салаларда да немесе керісінше бағытта қиындықтар туындайтынын көруге болады. Біріншіден, Түркия мен аймақ елдері арасындағы қарым-қатынастарды дамыту үшін тараптардың әрқайсысы жеке-дара және бірлесе әрекет етуі керек. Екіншіден, бұл әрекеттер мен қарым-қатынастардың мәні болып, екі жаққа бірдей болуы керек. Мысалы, Түркияның төрағалығымен өткен Түркітілдес мемлекеттердің саммиті көзбояушылықтан аса алмады. Түркия ерекше мән беретін Қазақстандағы және Қырғызстандағы ортақ университеттердің жиырма бес жылдан астам уақыт өткеннен кейінгі қазіргі деңгейін қайта қарау қажет. Ең бастысы, қарым-қатынастарды екі жақ тарапынан да дұрыс деп қабылданатын бағытта өрбіткен жөн. Орталық Азия елдері Түркияның ағалық ықпалындағы алыс бауырлар болмайтыны сияқты, Түркия да Орталық Азия елдері үшін

өğretim üyesi деғишми феномени деғилдир. Бөлгеyle alan чalışması düzeyinde ilgilenen sosyal bilimciler kadar bu бөлгelerde kendi alanlarında мүмeyyiz akademisyenler ve kurumlarla işbirliđi için iltifatın olduғunu дүшүнüyорум. Örneğін, eskiden konferansları veya kongreleri betimlemek için uluslararası ifadesinin bugün giderek karşılıғı yok olmaktadır zira küreselleşme дедіğimiz süreç artık yereli ulusala, бөлгesele ve nihayetinde küresele daha yoğun ve daha hızlı rapetmektedir.

Değerli görüşleriniz için teşekkür ederiz. □

алыстағы жүрдім-бардым ағайын болмауы керек.

Түркияның да, Қазақстанның да ғылыми қауымдастығында болдыңыз. Сіздің ойыңызша, екі ел арасындағы ғылыми ынтымақтастықты арттыру және дамыту бойынша қандай жұмыстар атқарылып жатыр және болашақта не істеуге болады?

Ғылыми ынтымақтастықты арттыру және дамытуда Erasmus бағдарламасының оң



KISACASI, TÜRKİYE İÇİN ORTA ASYA NE ANLAM İFADE EDİYORSA ONA YATIRIM YAPMALI VE ORTA ASYA ÜLKELERİ İÇİN DE TÜRKİYE NE ANLAM İFADE EDİYORSA O NOKTADAN HAREKET EDİLMELİDİR.

ТҮРКИЯ ҮШІН ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ НЕНІ БІЛДІРСЕ СОҒАН ИНВЕСТИЦИЯ ЖАСАУ ҚАЖЕТ, ДӘЛ СОЛ СИЯҚТЫ ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ ЕЛДЕРІ ҮШІН ТҮРКИЯ НЕНІ БІЛДІРСЕ СОЛ БАҒЫТТА ӘРЕКЕТ ЕТКЕН АБЗАЛ.



тәжірибесін мысалға келтіруге болады. Ынтымақтастықты осы бағыт бойынша өрбітуге болады. Сондай-ақ, «Мәулана» ғылыми алмасу бағдарламасы бар. Интернет заманында ортақ ғылыми жұмыстар жасау, мысалы, бір құжат бойынша жұмыс істеу оңайланды. Ғылым әлемінде ұлтаралық қатынас тілі болып табылатын ағылшын тілі ғалымдардың байланыс құруын жеңілдетуде. Ғылыми жұмыстар тек мемлекетаралық хаттамалар арқылы жүргізілетін студенттермен не оқытушылармен алмасу құбылысы ғана

емес. Ол сондай-ақ, осы аймақты зерттейтін әлеуметтанушылар және т.б. өз саласының білгір мамандарымен, институттармен ынтымақтасуға деген ниет деп ойлаймын. Мысалы, бұрын конференциялар мен конгрестерді сипаттау үшін қолданылған «халықаралық» сөзі өз мәнін жоғалтып барады, себебі жаһандану үдерісі жергілікті деңгейді ұлттық, аймақтық және, сайып келгенде, жаһандық деңгейге ұластыруда.

Бізбен бөліскен құнды пікірлеріңізге рақмет. □



KAZAKHSTAN-CHINA RELATIONS: NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND OLD PROBLEMS



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КАЗАХСТАНСКО-КИТАЙСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ: НОВЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И СТАРЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ

On June 6-10, 2018, President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China (PRC). During the visit, Nazarbayev held negotiations with high-ranking Chinese officials, including President Xi Jinping, Premier Li Keqiang and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Li Zhanshu. As a result of the visit, the parties signed a number of bilateral documents in the fields of security, finance, investment, industrialization, electronic commerce, and agriculture. At the meeting with the Chinese leader, President Nazarbayev highly appraised Xi Jinping's personal contribution to the development of good-neighborly relations in the spirit of friendship, equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity [Akorda, 2018a]. In his turn, Xi Jinping noted that "Kazakhstan is our important neighbor and also influential regional power", with which China is ready to "march ahead on the way of building the joint destiny of the humankind" [Kazinform, 2018a].

As part of Nazarbayev's visit, the Kazakhstan-China Business Council organized its fifth session with participation of more than 300 Kazakh and



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**СИ ЦЗИНЬПИН
ОТМЕТИЛ, ЧТО
«КАЗАХСТАН –
НАШ ВАЖНЫЙ
СОСЕД, А ТАКЖЕ
ВЛИЯТЕЛЬНАЯ
РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ
ДЕРЖАВА».**



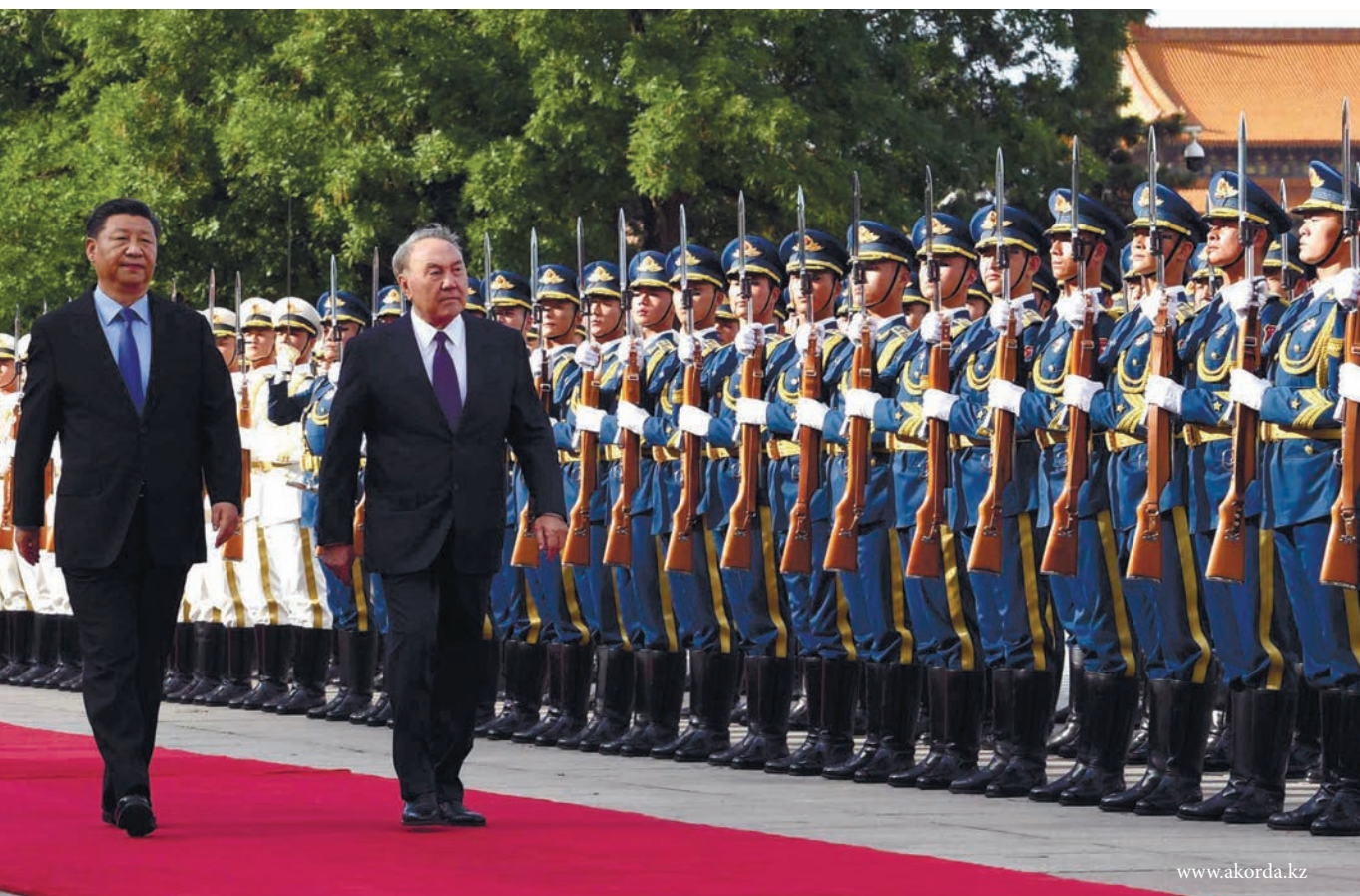
6-10 июня 2018 года президент Казахстана Нурсултан Назарбаев совершил государственный визит в Китайскую Народную Республику (КНР). В ходе визита Назарбаев



Chinese businessmen, during which about 40 commercial contracts worth more than \$13 billion were signed. President Nazarbayev also met with China's captains of industry and commerce to discuss measures taken in Kazakhstan to improve the business environment, as well as opportunities for expanding mutual economic cooperation, especially under the Silk Road Economic Belt project which is a land component of the One Belt, One Way initiative actively promoted by Beijing. Currently, China ranks fourth in terms of direct investment in Kazakhstan, and the trade turnover between the two countries in 2017 amounted to \$10.5 billion, while there are more than 1,200 Kazakh-Chinese joint enterprises in the oil and gas, chemical and food industries, as well as in banking, engineering, logistics and other sectors [Akorda, 2018b].

As part of his visit, Nursultan Nazarbayev attended the 18th Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) held in Qingdao, a coastal city in China's eastern Shandong

провел переговоры с высокопоставленными китайскими официальными лицами, в том числе с президентом Си Цзиньпином, премьером Ли Кэцяном и председателем Постоянного комитета Всекитайского собрания народных представителей Ли Чжаньшу. В результате визита стороны подписали ряд двусторонних документов в области безопасности, финансов, инвестиций, индустриализации, электронной торговли и сельского хозяйства. На встрече с китайским лидером президент Назарбаев высоко оценил личный вклад Си Цзиньпина в развитие добрососедских отношений в духе дружбы, равенства, взаимного уважения суверенитета и территориальной целостности [Акорда, 2018а]. В свою очередь, Си Цзиньпин отметил, что «Казахстан – наш важный сосед, а также влиятельная региональная держава», с которой Китай готов «идти вперед на пути построения единой судьбы человечества» [Казинформ, 2018а].



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THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT SHED LIGHT ON A NUMBER OF ISSUES CONSTITUTING THE AGENDA OF COOPERATION BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND CHINA.

ВИЗИТ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА ПРОЛИЛ СВЕТ НА РЯД ВОПРОСОВ, СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИХ ПОВЕСТКУ ДНЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ КАЗАХСТАНОМ И КИТАЕМ.

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Province. This was the first SCO summit since its expansion last year when India and Pakistan joined the organization as full members during the previous summit in Astana. It is worth mentioning that speaking at the summit Nazarbayev put forward a proposal to make mutual payments within the SCO countries in their national currencies [Kazinform, 2018b]. In fact, according to the joint statement issued by Nazarbayev and Xi following their meeting, Kazakhstan and China agreed

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В рамках визита Назарбаева Казахстанско-Китайский деловой совет организовал свое пятое заседание с участием более 300 казахстанских и китайских бизнесменов, в ходе которого было подписано около 40 коммерческих контрактов на сумму более 13 млрд. долларов. Президент Назарбаев также встретился с руководителями промышленности и торговли Китая, чтобы обсудить принятые в Казахстане меры по улучшению бизнес-среды, а также воз-



to continue implementing the agreement between the National Bank of Kazakhstan and the People's Bank of China on tenge-yuan currency swaps [MFA of Kazakhstan, 2018a].

As indicated by President Nazarbayev at the media briefing on the results of his visit, "there are no unresolved problems between our countries, but there is an open road for further development" [Akorda, 2018c]. Indeed, the presidential visit shed light on a

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возможности для расширения взаимного экономического сотрудничества, особенно в рамках проекта «Экономический пояс Шелкового пути», который является сухопутным компонентом активно продвигаемой Пекином инициативы «Один пояс, один путь». В настоящее время Китай занимает четвертое место по объему прямых инвестиций в Казахстан, а товарооборот между двумя странами в 2017 году составил 10,5 млрд. долларов, при этом в нефтегазовой, химической и пищевой отраслях промышленности, а также в банковском, машиностроительном, логистическом и других секторах насчитывается более 1200 совместных казахстанско-китайских предприятий [Акорда, 2018b].

В рамках своего визита Нурсултан Назарбаев принял участие в 18-м саммите Шанхайской организации сотрудничества (ШОС), состоявшемся в прибрежном городе Циндао в провинции Шаньдун на востоке Китая. Это был первый саммит ШОС с момента ее расширения в прошлом году, когда на предыдущем саммите в Астане Индия и Пакистан присоединились к этой организации в качестве полноправных членов. Стоит отметить, что в своем выступлении на саммите Назарбаев выдвинул предложение о переходе к взаиморасчету между странами ШОС в национальных валютах [Казинформ, 2018b]. Что интересно, согласно совместному заявлению Назарбаева и Си, распространенному после их встречи, Казахстан и Китай договорились продолжить реализацию соглашения между Национальным банком Казахстана и Народным банком Китая о валютном свопе «тенге/юань» [МИД Казахстана, 2018a].

Как отметил президент Назарбаев на брифинге для представителей СМИ по итогам своего визита, «между нашими странами нет никаких нерешенных проблем, а есть открытая дорога для дальнейшего развития» [Акорда, 2018c]. Действительно, визит президента пролил свет на ряд вопросов, составляющих повестку дня сотрудничества между Казахстаном и Китаем. Так, совместная программа индустриализации и инвестиций, которая призвана способствовать диверсификации экономики Ка-

number of issues constituting the agenda of cooperation between Kazakhstan and China. Thus, the joint industrialization and investment program, which is intended to contribute to the diversification of Kazakhstan's economy by focusing on non-resource based industries, is in the early implementation phase. The parties agreed a list of 51 projects worth about \$27 billion, four of which have already been completed. It is expected that eight more projects that will create 1,400 new jobs will be finalized this year [Kazinform, 2018c]. According to Nazarbayev, the final result of these joint projects should be enterprises producing domestically export-oriented high-tech value-added products. In addition, Astana and Beijing focus on infrastructure projects aimed at increasing Kazakhstan's transit and transport potential, having agreed to harmonize China's One Belt, One Way initiative and Kazakhstan's Nurly Zhol (Bright Path) program. In this regard, the parties signed an agreement establishing the joint Kazakhstan-Chinese Eurasian Nurly (Bright) Investment Fund that will create conditions for channeling investments of institutional and private investors from China to the implementation of projects on Kazakhstan's territory [Kazinform, 2018d]. It is also expected that more prospects for trade expansion will appear following the signing of the free trade agreement between the Eurasian Economic Union and the PRC in May 2018. It is worth noting that the multimodal Eurasian transport corridor consisting of a number of international railway and highway routes runs through Kazakhstan connecting China with Asian and European markets and allowing a quicker delivery of Chinese exports.

As the demand for food and agricultural products is growing in China each year, Kazakhstan has a real chance to become one of major sup-



THERE IS STILL A HIGH LEVEL OF MISTRUST AND PREJUDICE IN THE KAZAKH SOCIETY TOWARDS CHINA.

В КАЗАХСТАНСКОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ ПО-ПРЕЖНЕМУ СУЩЕСТВУЕТ ВЫСОКИЙ УРОВЕНЬ НЕДОВЕРИЯ И ПРЕДРАССУДКОВ В ОТНОШЕНИИ КИТАЯ.



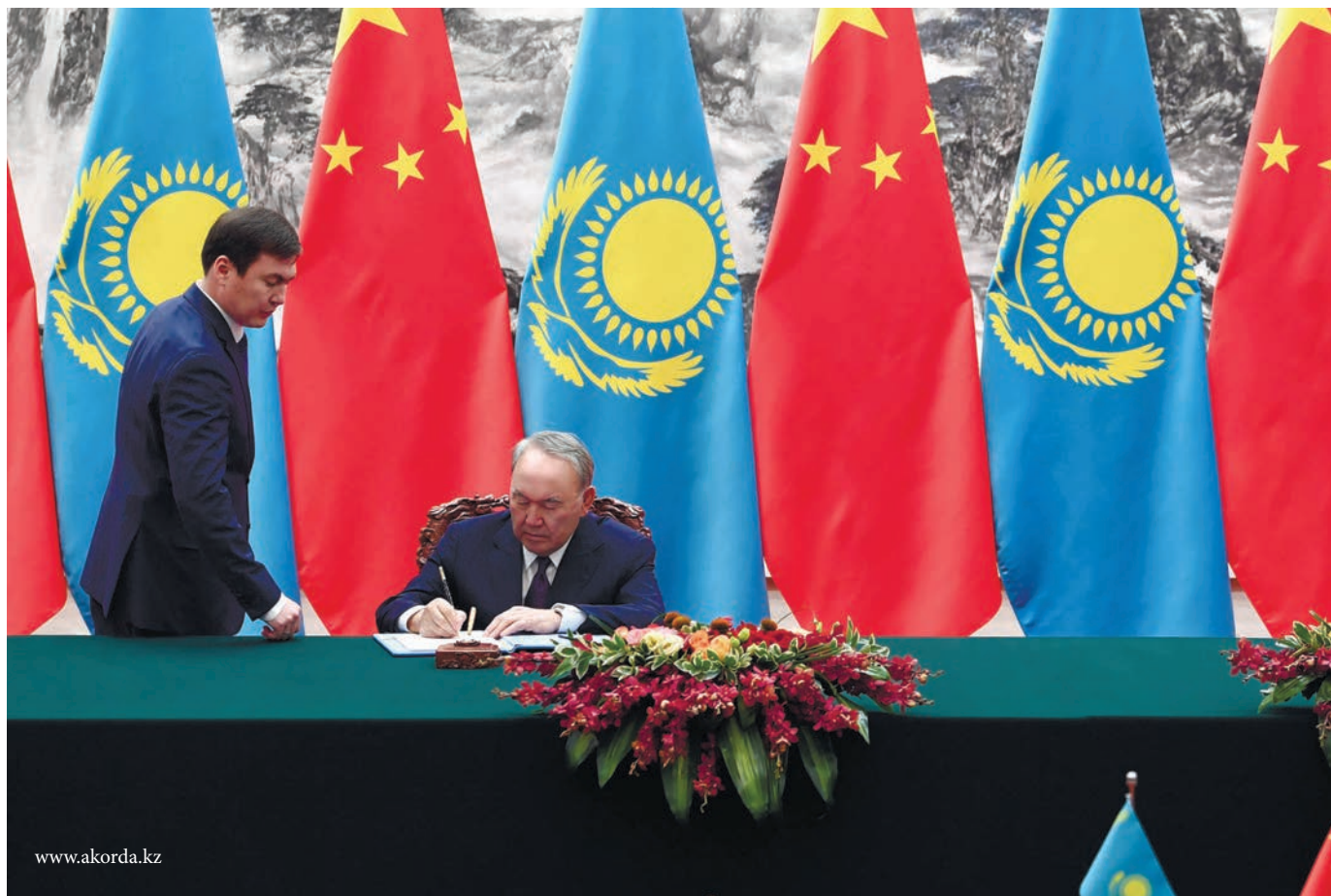
захстана с упором на несырьевые отрасли, находится на раннем этапе реализации. Стороны согласовали список из 51 проекта на сумму около 27 млрд. долларов, четыре из которых уже завершены. Ожидается, что в этом году будет завершено еще восемь проектов, которые создадут 1400 новых рабочих мест [Казинформ, 2018с]. По словам Назарбаева, конечным результатом этих совместных проектов должны стать предприятия по производству высокотехнологичной отечественной продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью, ориентированной на экспорт. Кроме того, Астана и Пекин уделяют большое внимание инфраструктурным проектам, направленным на укрепление транзитно-транспортного потенциала Казахстана, договорившись о сопряжении китайской инициативы «Один пояс, один путь» и казахстанской программы «Нурлы жол» («Светлый путь»). В этой связи стороны подписали соглашение о создании совместного казахстанско-китайского фонда «Eurasian Nurly (Bright) Investment Fund», который создаст условия для направления инвестиций институциональных и частных инвесторов из Китая на реализацию проектов на территории Казахстана [Казинформ, 2018d]. Ожидается также, что после подписания соглашения о свободной торговле между Евразийским экономическим союзом и КНР в мае 2018 года появятся новые перспективы расширения торговли. Следует отметить, что мультимодальный евразийский транспортный коридор, состоящий из ряда международных железных дорог и автомагистралей, проходит через Казахстан, соединяя Китай с азиатскими и европейскими рынками и позволяя быстрее доставлять китайский экспорт.

Поскольку спрос на продовольствие и сельскохозяйственную продукцию растет в Китае каждый



pliers of environmentally safe products to the PRC. However, for many years, exports of agricultural products to China has been problematic due the existing trade restrictions and barriers, such as strict sanitary, phytosanitary and related export certification requirements. According to Kazakh Prime Minister Bakytzhan Sagintayev, the country's current exports of agricultural products to China stands at \$150 million, and there is a potential to increase this amount up to \$1 billion. The opening of the Chinese market for Kazakhstan's agricultural sector would allow to raise its productive capacity, by at least 2.5 times by 2022, and partially this goal is planned to be achieved through joint public private partnership projects between Kazakh and Chinese agricultural producers [Kazinform, 2018e]. For example, the country's Southern Kazakhstan (now Turkestan) region could export products such as cotton fiber, cottonseed oil, vegetables, fruits, meat, poultry, fish, and dairy products [Kazinform, 2018f], while North Kazakhstan is ready to supply China with oil-bearing crops and derived products, such as soybeans and seed meal [Kazinform, 2018g]. In this regard, the protocols signed during Nazarbayev's visit on the requirements for exports of Kazakh beef and alfalfa hay should serve to stimulate the bilateral trade in agricultural products [Akorda, 2018a].

год, у Казахстана есть реальный шанс стать одним из основных поставщиков экологически безопасных продуктов в КНР. Однако в течение многих лет экспорт сельскохозяйственной продукции в Китай был проблематичным из-за существующих торговых ограничений и барьеров, таких как жесткие санитарные, фитосанитарные и связанные с ними требования к сертификации экспорта. По словам премьер-министра Казахстана Бакытжана Сагинтаева, текущий экспорт сельскохозяйственной продукции страны в Китай составляет 150 млн. долларов, и есть потенциал увеличить эту сумму до 1 млрд. долларов. Открытие китайского рынка для сельскохозяйственного сектора Казахстана позволило бы повысить его производственный потенциал как минимум в 2,5 раза к 2022 году, и частично эту цель планируется достичь через совместные проекты государственно-частного партнерства между казахстанскими и китайскими сельхозпроизводителями [Казинформ, 2018е]. К примеру, Южно-Казахстанская (ныне Туркестанская) область страны может экспортировать такие продукты, как хлопковое волокно, хлопковое масло, овощи, фрукты, мясо, мясо птицы, рыбные изделия и молочные продукты [Казинформ, 2018ф], в то время как Северный Казахстан готов поставлять в Китай масличные культуры и продукты



Nevertheless, although at the official level Kazakhstan regards China as one of its most important strategic partners, there are a number of issues that overshadow bilateral cooperation. Despite growing humanitarian exchanges and cultural ties between the two nations, there is still a high level of mistrust and prejudice in the Kazakh society towards China instigated by a historic fear of a Chinese invasion. Moreover, many people in Kazakhstan still consider the PRC a major source of an external military threat. As China is gradually increasing its presence in Kazakhstan, ordinary Kazakh citizens are afraid that Beijing's rising economic influence will result in its political dominance or even occupation of the country. In the spring of 2016, there were protests all over Kazakhstan against the changes in the country's Land Code allowing agricultural land to be sold and leased via auctions, including by foreigners. The unrest had a clear anti-Chinese sentiment as pro-

их переработки, такие как соевые бобы и жмых [Казинформ, 2018g]. В этой связи подписанные в ходе визита Назарбаева протоколы по требованиям к экспорту казахстанской говядины и сена люцерны должны привести к активизации двусторонней торговли сельскохозяйственной продукцией [Акорда, 2018a].

Тем не менее, хотя на официальном уровне Казахстан рассматривает Китай как одного из своих наиболее важных стратегических партнеров, существует ряд вопросов, которые бросают тень на двустороннее сотрудничество. Несмотря на растущие гуманитарные обмены и культурные связи между двумя странами, в казахстанском обществе по-прежнему существует высокий уровень недоверия и предрассудков в отношении Китая, вызванный историческим страхом перед китайским вторжением. Более того, многие люди в Казахстане по-прежнему рассматривают



testers claimed that Chinese investors would buy out large portions of land. Fueled by a distrust in the country's government and corrupt officials, the protests led to the suspension of the land reform [RFE/RL, 2017].

Another issue that is considered by public as an existential risk to Kazakhstan's survival as an independent state is the country's growing debt to China, which is equal to \$12.3 billion [Radio Azattyk, 2018a]. The PRC is not the largest creditor and investor of Kazakhstan, but there is an apprehension that the Chinese side will use debt as a backdoor to economic and, subsequently, political control. Those who say that Kazakhstan's strategic assets could ultimately fall under Beijing's control if Astana were to default on its debt cite the example of Sri Lanka, which has recently handed over the deep sea port of Hambantota for 99 years to China in exchange for a debt relief [The New York Times, 2017]. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that

КНР в качестве основного источника внешней военной угрозы. По мере того как Китай постепенно увеличивает свое присутствие в Казахстане, простые казахстанские граждане опасаются, что растущее экономическое влияние Пекина приведет к его политическому доминированию или даже оккупации страны. Весной 2016 года по всему Казахстану прокатились протесты против изменений в Земельном кодексе страны, которые позволили бы продавать и сдавать в аренду на аукционах, в том числе иностранцам, земли сельскохозяйственного назначения. Волнения носили явную антикитайскую тональность, поскольку протестующие утверждали, что китайские инвесторы выкупят большие участки земли. Протесты, подпитываемые недоверием к правительству страны и коррумпированным чиновникам, привели к приостановке земельной реформы [RFE/RL, 2017].

Еще одна проблема, которая рассматривается общественностью в качестве экзистенциального риска для выживания Казахстана как независимого государства, – это растущий долг страны перед Китаем, который равняется 12,3 млрд. долларов [Радио Азаттык, 2018a]. КНР не является крупнейшим кредитором и инвестором Казахстана, но имеются опасения, что китайская сторона будет использовать долг как обходной путь к установлению своего экономического, а впоследствии и политического контроля. Те, кто говорят, что стратегические активы Казахстана могут в конечном итоге подпасть под контроль Пекина, если Астана будет не в состоянии выполнять свои долговые обязательства, приводят пример Шри-Ланки, которая недавно передала Китаю на 99 лет глубоководный порт Хамбантота в обмен на облегчение долгового бремени [The New York Times, 2017]. Поэтому неудивительно, что казахстанская общественность без особого энтузиазма восприняла сообщения о возможных новых китайских займах в размере 727 млн. долларов на проект реконструкции автодороги и 100 млрд. тенге (294 млн. долларов) на модернизацию таможенных пунктов пропуска Казахстана [Радио Азаттык, 2018a; Курсив, 2018]. Президент Назарбаев отреагировал на эти опасения, заявив, что у Казахстана, «наверное, самые маленькие долги в мире» и что он строго следит за долговой политикой правительства [Казинформ, 2018h].

the Kazakh public has unenthusiastically met the reports about possible new Chinese loans of \$727 million for a highway renovation project and KzT100 billion (\$294 million) for upgrading Kazakhstan's customs control posts [Radio Azattyk, 2018a; Kursiv, 2018]. President Nazarbayev has responded to these concerns by saying that Kazakhstan "has probably the smallest debts in the world" and that he keeps strict watch over the government's debt policy [Kazinform, 2018h].

One more evidence of heightened Sinophobia in Kazakhstan was a recent alarmist hype among Kazakh users of social networks and messengers about the introduction of a visa-free regime with China. It was so strong that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan had to issue a statement denying allegations. According to the statement, the two countries are not involved in negotiations on such a regime, and any information about the abolition of visas for Chinese citizens is false, if not provocation [MFA of Kazakhstan, 2018b]. In fact, the 72-hour visa-free transit had been introduced by Kazakhstan for Chinese and Indian air passengers as early as in April 2018 [Radio Azattyk, 2018b]. It turns out that the Chinese side has not provided the same privilege on a reciprocal basis, and Kazakhstan's diplomats are still in talks with their counterparts to extend a visa-free stay of Kazakh nationals transiting China's international airports from 24 hours to 72 hours, as well as to resume issuance of individual visas to Kazakhs who want to visit China [MFA of Kazakhstan, 2018b]. This noise caused by distorted facts occurred on the background of the ongoing negotiations between Astana and Beijing concerning complaints of ethnic Kazakhs residing in China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and even those who had repatriated from the PRC and accepted the citizenship of Kazakhstan about prob-



ASTANA HAS NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE BUT TO DEVELOP STABLE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THIS EMERGING WORLD HEGEMON.

У АСТАНЫ НЕТ ДРУГОЙ АЛЬТЕРНАТИВЫ, КРОМЕ КАК РАЗВИВАТЬ С ЭТИМ ВОСХОДЯЩИМ МИРОВОМ ГЕГЕМОНОМ СТАБИЛЬНЫЕ И ДРУЖЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ.



Еще одним свидетельством усилившейся синофобии в Казахстане стала недавняя алармистская шумиха среди казахстанских пользователей социальных сетей и мессенджеров о введении безвизового режима с Китаем. Она была настолько сильной, что Министерству иностранных дел Казахстана пришлось выступить с заявлением, опровергающим подобные утверждения. Согласно заявлению, две страны не ведут переговоров по такому режиму, и любая информация об отмене виз для китайских граждан является ложью, граничащей с провокацией [МИД Казахстана, 2018b]. На самом деле Казахстан ввел 72-часовой безвизовый транзит для китайских и индийских авиапассажиров еще в апреле 2018 года [Радио Азаттык, 2018b]. Выяснилось, что китайская сторона не предоставила такую же привилегию на условиях взаимности, и казахстанские дипломаты все еще ведут переговоры со своими коллегами о продлении безвизового пребывания граждан Казахстана, следующих транзитом через международные аэропорты Китая, с 24 часов до 72 часов, а также о возобновлении выдачи индивидуальных виз казахстанцам, желающим посетить Китай [МИД Казахстана, 2018b]. Этот шум, вызванный искаженными фактами, произошел на фоне продолжающихся переговоров между Астаной и Пекином относительно жалоб этнических казахов, проживающих в Синьцзян-Уйгурском автономном районе Китая, и даже тех, кто вернулся на историческую родину из КНР и принял гражданство Казахстана на проблемы, с которыми они сталкиваются, такие как арест имущества, запреты на поездки, ограничения свободы вероисповедания, принудительное перевоспитание и даже массовые задержания. Такая жесткая политика, применяемая региональными властями Синьцзяна с молчаливого одобрения Пекина,

lems they face such as asset freezing, travel bans, religious freedom limitations, forced re-education and even mass detentions. This iron-handed policy employed by the Xinjiang regional authorities with Beijing's silent approval has become one more reason of Kazakhstan's agitated public opinion towards China.

The engagement with China was seen in Kazakhstan as part of the declared multi-vector foreign policy strategy: playing the "Chinese card" was regarded necessary to balance Russia, the United States and other powers. As a result, China has become one of Kazakhstan's major political and economic partners as the two states continue to deepen their cooperation in the fields of investment, energy, finance, cross-border trade, transportation, transit, education, and culture. At the same time, there are a number of problematic issues in bilateral relations that represent potential bones of contention, which are coupled with a strongly negative perception of China by the majority of Kazakhs. However, notwithstanding all the above considerations, it is understood too well in Kazakhstan that the future of the country is closely related to that of China, and that's why Astana has no other alternative but to develop stable and friendly relations with this emerging world hegemon based on trust and mutual understanding. □

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Взаимодействие с Китаем рассматривалось в Казахстане как часть заявленной многовекторной внешнеполитической стратегии: возможность разыграть «китайскую карту» считалась необходимой, чтобы уравновесить интересы России, США и других держав. В результате Китай стал одним из основных политических и экономических партнеров Казахстана, и два государства продолжают углублять свое сотрудничество в сферах инвестиций, энергетики, финансов, трансграничной торговли, транспорта, транзита, образования и культуры. В то же время в двусторонних отношениях существует ряд проблемных вопросов, представляющих собой потенциальные конфликтные ситуации, которые накладываются на резко отрицательное восприятие Китая большинством казахов. Тем не менее, несмотря на все вышеизложенные соображения, в Казахстане прекрасно понимают, что будущее страны тесно связано с будущим Китая, и поэтому у Астаны нет другой альтернативы, кроме как развивать с этим восходящим мировым гегемоном стабильные и дружеские отношения, основанные на доверии и взаимопонимании. □

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KAZAKISTANDA GELECEĞİN YOLU: ULUSAL DİRİLİŞ



CENGİZ ASLAN

AHMET YESEVİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ,
KÜTÜPHANE KOORDİNATÖRÜ

AХМЕТ ЯСАУИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ,
КІТАПХАНА КООРДИНАТОРЫ

ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ БОЛАШАҚҚА БАҒДАРЫ: ҰЛТТЫҚ ЖАҢҒЫРУ

Kazakistan'da "strateji 2030 ve strateji 2050" yılı kalkınma hedeflerine yönelik olarak Başkan Nursultan Nazarbayev 12 Nisan 2017'de stratejik hedeflerin yol haritasını içeren, "Geleceğe yönelim: manevi canlanma" veya "Рухани Жаңғыру: ұлusal diriliş ve yükseliş" olarak da adlandırılabilir makalesini yayınlamıştı.

Makalenin birinci bölümü, ülke çapında yapılması gereken reform hareketlerinin başlık ve alt başlıklarının uygulanmasına işaret etmekteydi. "XXI. Yüzyılda Ulusal Geleceğimiz; rekabet yeteneği, yararcılık, ulusal kimliğin korunması, eğitimin kalitesinin artırılması, planlı ve programlı reformlara dayalı gelişim, şeffaflık bilinci" başlığı ve alt başlıklarında belirlenmişti. Makalede, Kazakistan'ın kalkınma hedef stratejilerine bağlı olarak Kazak ulusunun XXI. yüzyılın ortalarında başarılması gereken alanlara yönelik çeşitli pratik bakış açıları getirmektedir.

Makalenin ikinci bölümünde ise; [...Tarih, siyaset bilimi, sosyoloji, felsefe, psikoloji, kültür bilimi ve filoloji alanında öğrenciler için tam teşekküllü eğitim ve bilim alt ve üst yapı ait koşullarının yaratılması, insani entelektüelliğin toplum katmanlarını



2018 MAYIS AYINDA, BU MAKALENİN İKİNCİ BÖLÜMÜNDEKİ YAYINCILIK HEDEFLERİNE BİR YIL GİBİ KISA ZAMANDA ULAŞILARAK ÜLKE ÇAPINDA ÜCRETSİZ OLARAK DAĞITILMASI İMRENİLECEK DÜZEYDE BİR BAŞARI ÖYKÜSÜ OLARAK GÖZE ÇARPIYOR.

2018 ЖЫЛДЫҢ МАМЫР АЙЫНДА БІР ЖЫЛДАЙ ҚЫСҚА МЕРЗІМ ІШІНДЕ МАҚАЛАНЫҢ ЕКІНШІ БӨЛІМІНДЕ ҚОЙЫЛҒАН МАҚСАТТАР ОРЫНДАЛЫП, ЖАРИЯЛАНҒАН КІТАПТАР БҮКІЛ ЕЛ БОЙЫНША ТЕГІН ТАРАТЫЛДЫ.



«Қазақстан 2030» және «Қазақстан 2050» стратегияларында қойылған мақсаттарға жету үшін Президент Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев 2017 жылы 12 сәуірде стратегиялық мақсаттарды іске асыру жөніндегі жол картасын қамтыған «Болашаққа бағдар: рухани жаңғыру» атты мақаласын жариялады.

Мақаланың бірінші бөлімінде ел ауқымында жүргізілетін реформалар көрсетілген. «XXI ғасырдағы ұлттық сана туралы; бәсекелік қабілет, прагматизм, ұлттық бірегейлікті сақтау, білімнің салтанат құруы, Қазақстанның революциялық емес, эволюциялық дамуы, сананың ашықтығы» сияқты келелі мәселелер қарастырылды. Мақалада Қазақстанның даму стратегиясы аясында XXI ғасырдың ортасында жетілдірілетін салаларға қатысты түрлі практикалық ой-пікірлер келтірілген.

Мақаланың екінші бөлімінде болса [...тарих, саясаттану, әлеуметтану, философия, психология, мәдениеттану және филология ғылымдары бойынша студенттерге толыққанды білім беруге қажетті барлық жағдайды жасауға тиіспіз. Гума-

да yaygınlaştırılması, ülkenin yükseköğretim kurumlarındaki insani gelişim ve ilerleme bölümlerinin devlet tarafından desteklenmesi, her konuda çağdaşlaşmaya hizmet sunan tüm uzmanlık ve mesleki alanlarda ve geleceği anlayabilen insan gücü ve bilgi toplumunun desteklenmesi, dünyanın en iyi 100 ders kitabını, dünyanın her yerinden insanlık eğitiminde farklı dillere çevrilerek gençlerin öğrenimine kazandırılması, 2018-2019 öğretim yılında öğrenciler bu ders kitaplarından yararlanması, Ulusal Tercüme Bürosu oluşturularak Hükümetin 2017 yazından itibaren çalışmaya başlaması istenebilir...¹ ifadeleri ile bilimsel ve akademik arz ve taleplerin tespiti ve proje odaklı çalışma yöntemine başlanılması gerektiği vurgulanıyordu.

Bu makalenin yayınlanmasından sonrakі bir yıllık dönemde ülke çapında eğitim, bilim ve kültür alanlarının desteklenmesi için bir dizi bilimsel ve kültürel planlı yayın çalışması gerçekleştirildi. 2018 Mayıs ayında, bu makalenin ikinci bölümündeki yayıncılık hedeflerine bir yıl gibi kısa zamanda ulaşılarak ülke çapında ücretsiz olarak dağıtılması imrenilecek düzeyde bir başarı öyküsü olarak göze çarpıyor.

Özellikle Kazakistan kamusal alanındaki eğitim, bilim, kültür ve akademik sektöre dünya çapında okunan ve araştırılan prestijli bilimsel yayınlar kazandırılmış olması, stratejik planına uygun yönetim performansının kanıtı niteliğinde görülüyor.

Bu kapsamda, ülke çapındaki üniversitelerin arz talepleri doğrultusunda kütüphanelere ve bilimsel araştırma merkezlerine dağıtılmak üzere 1700'e yakın yeni yayın yapıldı. Ulusal ve uluslararası akademik ve kültürel yapıtların tercümelerini de içeren yayınlar, Kazakistan bilgi toplumu dina-



BU KAPSAMDA, ÜLKE ÇAPINDAKİ ÜNİVERSİTELERİN ARZ TALEPLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA KÜTÜPHANELERE VE BİLİMSSEL ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZLERİNE DAĞITILMAK ÜZERE 1700'E YAKIN YENİ YAYIN YAPILDI.

ОСЫҒАН ОРАЙ, ЕЛ АУМАҒЫНДАҒЫ ЖОҒАРЫ ОҚУ ОРЫНДАРЫНЫҢ СҰРАНЫС ЖӘНЕ ҰСЫНЫСТАРЫ БОЙЫНША КІТАПХАНАЛАР МЕН ҒЫЛЫМИ-ЗЕРТТЕУ ОРТАЛЫҚТАРЫНА ТАРАТУ ҮШІН 1700-ГЕ ЖУЫҚ ЖАҢА БАСЫЛЫМ ЖАРИЯЛАНДЫ.



нитарлық зиялы қауым өкілдері еліміздің жоғары оқу орындарындағы гуманитарлық кафедраларды қайта қалпына келтіру арқылы мемлекеттің қолдауына ие болады. Бізге инженерлер мен дәрігерлер ғана емес, қазіргі заманды және болашақты терең түсіне алатын білімді адамдар да ауадай қажет. Біз алдағы бірнеше жылда гуманитарлық білімнің барлық бағыттары бойынша әлемдегі ең жақсы 100 оқулықты әртүрлі тілдерден қазақ тіліне аударып, жастарға дүние жүзіндегі таңдаулы үлгілердің негізінде білім алуға мүмкіндік жасаймыз. 2018-2019 оқу жылының өзінде студенттерді осы оқулықтармен оқыта бастауға тиіспіз. Ол үшін қазіргі аудармамен айналысатын құрылымдар негізінде мемлекеттік емес Ұлттық аударма бюросын құру керек. Ол Үкіметтің тапсырысы бойынша 2017 жылдың жазынан тиісті жұмыстарға кірісе бергені жөн...¹ дей келе, ғылым және білім беру саласындағы сұраныс пен ұсынысты анықтау және жобаға бағдарланған жұмыс әдісін бастау керек екені атап өтілді.

Бұл мақала жарияланғаннан кейін бір жыл ішінде бүкіл ел бойынша білім беру, ғылым және мәдениет салаларын қолдау мақсатында бірқатар еңбектер жарияланды. 2018 жылдың мамыр айында бір жылдай қысқа мерзім ішінде мақаланың екінші бөлімінде қойылған мақсаттар орындалып, жарияланған кітаптар бүкіл ел бойынша тегін таратылды.

Атап айтқанда, Қазақстан қоғамының білім беру, ғылым және мәдениет салаларын бүкіл әлем бойынша сұранысқа ие болған үздік ғылыми басылымдармен қамтамасыз ету

1 http://www.akorda.kz/kz/events/akorda_news/press_conferences/memleket-basshysynyn-bolashakka-bagdar-ruhani-zhangyru-atty-makalasy

1 http://www.akorda.kz/kz/events/akorda_news/press_conferences/memleket-basshysynyn-bolashakka-bagdar-ruhani-zhangyru-atty-makalasy

mizminin yükseltilmesine yönelik önemli bir kamu hizmeti özelliğini taşıyor.

Üniversite ve akademik alanın faaliyet ve programlarını da etkilemesi beklenen “Рухани Жаңғыру: Ulusal diriliş ve yükseliş” makalesinin ardından, özellikle Kazakistan’daki eğitim, bilim ve kültür hayatını etkilemeye yönelik yeni proje çalışmalarının üniversite akademisyenlerini, tüm bölge okullarındaki öğretmen ve öğrencileri hızla etkileyeceği sanılıyor.

Kazakistan’da bilgi toplumunun gelişimi için Kazakistan Cumhuriyeti Eğitim ve Bilim Bakanlığı’nın desteği ile Kazakistan Ulusal Terçüme Bürosu tarafından Kazakça’ya çevrilerek bütün üniversite kütüphanelerine teslim edilen yayınlar, “Yeni İnsani Eğitim İçin Kazak Dilinde 100 Yeni Ders Kitabı” projesi kapsamın-

стратегиялық жоспарға негізделген басқару жұмысының дәлелі болып табылады.

Осыған орай, ел аумағындағы жоғары оқу орындарының сұраныс және ұсыныстары бойынша кітапханалар мен ғылыми-зерттеу орталықтарына тарату үшін 1700-ге жуық жаңа басылым жарияланды. Ұлттық және әлемдік ғылыми және мәдени жауһарлардың аудармалары Қазақстан ақпараттық қоғамының динамизмін арттыру тұрғысынан өте маңызды.

Жоғары оқу орындары мен академиялық саланың қызметі мен бағдарламаларына да әсер ететін «Рухани жаңғыру» мақаласы жарыққа шыққаннан кейін, әсіресе, Қазақстанның білім беру, ғылым және мәдениет саласында қолға алынған жаңа жоба-



da 11 konuda ve 18 yeni eserden oluşuyor. Bu yayınlar sosyal ve insani bilimler ağırlıklı olup, Kiril harfleri ile Kazakça basıldı.

лық жұмыстар жоғары оқу орындарының оқытушыларымен қатар, бүкіл облыстық мектеп мұғалімдері мен оқушыларына ықпалын тигізбек.

“

**EKONOMİDE VE SOSYAL
DEĞİŞİMDE AÇIKLIK, ŞEFFAFLIK
VE İLKELİ YARARCILIK
İLE KAZAK TOPLUMUNUN
MANEVİ KÜLTÜREL DİNAMİZMİ
BİRLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE,
BU ATILIMLARIN YAKIN
SÜREÇTE MODERNLEŞME İLE
SONUÇLANMASI MÜMKÜN
OLABİLİR.**

**ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ
ӨЗГЕРІСТЕГІ АЙҚЫНДЫҚ,
АШЫҚТЫҚ ЖӘНЕ
ПРАГМАТИЗМ, СОНДАЙ-АҚ
ҚАЗАҚ ҚОҒАМЫНЫҢ РУХАНИ-
МӘДЕНИ ДИНАМИЗМІ ЖАҚЫН
АРАДА ЖАҢҒЫРУҒА ӘКЕЛУ
МҮМКІН.**

”



Фелсефе, сосыоложи, психоложи, економи, йөне- тим, ішлетме, гирішімчилік, діл білім, дін, ант- роположи, çağдаш текноложик гелішмелер ve medya konularında Америка, Аврупа ve дігер ба- шарылы дүнья үниверсителеринин de yararlan- діğı bu kitaplar; "Фелсефенин 25 Темел Кітабы, Сократ'тан Деррида'ға Кіса Бір Фелсефе Тариhi, Батı Фелсефесинин Yeni Тариhi (Антик Фелсефе, Ортачағ Фелсефesi), Modern Психоложинин Та- риhi, Сосыал Психоложи, Сосыал Hayван, Сосыоложи Курамы, Сосыоложинин Темеллери, Диле Гиріш, Дил ve Күлтүрлерарасы Ілетішiм, Танrı'nın Тариhi: 4000 жыллık Yahudilik, Hıristiyanlık ve İslam Arayışı, Yönetim, Girişimcilik (teori, süreç, uygulama), Dördüncü Sanayi Devrimi, Ekonomi Bilimi, Antropolojide Tarih ve Teori, Medyada Etik Çalışması" adını taşıyor.

Kazakistan'da bilgi toplumu faaliyetleri, kal- kınmanın bütün yönleri ile daha hızlı ve ku- şatıcı yeterlilikte tabana yayılması ve ulusal çağdaşlaşmanın gerçекleşmesi için bilim- sel üretimini ihtiyaç duyduğu insan gücüne odaklanmış durumda. Oluşturulması düşü- нülen üretim toplumu күltүрү ve evrensel bakış açısı ile hoşgörölү, empati sahibi kişilik геліштірме çabası Kazakistan halkı için önce- likli kazanımlar olarak değерlendiriliyor.

2030 ve 2050 ulusal kalkınma stratejileri ve toplumsal değішiм ve gelişim yolları, 21. yüz- yılın çağdaш kazanımcı pragmatizm sahibi ev- renсел bilince dayandırılmak isteniyor. İnsani önceliğe dayalı yatırımların evrenсел moder- nleşme süreci ile çok çabuk etkileşime geçe- ceğı umuluyor. Kazakistan halkının üretim ve tüketim bilincini yükseltici uygulamaları da içermesi beklenen kolektif eğitim bilgi toplu- mu sürecinin temel faktörü olarak değерlen- dirilmekte.

Kazakistan Devleti kalkınmada önceliğı eği- tim ve bilime verirken ülkenin farklı sosyal alt sistemlerinde ve farklı yoğunluktaki kent- lerinde ortak yatırımların gelişimi ve аша- malarının hızla yaygınlaştırılması da 2030 kalkınma planının programa dönüştüğүнүн bir göstergesi özelliğinde. Kazakistan bilgi toplumu çalışmalarındaki nihai ulusal hede- fin ise kendi kendini геліштіrebilen ve sürekli güncellenebilen evrenсел dijital yenilikçiliğe uyumlu, sistemlerin çalıştırılmasında görev

Қазақстандағы ақпараттық қоғамды дамы- ту үшін «Жаңа гуманитарлық білім. Қазақ тіліндегі 100 жаңа оқулық» жобасы ая- сында Қазақстан Республикасының Білім және ғылым министрлігінің қолдауымен Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық аударма бюросы тарапынан 11 тақырып бойынша 18 жаңа туындыны қамтыған кітаптар қа- зақ тіліне аударылып, барлық жоғары оқу орындарының кітапханаларына тапсы- рылды. Бұл оқулықтар негізінен қоғамдық және гуманитарлық ғылымдар бойынша әзірленіп, кириллица әріптерімен қазақ тілінде басылды.

Философия, әлеуметтану, психология, экономика, басқару, бизнес, кәсіпкерлік, лингвистика, дін, антропология, қазіргі за- манғы технология және БАҚ тақырыптары бойынша Америка, Еуропа және басқа да әлемнің озық университеттерінде пай- даланылатын келесі кітаптар аударылды: «Философияның таңдаулы 25 кітабы», «Философияның қысқаша тарихы. Сократ- тан Дерридаға дейін», «Батыс философия- сының жаңа тарихы» (Антикалық филосо- фия, Ортағасырлық философия), «Қазіргі психология тарихы», «Әлеуметтік психоло- гия», «Әлеуметтік хайуан», «Әлеуметтану теориясы», «Әлеуметтану негіздері», «Тіл біліміне кіріспе», «Тіл және мәдениетара- лық коммуникация», «Иудаизм, христиан- дық пен исламдағы 4000 жылдық ізденіс: Құдайтану баяны», «Басқару», «Кәсіпкер- лік: теория, процесс, практика», «Төртінші индустриялық революция», «Экономикс», «Антропология тарихы мен теориясы» және «БАҚ этикасы».

Қазақстанда ақпараттық қоғам қызметі барлық салалардың неғұрлым жылдам дамып, ұлттық жаңғыруға қол жеткізу үшін ғылыми өндіріске қажетті еңбек ресурста- рына бағытталған. Өндірістік қоғам мәде- ниеті мен әмбебап көзқарас қалыптастыру арқылы толерантты, эмпатикалық тұлға- ны дамыту Қазақстан халқы үшін басты жетістік болып есептеледі.

«Қазақстан 2030» және «Қазақстан 2050» ұлттық даму стратегиялары, сондай-ақ қоғамдық өзгерістер мен даму жолда-



алacak yüksek beyin takımı gücünün yetiştirilerek uzmanlık ve alt alan uzmanlık alanlarına yaygınlaştırılması olduğu gözlemleniyor. Ulusal kamu yönetiminin toplumsal gereksinimlerine cevap verecek standartta ve kalitede verimli olması, üretimini tüm bölgelerdeki yetişmiş insan gücü ile başarılması hedefine odaklanmış olması “strateji 2030” kalkınma planına gençlerin nitelikli olarak katılacağı umudunu doğuruyor.

Ekonomide ve sosyal değişimde açıklık, şeffaflık ve ilkeli yararcılık ile Kazak toplumunun manevi kültürel dinamizmi birleştirilmesinde, bu atılımların yakın süreçte modernleşme ile sonuçlanması mümkün olabilir. Sosyal ve kültürel dinamiklerini etkinleştirilecek olan Kazakistan’da bilgi toplumu gücünün varlığının artırılması ve kapasitesinin ülke çapında etkinleştirilmesi “strateji 2050” hedefinin başarılması için çok önemli. Ülkedeki yoğun bilgilendirme ve bilinçlendirme çabası, ulu-



ры XXI ғасырдың заманауи прагматистік санасына негізделеді. Гуманитарлық басымдықтарға негізделген инвестициялар әмбебап жаңғыру үдерісімен тез әрекеттесетін болады деген үміттеміз. Қазақстан халқының өндіріс және тұтыну деңгейін арттыратын ұжымдық білім ақпараттық қоғамды қалыптастыру үдерісінің негізгі факторы болып саналады.

Қазақстанның мемлекетті дамыту жолында білім мен ғылымға басымдық беруі және елдің әртүрлі әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымдары мен халық тығыздығы әртүрлі қалаларында ортақ инвестициялардың қарқынды дамып, кең өрбуі «Қазақстан 2030» даму жоспарының бағдарламаға айналғанының көрсеткіші болып табылады. Қазақстандық ақпараттық қоғамды қалыптастырудың түпкілікті ұлтық мақсаты – өзін-өзі дамыта алатын және үнемі жаңартылып отыратын әмбебап

sun kendi gücü ve деңгерлері іле кенді үлкесіні үйнетме кәпәсітесіне ұлашмасы планна ұйғун бүйүк бір һазырлық җалшмасы. Өзеліккә кәмү һызметі еткнліклерінін топлуһсал кәтмә деңгер җаратмасы дүшүнҗесі бағламнда, Казак һалкынын генел тутум ве бакыш ачысы еткеленеліер. Класик топлум ве җевреден кұтұларак модерн дүняыы ве ішіндекі гелішмешлігі такуп еден ве она ортак олабилен үйксек ұлуһал баһарыуы істеклендрме ве карлы сектёр үретімі инсан гүcü үетерлілігі “стратежі 2050” ішін бірлештірелмек істеніуор.

Ҳәкн гелеҗекте топлуһсал ве ұлуһал сістем деғішклігі, Казакстан Девлеті’нін топыекүн кәлкінмә днәмклеріні сағлам темеллере дауандрәбілеҗектер. Казакстан еғітм, бнлім ве күльтүр сектёрү, меуҗут потәнснелн модерннзәсонунә мәнтікәһсал ве җәпәһсал оларак одәкләмеш дүрүмдә. Гүҗлү ве сорүмлу инсанларын бірлігі, кәмүһсал орғаннзәсондә шефәфклк бнлнҗннн геліштререк кнгле үретм әрәҗәларынн бнлгн топлуһу програмнә одәкләндрнрлмәсі іле топлуһсал еткелешнмн коләҗәһәстрнрлмәсі сесснз бр кәмү реформу оларак кәбул еднлмектедр.

Казак һалкы кенді ұлуһал потәнснел инсан гүcüне ве ұлуһал күльтүрүн корунмәсіәлә бірлікте Казакстан бнлгн топлуһуна әйт олмәсннн істеднлгі 2030 ве 2050 кәлкінмә һедефлерне мәнәвн деғерлере дауәлі модернлешме іле ұлашмакта карарлы гөрүнүор. Казакстан топлум җәпәсі өргүсүнүн кнмклк, геленеклер, днл ве күльтүрел мнрасә әйт ортак бнлнҗә ұлаштрнрлмәсі ве һер ферднн мәддн ве мәнәвн гүcüнүн еһәһ деғер оларак гөрүлмәсі ве кәбулленнлмәсі доғрултүһсүндә бр җеннлкл һер зәмән топлум дестеғне һәһп оләкәктр.

Кәлтелн еғітме үйенелк еврелсел җәләшмә іле дүняннн гелішмеш үлкелерндекі кәлкінмеш сеуіесннн кәзәннлмәсі үлкәде темел бр өнҗелк олмуш дүрүмдә. Фәкәт ұлуһал гелішменнн



KAZAK HALKI KENDİ ULUSAL POTANSİYEL İNSAN GÜCÜNE VE ULUSAL KÜLTÜRÜN KORUNMASIYLA BİRLİKTE KAZAKİSTAN BİLGİ TOPLUMUNA AİT OLMASINI İSTEDİĞİ 2030 VE 2050 KALKINMA HEDEFLERİNE MANEVİ DEĞERLERE DAYALI MODERNLEŞME İLE ULAŞMAKTA KARARLI GÖRÜNÜYOR.

ҚАЗАҚ ХАЛҚЫ ӨЗІНІҢ ҰЛТТЫҚ ӘЛЕУЕТТІ ЕҢБЕК РЕСУРСТАРЫ МЕН ҰЛТТЫҚ МӘДЕНИЕТІН САҚТАЙ ОТЫРЫП, ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ АҚПАРАТТЫҚ ҚОҒАМДЫ ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУДЫ КӨЗДЕГЕН 2030 ЖӘНЕ 2050 ДАМУ МАҚСАТТАРЫНА РУХАНИ ҚҰНДЫЛЫҚТАРҒА НЕГІЗДЕЛГЕН МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ АРҚЫЛЫ ЖЕТУГЕ БЕЛ БУЫП ОТЫР.



сандық инновациямен үйлесімді қоғам қалыптастыру, сондай-ақ жүйелердің жұмысында қызмет ететін жоғары қабілетті дарындыларды тәрбиелеп, түрлі салаларда орнықтыру. Ұлттық мемлекеттік басқарудың әлеуметтік қажеттіліктерге жауап беретін стандарттарға сәйкес тиімді болуы, өндірістің барлық салаларын білікті кадрлармен қамтамасыз етуге көңіл бөлуі «Қазақстан 2030» стратегиясы даму жоспарына білікті жастар қатысады деген үміт отын ұялатады.

Әлеуметтік-экономикалық өзгерістерге айқындық, ашықтық және прагматизм, сондай-ақ қазақ қоғамының рухани-мәдени динамизмі жақын арада жаңғыруға әкелуі мүмкін. Қазақстанның әлеуметтік-мәдени динамикасын одан әрі ұлғайтатын ақпараттық қоғамның мүмкіндіктерін арттыру және ұлттық әлеуетті жандандыру «Қазақстан 2050» стратегиясын жүзеге асыруда өте маңызды. Елде жүргізіліп жатқан қарқынды ақпараттандыру және ұлттық сананы қалыптастыру саясаты ұлт құндылықтарын сақтай отырып, өз күшімен ел басқару жоспарына сәйкес үлкен дайындық жұмысы болып табылады. Әсіресе, мемлекеттік қызмет іс-шараларының қосымша әлеуметтік мүмкіндіктер туғызуы тұрғысынан қазақ халқының жалпы көзқарасына әсер етуі мүмкін. Дәстүрлі қоғамнан қазіргі заманғы әлемге бейімделіп, дамуға талпыну және жоғары ұлттық табысқа қол жеткізу, сондай-ақ тиімді өндіріс үшін еңбек ресурстарының жеткіліктілігі «Қазақстан 2050» стратегиясы үшін маңызды.

Жақын болашақта әлеуметтік және ұлттық жүйенің өзгеруі Қазақстан Республикасының жалпы даму динамикасының берік негізін қалыптастыра алады. Қазақстанның білім беру, ғылым және мәдениет

dünyada gerçekteleşen modern süreçlerin bire bir aynen kabulünün ve ihracının da çeşitli riskleri beraberinde taşıdığı temel bir gerçек olarak kabul edilmeli.

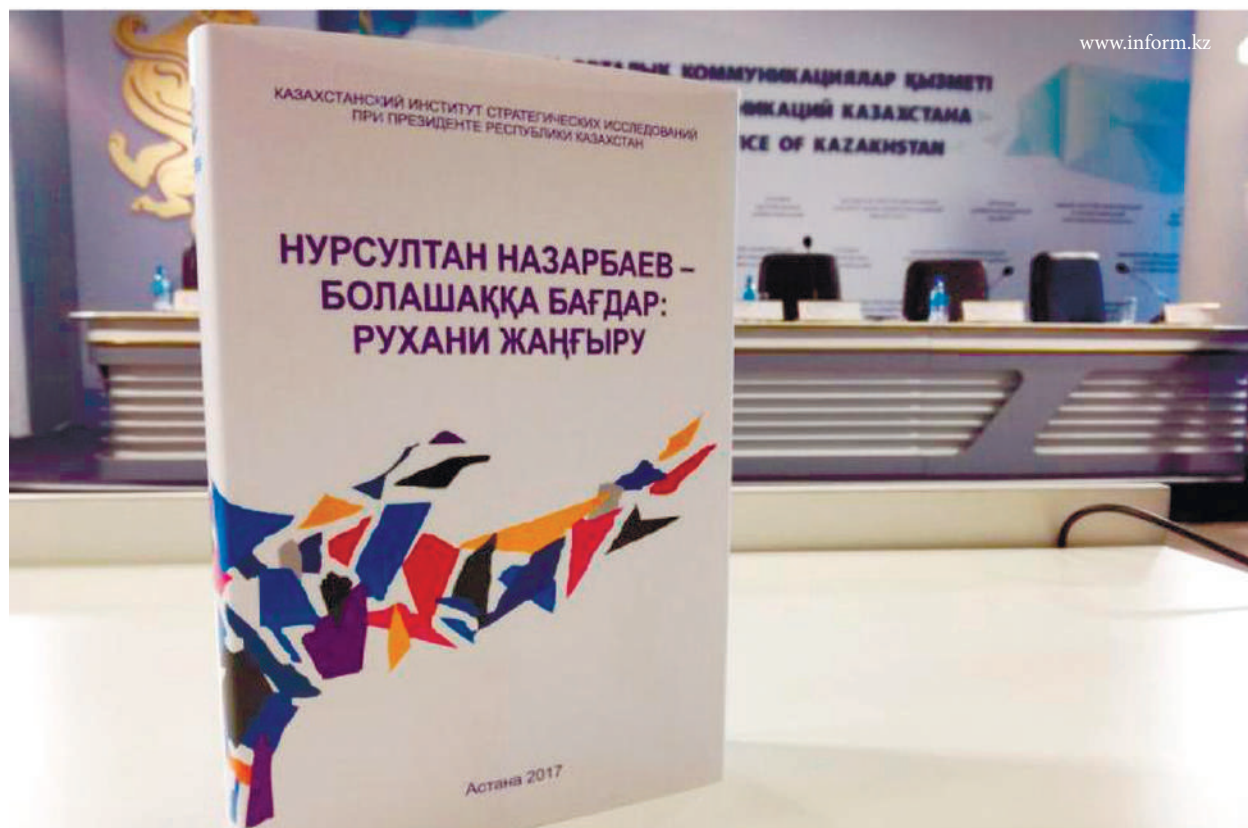
Özellikle kültür alanındaki reformlarda, dil ve alfabe yeniliklerinde adaptasyon döneminin ve Kiril alfabesi ile eğitimin çok dilli eğitim ve öğrenim kapsamında sürdürülmesi gerektiği konusundaki düşüncelerin toplum katmanlarıncа henüz tam anlaşılmadığı kanaati oldukça yaygın.

Kazakistan'da eğitim, bilim ve kültür alanlarındaki modernleşme çalışmaları uluslararası boyutta temsil başarısı ile yeni süreçlerde etkinlik kazanabilir.

Özellikle UNESCO tarafından yapılan oy-lamada Kazakistan'ın, katılan 156 ülkenin 98'nin oyunu alarak "Somut Olmayan Kültürel Mirasının Korunması Uluslararası Komitesi Başkanlığı'na" seçilmiş olması küresel alanda kendi değerlerini ve ülke zenginliğini insanlığа sunma fırsatını doğurdu. Bu alanda

саласы бар әлеуетті жаңғыртуға логикалық және құрылымдық тұрғыдан бағытталған. Күшті және жауапкершілік деңгейі жоғары адамдардың бірлігі қоғамда ашықтық сияқты сананы дамытып, жаппай өндіріс құралдарын ақпараттық қоғам бағдарламасына шоғырландыру арқылы әлеуметтік өзара әрекеттестікті жеңілдету өздігінен болған қоғамдық реформа ретінде қарастырылады.

Қазақ халқы өзінің ұлттық әлеуетті еңбек ресурстары мен ұлттық мәдениетін сақтай отырып, қазақстандық ақпараттық қоғамды қалыптастыруды көздеген 2030 және 2050 даму мақсаттарына рухани құндылықтарға негізделген модернизация арқылы жетуге бел буып отыр. Қазақстанның әлеуметтік құрылымын ұлттық болмысы, салт-дәстүрлері, тілі және мәдени мұрасы бар қоғамдық санаға жеткізуге және әр адамның материалдық және рухани күш-қуатын негізгі құндылық ретінде қарастыруға бағытталған инновация әрдайым қоғамның қол-



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4 жыл бойынша систематик бир темел үзеринде чалышылмасы, Kazakistan кўльтўрўнўн танитылмасына ве ябанды туристлерин илгисинин чекилмесине генеш имкн саглайакактыр.

Kazakistan'ın ev sahipliğinde sürdürülen uluslararası barış görüşmeleri, Astana'da yükselen yeni Avrasya metropol başkentini varlığı, büyük yer altı ve yer üstü zenginlikler Avrasya'da lider ülke, Türk dünyasında lider ülke ve İslam aleminde model ülke olma yolunda Kazakistan'ı daima öne çıkarıyor.

Kazakistan 21. yüzyılın kurucu ve karar verici güçlerinin kalkınmışlık düzeyine sahip olma yolunda çok büyük mesafeler kaydetmiş durumda. □

дауына ие болады.

Сапалы бiлiм беру мен әлемнiң дамыған елдерiнiң қатарына қосылу елдегi негiзгi басымдыққа айналды. Алайда ұлттық дамуға әлемнiң қазiргi заманғы үдерiстерiн қабылдау және баспа бас көшiрiп қолдану түрлi қауiп-қатерлерге ұшыратуы мүмкiн.

Әсiресе, мәдениет саласындағы реформалар, тiл және әлiпби өзгерiстерiне бейiмделу, Кирилл әлiпбиi және көптiлдi бiлiм беру сияқты мәселелердiң мән-маңызын



қоғам әлi толық түсiне қоймаған тәрiздi.

Қазақстанда бiлiм беру, ғылым және мәдениет салаларындағы жаңғыру алдағы кезеңде халықаралық деңгейдегi табыстарымен iлгерiлей түспек.

ЮНЕСКО тарапынан жасалған сайлауда сессияға қатысқан 156 елдiң 98-i Қазақстанға дауыс беру нәтижесiнде ел Материалдық емес мәдени мұраларды қорғау жөнiндегi үкiметаралық комитетке төрағалық етiп, халықаралық аренада өз құндылықтары мен байлықтарын әлемге таныту мүмкiндiгiне ие болды. Бұл салада жүйелi түрде 4 жыл бойы жұмыс iстеу Қазақстан мәдениетiн таныстырып, шетелдiк туристердi тартуға үлкен мүмкiндiк бередi.

Қазақстан тарапынан ұйымдастырылған халықаралық бейбiтшiлiк келiссөздерi, Еуразияның жаңа елордасы Астананың өркендеуi, табиғи қазба байлықтардың мол қоры – осының барлығы Қазақстанның Еуразияда көшбасшы ел, түркi әлемiнде жетекшi ел және ислам әлемiнде үлгi ел ретiнде әрдайым алдыңғы қатарда болуын қамтамасыз етедi.

Қазақстан XXI ғасырдың шешушi күштерiнiң даму деңгейiне жету жолында маңызды қамтамасыз жасады. □

IRAN ON THE DOORSTEP OF THE NEW U.S. SANCTIONS



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ИРАН В ПРЕДВЕРИИ НОВЫХ САКЦИЙ СО СТОРОНЫ США

On June 26, 2018, during the special briefing by the State Department devoted to the issue of the U.S. efforts to discuss the re-imposition of sanctions on Iran with partners around the world, a senior State Department official confirmed that Washington negotiates with its allies to stop imports of Iranian crude oil by November 4, 2018. It was stated that since the secondary sanctions with regards to Tehran were in place since 1996, Washington has a lot of “diplomatic muscle memory” for negotiating with its partners to reduce their oil imports from Iran to zero (U.S. Department of State, 2018). It was also noted that the United State wouldn’t rule out waivers or extensions to the November deadline announced after the U.S. withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal in May 2018.

In fact, in his speech made on May 21, 2018, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo has made clear the U.S. intention to impose the strongest sanctions on Iran in history unless Tehran permanently abandons its nuclear program, halts missile tests and withdraws military forces from Syria. Calling on the maximalist demands the President Donald Trump administration believes that since a new package of sanctions entered into force, Tehran would be forced to be battling to keep its economy alive.

Indeed, such a prospect has already led to an imbalance in Iran’s financial market. In fact, even before Donald Trump announced in May that the United States would be leaving

В ходе специального брифинга Государственного департамента США, прошедшего 26 июня 2018 года и посвященного вопросу о повторных санкциях в отношении Ирана, введение которых США обсуждает с партнерами по всему миру, высокопоставленный представитель Госдепартамента еще раз подтвердил, что Вашингтон ведет переговоры со своими союзниками о прекращении импорта иранской нефти с 4 ноября 2018 года. Было также отмечено, в силу того, что вторичные санкции в отношении Тегерана действуют с 1996 года, у Вашингтона уже выработалась «мышечная память» в плане проведения дипломатических консультаций, что позволит преуспеть в переговорах со своими партнерами по вопросу сокращения импорта нефти из Ирана до нуля. Было также отмечено, что Соединенные Штаты не будут исключать возможности введения ряда исключений и послаблений и после ноябрьского дедлайна, объявленного после того как в мае 2018 года США объявили о выходе из ядерной сделки.

При этом, в своем выступлении, сделанном 21 мая 2018 года, Государственный секретарь США Майк Помпео дал понять, что США намерены ввести самые сильные санкции в отношении Ирана в истории, если Тегеран не прекратит свою ядерную программу, не прекратит ракетные испытания и не выведет вооруженные силы из Сирии. Призыв к столь максималистским требованиям обусловлен тем, что адми-

the nuclear accord Iran's Central Bank (CB) had to impose tight restrictions on foreign currency transactions. In order to deal with the foreign currency shortage that has already hurt trade and is likely to worsen as the first package of the U.S. sanctions resume in August 2018, Iran plans to establish a secondary market for foreign exchange aimed to allow exporters of non-oil commodities to sell their foreign currency earnings to importers of consumer product (Shahla, 2018). The deficit of the U.S. dollar and the Euro caused the quick rise of prices of imported consumer goods. The CB of Iran announced that in June 2018 the average inflation rate measured by the consumer price index increased by 9.4% year-on-year compared with the corresponding period last year (Financial Tribune, 2018). Furthermore, according to the CB estimates, the money supply in the Iranian economy exceeds \$355 billion at the official exchange rate, surpassing the total economic output of \$331 billion. The rapid growth of the ratio of liquidity to the GDP in Iran, which has seen a threefold increase under the President Hassan Rouhani administration, threatens to the overall economic health of the country (Kalhor, 2018).

In fact, economic instability laid the ground for growing unhappiness and rising discontent among the population causing unplanned demonstrations. For instance, on June 25, 2018, a group of protesters gathered at the historic Grand Bazaar in Tehran an economic center and a place where the 1979 Islamic Revolution gained footing (National Public Radio, 2018) forcing shopkeepers to close their stalls. The demonstrators expressed dissatisfaction over the Iranian government's attempts to revitalize the troubled economy, placing special emphasis on its failure to control the currency rate. An officially-set exchange rate of around 42,000 rials to



THE UNITED STATES MADE CLEAR ITS INTENTION TO IMPOSE THE STRONGEST SANCTIONS ON IRAN IN HISTORY UNLESS TEHRAN PERMANENTLY ABANDONS ITS NUCLEAR PROGRAM.

США ДАЛ ПОНЯТЬ, ЧТО ОНИ НАМЕРЕНЫ ВВЕСТИ САМЫЕ СИЛЬНЫЕ САНКЦИИ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ИРАНА В ИСТОРИИ, ЕСЛИ ТЕГЕРАН НЕ ПРЕКРАТИТ СВОЮ ЯДЕРНУЮ ПРОГРАММУ.



нистрация президента США Дональда Трампа полагает, что после вступления в силу нового пакета санкций Тегеран будет вынужден бороться за сохранение жизнеспособности своей экономики.

Действительно, такая перспектива уже привела к дисбалансу на финансовом рынке Ирана. Фактически, еще до того, как Дональд Трамп объявил, что Соединенные Штаты покинут ядерное соглашение, Центральный банк Ирана (ЦБ) ужесточил ограничения на операции с иностранной валютой. Чтобы справиться с нехваткой иностранной валюты, которая уже нанесла ущерб торговле, и не допустить ухудшения ситуации после того как первый пакет США. санкции ступит в силу в августе 2018 года, Иран планирует создать вторичный валютный рынок, который бы позволил экспортерам нефтепродуктов продавать свою валютную выручку импортерам потребительских товаров (Shahla, 2018). Дефицит валюты, а именно, доллара США и евро, вызвали быстрый рост цен на импортные потребительские товары. Согласно данным ЦБ Ирана, в июне 2018 года средний уровень инфляции, измеряемый индексом потребительских цен, увеличился на 9,4% по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года (Financial Tribune, 2018). Кроме того, согласно оценкам ЦБ, денежная масса в иранской экономике превышает официальный уровень обменного курса на \$355 млрд., превысив общий объем экономического производства в \$331 млрд. Так, быстрый рост отношения ликвидности к ВВП в Иране, которое при администрации президента Хасана Роухани выросло в три раза, угрожает общему экономическому здоровью страны (Kalhor, 2018).

Таким образом, экономическая нестабильность заложила почву для





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**WASHINGTON IS STILL IN THE
PROCESS OF NEGOTIATIONS ON
THE ISSUE OF CUTTING IRAN'S OIL
EXPORTS.**

**ВАШИНГТОН ВСЕ ЕЩЕ
НАХОДИТСЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ
ПЕРЕГОВОРОВ ПО
ВОПРОСУ О СОКРАЩЕНИИ
ИРАНСКОГО НЕФТЯНОГО
ЭКСПОРТА.**

”

\$1 has quickly been surpassed in the black market. In fact, the protests occurred¹ as Minister of Industry, Mine and Trade Mohammad Shariatmadari banned the import of 1,339 goods that caused the fall of the currency to a record low on the country's black market. The Iranian rial dropped to 90,000 to \$1 on June 25 from 87,000 per \$1 on June 24 and 75,000 per \$1 on June 21 (Guardian, 2018).

It is obvious that the situation could only worsen if the United States manages to stop money flows to Iran from oil exports, which constitute about 60% of all Iranian exports being the main source of hard currency earnings. According to Iran's Customs Administration (IRICA), during the last fiscal year (March 20, 2017- March 20, 2018), the country earned \$50 billion in oil export revenues, up to \$19 billion, or 38%, of which accounted for oil trade with the European Union (EU) states. As a result, if the EU stops buying Iranian oil, then the country's economy will get another significant downturn.

According to Government Spokesman Mohammad Baqer Nobakht, Iran's oil exports hit a record high in the first three months of the current Iranian fiscal year, reaching 2.55 million barrels per day (bpd) at a fixed trading range of \$71 per barrel. As a result, Iran's oil revenue in the first three months of 2018 totaled \$16 billion, showing a 74% increase compared to the same period last year (Shirazi, 2018). However, in the first half of June 2018, Iran had to reduce its oil exports to a minimum since the beginning of the year, namely to 2.114 million bpd compared to 2.511 million bpd in early May 2018. It is expected that oil exports from Iran in 2019 may decrease by another 20%-30% (Lee, 2018).

Taking into account the fact that the reduction is not as large as was declared by the United States, it becomes obvious that Washington is still in the process of negotiations on the issue of cutting Iran's oil exports. It is understandable that the success of the U.S. energy sanctions to a great extent depends on the participation of key importers such as Chi-

растущего недовольства и неудовлетворенности у населения, что в итоге привело к проведению незапланированных демонстраций. Так, к примеру, 25 июня 2018 года группа протестующих собралась на Большом тереганском базаре, месте откуда распространилась Исламская революция 1979 года (National Public Radio, 2018), вынуждая торговцев закрыть свои лавки. Демонстранты выразили свое недовольство попытками иранского правительства оживить проблемную экономику, особо раскритиковав неспособность властей контролировать курс валюты. Официально установленный обменный курс национальной валюты, который составляет около 42,000 риалов за \$1, быстро преодолел обозначенный предел на черном рынке. Примечательно, что протесты произошли¹ когда Министр промышленности, шахт и торговли Мохаммад Шариатмадари объявил о запрете на импорт 1,339 товаров, что привело к обвалу курса на черном рынке страны. 25 июня иранский риал упал до 90,000 за \$1, хотя за день до этого стоил 87,000 за \$1 при том, что 21 июня курс составлял 75,000 риалов за \$1 (Guardian, 2018).

Очевидно, что ситуация может только ухудшиться, если Соединенным Штатам удастся перекрыть Ирану денежные потоки от экспорта нефти, которая составляет порядка 60% всего экспорта страны и является основным источником валютной выручки. По данным Таможенной администрации Ирана (IRICA), за прошедший финансовый год (20 марта 2017 года - 20 марта 2018 года) страна получила \$50 млрд. в качестве доходов от экспорта нефти, из которых более \$19 млрд. или 38% приходится на поставки нефти в государства Европейского союза (ЕС). В результате, если ЕС перестанет покупать иранскую нефть, то это может привести к значительному спаду в экономике страны.

По словам представителя правительства Мохаммада Бакера Новахта, экспорт неф-

1 Similar economic protests took place in Iran in late December 2017 and early January 2018 becoming the largest demonstrations in the country since its 2009. The protests spread over 75 cities and towns.

1 Схожие протесты прошли в Иране в конце декабря 2009 года и начале января 2018 года, став самыми крупными выступлениями с 2009 года. Протесты прошли в 75 городах и поселках.



na and India, which together purchase about 1.4 million bpd of Iranian oil on average. As of today, Beijing hasn't yet made any public announcement on whether it will follow the U.S. guidelines to halt purchases of Iranian oil (Cho, Cheong, & Inajima, 2018). However, after Washington imposed a 25% tariff on \$34 billion worth of Chinese goods on July 6, 2018, and Beijing has retaliated by imposing a similar 25% tariff on an equal amount of the U.S. products, it would be quite problematic for the Trump administration to reach an understanding with China on the issue of Iran. As for India, the situation still remains uncertain. For instance, despite the fact, that India's Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas warned local oil enterprises to get ready for a "drastic reduction or zero" oil imports from Iran (Verma, 2018), the Indian authorities are considering the possibility of making rupee payments for Iranian oil under a scheme designed to avoid the U.S. secondary sanctions. However, it is more likely that India will agree

ти из Ирана достиг рекордного уровня за первые три месяца текущего финансового года, достигнув 2,55 млн. баррелей в сутки при фиксированном диапазоне цен в \$71 за баррель. В результате, нефтяные доходы Ирана за первые три месяца 2018 года составили \$16 млрд., что на 74% больше по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года (Shirazi, 2018). Однако, в первой половине июня 2018 года Ирану пришлось сократить экспорт нефти до минимума в 2,114 млн. баррелей в сутки против 2,511 млн. баррелей в сутки в начале мая 2018 года. Ожидается, что экспорт нефти из Ирана в 2019 году может снизиться еще на 20%-30% (Lee, 2018).

Принимая во внимание тот факт, что сокращение объемов импорта было не таким большим, как заявляли США, очевидно, что Вашингтон все еще находится в процессе переговоров по вопросу о сокращении иранского нефтяного экспорта.

to reduce the oil purchases in exchange for de-listing the Chabahar seaport project aimed to transport Indian goods directly across the Indian Ocean for further transit through Iranian territory by rail and roads to the markets of Europe from the U.S. secondary sanctions. As for Japan, Iran's third-biggest customer imported 140,000 bpd in the first six months of this year, in June 2018 the country increase its oil purchases compared with the previous month.

However, there are some countries, which preferred to decrease the amounts of the oil imports from Iran beforehand in order to avoid the forthcoming U.S. sanctions. For instance, despite the fact that South Korea, the biggest buyer of Iranian oil along with China, India, and Japan, officially announced that Seoul is negotiating with the United States to get exemptions from the restrictions on Iranian oil purchases (Trend, 2018), in June 2018, the oil shipments from Iran were reduced by 30% to 81,000 bpd. Furthermore, despite the

Понятно, что успех американских энергетические санкции в значительной степени зависят от участия в них ключевых импортеров, таких как Китай и Индия, которые в совокупности импортируют около 1,4 млн. баррелей иранской нефти в сутки. На сегодняшний день Пекин еще не сделал публичного объявления в отношении того, последует ли он рекомендации США по прекращению закупок иранской нефти (Cho, Cheong, & Inajima, 2018). Однако после того, как Вашингтон ввел 25%-ные тарифные пошлины на китайские товары на сумму \$34 млрд. с 6 июля 2018 года, а Пекин ответил введением аналогичного 25%-ного тарифного барьера для американских товаров на равную сумму, для администрации Трампа будет довольно проблематично достичь взаимопонимания с Китаем по вопросу об Иране. Что касается Индии, то ситуация все еще остается неопределенной. Так, к примеру, несмотря на то, что Министерство нефти и природного газа Индии предупредило местные



fact that Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran Mohammad Javad Zarif reported that Europe has given Tehran assurances that the country will be able to sell its crude (Shirazi, 2018) despite upcoming re-imposition of the U.S. sanctions, the European allies of the United States have already decreased the Iranian oil imports by a third. For instance, in June 2018, buyers in Spain, Greece, and Italy loaded smaller volumes of the Iranian oil than in May.

On the other hand, the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC countries to increase oil production by 1 million bpd could further weaken Iran's oil export opportunities. In fact, the decision agreed during the June ministerial meeting in Vienna² was made largely due to the coordination of the positions of Russia and Saudi Arabia, while Iran strongly opposed the production growth. Indeed, following the meeting in his address to the parliament Iranian lawmaker Behrouz Bonyadi strongly criticized Russia, saying that Moscow cannot be regarded as a reliable friend and partner for Iran calling Russia's decision as a betrayal (Trend, 2018). It is understandable that mentioned claims cannot be considered as an official position of Iran, however, Tehran has clearly signaled its sensitivity to the fact that Moscow could strengthen and deepen the relationship with Riyadh, especially after announcing that the parties are working on a historic long-term pact, possibly 10-20 years long, that could extend control over world crude supplies (Pinchuk, 2018).

It is also worth noting that even during the period of strong U.S. and European economic sanctions, name-



THE DECISION OF THE OPEC AND NON-OPEC COUNTRIES TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION BY 1 MILLION BPD COULD FURTHER WEAKEN IRAN'S OIL EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES.

РЕШЕНИЕ, ДОСТИГНУТОЕ МЕЖДУ СТРАНАМИ ОПЕК И СТРАНАМИ, НЕ ВХОДЯЩИЕ В КАРТЕЛЬ, ОБ УВЕЛИЧЕНИИ ДОБЫЧИ НЕФТИ НА 1 МЛН. БАРРЕЛЕЙ В СУТКИ МОЖЕТ ТАКЖЕ ПОШАТНУТЬ ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ ПОЗИЦИИ ИРАНА.



нефтяные предприятия готовиться к «резкому сокращению или даже прекращению» импорта нефти из Ирана (Verma, 2018), индийские власти все же продолжают рассматривать возможность производить оплату за иранскую нефть по схеме, призванной избежать вторичных санкций США. Однако более вероятно, что Индия согласится сократить закупки нефти в обмен на исключение из санкционного списка проекта развития морского порта Чабатар, через который предполагается транспортировать индийские товары через Индийский океан транзитом через иранскую территорию по железной дороге и автомагистралям на рынки Европы. Что касается Японии, которая является третьим крупнейшим торговым партнером Ирана, импортировавшим порядка 140,000 баррелей нефти в сутки в первые шесть месяцев текущего года, в июне 2018 года страна увеличила закупки нефти по сравнению с предыдущим месяцем.

Однако есть некоторые страны, которые предпочли заранее сократить объемы импорта нефти из Ирана, чтобы избежать попадания под американские санкции. Например, несмотря на то, что Южная Корея, которая является крупнейшим покупателем иранской нефти после Китая, Индии и Японии, официально объявила, что Сеул ведет переговоры с Соединенными Штатами, чтобы получить освобождение от ограничений на закупки иранской нефти (Trend, 2018), в июне 2018 года поставки нефти из Ирана сократились на 30% до 81,000 баррелей в сутки. Более того, несмотря на то, что Министр иностранных дел Ирана Мохаммад Джавад Зариф сообщил, что Европа завершила Тегеран в том, что страна сможет продать свою нефть (Ширази, 2018 год), несмотря на предстоящее повторное введение американских

² During the 4th OPEC and non-OPEC Ministerial Meeting held on June 22, 2018, countries decide to adhere to the overall conformity level of 100% as of July 1, 2018.

ly, during the 2013-2015 period, the Iranian oil exports dropped to about 1-1.5 million bpd. Moreover, even if the U.S. energy sanctions are successful, there is no guarantee that Saudi Arabia could boost its own production to a record high of 12 million bpd in order to compensate for the loss of about 1 million bpd of Iranian exports, especially taking into account the fact that Riyadh is already offsetting output losses in Venezuela and Libya (Wadhams & Blas, 2018).

In conclusion, the U.S. administration demonstrates its confidence that there will be enough spare oil production capacity in the market after reducing oil imports from Iran. In fact, in order to guarantee the increase of pressure on the Iranian regime by reducing to zero its revenue from crude oil sales, the United States represented by U.S. Department of State Director of Policy Planning Brian Hook announced its willingness to work with nations that are decreasing oil imports from Iran on a case by case basis. This opens a window of opportunity for oil importers who want to bargain with Washington in order to obtain waivers. However, there is no guarantee that the Trump administration would agree to moderate its position on the Iran issue. It is far more likely for the White House to continue a campaign of imposing pressure on Tehran. On the other hand, the problems of the economy that have grown considerably could cause serious implications for the political system of Iran resulting in a struggle between so-called reformists and hardliners for a redistribution of power. In fact, after the protests at the Grand Bazaar, nearly two-thirds of Iranian parliamentarians demanded to review the government's economic team and strategy. As a result, there could be some changes in the cabinet, which could be considered as an attempt to reduce the level of discontent among both the politi-



DESPITE THE FACT THAT PRESIDENT ROUHANI CALLED ON THE NATION TO REMAIN CALM IN THE FACE OF THE RENEWED U.S. SANCTIONS, THE COUNTRY'S REVENUES WILL DEFINITELY EXPERIENCE ANOTHER DROP.

НЕСМОТЯ НА ТО, ЧТО ПРЕЗИДЕНТ РОУХАНИ ПРИЗВАЛ НАЦИЮ СОХРАНЯТЬ СПОКОЙСТВИЕ ПЕРЕД ЛИЦОМ ВОЗОБНОВЛЕННЫХ САНЦИЙ США, ОЧЕВИДНО, ЧТО ДОХОДЫ СТРАНЫ В ОЧЕРЕДНОЙ РАЗ СОКРАТЯТСЯ.



санкций, европейские союзники Соединенных Штатов уже на треть сократили импорт нефти из Ирана. Так, в июне 2018 года покупатели в Испании, Греции и Италии отгрузили меньшие объемы иранской нефти, чем в мае.

Вместе с этим, решение, достигнутое между странами ОПЕК и странами, не входящие в картель, об увеличении добычи нефти на 1 млн. баррелей в сутки может также пошатнуть экспортные позиции Ирана. Фактически, принятое во время июньской встречи министров в Вене² решение во многом было достигнуто благодаря координации позиций России и Саудовской Аравии, в то время как Иран решительно выступал против. Так, в своем выступлении в парламенте, которое прошло сразу после встречи в Вене, иранский законодатель Бежуаз Боняди подверг критике Россию, заявив, что Москва не может рассматриваться в качестве надежного друга и партнера Ирана, призывая классифицировать решение России как предательство (Trend, 2018). Понятно, что данные претензии не могут считаться официальной позицией Ирана, однако Тегеран явно сигнализировал о своей чувствительности к тому, что Москва укрепляет свои отношения с Эр-Риядом, особенно после того, как было объявлено о намерении сторон начать проработку исторического долгосрочного пакта, который мог бы продлить контроль над мировыми поставками нефти на ближайшие 10-20 лет (Pinchuk, 2018).

Также стоит отметить, что даже в период самого сильного санкционного давления со стороны США и европейских стран, т.е. в период

2 В ходе 4-го совещания ОПЕК и ряда не входящих в организацию стран, состоявшегося 22 июня 2018 года, стороны договорились, что с 1 июля 2018 года исполнение сделки по сокращению добычи не превысит 100%.

cal elites and population. Therefore, despite the fact that President Rouhani called on the nation to remain calm in the face of the renewed U.S. sanctions, saying the concerns are misplaced, it is obvious that the country's revenues will definitely experience another drop after November 4, 2018. Moreover, it remains to be seen whether the Ayatollah Ali Khamenei will support the Rouhani's government after the November deadline. □

2013-2015 годов, экспорт иранской нефти упал примерно до 1-1,5 млн баррелей в сутки. Более того, даже если США преуспеют в деле распространения своих энерге-

тических санкций, нет никакой гарантии, что Саудовская Аравия сможет увеличить собственное производство до рекордного уровня в 12 млн. баррелей в сутки, чтобы компенсировать потерю иранского экспорта в 1 млн. баррелей в сутки, особенно принимая во внимание тот факт, что Эр-Рияд уже и так компенсирует потери от спада добычи в Венесуэле и Ливии (Wadhams & Blas, 2018).

В заключение, администрация президента США демонстрирует свою уверенность в том, что даже после сокращения импорта нефти из Ирана рынок будет обеспечен



достаточным количеством добываемой нефти. Фактически, чтобы гарантировать усиление давления на иранский режим путем сокращения доходов от продажи нефти, директор отдела политического планирования Госдепартамента США Брайан Хук объявил о готовности работать с государствами, которые сокращают импорт нефти из Ирана, на индивидуальной основе. Это открывает окно возможностей для импортеров нефти, которые хотят выторговать у Вашингтона освобождение от ограничений. Однако нет никакой гарантии, что администрация президента Трампа согласится смягчить свою позицию по иранской проблеме. Скорее всего, Белый дом продолжит кампанию по оказанию давления на Тегеран. С другой стороны, экономические проблемы могут вылиться в серьезные последствия для политической системы Ирана, активизировав борьбу за власть между реформистами и консерваторами. Фактически, после протестов на Большом тегеранском базаре почти две трети иранских парламентариев потребовали изменить состав лиц, ответственных за реализацию экономической стратегии правительства. В результате можно ожидать некоторых изменений в составе кабинета министров, которые можно было бы рассматривать как попытку снизить уровень недовольства у политических элит и населения. Поэтому, несмотря на то, что президент Роухани призвал нацию сохранять спокойствие перед лицом возобновленных санкций США, заявляя, что беспокойства по данному поводу неуместны, очевидно, что после 4 ноября 2018 года доходы страны в очередной раз сократятся. Исходя из этого, пока неясно, будет ли Аятолла Али Хаме-неи поддерживать правительство Роухани после ноябрьского дедлайна. □

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REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION CONTINUE



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ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАУЧНО-
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ,
СТАРШИЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОТРУДНИК

РЕФОРМЫ В ВЫСШЕМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ ПРОДОЛЖАЮТСЯ

July 5, 2018, President Nazarbayev signed the Law on the Independence of Universities, aimed at expanding the academic and managerial autonomy of higher education institutions (Kazakhstan Today, 2018). In accordance with this Law, the Labor Code and three laws ("On Education", "On Science" and "On the Commercialization of Scientific and / or Scientific and Technical Activities") will be amended and supplemented in terms of expanding the powers of higher education institutions in issues of academic, managerial and financial policy. The ultimate goal of these changes is to increase the social responsibility of universities for the results of their activities, the quality of training specialists, the formation of a modern outlook of the younger generation.

The universities will determine the issues of admitting students, establish the ratio between the faculty number and the contingent of students, determine the structure and content of educational programs, plans, and curricula of disciplines. The need to adopt a new law is dictated by the inconsistency of existing regulatory frameworks to support growth and innovation in higher education. The full text of the Law has not yet been published, but the preparatory work for this reform was carried out for a number of years.

The consultant in this field was the British Fund for Leadership of Higher Education,

5 июля 2018 года Президент Назарбаев подписал Закон о самостоятельности высших учебных заведений, направленный на расширение академической и управленческой автономии вузов (Kazakhstan Today, 2018). В соответствии с этим Законом Трудовой кодекс и три закона («Об образовании», «О науке» и «О коммерциализации научной и / или научно-технической деятельности») будут изменены и дополнены с точки зрения расширения полномочий высших учебных заведений по вопросам академической, управленческой и финансовой политики. Конечной целью этих изменений является повышение социальной ответственности университетов за результаты их деятельности, качество подготовки специалистов, формирование современного мировоззрения молодого поколения.

Университеты будут определять вопросы приема студентов, устанавливать соотношение между количеством преподавателей и контингентом студентов, определить структуру и содержание образовательных программ, учебных планов, специальностей и дисциплин. Необходимость принятия нового Закона диктуется несоответствием существующей нормативной базы для поддержания роста и инноваций в высшем образовании. Полный текст Закона еще не опубликован, но подготовительная работа этой реформы проводилась в

which has been operating since 2007 and currently operates in more than 30 countries. The Fund develops the ability to lead, guide and manage the method of informing, affecting and interacting (programs and projects) at the national and international levels. In general, the Fund's activities are aimed at developing and improving higher education in the world. In 2014, 55 heads of Kazakhstani universities passed a four-week advanced training course under the auspices of the British Fund with a view to preparing for the restructuring of educational programs, reforming the management system, introducing academic freedom. As part of this program, the Rectors rethought the strategies of their universities, determined their potential and prepared for the introduction of a new model for the management of higher educational institutions (primeminister.kz, 2014)



**PRESIDENT NAZARBAYEV
SIGNED THE LAW ON
THE INDEPENDENCE
OF UNIVERSITIES,
AIMED AT EXPANDING
THE ACADEMIC
AND MANAGERIAL
AUTONOMY OF
HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS.**

течение ряда лет.

Консультантом в этой области был Британский фонд лидерства высшего образования, который работает с 2007 года, и в настоящее время осуществляет свою деятельность более чем в 30 странах. Фонд развивает способности руководства и управления путем информирования, воздействия и взаимодействия (программ и проектов) на национальном и международном уровнях. В целом деятельность Фонда направлена на развитие и совершенствование высшего образования в мире. В 2014 году 55 руководителей казахстанских университетов прошли четырехнедельный курс повышения квалификации под эгидой Британского фонда в целях подготовки к реструктуризации образовательных программ, реформированию системы управления, внедрения ака-



One of the first international documents relating to autonomy, the Declaration on Academic Freedom and Autonomy of Institutions of Higher Education, passed in Lima, Peru, on September 10, 1988. It was affirmed that autonomy means: "The independence of institutions of higher education from the State and all other forces of society to make decisions regarding its internal government, finance, administration, and to establish its policies of education, research, extension work, and other related activities" (World university service, 1988).

Thus, in February 2017, 12 higher educational institutions of the country received a certain degree of autonomy. The government approved new rules that enabled these universities to manage their own affairs in the areas of application acceptance, development programs, content and eval-

**ПРЕЗИДЕНТ
НАЗАРБАЕВ
ПОДПИСАЛ ЗАКОН О
САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ
ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ,
НАПРАВЛЕННЫЙ
НА РАСШИРЕНИЕ
АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОЙ И
УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКОЙ
АВТОНОМИИ ВУЗОВ.**



демической свободы. В рамках этой программы ректора переосмыслили стратегии своих университетов, определили свой потенциал и подготовились к внедрению новой модели управления высшими учебными заведениями (Primeminister.kz, 2014)

Один из первых международных документов, касающихся автономии, Декларация об академической свободе и автономии высших учебных заведений, был принят в Лиме, Перу 10 сентября 1988 года. В ней заявлялось, что автономия означает «Независимость высших учебных заведений от государства и всех других сил общества в принятии решений в отношении своего внутреннего управления, финансов, администрации и в установлении своей политики в области образования, исследований, расширения и других соответствующих видов де-



uation, the definition of academic work roles, qualifications and salaries.

It is quite difficult to evaluate the results of the experiment in one year, but it must be assumed that the Ministry of Education and Science had certain evaluation criteria, and the results were positive. The European University Association has developed a system of autonomy indicators in 2011. The system of indicators focuses on four dimensions for assessing the autonomy of systems in European countries: organizational, financial, personnel and academic. Organizational autonomy refers to the selection criteria and procedures for the heads of institutions, as well as the institution's ability to decide on its own academic / organizational structures. Personnel autonomy includes hiring and firing procedures, as well as salaries. Financial autonomy considers types of state financing, possession of real estate, payment mechanisms for tuition and student funding, etc. Finally, academic autonomy is related to quality assurance, the num-

тельности» (Всемирная университетская служба, 1988 год).

В феврале 2017 года 12 высших учебных заведений страны получили определенную степень автономии. Правительство утвердило новые правила, которые позволили этим университетам управлять своими делами в сфере приема студентов, программ развития, содержания и оценки, определения обязанностей профессорско-преподавательского кадров, квалификации и заработной платы.

В течение года оценить результаты эксперимента довольно сложно, но можно предположить, что у Министерства образования и науки были определенные критерии для оценки, и результаты были положительными. Еще в 2011 году Европейская ассоциация университетов разработала систему показателей автономии. В этой системе показателей основное внимание уделяется четырем измерени-



ber of students, the development, and provision of training programs and the admission system (Johns, A., 2017).

The report of the European Commission for 2010 states that basic autonomy, flexible personnel policy, financial independence are the hallmark of the most effective education systems. It is believed that thanks to autonomy, UK universities contribute almost 3% of UK's GDP, and support more than 750,000 jobs.

It should be borne in mind that the concept of university autonomy is inseparable from the notion of academic freedom. This is what is said in numerous documents and studies of foreign organizations and scholars devoted to the problems and challenges of autonomy in education. The Global Colloquium of 40 presidents of world universities in 2005 calls on all national societies "to respect the autonomy of universities, scientists who study and teach in them, as well as students who come to them to become prepared for life as knowledgeable citizens and capable leaders. The autonomy of universities is the guarantor of academic freedom in the performance of professional duties of scientists". Academic freedom in the same document is defined as "the freedom to conduct research, teach, speak and publish in accordance with norms and standards of scientific research without interference or punishment, wherever the search for truth and understanding leads" (Bowen, R., 2006).

However, on the way of introduction and development of autonomy, there are pitfalls, which are also warned by foreign colleagues. The Secretary-General of the American Association of University Professors, Roger Bowen, considers it highly undesirable that higher education has become a sector of the market economy that is vulnerable to all problems



HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS WILL HAVE TO COLLECT THE MONEY THEY NEED, MAINLY BY CHARGING EXORBITANT PAYMENTS FROM STUDENTS AND THROUGH PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.

ВЫСШИМ УЧЕБНЫМ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯМ ПРИДЕТСЯ СОБИРАТЬ НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ИМ РЕСУРСЫ, В ОСНОВНОМ, ВЗИМАЯ НЕПОМЕРНЫЕ ПЛАТЫ СО СТУДЕНТОВ И ЧЕРЕЗ ЧАСТНЫЕ ПАРТНЕРСТВА.



ям для оценки автономии систем в европейских странах: организационной, финансовой, кадровой и академической. Организационная автономия относится к критериям отбора и процедурам для руководителей учреждений, а также способности учреждения решать свои собственные академические / организационные структуры. Кадровая автономия включает в себя процедуры найма и увольнения, а также заработную плату. Финансовая автономия рассматривает виды государственного финансирования, владения недвижимостью, механизмы оплаты за обучение и финансирования студентов и т. д. Наконец, академическая автономия связана с обеспечением качества, количеством студентов, разработкой и предоставлением учебных программ и системы приема (Johns, A., 2017).

В докладе Европейской комиссии за 2010 год говорится, что базовая автономия, гибкая кадровая политика, финансовая независимость являются отличительными чертами наиболее эффективных систем образования. Считается, что благодаря автономии университеты Великобритании вносят почти 3% в ВВП Великобритании и обеспечивают более 750 000 рабочих мест.

Следует иметь в виду, что концепция университетской автономии неотделима от понятия академической свободы. Об этом говорится в многочисленных документах и исследованиях зарубежных организаций и ученых, посвященных проблемам автономии в образовании. Глобальный colloquium 40 президентов мировых университетов в 2005 году призывает все национальные общества «уважать автономию университетов, ученых, которые обучают и занимаются исследованиями в них, а также студентов, которые приходят к ним, чтобы подготовиться к жизни в

that are pursuing a market economy. This is detrimental to academic freedom and results in inadequate funding for institutions serving the common good and for teaching staff, censorship and sanctions against everyone with conflicting ideas, huge salaries for presidents and the seizure of governing boards by corporate managers that bring market values to university management. In this scheme, teachers, students, and staff are transformed into exploited mute human resources, and the university becomes the “engine of economic growth” for local development projects. Economic rationality dictates a rigid personnel policy and financing; “market” content of the curriculum. The interests of society are subject to the requirements of private interests. (Bowen, R. 2006)

Experts in India are worried about another problem related to the autonomy of universities in the country. As is known, 60 universities and colleges on March 20 had been granted a degree of freedom from the oversight of the University Grants Commission,

качестве образованных граждан и способных лидеров. Автономия университетов является гарантом академической свободы при выполнении профессиональных обязанностей ученых». Академическая свобода в том же документе определяется как «свобода проводить исследования, преподавать, говорить и публиковать в соответствии с нормами и стандартами научных исследований без вмешательства или наказания, куда бы ни привел поиск истины и понимания» (Боуэн, Р., 2006).

Однако, на пути внедрения и развития автономии есть подводные камни, о которых также предупреждают иностранные коллеги. Генеральный секретарь Американской ассоциации университетских профессоров Роджер Боуэн считает крайне нежелательным, чтобы высшее образование стало сектором рыночной экономики, который уязвим ко всем проблемам, характерным для рыночной экономики. Это наносит ущерб академической свободе и приводит к неадекватному финансирова-



which regulates higher education in India. Universities that have received "autonomy" are forced to switch to self-financing and privatization, which will make the value of higher education prohibitively high and make it inaccessible to people. Higher education institutions will have to collect the money they need, mainly by charging exorbitant payments from students and through private partnerships. Higher education will be profit-oriented and inaccessible to the public, while the government renounces its responsibilities to the youth of the country, pushing the education sector towards privatization and commercialization. Any new ideas, courses, programs should be implemented in the mode of self-financing. This means not only a sharp increase in the cost of training but also an exclusive dominance of commercial courses for the sake of financing. Indian universities were asked to create "an incentive structure to attract talented teachers", but "provided that the incentive structure must be paid out of their own sources of income, rather than from government funds". In addition, universities are also invited to introduce up to 20% of the reservation for foreign teachers, as well as a 20% reservation for foreign students again, all in self-financing mode.

The Federation of Associations of Teachers of Higher Educational Institutions stated that in such a situation higher education will be financially unaffordable to the public - with the exception of the minority of the population who can afford it, or those who want to borrow. Instead of considering education as the "right" of citizens and as an indispensable tool for the development of the country, the government is subordinate to the dictates of international financial institutions, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), which view education as a "commodity" that can be



**EDUCATION AS A
SOCIAL LIFT CREATES
OPPORTUNITIES FOR
ALL SEGMENTS OF
THE POPULATION,
OPENING ACCESS TO
DECENT WORK AND
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**ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ КАК
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НАСЕЛЕНИЯ,
ОТКРЫВАЯ ДОСТУП
К ДОСТОЙНОМУ
ТРУДУ И ДОСТОЙНОЙ
ЖИЗНИ.**



нию учреждений, обслуживающих общественное благо, а также преподавательского персонала, к цензуре и санкциям против, чьи идеи не вписываются в установленные рамки, к огромным окладам руководителей вузов и захвату управляющих советов корпоративными менеджерами, которые привносят рыночные ценности в университетское управление. В этой схеме преподаватели, студенты и сотрудники превращаются в эксплуатируемые безгласные человеческие ресурсы, а университет становится «двигателем экономического роста» для местных проектов развития. Экономическая рациональность диктует жесткую кадровую политику и финансирование, «рыночное» содержание учебных программ. Интересы общества подчиняются частным интересам. (Bowen, R. 2006)

Эксперты в Индии обеспокоены еще одной проблемой, связанной с автономией университетов в стране. Как известно, 60 университетов и колледжей 20 марта 2018 года получили разной степени свободу от надзора Комиссии по грантам университетов, которая регулирует высшее образование в Индии. Университеты, получившие «автономию», вынуждены перейти на самофинансирование и приватизацию, что сделает стоимость высшего образования непомерно высокой, а образование недоступным для людей. Высшим учебным заведениям придется собирать необходимые им ресурсы, в основном, взимая непомерные платы со студентов и через частные партнерства. Высшее образование будет ориентировано на прибыль, а не на службу общественности, в то же время правительство отказывается от своих обязательств перед молодежью страны, подталкивая сектор образования к приватизации и коммерциализации. Любые новые

bought and sold on the market. Given that education is the gateway to increasing the social and economic mobility of citizens, this "commodity" will be very much in demand, offering an unimaginable potential for corruption (Newsclick, 2018).

Another pitfall is the involvement of private invahe autonomy of higher education institutions as an integral part of important reforms in the system of higher education in Kazakhstan is of concern not only to experts but also to the general public, since our society is the main consumer of the graduates of this system, and the future development of our country depends on the quality of their preparation. The term "autonomy" for universities is usually associated with positive, progressive changes, but as it turns out from the experience of other countries, one must take into account the context, and be extremely cautious in implementing this plan so that its consequences do not lead to socially negative results that will be very difficult to fix. It is obvious that the government should not refuse to finance higher education institutions, because education as a social lift creates opportunities for all segments of the population, opening access to decent work and decent living. In this area, there should be no privileges for those who have greater financial opportunities than those who have limited financial resources.

Educational loans are possible, but this is not the best way out, especially if the graduate cannot quickly find a job in the specialty, or is forced to retrain, or the salary that he receives does not cover his debt to the bank. Obviously, the state should move away from detailed control over higher education, but at the same time, it should not take off social obligations to the society and above all to the young generation. □

идеи, курсы, программы должны быть реализованы в режиме самофинансирования. Это означает не только резкое увеличение стоимости обучения, но и исключительное доминирование коммерческих курсов ради финансирования. Индийским университетам было предложено создать «стимулирующую структуру для привле-

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чения талантливых педагогов», но «при условии, что структура стимулирования должна быть оплачена из собственных источников дохода, а не из государственных средств». Кроме того, университетам также предлагают зарезервировать до 20% рабочих мест для иностранных преподавателей, а также 20% для иностранных студентов, и вновь в режиме самофинансирования.

Федерация Ассоциаций учителей высших учебных заведений заявила, что в такой ситуации высшее образование будет финансово недоступным для общественности - за исключением меньшинства населения, которое сможет себе это позволить, или тех, кто захочет взять кредит. Вместо того, чтобы рассматривать образование как право граждан и как незаменимый инструмент развития страны, правительство подчиняется диктату международных финансовых институтов, таких как Всемирная торговая организация (ВТО), которые рассматривают образование как товар, который можно купить и продать на рынке. Учитывая, что образование является воротами для повышения социальной и экономической мобильности граждан, этот «товар» будет очень востребован, предлагая невообразимый потенциал для коррупции (Newsclick, 2018).

Еще одна проблема заключается в привлечении частных инвесторов в эту сферу с правом принимать решения о финансировании на основе рентабельности исследований, что неизбежно ведет к сокращению наук и дисциплин, которые не являются прибыльными. Первой жертвой, по-видимому, станут гуманитарные науки.

Сегодня вопрос об автономии высших учебных заведений как неотъемлемой части важных реформ в системе высшего образования в Казахстане вызывает озабоченность не только экспертов, но и широкой общественности, поскольку наше общество является основным потребителем выпускников этой системы, и будущее развитие нашей страны зависит от качества их подготовки. Термин «автономия» для университетов обычно связан с позитивными, прогрессирующими из-

менениями, но, как выясняется из опыта других стран, нужно учитывать контекст и быть крайне осторожным в осуществлении этого плана, чтобы его последствия не привели к отрицательным социальным результатам, которые будет очень трудно исправить. Очевидно, что правительству не следует отказываться от финансирования высших учебных заведений, поскольку образование как социальный лифт создаст возможности для всех слоев населения, открывая доступ к достойному труду и достойной жизни. В этой области не должно быть привилегий для тех, у кого больше финансовых возможностей, перед теми, у кого финансовые ресурсы ограничены.

Образовательные ссуды возможны, но это не лучший выход, особенно если выпускник не может быстро найти работу по специальности или вынужден переучиваться, или заработная плата, которую он получает, не покрывает долг перед банком. Очевидно, что государству следует отказаться от детального контроля над высшим образованием, но в то же время оно не должно снимать с себя социальные обязательства перед обществом и, прежде всего, перед молодым поколением. □

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DAUREN ABEN

In an interview to the BBC television and radio program HARDtalk aired on June 20, 2018, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, the Chairman of the Senate, the upper house of the Kazakh Parliament, discussed a number of issues related to the development of independent Kazakhstan. Among them, the program host, journalist Stephen Sackur, asked the Senate chairman about the political future of Kazakhstan's long-serving president Nursultan Nazarbayev. Tokayev responded by saying that he did not believe Nazarbayev would run for presidency again at the next presidential election scheduled for 2020. Expressing what he said was his personal opinion, Tokayev stated that the incumbent president was "a very wise man" and that the 2020 presidential election would involve other candidates, except President Nazarbayev. At the same time, the Senate chairman indicated that it was up to Nazarbayev to take a final

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TOKAYEV STATED HE DID NOT BELIEVE NAZARBAYEV WOULD RUN FOR PRESIDENCY AGAIN AT THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SCHEDULED FOR 2020.

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decision and that even after his possible retirement the current leader of Kazakhstan would exercise "tremendous influence over politics, either external or internal".

The interview has caused a debate domestically and internationally since the issue of power transition in Kazakhstan has long been a sensitive issue. Some regard Tokayev's statement as a clear signal that the succession process has begun, while others consider it as a calculated move aimed at measuring the public reaction both inside and outside the country. Kazakhstan's Minister of Information and Communications Dauren Abayev has downplayed the words of the Senate chairman saying that it is too premature to talk about the 2020 election, but confirmed that it will be Nazarbayev who will eventually decide. In his words, the country will only benefit if Nazarbayev decides to run again, "taking into account his enormous experience in politics, economics and international affairs". Tokayev has called

the press not to dramatize what he said during the HARDtalk interview complaining that the questions were tough and insisting that its aired version was edited. He has pointed out that according to Kazakhstan's legislation Nazarbayev "is and will remain the Leader of the Nation", irrespective of his participation in the future presidential election.

Indeed, in addition to the existing legislation that provides for his exclusive status of the Leader of the Nation, the recently adopted law "On the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan" stipulates that Nazarbayev as



**THE REFORM OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL
COULD BE ONE OF
POSSIBLE WAYS
FOR 78-YEAR OLD
NAZARBAYEV TO
RETIRE FROM THE
PRESIDENTIAL POST.**



the country's first president has a life-long right to lead the Security Council, which has been transformed from a presidential consultative council into a constitutional body. If he stepped down as the president, Nazarbayev as the council chairman would continue to oversee activities of all the government entities and even a future president and have a final say on all major political issues. This institutional reform could be one of possible ways for 78-year old Nazarbayev to retire from the presidential post and introduce his successor who would then rule the country under his supervision.

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ANOTHER ROUND OF REORGANIZATION FOR RUSSIA'S CASPIAN FLOTILLA

LIDIYA PARKHOMCHIK

From the last weeks of May to the early June 2018, Russia moved five naval vessels from its Caspian Flotilla to the Sea of Azov and the Mediterranean Sea. The ships used the Volga-Don Canal to get to the sea. The first three vessels, two Shmel-class gunboats (AK-201 and AK-248) known as Project 1204 and the Grif-M-class coast guard patrol boat (AK-326) known as Project 1400M, were deployed in the Sea of Azov on May 23, 2018. Two more vessels, the Buyan-M-class missile corvettes Velikiy Ustyug and Grad Sviyazhsk, known as Project 21631, left the Astrakhan seaport on June 4. After passing through the Volga-Don Canal and the Kerch Strait the missile corvettes entered the Bosphorus

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Strait on June 16, 2018, and joined the Russian naval group in the Mediterranean Sea next day.

The Ministry of Defense of Russia has then announced that the Velikiy Ustyug and Grad Sviyazhsk warships took part in the naval drills in the targeted area. It is expected that the warships carrying the Kalibr cruise missile systems will join the Russian naval task group, which operates near the Syrian shores. In fact, Velikiy Ustyug and Grad Sviyazhsk have already been involved in Russia's military operation in Syria by launching Kalibr cruise missiles at targets in the war-torn country in October-November 2015. It appears that the Russian missile corvettes are on their course to Syria's Tartus port, where they could become a part of Russia's per-

manent naval presence. Indeed, since there was no official announcement concerning the duration of their presence in the Mediterranean Sea, it is unclear whether the Buyan-M-class vessels will remain in the Caspian Flotilla.

As for the Shmel-class and Grif-M-class guard patrol boats, the vessels were redeployed for an operation in shallow waters of the Azov Sea, which is the shallowest sea in the world with its maximum depth being at only about 14 meters, with the purpose to secure the Kerch Strait Bridge the official commissioning of which took place on May 16, 2018. Moreover, the expansion of the ship-based grouping of Russia in the Azov Sea at the expense of the Black Sea Fleet, the Caspian Flotilla and the Baltic Fleet is aimed at addressing the tension that arose between Russia and Ukraine after the Nord fishing vessel flying the Russian flag was seized by the Ukrainian coastal border guard.

It could be concluded that there is a

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THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT THE NUMBER OF THE CASPIAN FLOTILLA'S WARSHIPS CARRYING MODERN ONBOARD WEAPONRY WILL DECREASE.

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clear evidence of another round of the regrouping of Russia's naval unit in the Caspian Sea that could have consequences for the plans of the country's Ministry of Defense to further re-equip and rebase its Caspian naval forces from Astrakhan to Kaspiysk. In fact, such a situation has already occurred in the past. The Russian Caspian fleet was planning to accept into service 16 new military ships by 2020. However, due to the events in the Crimea, the importance of the Black Sea Fleet for Russia has significantly increased. As a result, the first Buyan-M-class missile corvettes capable of carrying Kalibr missiles initially ordered for the Caspian fleet were delivered to the Black Sea Fleet. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that the number of the Caspian Flotilla's warships carrying modern onboard weaponry will decrease. It remains to be seen if the Russian government will compensate the relocation of the Caspian Flotilla's vessels to elsewhere by a delivery of new military ships to the Caspian Sea.





OPEC PLANS TO INCREASE DAILY OIL PRODUCTION BY 1 MILLION BARRELS

DANIYAR NURBAYEV

During the 4th OPEC and non-OPEC Ministerial Meeting held in Vienna on June 23, 2018, the parties decided to increase oil production by 1 million barrels per day (bpd). It is important to note that this was the first raise since the OPEC members decided to cut oil production during the cartel's 171st meeting by 1.2 million bpd on November 30, 2016. Later, on December 10, 2016, non-OPEC oil exporting countries also agreed to cut oil output by 600 thousand bpd.

It is worth mentioning that the oil production freeze agreement was prolonged four times. In May 2017, the oil exporting countries agreed to extend the agreement until the end of 2017, and later, in the end of November 2017, they decided to pro-



WE CAN EXPECT THAT OIL PRICES WILL BE LOWER IN THE NEAR FUTURE THAN ITS CURRENT LEVELS BECAUSE OF INCREASED OIL SUPPLY



long the deal until the end of 2018. However, because of some political and economic factors, global oil prices went higher than it was expected by the agreement parties, which was the reason for them to increase oil production. One of the factors behind the rise of oil prices was the situation in Venezuela, a member of the OPEC and a country that has the highest oil reserves in the world, which is experiencing a decline in oil production because of political instability, corruption, the debt crisis, and obsolete oil infrastructure. The country's oil production fell to 1.43 million bpd in April 2018, in comparison with 2.15 million bpd and 1.91 million bpd in 2017 and 2016, respectively. Another reason of the increase in oil prices was the decision of U.S. President Donald Trump to withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal,

or the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. This decision will decrease future oil supply from Iran, but oil traders are already accounting for the fall in Iran's oil exports.

Overall, we can expect that oil prices will be lower in the near future than its current levels because of increased oil supply. However, it should not be expected that the



ONE OF THE REASONS BEHIND THE RISE OF OIL PRICES IS THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA, WHICH IS EXPERIENCING A DECLINE IN OIL PRODUCTION.



global oil supply will increase by 1 million bpd because of the new agreement as some OPEC countries might not be able to boost their production. For instance, according to Oil Minister of Oman Mohammed Al Rumhy, the output increase agreement will only add additional oil in the range of 600 thousands bpd to 800 thousands bpd.





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KADİM ŞEHİR TÜRKİSTAN YENİ KURULAN TÜRKİSTAN EYALETİNİN MERKEZİ OLDU

OMİRBЕК HANAYİ

19 Haziran 2018 tarihinde Kazakistan Cumhurbaşkanı Nursultan Nazarbayev, Güney Kazakistan eyaletinin Türkistan eyaleti olarak değiştirilmesi ve eyalet merkezinin Çimkent'ten Türkistan'a taşınmasına ilişkin kararnameyi imzaladı. Karara göre, eyaletin eski merkezi ve 1 milyondan fazla nüfusu olan Çimkent'e ise büyükşehir statüsü verildi. Kararın tarihi önemine vurgu yapan Nazarbayev, Türkistan eyaletinin kurulması ve yüzyıllardır Kazak Hanlığı'nın başkenti ve tüm Türk dünyasının manevi merkezi olan Türkistan'ın eyalet merkezi olmasının, ülke açısından çok önemli olduğu ifadesinde bulundu.

Aslında, bu konu 11 Haziran 2018 tarihinde gerçekleştirilen Güney Ka-



19 HAZİRAN 2018 TARİHİNDE KAZAKİSTAN CUMHURBAŞKANI NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV, GÜNEY KAZAKİSTAN EYALETİNİN TÜRKİSTAN EYALETİ OLARAK DEĞİŞTİRİLMESİ VE EYALET MERKEZİNİN ÇİMKENT'TEN TÜRKİSTAN'A TAŞINMASINA İLİŞKİN KARARNAMEYİ İMZALADI.



zakistan eyalet meclisi oturumunda milletvekilleri tarafından oy birliğiyle kabul edilmişti. Söz konusu kararın imzalanmasıyla ise, tarihi Türkistan ismi yeniden canlanmış oldu. 1500 yıldan fazla tarihi olan Türkistan şehri, eskiden tarihi İpek Yolu güzergâhında bulunmasıyla büyük önem kazanmıştır. 11.-12. Yüzyıllarda Hazret-i Türkistan Hoca Ahmet Yesevî'nin yaşadığı şehir olmasıyla Türkistan, genelde tüm Türk dünyasının, özelde Orta Asya'nın en önemli dini ve manevi merkezlerinden biri haline gelmiştir. 14. yüzyılda Emir Timur tarafından şehirde Hoca Ahmed Yesevî Türbesi'nin yaptırılması, Türkistan'a yeni bir ivme kazandırmıştır. 16.-18. yüzyıllarda Kazak Hanlığı'nın başkenti olan Türkistan, ülkenin siyasi, ekonomik, manevi ve dini merkezi olarak üstünlüğünü sürdürmüştür.

1864 yılında Rusya Çarlığı tarafından işgal edilen Türkistan şehri önemini kaybetmeye başlamıştır. 1917 yılında Rusya Çarlığı'nın yıkılmasından 1991 yılına dek bölgede varlığını sürdüren Sovyetler Birliği döneminde ise Türkistan şehrine yeterince önem verilmemiştir. Bağımsızlık sonrası Kazakistan hükümeti tarihi Türkistan şehrinin gelişmesine büyük önem vermiştir. Dolayısıyla Türkistan'da 1992 yılında Kazakistan ve Türkiye Cumhuriyetlerinin uluslararası, özerk statüye sahip, ortak devlet üniversitesi olan Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararası Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi kurulmuştur. 2002 yılında Türkistan'daki Hoca Ahmed Yesevi Türbesi UNESCO Dünya Mirası Listesi'ne alınmışken, 2017 yılında ise Türkistan şehri Türk Dünyası Kültür Başkenti olarak seçilmiştir. Tüm bunlar, Türkistan şehrinin Kazakistan'ın bağımsızlığı sonrası gelişmesinin başlıca örneklerindendir. Güney Kazakistan



TÜRKİSTAN İSMİNİN YENİDEN CANLANMASI, KAZAKİSTAN'IN MANEVİ GELİŞMESİ VE TÜRK DÜNYASI MANEVİ VE KÜLTÜREL İLİŞKİLERİN ARTIRILMASINA ÖNEMLİ KATKI SAĞLAYACAĞI SÖYLENEBİLİR.



eyaletinin Türkistan eyaleti olarak değiştirilmesi ve kadim şehir Türkistan'ın yeni kurulan eyaletin merkezi olarak seçilmesi, oldukça önemli gelişmelerden birisidir. 2017 yılından itibaren Kazakistan'da manevi canlanma programı gündemdeyken, sadece Kazakistan için değil, tüm Türk dünyası için özel konumda bulunan Türkistan'ın statüsünün yükselmesi, büyük önem teşkil etmektedir. Tarihi açıdan bakıldığında, Türkistan ismi sadece Türkistan şehrini değil, tüm Orta Asya bölgesini, hatta Türk dünyasının ata yurdunu belirtmektedir. Türkistan isminin yeniden canlanması, Kazakistan'ın manevi gelişmesi ve Türk dünyası manevi ve kültürel ilişkilerin artırılmasına önemli katkı sağlayacağı söylenebilir. Aynı zamanda bu durum, öncelikle Türkistan şehri başta olmak üzere tüm Türkistan eyaletindeki turizmin gelişmesine büyük olanak sağlayabilir.



CUBA SEEKS COOPERATION WITH EEU



KANAT MAKHANOV

On June 18, 2018, Director of the Eurasian Economic Commission's (EEC) Department for the Development of Integration Sergei Shukhno had a working meeting with Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba in the Russian Federation Gerardo Peñalver Portal in Moscow. The two officials discussed the steps to be taken by the EEC and Cuba within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the EEC and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, which had been signed by member of the EEC Board (Minister) for Integration and Macroeconomics Tatiana Valovaya and Minister for Foreign Trade and Foreign Investments of Cuba Rodri-



**CUBA EXPECTS
TO PROMOTE ITS
PHARMACEUTICAL
INDUSTRY IN THE
MARKETS OF THE EEU
MEMBER STATES.**



go Malmierca in Havana on May 31. The memorandum contains the plan of actions to be implemented during 2019-2020.

The official meeting held on May 31 was highly important for both Cuba and the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) and was widely covered in Cuban mass media. Cuba made it clear that it wanted trade cooperation with the EEU and that it was interested in trading commodities with higher value added. In particular, along with many other industries, Cuba expects to promote its pharmaceutical industry in the markets of the EEU member states. For instance, on the same day, a business seminar was held with the participation of Cuban companies, during which the EEU representatives

were introduced to cooperation opportunities in Cuba's pharmaceutical, biotechnology and industrial areas.

Currently, the trade between the EEU and Cuba is merely \$374 million accounting for only 0.06% of the total foreign trade of the EEU. Of this amount, \$298 million are the EEU exports to Cuba. The EEU's main exported commodities to Cuba are vehicles, machinery and oil products, whereas more than a third of the EEU's imports from Cuba are pharmaceuticals. It is very likely that the negotiations between the EEC and the Cuban government will lead to successful trade



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cooperation. It should be noted that in addition to officials, there are many experts in Cuba that support the idea of establishing a free trade area with the EEU. There is no reason for the EEU not to welcome this idea as the case of Cuba might well be similar to that of Vietnam. For instance, from 2015 when the agreement on free trade was reached between the EEU and Vietnam to 2017, the volume of trade between Kazakhstan and Vietnam increased 26 times. Moreover, Cuba, which is still subject to the U.S. trade embargo, urgently needs trade diversification and foreign investments.





KAZAKHSTAN PARTICIPATED IN UN DEBATE ON MIDDLE EAST

DAUREN ABEN

On June 25, 2018, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) held an open debate entitled "Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Comprehensive Review of the Situation in the Middle East and North Africa" convened by the Russian Federation holding the rotating UNSC presidency for June 2018. The council members reviewed the situation in this region, which has become an arena of an unprecedented number of military conflicts and humanitarian crises leading to thousands of victims and millions of refugees. Other regions of the world including Europe are experiencing a direct negative impact of these violent developments in the Middle East and North Africa. Therefore, the objective of the meeting was to examine the root causes of both decades-old and new regional

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THE OBJECTIVE OF THE MEETING WAS TO EXAMINE THE ROOT CAUSES OF BOTH DECADES-OLD AND NEW REGIONAL CONFLICTS, INCLUDING THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION AND THE WARS IN SYRIA AND YEMEN.

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conflicts, including the Palestinian question and the wars in Syria and Yemen, and consider ways for jointly addressing these causes. The delegations of each UNSC member state contributed to the debate chaired by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Vershinin.

UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres who participated in the debate spoke about the region's problems focusing on the lack of economic and social opportunities as well as political participation exacerbated by the tragic historical legacy, artificial divides, foreign interference, and terrorism. According to Guterres, solving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through the achievement of a just and lasting two-state solution remains essential for security and stability in the entire region. The UN Secretary General also called on the parties to the Syrian conflict to actively engage in

the UN-facilitated political process in Geneva and move forward in establishing the constitutional committee. He urged all relevant stakeholders to resume peace negotiations to put an end to the conflict in Yemen as well as to support the national reconciliation process in Libya and reconstruction efforts in Iraq. To avoid further destabilization, Guterres appealed to the countries of the region to create a dialogue platform for overcoming their divisions and enhancing potential cooperation opportunities in various areas and called on the UNSC members to "find much-needed consensus and act with one strong voice".

Kazakhstan's Permanent Representative to the UN Kairat Umarov echoed ideas of the UN Secretary General saying that the only viable solution leading to regional peace and stability is greater cooperation and confidence-building between the Arab states, Israel and Iran. According to Umarov, Astana's principled stance was that "the political and diplomatic settlement of conflicts must prevail over the use of force", therefore any



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peacekeeping operations should be accompanied by preventive diplomacy, mediation and promotion of sustainable peace. The Kazakh representative proposed the development of a comprehensive humanitarian action plan to be implemented by the governments of the countries involved in the regional conflicts, in close coordination with the UN and other international organizations. Otherwise, the escalation of the regional security situation coupled with the weakening of state institutions would pave the way to the domination of non-state actors and illegal armed groups. Kairat Umarov emphasized that the UNSC must remain the main trusted arbitrator in resolving the conflicts, in particular, in cases such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict or the investigation into the use of chemical weapons in Syria. It is worth mentioning in this regard that Kazakhstan takes advantage of its UNSC membership to expand the country's peaceful initiatives, including the Astana process organized as part of the diplomatic efforts to put an end to the Syrian civil war.





PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE AZERBAIJANI SECTOR OF THE CASPIAN SEA

LIDIYA PARKHOMCHIK

On June 29, 2018, the parliament of Azerbaijan ratified two agreements aimed at the development of hydrocarbons in the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea, which were signed between the state-owned energy company SOCAR and the Norwegian energy company Statoil renamed Equinor in May 2018. The production sharing agreements (PSAs) on the development of the Ashrafi, Dan Ul-duzu and Aypara fields, as well as the risk service agreement (RSA) related to the development of the Karabakh oilfield were signed in Baku on May 30, 2018.

It is worth mentioning that the ratified agreements revived the Caspian



THE PARLIAMENT OF AZERBAIJAN RATIFIED TWO AGREEMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROCARBONS IN THE AZERBAIJANI SECTOR OF THE CASPIAN SEA.



projects, which were written off as non-commercial by Western energy companies in the late 1990s due to the lack of well exploration results. For instance, the U.S. Pennzoil, Russian Lukoil, and Italian Agip signed a contract for exploration of the Karabakh field in 1995. Discovered in 1959, the Karabakh field is located 120 kilometers east of Baku at water depths of 150-200 meters just north of the Azeri-Chirag-Deepwater Gunashli (ACG) oil field. After drilling test wells during the 3-year period the consortium confirmed only 25 million tons of recoverable oil, which was much less than 40 million tons that were necessary for the project to be considered as commercially viable. This resulted in the withdrawal of the investors from the project in 1999. The BP-led consortium explo-

ring the Ashrafi and Dan-Uludzu fields located 100-110 kilometers northeast of Baku at 80-180 meters of water depths faced the similar situation. As a result, the projects were abandoned in 2000.

Statoil made the decision to carry out joint studies with SOCAR over a two-year period at the Karabakh, Ashrafi and Dan-Ulduzu offshore fields in November 2014. In March 2017, Statoil presented the results of its geological exploration at these fields, which indicated significant recoverable oil and gas reserves. In December 2017, the Azerbaijani side signed two agreements with Statoil, including the agreement on the main commercial principles and risk-service regulations of the contract for the development of the Karabakh oil field and the agreement on the exploration, development and production sharing at other sites in the Caspian Sea. Finally, after



THE RATIFIED AGREEMENTS REVIVED THE CASPIAN PROJECTS, WHICH WERE WRITTEN OFF AS NON-COMMERCIAL BY WESTERN ENERGY COMPANIES IN THE LATE 1990S.



signing the PSAs and RSA the parties agreed to establish a joint operating company on the 50/50 basis aimed to conduct drilling operations and exploration. It is planned that the first appraisal well would be drilled under the Karabakh project in 2018, while the first production would start in 2021. As for the Ashrafi, Dan Uluduzu, and Aypara fields that are now considered as one block, it appears that the parties will launch the exploration works, starting with a seismic survey, in the nearest future.

It could be concluded that Azerbaijan purposefully expands the list of the hydrocarbon deposits that could potentially become the new resource base for the Southern Gas Corridor, along with the Shah Deniz field. However, it is still unclear whether SOCAR and Statoil/Equinor will succeed in meeting their expected volumes of oil and gas production.



WASHINGTON WITHDRAWS FROM THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL



www.washingtontimes.com

ABULKHAIRKHAN ZHUNISBEK

On June 19, 2018, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Ambassador to the United Nations (UN) Nikki Haley in a joint statement announced the decision made by President Trump to withdraw from the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) citing as reasons its bias towards Israel, the main U.S. ally in the Middle East, and weak institutional credibility because its membership includes some countries with dubious human rights records. The decision came days after UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Raad al-Hussein called the U.S. handling of migrant and asylum seekers at the Mexican border as “government-sanctioned child abuse” as

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**ALTHOUGH
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658 children were forcibly separated from their parents. Although the move is unprecedented since no country in the past has left the council voluntarily, it was nevertheless predictable as the United States has for long time opposed the body's nearly exclusive focus on Israel with Nikki Haley last year, in her first address to the council, threatening to pull out from the UNHRC calling it a “forum for politics, hypocrisy and evasion”. This decision has triggered mostly critical reaction worldwide as a sign of Washington retreating from its global leadership in promoting the respect for human rights.

The UNHRC, the Geneva-based UN General Assembly's (UNGA) subsidiary organ, was established in 2006

with a firm mandate "to address situations of violations of human rights, including gross and systematic violations," and to "respond promptly to human rights emergencies". This body is made up of 47 states, which are elected by the UNGA for the three-year term based on the equitable geographical distribution. When quitting the United States was midway through its term on the council. Apart from producing the annual "Universal Periodic Review", an evaluation of human rights records of all 193 UN members, the UNHRC also holds a special session in order to rapidly respond to human rights violations anywhere in the world by making recommendations for actions to the UNGA, which, in turn, can advise the Security Council. For instance, at its meeting in May 2018 the council members voted for the opening of an investigation into the excessive use of force during the recent violence at the Gaza Strip that had led to the killings of dozens of Palestinians by the Israeli military.

The United States, however, criticizes the UNHCR for what it calls being biased and inconsistent in the expo-



THIS DECISION HAS TRIGGERED MOSTLY CRITICAL REACTIONS WORLDWIDE AS A SIGN OF WASHINGTON RETREATING FROM ITS GLOBAL LEADERSHIP IN PROMOTING THE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.



sure of human rights abuses. At the press conference announcing the withdrawal Nikki Haley said that the council had more resolutions critical of Israel "than the number passed against North Korea, Iran and Syria combined". Kenneth Roth, the executive director of Human Rights Watch, questions this logic arguing that since its establishment the council has considered some of the gravest violations of human rights including the use of chemical weapons in Syria, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen and the plight of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar, "but all Trump seems to care about is defending Israel". Amnesty International's Secretary General Salil Shetty in a statement declared that the Trump administration unlike its predecessor shows disregard for human rights the United States "claims to uphold". The only positive response was from Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu who tweeted minutes after the announcement that "Israel thanks President Trump, Secretary Pompeo and Ambassador Haley for their courageous decision against the hypocrisy and the lies of the so-called UN Human Rights Council".



**DANIYAR NURBAYEV**

On June 20, 2018, the Board of the National Bank of Belarus (NBB) decided to cut the refinancing rate from 10.5% to 10% per annum. In addition, the Board also decided to reduce the interest rates on standing and bilateral transactions, which are designed to maintain commercial banks' liquidity, from 11.75% to 11.5% per annum.

The NBB Board decided to lower the refinancing rate because in May 2018 the country's inflation fell to 4.4% on a year-on-year basis, which is sufficiently lower than the bank's target inflation level of 6.0% for 2018. The NBB expects



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that inflation will accelerate in the second quarter of 2018 mainly due to an increase in some regulated prices and a lower refinancing rate. However, the bank forecasts that the annual inflation for 2018 will be about 5.5%, which is still lower than the bank's target level.

It is worth mentioning that the NBB was able to significantly reduce the level of inflation in a very short period. For example, according to the NBB, the annual inflation in 2017 was 4.6%, while in the period from 2011 until 2016 the country had been suffering from the two-digit inflation. In 2011 and 2012, the annual inflation was higher than 50% and then gradually declined

to 10.6% in 2016. During that high inflationary time, the NBB had been keeping high levels of the refinancing rate. In fact, the refinancing rate of 10% is the lowest since the second half of 2008, when the bank had to increase the refinancing rate to keep inflation under check during the global financial and economic crisis.

From 2008 to the date of the latest refinancing rate cut, the lowest level of the rate was in 2010 (10.5%), when the government of the country decided to choose the expansionary monetary policy to support economic growth. However, this policy of 2010 had a very negative

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IN 2011 AND 2012, THE ANNUAL INFLATION WAS HIGHER THAN 50% AND THEN GRADUALLY DECLINED TO 10.6% IN 2016.

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effect on the national currency and inflation stability, and the bank decided to abandon the policy and increase the rate, which reached 45% at the end of 2011.

It is quite probably that this time the reduction in the refinancing rate will not lead to financial instability because now the NBB has better credibility, is more transparent and constantly monitors the population's inflationary expectations. Thus, if there are some signs of growing inflationary sentiments among the population the NBB can adopt necessary measures to control inflation.





EU AND CENTRAL ASIA HELD HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE

DAUREN ABEN

On July 9, 2018, the European Union (EU) and the countries of Central Asia held the fifth round of the High-level Political and Security Dialogue in Ashgabat. The annual meetings of the high-level dialogue serve as a mechanism for exchanging views and intensifying mutually beneficial cooperation between the EU and the five regional states on a broad range of issues, with a particular focus on security. The Ashgabat talks were hosted by Deputy Foreign Minister of Turkmenistan Vepa Khadjiev and chaired by Deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs of the European External Action Service Jean-Christophe Belliard. EU Special Representative for Central Asia Peter Burian also attended the meeting, while Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were represented by the deputy foreign ministries, as well as



THIS YEAR'S DIALOGUE TOOK PLACE ON THE BACKGROUND OF POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA, INCLUDING ADVANCES IN REGIONAL COOPERATION AND PROMISING DOMESTIC REFORMS, ESPECIALLY IN UZBEKISTAN.



Afghanistan that participated in the dialogue as a special guest.

This year's dialogue took place on the background of positive developments in Central Asia, including advances in regional cooperation and promising domestic reforms, especially in Uzbekistan. These new regional dynamics create more opportunities for constructive cooperation between the EU and Central Asia, with a possible involvement of Afghanistan. Therefore, one of the main topics discussed during the fifth round of the dialogue was the EU's updated Strategy on Central Asia, the adoption of which is planned for 2019. It is expected that the strategy will be aimed, among other things, at reinforcing cooperation in addressing common security challenges, such as illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, violent extremism, and radicalization. The dialogue participants paid special attention to

the key EU programs in the region such as the Border Management Program in Central Asia (BOMCA) and the Central Asia Drug Action Program (CADAP), which contribute to improving regional border security and law enforcement capabilities. To date, the EU has allocated more than €40.1 million and €20.7 million for the implementation of BOMCA and CADAP, respectively.

The agenda of the dialogue was not limited to policy and security issues, and the parties made a comprehensive review of other priority areas of the EU-Central Asia partnership such as the management of water resources, joint environmental protection efforts, and prospects for trade and economic interaction. In the context of the forthcoming EU Strategy on Euro-Asian connectivity, the parties exchanged views on the development of sustainable regional connectivity, which would expand opportunities for cooperation between the EU, Central Asia and Afghanistan. The representatives of the Central Asian states confirmed the readiness of their governments to play an active role in the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan, as well as its socio-economic reconstruction. The Kazakh delegation proposed holding thematic seminars under the auspices of the high-level dialogue on issues such as cybersecurity, border security, and economic connectivity involving European, Central Asian and Afghan subject matter experts. To ensure the proper implementation of future cooperative projects, the Kazakh side also suggested to launch a single multi-functional online portal that would allow a "virtual institutionalization" of various business and social platforms of cooperation.

Overall, it appears that the EU and the Central Asian governments at-



THE EU AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN GOVERNMENTS ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE RENEWED STRATEGY THAT IS EXPECTED TO DEEPEN MUTUAL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION.



tach great importance to the renewed strategy that is expected to deepen mutual political, economic and humanitarian cooperation. At the same time, the parties should take into account the lessons of the 2007 EU Strategy towards the region and evaluate what worked and what did not. The next EU-Central Asia ministerial meeting that will take place in Brussels in November 2018 should become instrumental in finalizing the general priorities and main provisions of the new EU Central Asian strategy.

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DOCUMENTS FOR SIGNING DURING THE FIFTH CASPIAN SUMMIT

LIDIYA PARKHOMCHIK

On July 6, 2018, Prime Minister of Russia Dmitry Medvedev signed a government resolution that approves the draft Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the Caspian Sea Countries. The draft agreement to be signed during the forthcoming Fifth Caspian Summit in Aktau, Kazakhstan, was presented to the Prime Minister by the Russian Ministry of Economic Development.

It should be noted that the agreement was initiated by the Turkmen side during the Fourth Caspian Summit in Astrakhan held on September 29, 2014. The main aim of the document is to establish the international legal framework for strengthening trade and economic relations between the littoral states. According to Article 2 of the agreement, the parties will maintain a close working relationship in the spheres such as industry, agriculture, trade, tourism,



**PRIME MINISTER
OF RUSSIA DMITRY
MEDVEDEV
APPROVES THE
DRAFT AGREEMENT
ON TRADE AND
ECONOMIC
COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE
CASPIAN SEA
COUNTRIES.**



etc. It is also envisaged that the parties will promote the effective use of economic resources, focusing on the implementation of joint investment projects and programs, the creation and development of both special and free economic zones, and the promotion of cooperation between regions and cities of the Caspian states (Article 4). It is expected that after inking the agreement the parties will launch the Caspian Economic Forum on an ongoing basis aimed to provide conditions for boosting economic activity in the region (Article 5).

It is noteworthy that the document specifically states that its provisions could not be interpreted as a pre-agreement on the legal status of the Caspian Sea (Article 9). In fact, the parties have already declared that the convention on the legal status of the sea is almost agreed. For instance, on June 21, 2018, Dmitry Medvedev signed a resolution ap-

proving the draft convention and recommending President Vladimir Putin to sign it during the Caspian Summit. According to Article 6, the littoral countries agreed that a littoral state's jurisdiction will spread over the surface of the sea within the borders of territorial waters, which should not exceed 15 nautical miles from the coastline. Despite the fact that it was not made clear what principle of the delimitation of the seabed the five nations will use, the very fact that the parties, especially Iran, agreed to apply the sector-based approach underlines the considerable progress made during the Caspian talks. Moreover, it has been announced that the parties have the right to establish special 500-meter security zones in any area of their respective sectors around



THE LITTORAL STATES INTEND TO SIGN AN ENTIRE PACKAGE OF DOCUMENTS, WHICH WOULD ENLARGE THE FIVE-PARTY LEGAL BASE CONCERNING THE CASPIAN SEA.



constructed artificial islands, bases or other objects. Another breakthrough has been reached in the issue of underwater pipelines, which could be constructed based on agreements reached only between those states whose sectors pipelines would pass through.

As a result, there is no doubt that the littoral states intend to sign an entire package of documents, which would enlarge the five-party legal base concerning the Caspian Sea. It also appears that the Caspian states could sign additional documents in Aktau such as the protocol on cooperation in ensuring safety of shipping and the protocol on cooperation in the fight against poaching on the Caspian Sea, as well as the agreement on cooperation in the field of transport.





UNCERTAIN OUTCOMES OF POMPEO'S VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

ABULKHAIRKHAN ZHUNISBEK

On July 5-7, 2018, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo travelled to Pyongyang where he held meetings with Kim Yong-Chol, the deputy chairman of the country's ruling party, and Foreign Minister Ri Yong-Ho. This was the third visit of Pompeo to North Korea and the first high-level meeting between the officials of both states since the June 12 summit in Singapore between U.S. President Donald Trump and North Korean Leader Kim Jong-Un. Following the first ever meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), a joint statement was adopted where parties agreed to "work toward the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" but the document lacked any specific steps towards achieving this goal. Therefore, Pompeo's trip that he said intends "to fill in some details on those com-

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**POMPEO'S TRIP
HAS BEEN VIEWED
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ACTIONS.**

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mitments" has been viewed as a real test if declarations could translate into concrete actions. Indeed, at the conclusion of his visit Pompeo called the negotiations held in the DPRK as "productive". However, the fact that just hours after Pompeo left Pyongyang the state-run Korea Central News Agency, in a sharp contrast to his earlier announcement, aired the statement which criticizes the Trump administration for pushing a "unilateral and gangster-like demand for denuclearization" is an evidence of a major setback in the ongoing complex nuclear negotiations.

It is worth mentioning that before going to North Korea Pompeo was put under increased time pressure to deliver results because of Trump's upbeat rhetoric he used ever since the Singapore summit, declaring that the problem of the North Korean nuclear threat "is largely solved" and conversations are "going well". This is largely viewed to be driven

by the White House's considerations over the upcoming mid-term elections in November and the unexpected suspension by Trump of the U.S. and South Korean joint military drills scheduled to take place in August, which was regarded by observers after the summit as an unjustified up-front concession. Indeed, Trump's eagerness to make a deal as a proof that his North Korean diplomacy is working have triggered mostly critical reactions from the U.S. policy analysts who warn that this may weaken the U.S. political leverage. They argue that Pyongyang could take advantage of the fact that Trump having invested heavily in the negotiations will not be in the position to declare anytime soon the failure of the process and hence demand more concessions from Washington in return for the denuclearization, including an early lifting of sanctions and a formal end to the Korean War. The term denuclearization is interpreted differently by the parties: the United States views it as complete,

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BEFORE GOING TO NORTH KOREA POMPEO WAS PUT UNDER INCREASED TIME PRESSURE TO DELIVER RESULTS BECAUSE OF TRUMP'S UPBEAT RHETORIC HE USED EVER SINCE THE SINGAPORE SUMMIT.

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verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of DPRK's nuclear program, while North Korea believes that the process should also include the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to the U.S. nuclear umbrella that defends South Korea and Japan.

Overall, the outcomes of Secretary of State Pompeo's visit to Pyongyang should be regarded as more than modest, with the sides only managing to come to terms with the issues related to the dismantlement of a missile engine test site and the return of the remains of 5,300 U.S. soldiers who fought in the Korean War. The report issued by the U.S. intelligence that North Korea is in fact expanding its nuclear weapons activities suggests that earlier skepticism towards Trump's tactic of handling the whole process were well-grounded. Therefore, one should not be surprised if after trying the diplomatic track both sides will return to their belligerent rhetoric in the near future.



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NEW MORTGAGE PROGRAM LAUNCHED IN KAZAKHSTAN

DANIYAR NURBAYEV

According to Governor of the National Bank of Kazakhstan (NBK) Daniyar Akishev, the program of housing loans titled “7-20-25” has started lending mortgage loans to the population. It was noted that as of July 4, 2018 seven mortgage loans were issued within the framework of the program.

The new program is a social initiative proposed by President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev to increase the well-being of the country's population. The program provides mortgage loans at the 7% interest rate for 25 years. A down payment that a borrower should make to get a mortgage is 20% of the value of housing to be credited. It is worth noting that the program provides mortgage loans for the



**THE PROGRAM OF
HOUSING LOANS
7-20-25 IS A
SOCIAL INITIATIVE
PROPOSED BY
PRESIDENT OF
KAZAKHSTAN
NURSULTAN
NAZARBAYEV.**



purchase of housing in the primary market. For borrowers who want to buy housing in large cities, such as Astana, Almaty, Aktau and Atyrau, the maximum amount of a loan is 25 million tenge. Meanwhile, for other regions the limit is 15 million tenge. It is important to note that only citizens who do not own any housing will be eligible for the program. In general, these amounts of money are sufficient to buy a two- or three-room apartment.

The main operator of the program is the mortgage organization Baspana, which is a subsidiary company of the NBK and was specifically created for this program in 2018. The company plans to allocate about 1 trillion tenge of housing loans under the program. It also plans to finance its expenses through issuing bonds at the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange. It

is worth mentioning that Baspana does not plan to receive any funding from the government. The company will provide mortgage loans through the country's commercial banks. According to the NBK, seven commercial banks will be the partners of the program (Bank Center-credit, Halyk Bank, Eurasian Bank, ATF Bank, Tsesna Bank, RBK Bank and Zhilstroysberbank). It is expected that Sberbank and Forte Bank will join the program later in 2018.

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**BASPANA WILL
PROVIDE MORTGAGE
LOANS THROUGH
THE COUNTRY'S
COMMERCIAL BANKS.**

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Overall, it is expected that this program will generate a significant interest of the population, mainly because it offers relatively inexpensive mortgage loans. However, it is not clear how commercially viable Baspana will be, because all the previously created socially focused mortgage companies such as Zhilstroysberbank and the Kazakhstan Mortgage Company are unprofitable and usually depend on the government funding.





KANAT MAKHANOV

On July 6, 2018, the United States introduced tariffs on Chinese imports worth \$34 billion provoking China to retaliate proportionately. Another round of U.S. tariffs on \$16 billion worth of Chinese commodities is now under review. Meanwhile, such protectionist U.S. measures in its trade with China have resulted in negative trends in Chinese commodity and financial markets. The Chinese index "ChinaA50" has fallen by around 12% since the first order to impose tariffs on Chinese imports was signed by President Trump on March 22, 2018. The Shanghai Composite Index is passing through the longest decline in six years, whereas yuan slipped to its six-month low by the end of June 2018.

The yearly trade flow between the United States and China is nearly \$636 billion, which is one of the world's largest bilateral trade turnovers. The current bilateral protectionist measures of the two largest economies will have serious consequences because U.S. and China together account for nearly 40% of the world GDP.



**THE CURRENT
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Moreover, the rest of the economies, especially the developing ones, are dependent on them. The worst-case scenario stemming from the trade war would be a subsequent wave of protectionist measures in other countries and declining demand practically in all parts of the globe. This might lead to a vicious cycle of trade protectionism and start a new worldwide slowdown of economic growth. The scale of consequences of the current trade war between Washington and Beijing is highly unpredictable. For about more than a half of a century, there has been a soft and clear movement towards trade liberalization and integration in the world economy as a whole. Since the 1960s the trade policy has not changed dramatically, and the global GDP has grown more than eight-fold. So there is no clear past experience that would help forecast the trajectory of the ongoing surge of protectionism between the two largest economies. Therefore, the seriousness of the issue is being somehow underestimated. The current U.S. policy brings the world to a turning point that would either mark the beginning of a reversal of the previous development model of the

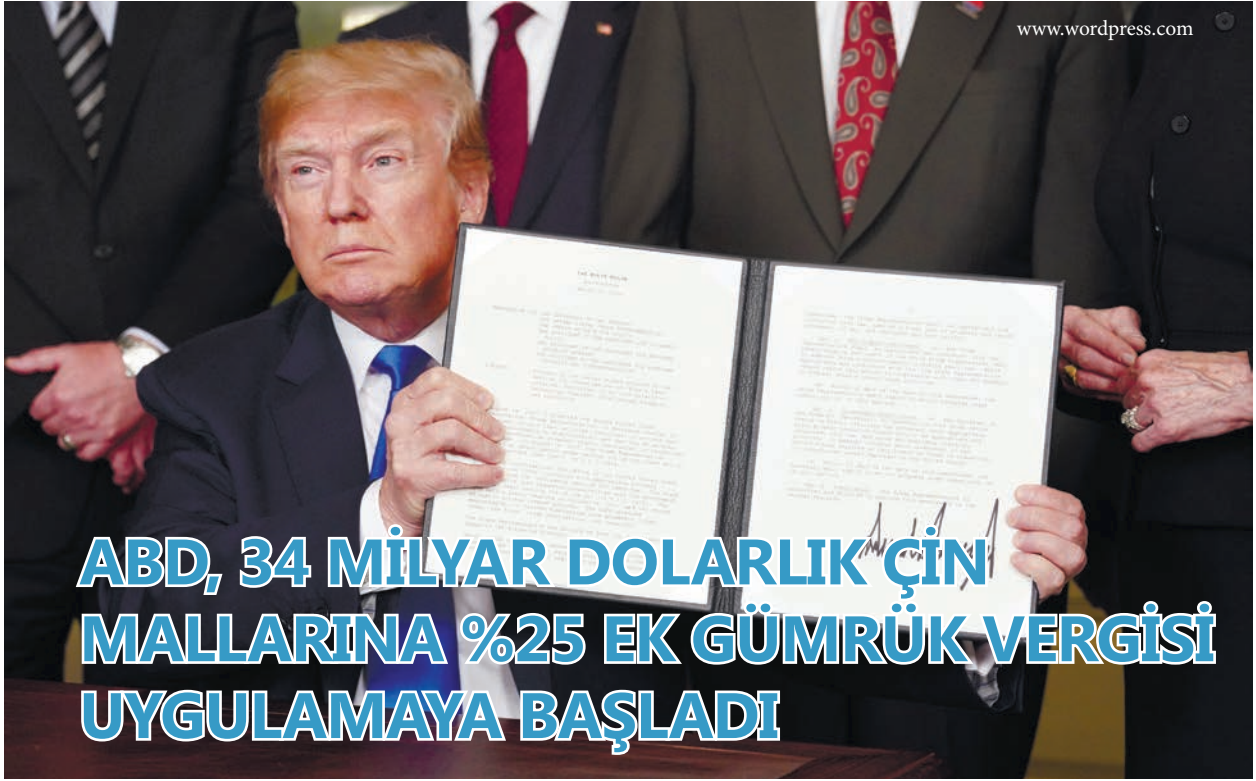
world economy towards liberalization and integration or would turn out to be a technical bounce and the world economy would return to its integrational path. The Trump administration has been involved in trade disputes for four months, and the longer it lasts the more chances there are for the worst-case scenario to happen.

Any shocks produced in major economies like the United States and China are risk factors for other economies, especially developing ones. One of the reasons for that is that economies like that of China are among the main importers of primary commodities with substantial market power. Many markets of primary commodities have already gone strictly negative since the beginning of disputes around U.S. tariffs imposed against Chinese goods. For instance, we can observe negative downward trends of the iron and aluminum prices since April 2018, and the copper prices reached their record lows in July 2018. Not much time has passed since the trade turbulences between Washington and Beijing have started for side effects in developing economies to be seen. However, consequences for economies dependent on exports of primary commodities, including Kazakhstan, are inevitable in

the short-term perspective.

China is the second largest trade partner of Kazakhstan accounting for 13.5% of its total foreign trade. In 2017, the exports of Kazakhstan to China amounted to \$5.78 billion, out of which 3.45 billion (59.7%) were metals and metal ores. \$1.07 billion (18.5%) of the total exports to China were unprocessed iron, aluminum and copper ores. Thus, we can state that over \$1 billion of export revenues of Kazakhstan, which is slightly over 2.0% of the total exports, will be directly affected by the trade war and potential downturns in prices of those raw materials. Apart from that, there are also indirect costs that Kazakhstan is about to incur. The contraction of China's foreign trade will have severe effects on its economic growth, which is projected to be around 6.5% in 2018. A further escalation of the trade war will definitely worsen the expected growth rates of the Chinese economy, which will inevitably affect the oil exports of Kazakhstan to China in terms of prices. It is hard to anticipate and estimate potential economic losses of Kazakhstan in case if trade relations between the United States and China get even more complicated. However, Kazakhstan's relative costs will be substantially higher compared to other economies





ABD, 34 MİLYAR DOLARLIK ÇİN MALLARINA %25 EK GÜMRÜK VERGİSİ UYGULAMAYA BAŞLADI

OMİRBЕК HANAYI

6 Temmuz 2018 tarihinde ABD yönetimi, Washington yerel saatiyle 00.01'den itibaren 34 milyar dolar değerindeki Çin mallarına %25 ek gümrük vergisi uygulamaya resmen başladığını açıklamıştır. Çin'in nükleer reaktörler, gaz türbinleri, hava ve gaz sıvılaştırıcı makineler, fırınlar ve ticari bulaşık makineleri gibi 818 ürününü kapsayan söz konusu uygulamanın, Çin'in savunma, havacılık ve imalat sektörlerini hedef aldığı bilinmektedir. Buna sert tepki gösteren Çin yönetimi ise, ülkesinin temel ulusal çıkarlarını ve halkın çıkarlarını korumak için gerekli karşılığı vermek zorunda kaldığını belirterek, misilleme olarak 34 milyar dolar tutarındaki özellikle otomobil ve tarım ürünlerini içeren 545 ürüne %25 ek gümrük vergisi uyguladığını açıklamıştır. Bu açıklamanın ardından, Çin'in misillemesine karşılık olarak 200 milyar dolar değerinde Çin mallarına ek gümrük

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6 TEMMUZ 2018 TARİHİNDE ABD YÖNETİMİ, WASHINGTON YEREL SAATİYLE 00.01'DEN İTİBAREN 34 MİLYAR DOLAR DEĞERİNDEKİ ÇİN MALLARINA %25 EK GÜMRÜK VERGİSİ UYGULAMAYA RESMEN BAŞLADIĞINI AÇIKLAMIŞTIR.

”

rük vergisi uygulayacağını belirten ABD Başkanı Donald Trump, Pekin'in 200 milyar dolarlık gümrük vergilerini de misillemesi durumunda 300 milyar dolarlık Çin mallarına daha ek gümrük vergisi getirebileceğini duyurmuştur.

Bu, 24 Mart 2018 tarihinde ABD Başkanı Donald Trump'ın Çin mallarına uygulama kararı aldığı 50 milyar dolarlık gümrük vergilerinin ilk kısmıdır. 16 milyar dolar değerindeki ikinci kısmının ise bu ayın sonunda Washington tarafından yürürlüğe koyulacağı beklenmektedir. Böylece ABD ve Çin arasında son zamanda giderek şiddetlenen ticari sürtüşmenin artık ticaret savaşına dönüştüğü söylenebilir. Aslında ABD ve Çin arasındaki ticari sürtüşme, 22 Mart 2018 tarihinde Trump'ın 50 milyar dolarlık Çin mallarına ek gümrük vergisi getirecek olan kararnamayı imzalamasıyla başlamıştır. 23 Mart 2018 tarihinden itibaren çelik ithalatına %25'lik, alüminyum ithalatına %10'luk ek

gümrük vergisi getiren Washington, 3 Nisan 2018 tarihinde ise %25 ek gümrük vergisi uygulanacak olan 1333 çeşit Çin ürününün listesini açıklamıştır. Trump'ın kararına misilleme olarak 2 Nisan 2018 tarihinden itibaren ABD'den ithal edilen meyve, fındık, şarap gibi 120 ürüne %15'lik, domuz eti ve geri dönüştürülmüş alüminyum gibi 8 ürüne ise %25'lik gümrük vergisi getirileceğini açıklayan Pekin ise, 4 Nisan 2018 tarihinde 106 ABD ürününe daha %25 ek gümrük vergisi getireceğini belirtmiştir.

Dolayısıyla Washington, Pekin'i ticaret alanında fikri mülkiyet hırsızlığı yapmakla beraber yabancı şirketlerin Çin'de iş kurmasını kısıtlamak ve yabancı şirketleri teknoloji transferine zorlamakla suçlamaktadır. Pekin ise bu iddiaları reddederek Washington'u tek taraflı ticaret korumacılığı yapmakla kınamaktadır. Ancak iki ülke arasındaki söz konusu ticaret anlaşmazlıklarını müzakere etmek amacıyla son dönemde ABD ve Çin



**ABD VE ÇİN
ARASINDAKİ
TİCARET SAVAŞININ
SADECE İKİ ÜLKENİN
EKONOMİSİNİ
ETKİLEMEKLE
KALMAYARAK
TÜM DÜNYAYA
YAYILABİLECEĞİ
VE EKONOMİK
DENGELERE
CİDDİ ZARARLAR
VEREBİLECEĞİ TAHMİN
EDİLMEKTEDİR.**



arasında birkaç karşılıklı üst düzey ziyaret de gerçekleştirilmiştir. Örneğin, 3-4 Mayıs 2018 tarihlerinde ABD Hazine Bakanı Steven Mnuchin ve 2-4 Haziran 2018 tarihlerinde ise ABD Ticaret Bakanı Wilbur Ross Çin'i ziyaret etmiştir. 15-17 Mayıs 2018 tarihlerinde Çin Başbakan Yardımcısı Liu He ve 2-4 Haziran 2018 tarihlerinde ise Çin Ulusal Halk Kongresi Daimi Komitesi Başkan Yardımcı Wang Chen ABD'yi ziyaret etmiştir. Fakat bu üst düzey ziyaretler çerçevesinde yapılan müzakereler de iki ülke arasındaki ticari anlaşmazlığı ortadan kaldıramamıştır. Dünyanın en büyük iki ekonomisi olan ABD ve Çin arasında söz konusu ticari savaşın nereye kadar süreceği ve bunun bölgesel ve küresel etkisinin ne boyutlara ulaşacağı tüm dünyanın merak konusu olmaya devam etmektedir. ABD ve Çin arasındaki ticaret savaşının sadece iki ülkenin ekonomisini etkilemekle kalmayarak tüm dünyaya yayılabileceği ve ekonomik dengelere ciddi zararlar verebileceği tahmin edilmektedir.



**LIDIYA PARKHOMCHIK**

In mid-July 2018, the North Caspian Operating Company (NCOC), the project operator of the giant Kashagan oil field in Kazakhstan, announced its plans to produce 11-13 million tons of oil this year, which exceeds the earlier 2018 forecasts. It was stated that the NCOC had safely reached the actual production level of 325,000 barrels per day (bpd). In fact, as of January 2018, the oil output at the Kashagan oilfield was at the level of 310,000 bpd on average. However, due to some repair and maintenance works, as well as the suspension of gas injection, which helps to boost pressure and increase output, the production volumes fell to 210,000-211,000 bpd in late March-early April 2018. The oil production was restored following the resumption of gas injection.

It is worth noting that despite positive projection for 2018 output the



THE NORTH CASPIAN OPERATING COMPANY ANNOUNCED ITS PLANS TO PRODUCE 11-13 MILLION TONS OF OIL AT KASHAGAN, WHICH EXCEEDS THE EARLIER 2018 FORECASTS.



NCOC still could not reach a rise in output to 370,000 bpd, as it was initially planned in 2017. Therefore, in order to address the problems of underproduction the NCOC made an unscheduled stop of operation of six wells on the D island of the Kashagan field. As a result of the technical survey, the company managed to understand the scope and nature of the problems. As already announced by Vice-Minister of Energy of Kazakhstan Magzum Mirzagaliyev, to achieve the target production level of 370,000 bpd the operator is considering the option of increasing gas injection into the reservoir in the autumn of this year by changing the category of two wells from the producing to the injection wells. In fact, it was initially planned that under Phase 1 the oil production at the Kashagan field should reach 450,000 bpd. Under the existing circumstances, it might take longer than expected to reach the projected levels of oil production, especially taking

into account the fact that the stable commercial production at the field started only in late 2016, which is 11 years behind the original schedule.

In 2017, the oil output at the field totaled 8.3 million tons, 7.4 million tons of which were pumped via the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC), while the remaining 0.9 million tons went through the Atyrau-Samara pipeline. CPC Director General Nikolai Gorban has already announced that the volume of the Kashagan oil reserved for the CPC will almost double amounting to 13 million tons. Indeed, in 2018, the consortium plans to pump 67 million tons of oil via the pipeline, 60 of which are planned to be produced in Kazakhstan. In addition to 13 million tons of oil from the Kashagan oil fields, 12 million tons and 28 million tons of oil would be transhipped via the



THE OIL PRODUCTION AT THE KASHAGAN FIELD WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE, ESPECIALLY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE FACT THAT THE CONTRACT AREA OF THE FIELD ALSO INCLUDES OTHER DEPOSITS.



CPC from the Karachaganak and Tengiz oil fields, respectively, while the remaining 7 million tons would come from a number of other middle-sized deposits.

It is obvious that the oil production at the Kashagan field, one of the biggest oil discoveries in the history of Kazakhstan, will continue to increase, especially taking into account the fact that the contract area of the field also includes other deposits such as the Kalamkas-Sea, Kashagan South West, Aktobe and Kairan structures. It is expected that an agreement on developing the fields will be reached in 2018. However, there is no guarantee that the projects on the further development of the Caspian offshore deposits of Kazakhstan will be able to overcome technical problems, delays and cost overruns.





SELF-INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL: THE PROBLEM OF CHOICE

GULNAR NADIROVA

Experts define human capital as a person's available stock of knowledge, health, skills, and experience that an individual uses to generate income. However, this is not just a collection of knowledge and abilities, which a person possesses, but also the accumulated costs for general education, special training, health care, and the movement of labor.

In the theory of human capital, the capital of health, the capital of education, and the capital of culture are identified as its components. Health capital is an investment in a person, carried out with the purpose of forming, maintaining and improving his or her health and working capacity. The state of human health is its natural capital, part of which is hereditary, and part is acquired as a result of the costs spent by an individual and society.

If the hereditary part is difficult to change, then the acquired capital depends on a person, his or her lifestyle,



IT SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT EVERY WORKER, ACTING OR POTENTIAL, MUST HAVE A CERTAIN STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING HIS OR HER CAPABILITIES – HEALTH, EDUCATION, SKILLS, AND QUALIFICATIONS.



food, and habits. A person can develop physical and intellectual skills such as endurance, quick response, and a speed of information processing and decision-making, and can slow down body wear by abandoning bad habits (smoking, overeating, and physical inactivity), adhering to a healthy lifestyle, physical training, and healthy nutrition, and undergoing timely medical examinations.

The level of education and culture also largely depends on individuals themselves. At the same time, one must be prepared for certain expenses in order to obtain a certain profit later.

As a rule, we demand at the macro level the concern of the state about human capital, investing in its development, and at the micro level – the concern of a firm or employers about the growth of the educational and professional levels of an employee – and this is the right thing to do. However, it should not be forgotten that every worker, acting or potential, must have a certain strategy for improving his or her capabilities – health, edu-

cation, skills, and qualifications. Because of this improvement, individuals themselves receive an increase in income, competitiveness, choice in the labor market, and improvement of the quality of life.

Human capital is a value not only for society but also for an individual, as it becomes a fundamental factor not only for the economic growth of the state but also for personal growth, and therefore the formation of human capital requires considerable expenditure from individuals themselves. The state subsidizes secondary and partly higher education for the population, but obtaining a diploma is not yet a guarantee of a successful career, and every graduate should understand this.

In the age of high technology development, restructuring of economic structures, the transformation of the labor market, knowledge and skills become obsolete very quickly. Educational, intellectual, and professional growth must be permanent to maintain individual competitiveness and sustainability, regardless of age. Employees who constantly develop their education and skills, as a rule, have higher incomes. To a basic diploma, it



**IT IS EXTREMELY
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NOTION THAT
ONLY STATE
INSTITUTIONS
ARE RESPONSIBLE
FOR INVESTING IN
HUMAN CAPITAL.**



is necessary to add certificates about the increase and expansion of qualifications, about an acquisition of new computer, language, digital and interdisciplinary skills and specializations. It is sometimes necessary to change professions completely, and this, too, needs a lot of retraining.

The functioning, the degree of return and the value of human capital depend on a person's decision, his or her material and moral interest, on the general level of his or her culture and will. Not everyone has financial opportunities to obtain an MBA degree or a CFA level, but the improvement of quality characteristics is possible even for free through various online courses and even without having a higher education diploma.

It is extremely important to get rid of the notion that only state institutions are responsible for investing in human capital. Moreover, it becomes difficult and unpromising, when these structures are sluggish, disinterested, or simply ignorant in matters of human development. Obviously, state policy in this area is gradually being formed, but there is no time to wait for beneficial changes, as human life is too short for this.



TRUMP-PUTIN SUMMIT: QUESTIONABLE BREAKTHROUGH?



DAUREN ABEN

On July 16, 2018, U.S. President Donald Trump and Russian President Vladimir Putin held their summit meeting hosted by President of Finland Sauli Niinistö at his presidential palace in Helsinki, Finland. It was the first official meeting between the two leaders as the previous bilateral encounters took place on the sidelines of the multilateral events – at the G20 summit in Hamburg and the APEC summit in Vietnam, both held in 2017. The primary aim of the Helsinki talks was to improve relations between Washington and Moscow that worsened considerably after Russia's intervention in Crimea in 2014 and the Kremlin's alleged interference in the U.S. 2016 presidential election. However, given Trump's mild attitude to Russia and little support for anti-Russian sanctions, there was a strong opposition inside the United States to his meeting with



THE PRIMARY AIM OF THE HELSINKI TALKS WAS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW THAT WORSENEO CONSIDERABLY AFTER RUSSIA'S INTERVENTION IN CRIMEA IN 2014 AND THE KREMLIN'S ALLEGED INTERFERENCE IN THE U.S. 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.



Putin one-on-one, but the U.S. president insisted that no officials from both delegations should be present during the meeting's initial, face-to-face, stage, except for interpreters.

While observers suggested that the situations in Ukraine and Syria would be discussed in Helsinki, the parties did not announce any specific agenda or concrete goals for the meeting, beyond building trust and understanding between the U.S. and Russian presidents. It is therefore unsurprising that at the joint press conference following their two-hour private discussion and a working lunch that included their senior advisors Trump and Putin did not reveal any concrete mutual commitments they made. As it appears from their vague statements and subsequent reports, the presidents decided to cooperate more proactively on Syria, especially in promoting humanitarian and reconstruction efforts, and presumably reached a consensus on

keeping Iranian forces away from the Israel-Syria border. At the same time, the parties seem to fail in reaching an agreement on Ukraine and Crimea, with Putin insisting on the acceptance of the 2014 Crimean status referendum and on Ukraine's non-membership of NATO. It is also quite likely that Trump and Putin have agreed to initiate bilateral discussions on the extension of the START treaty, which expires in 2021, and on alleged violations of the 1987 Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty.

Nevertheless, the U.S. media and domestic public opinion have largely labeled the summit in Helsinki as a great failure for Trump, with Senator John McCain calling it "one of the most disgraceful performances by an American president in memory". Such a negative outcry was mainly caused by Trump's unwillingness to condemn Russia's alleged election meddling in 2016. Citing Putin's "extremely strong and powerful" denial, Trump doubted the findings of the U.S. intelligence community saying that he did not see any reason why "it would be" Russia that had interfered in the U.S. election process. After strong bipartisan criti-



**IMPROVED
U.S.-RUSSIAN
RELATIONS MAY
CREATE MORE
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FOR MOSCOW TO
TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE GROWING
RIFT BETWEEN
WASHINGTON
AND ITS WESTERN
ALLIES.**



cism in the United States, with some senators calling for testimonies of Trump's national security team members who had attended the summit and even his interpreter, President Trump denied any collusion with Putin and claimed that that he had made a mistake using the word "would" instead of "wouldn't".

Despite all these internal U.S. contradictions, the U.S.-Russian high level meeting in Helsinki was a long-awaited event as the tensions between the world's two leading nuclear powers had led to a stalemate in addressing a number of international and regional conflicts and crisis situations. It is expected that the Trump-Putin summit will lead to the resumption of bilateral negotiations on arms control and other urgent matters of global importance. It is highly unlikely that under current circumstances the United States will recognize Russia's sovereignty over the Crimean Peninsula or mitigate the anti-Russian sanctions regime, but improved U.S.-Russian relations may create more opportunities for Moscow to take advantage of the growing rift between Washington and its Western allies.





UN REPORT HIGHLIGHTS ESCALATING VIOLENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

ABULKHAIRKHAN ZHUNISBEK

On July 15, 2018, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) released its biannual Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict report which suggests that the number of Afghan civilians killed within the first six months of this year, from January 1 to June 30, 2018, reached 1,692 – the highest rate than at any comparable time over the last decade. During the same period, 3,430 people were also injured. UNAMA's report has also traced the causes of casualties and their sources, as well as provided breakdown by each region. Accordingly, nearly half of the deaths were inflicted by the combination of suicide and non-suicide attacks using improvised explosive devices, with the provinces of Kabul, Nangarhar, Faryab, Helmand and Kandahar being the most affected by violence. UNAMA attributes 67% of the total death toll among civil-



UNAMA ATTRIBUTES 67% OF THE TOTAL DEATH TOLL AMONG CIVILIANS TO ANTI-GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS, INCLUDING 42% TO THE TALIBAN, 18% TO DAESH/ISIS AND REMAINING 7% TO OTHER UNIDENTIFIED MILITIA GROUPS.



ians to anti-government elements, including 42% to the Taliban, 18% to Daesh/ISIS and remaining 7% to other unidentified militia groups. Meanwhile, the pro-government forces, the Afghan national security forces and international military forces, caused 20% of the civilian fatalities this year. It is worth mentioning that the conflict in Afghanistan has claimed lives of more than 14,720 civilians since 2009 when the agency started recording the statistics. Head of UNAMA Tadamichi Yamamoto, in his statement following the release of the document, urged the conflicting parties "to find a peaceful settlement – this is the best way that they can protect all civilians".

The above numbers are yet another illustration of a continuing downturn of security in Afghanistan since the end of the NATO's International Security Assistance Force mission in 2014. At present, NATO is only conducting a non-combat mission,

Resolute Support, with 16,000 of its troops mainly engaged in training and advising the Afghan military personnel. Against the backdrop of escalating violence in this country that has seen Taliban seizing more territories and increasing the casualty rate among both civilians and the Afghan army, in August last year, U.S. President Donald Trump announced his new strategy towards the country. The announced policy that envisaged a modest expansion in the U.S. troop presence and a removal of any deadline for its withdrawal was aimed at forcing the Taliban to the negotiating table in order to find a political solution for 17 years of war.

Almost a year has passed since then, but only marginal progress has been made on the ground with the Taliban refusing to engage in direct talks offered by President of Afghanistan Ashraf Ghani in February this year and demanding foreign forces to leave the country as a pre-condition for peace talks. This lack of progress, according to Reuters report, published two days before the July 11-12, 2018 NATO Summit in Brussels, frustrates Trump who is allegedly

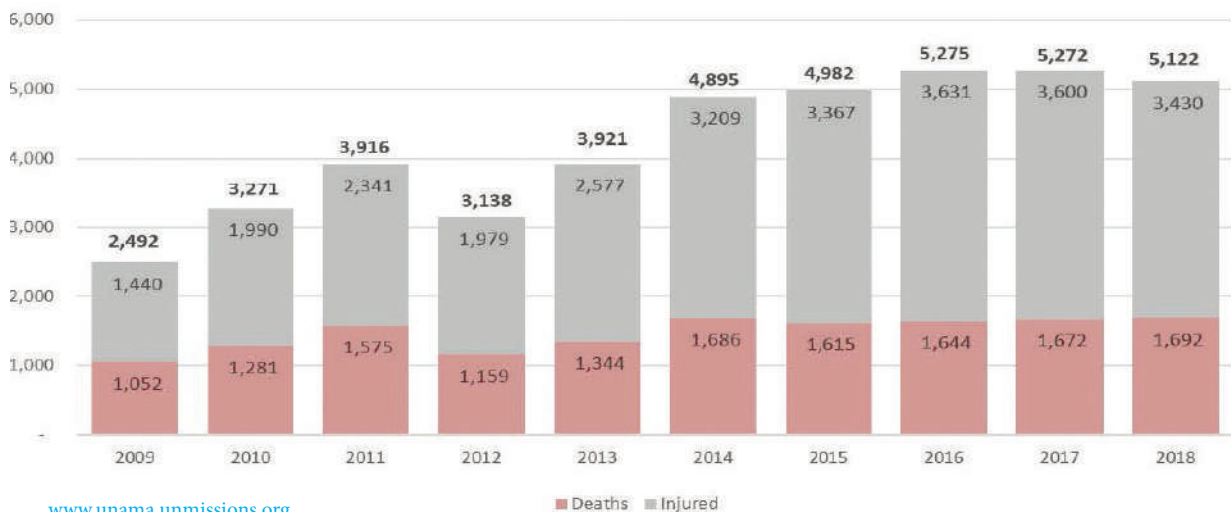


SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT WITH THE LACK OF PROGRESS ON THE GROUND THE WHITE HOUSE MIGHT RECONSIDER ITS EARLIER COMMITMENT GIVEN TO KABUL AFTER THE REVIEW BY THE PENTAGON.



asking his advisors "How much have we invested there since 2001?" and "What have we got for all that money?". Therefore, according to this insight, the Pentagon might review the strategy unveiled only one year ago to examine all aspects of it. Taking into account the fact that earlier Trump voiced his desire to reduce the number of U.S. troops in South Korea, citing as the reason an inadequate compensation for its military presence, and pull troops from Syria "relatively soon", some observers believe that with the lack of progress on the ground the White House might reconsider its earlier commitment given to Kabul after the review by the Pentagon. However, following the NATO Summit, the leaders of its 29 member states decided to extend their support for the Afghan security forces until 2024, up from 2020 previously agreed at the Warsaw summit in 2016. Although at a time of growing security concerns the renewed support of the alliance to the country is a positive development, robust diplomatic efforts and improvement in political and governance conditions inside Afghanistan are necessary for the new commitment to succeed.

Civilian Deaths & Injured January to June 2009 - 2018





THE GOLDEN BOY OF KAZAKHSTAN

GULNAR NADIROVA

In a tragic development, on July 19, 2018, one of the best representatives of Kazakhstan's youth, Denis Ten, passed away. The bright life of this remarkable figure skater showed what an ideal personality, free talent, thinking citizen could a person be. In addition to professional sports achievements, his charm, intellect, energy and nobility attracted as a magnet the love and sympathy of not only compatriots but also numerous friends and fans around the world. He was and will remain a unique person. Despite his untimely death, Denis Ten, to put it metaphorically, paved the way for many youngsters, showing that Kazakhstan has a chance to become a "country of worthy people" in which it is possible to reveal their best qualities and achieve high dreams.

According to Plato, no one becomes a good person by accident. It all begins with early childhood; decency,

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DENIS TEN PAVED THE WAY FOR MANY YOUNGSTERS, SHOWING THAT KAZAKHSTAN HAS A CHANCE TO BECOME A "COUNTRY OF WORTHY PEOPLE" IN WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE TO REVEAL THEIR BEST QUALITIES AND ACHIEVE HIGH DREAMS.

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honesty, and self-esteem begin at home. Parents give an understanding of what kindness, mercy, justice, morality, respect for people are. There are eternal values, and the values, which are transient. The latter allow a young creature to fit into the modern world and, perhaps, become successful. While the former, fundamental values, make him a true worthy Man.

Creativity, music, sports can make a person multifaceted and strong, as was the case with Denis, while the sincere informal care and support of parents, the diligence cultivated in him, the feeling of gratitude and honesty apparently can make a person decent. Here, the example of parents is very important. This does not mean that they should sculpt their son or daughter in their own image and likeness – this means, first of all, not to lie, and to adhere in life to the moral principles that they declare.

However, in a big and complex life,

yesterday's girls and boys have to face all sorts of negative phenomena – the ill will of other people, an unfavorable economy, health problems, natural or man-made disasters, crime, and much more. Many experts believe that work, internal discipline, critical thinking, and self-confidence help cope with stresses, fears, and uncertainty. Reason and analysis can solve many problems and inspire young people to overcome and create. The society needs samples of decency and purposefulness for imitation and respect. However, no less it needs those who will follow them, who will believe in the creative power of talent, devotion, and patriotism.

To grow such a person is a great work that not every family can do. They need the support of the social and educational work that schools, universities, youth clubs, public and youth organizations are called upon to do. However, their understanding of this mission is somewhat different. The activities of these organizations are largely aimed at ideological work with the goal of educating a loyal citizen. In their activities, there

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**DENIS GAVE
A FEELING OF
HAPPINESS AND
PRIDE TO MILLIONS
OF PEOPLE PRECISELY
BECAUSE HE WAS
HAPPY AND FREE.**

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is rarely any interest in an individual's personality, his or her capabilities, dreams, and emotional peace. There is no concern about happiness and freedom of young men and women, about their spiritual health and material well-being, about dignity and openness. The lies and pretense of others are of tremendous destructive power and can lodge in the souls of young people either anger and complete disillusionment in society and the country, or cynicism and demoralization. The evidence is a high level of youth crime and suicide. Obviously, many slogans, forms, and ideas of educational work need to be radically changed or abandoned.

Denis gave a feeling of happiness and pride to millions of people precisely because he was happy and free. In addition, he left us something else. In that huge crowd that paid Denis last respects, there were no Kazakhs, Russians, Koreans, Ukrainians and other ethnic groups. A united People said goodbye to their worthy Son. This feeling is the last and most precious gift of the Golden Boy to his fellow citizens.





NEW SHIPS FOR RUSSIA'S CASPIAN FLOTILLA

LIDIYA PARKHOMCHIK

In late July 2018, the Ministry of Defense of Russian announced its plans to equip the Russian Navy with the upgraded Molniya-class missile boats known as Project 1241 by 2019. It is expected that the new vessels will be equipped with modern navigation and communication means and the latest arms. Moreover, the upgraded boats will be a powerful weapon less vulnerable for air attack and more comfortable for the crew. It is already confirmed that one of the Molniya-class missile boats, which are currently built at the Vympel Shipyard in Rybinsk, is expected to operate in the Caspian Sea in the Caspian Flotilla.

Project 1241 missile boats have been built for the Soviet Navy and its allies since early 1980s. They were

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designed to replace the Osa-class missile boats that served the Soviet Navy and its allies around the world. To date, the Russian Navy operates nearly 30 boats of Project 1241 capable to destroy surface warships, transport and landing ships in the littoral zones and open sea areas. Initially, the boats with relatively small size of 550 tons were armed with anti-ship “Mosquito” missiles and automatic antiaircraft guns and manpads. However, in order to meet the military requirements, as well as safety and security standards, modern arms would replace the outdated weapons. For instance, the boats will be armed the Uran missile systems, which comprise eight anti-ship Kh-35 missiles, and Pantsir-M seaborne air defense system.

In fact, the Molniya-class missile boats have already been deployed in the Caspian Sea. Indeed, within the

Russian - Turkmen military - technical cooperation the Sredne-Nevesky Shipyard has already build two Molniya-class missile boats known as Project 12418 worth \$170 million in 2011. The vessels called Gayratly and Ederman were armed with anti-ship Kh-35 missiles and the Igla short-range man-portable air defense system.

In conclusion, the hulls for the upgraded Molniya-class missile boats were constructed under the contract for export in early 1990s. It took nearly two decades for the Russian military authorities to fi-



DESPITE THE RE-EQUIPMENT, THE MOLNIYA-CLASS MISSILE BOATS COULD NOT COMPENSATE THE RELOCATION OF THE BUYAN-M-CLASS MISSILE CORVETTES FROM THE CASPIAN FLOTILLA.



nalize the project after the contract was canceled. However, despite the re-equipment, the Molniya-class missile boats could not compensate the relocation of the Buyan-M-class missile corvettes capable of carrying Kalibr missiles from the Caspian Flotilla to the Russian naval group in the Mediterranean Sea, especially taking into account the fact that three more warships (two Shmel-class gunboats and the Grif-M-class coast guard patrol boat) were relocated to the Azov Sea. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the shipyard could to avoid delays especially if air defense weapons are not ready.

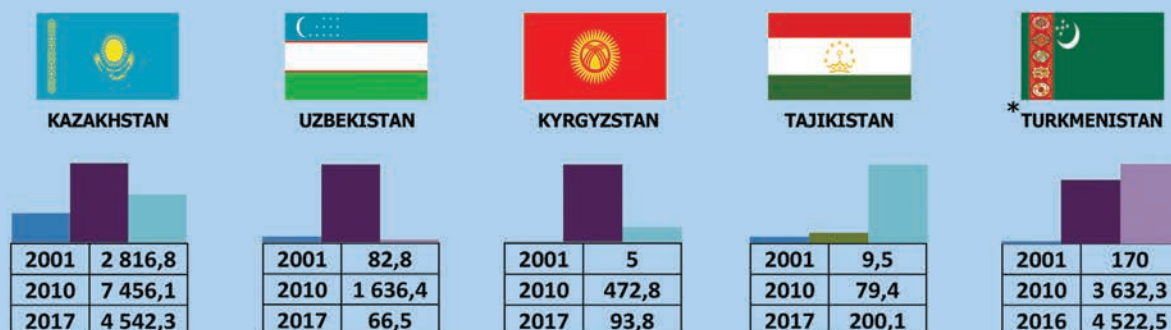




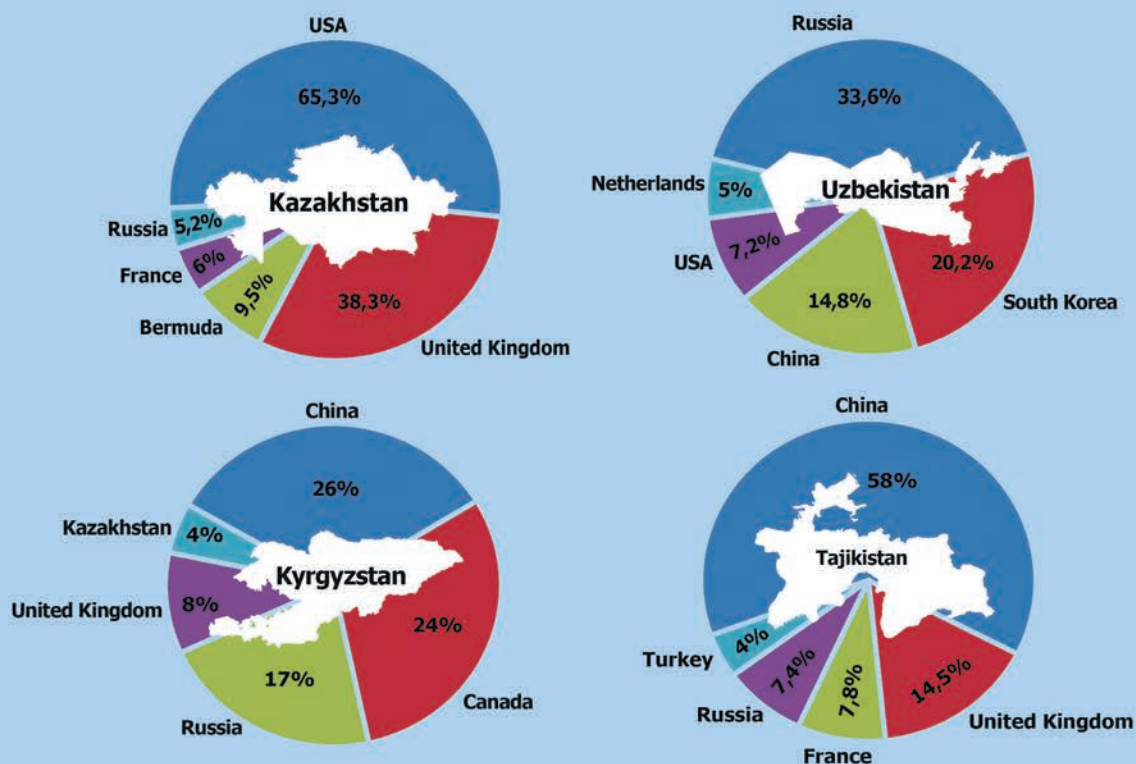
ERI Infographic No.9

ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯҒА ТІКЕЛҮЙ ШЕТЕЛДІК ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАР АҒЫНЫ ORTA ASYA'YA DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIMLAR GİRİŞİ INFLOW OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS TO CENTRAL ASIA

Total Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (million \$)



Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment by Top 5 Countries



Source: www.export.gov

world bank www.worldbank.org

Note: *No data available for Turkmenistan by countries.

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Akademik Türkçe Kursu

Avrasya Araştırma Enstitüsü 19 Ekim 2015 tarihinde Akademik Türkçe kursu verilmeye başlamıştır. Bu kursun amacı katılımcılara makale, bildiri, tez, kitap gibi akademik metinleri okuma, not alma, çıkarımda bulunma konularında eğitim vermektir. Kurslar başlangıç ve orta seviye olmak üzere iki seviyede olacaktır.

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