

IV ● ORIENTAL STUDIES

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Main Ways of Development of Iran's Military Policy after the Lifting of International Sanctions

Abstract. This article deals with the Iranian military policy after the removal of sanctions from Tehran at the beginning of 2016, which was made possible due to an agreement on the Iranian nuclear program with the help of six international mediators (USA, France, Britain, Germany, China and Russia).

The main objective of this work is to trace and analyze the main directions of development of military and defense policy of Iran in the new geopolitical conditions. Since after signing agreement on the nuclear program, on the one hand, Tehran has to abandon its unconventional weapons, which since the Shah's time was seen as a means to achieve regional hegemony and deterrence factor. On the other hand, the Iranian leadership now faces the challenge to achieve the same purposes, though by other means, including army modernization, qualitative upgrade of weapons, purchase of modern systems and strengthening its own military-industrial complex, etc.

All these processes concern the safety of the nearest regional neighbors of Iran. Therefore, the article presents the forecasts of possible consequences of these trends in the development of international relations and regional security in the Persian Gulf.

Key words: Iran's nuclear program, Iran's missile program, sanctions, weapons, defense policy, military exercises, conflict.

Introduction

For a long time one of the main problems of international security was Iran's nuclear program, which is believed to lead to the creation of nuclear weapons by Tehran. Iran's nuclear program has its origins since the Shah's period. In 1957, Iran signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States under The Atoms for Peace program. This was followed by another agreement in 1960 for the acquisition of a small research reactor in Tehran University. [1, c. 1]. Further, the Iranian side has signed the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). In the early 1970s, the Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi began project for the establishment a full nuclear cycle and the construction of 23 reactors in Iran. For this purpose, Organization of Iran Atomic Energy was created. Preparation of implementation was underway: the Iranian side bought shares of the world leaders in the field of nuclear energy, such as Eurodif, ENUSA, Synatom etc.; preparing specialists abroad in the leading scientific centers, building nuclear facilities and

infrastructure. At the beginning of the new regime era, after the 1979 revolution Tehran had to forget about nuclear program. However, later it came back again. The work intensified in 1990, when agreements on cooperation in the field of nuclear technology were reached between Iran and Russia. In the same period, the concern of international community about the Iranian nuclear program is growing. Therefore, in 1995 USA unilaterally imposed trade and economic sanctions against Tehran. After Iran in 2002 being attributed to the «axis of evil», countries that sponsor terrorism, charges of attempting to build nuclear weapons and pressure on Tehran have increased. the refusal of the Iranian authorities to allow IAEA experts to visit all nuclear facilities in the country has aggravated the situation, though, in 2003, Iran signed the Additional Protocol to the NPT, which obliged the organization of the admittance, but the Iranian parliament has not ratified the agreement. After the adoption of a number of UN Security Council resolutions Islamic Republic of Iran fell under international sanctions. According to

the Russian Iranist V.I.Sazhin «from 2006 to 2010 the UN Security Council has adopted six resolutions against Iran's nuclear program, four of which included the introduction of various kinds of sanctions». [2, c. 69].

July 15, 2015 Iran and an international group of mediators: USA, France, Britain, Germany, China and Russia were able to reach an agreement on the development of Iran's nuclear program. In return for concessions and guarantees from Tehran to develop the atom for peaceful purposes only, the international community pledged to remove sanctions from Iran. Start with the abolition of the sanctions regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran was at the beginning of 2016. This event demonstrates existing major geopolitical changes in the Middle East, which will undoubtedly have a major impact on the future of international relations and security in the region. We can say that with the abolition of sanctions against Iran in the Middle East in general and the Gulf in particular, the new geopolitical conditions are formed. In this case, the main question is what kind of tool kit selects the Iranian leadership to achieve its regional hegemony and the formation of a powerful deterrent against attacks on it. Moreover, whether the Iranian leadership completely abandoned the idea of owning non-conventional weapons.

Methods

In studying given problem, the author has used a variety of research methods. First, it is applied analysis of international situations, as well as the study of historical processes that have a pattern due to the repetition of particular regional realities. In addition, analysis of expert opinion was used as well as case analysis.

Main body

The reality is that Iran, in spite of the difficult conditions of international isolation, was able to survive and not to drown in the socio-economic and other problems during the sanctions, showing some resistance, and now it will only increase its strength and power. In Tehran, there are new opportunities and horizons, obtained by signing agreement on its nuclear program. The main benefit is the freedom of choice in trade and economic matters on the global stage, as well as the lifting of restrictions to access to global markets for goods and services. It is very important for Iran, which has not only a huge export but also import opportunities, as it is one of the largest markets in the region with almost 75 million of population. At the same time all this is multiplied

by the prevailing acute shortage of technologies and products in many areas of life, due to pre-existing sanctions. In connection with the opening of new opportunities and prospects, Iranian President Hassan Rouhani said on February 11, 2016: «The next year (Iranian calendar), will be the year of the country's prosperity and growth». [3].

Of course, in principle, Iran has a shortage of equipment and technologies in virtually all sectors of the economy; however, we need to understand that one of the main parts of the modernization Tehran will send to update the army. The main emphasis will be placed on the development of its own technologies and military-industrial complex. In fact, Iran is already producing many kinds of weapons that could be inferior to or behind foreign counterparts, however, the fact of the existing capacity says a lot. In Iran, infantry fighting vehicles (IFV), self-propelled artillery units (SAU), multiple launch rocket systems (MLRS), anti-tank guided missiles (ATGM) and more are manufactured today.

Vivid proof of the sustainable development of its own military industry is its own missile program, which can now produce missile both of small and of medium-range. Iran produces short-range systems «Tondar» (up to 150 km) and the «Fateh» (up to 200 km); medium-range complexes «Shahab» and «Kader»; ballistic missiles such as «Sajjil» (2 thousand km.); winged and anti-ship missiles.

The development of science and technology is one of the most important tasks of the Iranian leadership, as Tehran sees this as a pledge of his success and independence. Therefore, we can be sure that Iran will develop new systems and weapons. For example, at the beginning of December 2016 the leadership of naval forces of Iran announced that the fleet will soon receive the newest submarines «Fateh», which will be created by the efforts of Iranian experts. [4]. It should be noted that in parallel to this project a new warship «Shiraz» is built. In general, Iran has recently shown a good progress in the field of military-technical progress. Therefore, 21 August 2016 the Iranian military with the participation of the President of Iran Hassan Rauhani presented their own analog of anti-aircraft missile system C-300. In this context, quite interesting are the words of the head of Israeli military intelligence (AMAN), Major-General Hertz Halevi, who said: «Iran is reducing technological lagging behind Israel If you ask me whether we will have war with Iran in the next 10 years, then I will give you an unexpected answer: we are already at war with Iran. We are in a technological war with Iran. Our engineers are

now struggling with the Iranian engineers, and it is becoming more and more important « [5].

Of course, at this stage of technological development **Iran cannot meet all the needs of the army on its own. Iran has to buy many weapons abroad. Increasingly, however, the Iranian side demands technology transfer from potential sellers.** Since the main task of Iran is not just to get the goods, but if possible to get cutting-edge technology on which Iranian scientists were able to create their own development. After all, in this way many successes in the military-industrial complex of Iran have been achieved. For example, a well-known Iranian missile «Shahab» has been developed on a modular basis of North Korean missile «Nodong». Tehran's intentions to purchase tanks of model T-90 in Russia show that Iran seeks primarily to get technology. Prior to removal of international sanctions, the Iranian side has repeatedly stated its interest in this transaction. Then, after the lifting of sanctions in the beginning of February 2016, the Deputy Commander of the Army Gen. Kiomars Heydari declared that the transaction could take place only if Russia will also give technology. On the other hand, Deputy General Director of the Corporation «Uralvagonzavod» Alex Zharich said that their plant is ready to deploy in Iran licensed production of tanks. [6].

One of the basic and main partners in military-technical sphere is likely to remain Russia. It is especially necessary to note the fact of the use of the Iranian air bases Noji in Hamadan by the Russian side. August 14, 2016 bombers of aerospace forces of the Russian Federation, the Tu-22M3 having made airstrikes on targets in Syria boarded the Iranian territory. As early as August 16, strikes were inflicted by Tu-22M3 and Su-34, which took off from an airbase in Hamadan. At first, the Russian Federation denied this information, but then it has confirmed, that caused condemnation of the Tehran and the suspension of the use of an air base in Hamadan, as said the Defense Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hussein Dekhan on August 21. However, this event is a very important precedent: for the first time on the territory of the Islamic Republic, a foreign military contingent was stationed, and even non-Muslim. The Iranian side began to make excuses, saying the aircraft landed for refueling only. So chairman of the committee of the Iranian Majlis on National Security and Foreign Policy Alaeddin Boroujerdi said, «Noji AFB was selected for refueling, as it is located along the route to Iraq and Syria.» [7]. There is no doubt that such military cooperation would continue. After all, Tehran receives great benefits from it.

Despite the stable development of military-technical partnership between Tehran and Moscow, in the long term, China may take on the Kremlin's position in Iran. In mid-November 2016, Chinese Defense Minister Chang Vantsyuan visited Tehran with an official three-day visit. During the visit, Iranian-Chinese agreement on cooperation in the military sphere was signed. This contract was the first in the history of relations between Iran and China. It is important that the agreement provides for joint maneuvers. Also according to the available information, during the visit the Chinese Defense Minister Chang Vantsyuan and Iranian Defense Minister Hussein Dekhanom negotiated the possibility of purchasing of 150 Chinese all-weather multirole fighter of the fourth generation Chengdu J-10 by Tehran. These developments show an increase in Beijing's presence in the region. Earlier, in mid-August 2016 it was announced that China has started to build a military base on the coast of Djibouti, while it should be noted that it is located just 8 miles (13 km) from the largest US military base on the African continent [8]. Djibouti is a small size country located in the Horn of Africa, however, this state has an important strategic access to the coast of the Gulf of Aden the Bab al-Mandab strait, through which pass world's most important logistical ways, including energy. Of course, this port is primarily a commercial and needed for the adoption of dry cargo and tankers. However, near the port Pakistan is building a new naval base, in which China is seriously interested in, hoping to get the opportunity for entering its Navy to the base. The port at Gwadar is necessary for Beijing as an alternative transportation and logistics of Malacca Strait, because the Pakistani port will be linked to Western China by means of railway tracks. These aspects indicate the growth of Beijing's presence in the Middle East, where Iran has a very important geopolitical position as a major new player. On the other hand, Iran cooperation, both with the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China is advantageous in that both countries in the sale of weapons do not make any political conditions, in contrast to Western suppliers. The Iranian leadership, as strengthening its influence and development of the concept of deterrence assumes in the long term its own building of military bases in other countries. At the end of November 2016, the Chief of General Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces Muhammad Hussein Bakri said that in the near future, Tehran could create a base for his fleet in Yemen and Syria. He said that this instrument is a more effective deterrent than nuclear weapons.

Military Tehran's policy tends to the constant development and expansion of its features. An agreement on Iran's nuclear program with the international community has not stopped the development of the missile program, although in relation to it the international community also had a claim. Despite the UN Security Council resolution №1737, 1929, 2231 Iranian authorities do not stop the development of the missile program, causing great concern among the neighboring countries in the region. Tehran's geopolitical opponents are wondering if Iran rejects the creation of unconventional weapons, why he would need the further development of missile program. Some researchers believe that the Iranian leadership, in spite of the agreement reached on the nuclear program in the future will still come back to the issue of nuclear weapons. In fact, issue of the possibility of Iran developing nuclear weapons is twofold and is not fully clear. On the one hand, one of the main geopolitical rivals of Iran in the region, Israel has de facto nuclear weapons, which certainly fuels the military and political leadership in Tehran to obtain unconventional weapons. On the other hand, the assertion that nuclear weapons in itself is an effective deterrent is problematic [9]. In case of possession of unconventional weapons by Iran, this will lead to the fact that other geopolitical enemies will also seek to obtain it. Therefore, after the statement of US President-elect Donald Trump in November 2016 that he would like to revise agreement on Iran's nuclear program, calls for the prevention of denunciation of the treaty were made from the Middle East's political elite. The former head of Saudi intelligence Turki al-Faisal said the contract allowed slowing down the development of nuclear weapons by Iran for 15 years. If the agreement will be canceled, it will lead to a sharp destabilization in the region. According to Turki al-Faisal agreement

should be the basis for a new treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East.

Conclusion

The militarization of Iran, development of the armed forces and military-industrial complex are the guarantor of the stability of the political regime in Tehran, whether or not nuclear weapons will exist in Iran. The main ways of development of the Iranian military policy after the lifting of sanctions will be the modernization of the army, the development of its own technologies, strengthening the military-industrial complex, military-technical cooperation with major global players, such as Russia and China, the establishment of naval bases outside Iran, etc. A strong army is the foundation of deterrence on infringement of Iranian sovereignty, but also factor in the spread of Tehran hegemony in the region. This is unlikely that Iran will go to a direct military confrontation with the neighboring countries in the medium term, even if the Iranian armed forces will have military superiority, as they clearly loses the information field. Iran's image is very negative in the world. Therefore, Tehran, along with the development of military force is concerned about the creation of soft power and formation of a positive image abroad. The military strengthening of Iran boosts regional opponents, primarily the Arab monarchies of the Persian Gulf to strengthen their combat capability, by increasing the cost of the arms purchase, creating their own military-industrial complexes, increasing the training maneuvers, etc. Of course, this leads to the militarization of the Persian Gulf, but at the same time creates a balance of forces, which is a very important factor in maintaining peace and stability, as well as a tool of regional security.

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VIII ● PHILOLOGY

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Stages of the Development of Kazakh Mathematical Terminology

Abstract. The article focuses on the development stages of Kazakh mathematical terminology. It deals with the chronological scheme of formation of this terminology. The author gives a comprehensive description of the evolution of mathematical terminology of the Kazakh language. After getting independence by Kazakhstan, the pace of social, scientific and technological development, a radical increase of the amount of information has led to the introduction of large number of neologisms into vocabulary of Kazakh language. Special attention is paid to the international mathematical vocabulary, the borrowing process from the Russian language and through Russian language borrowing of international terms, prospects of the development of the Kazakh language and terminology of various fields of science, the importance of the process of globalization in spreading the scientific information. Intensification of the borrowing process and the development of foreign vocabulary promote the dynamics of lexical system of the Kazakh language. Scientific and technical terminologies replenish the vocabulary of the Kazakh language.

Key words: terminology, Kazakh language, term formation, the system of mathematical terminology, borrowings, specialized vocabulary.

Introduction

Today the language history cannot be completely understood without studying the phenomenon of language contact and mixing. The language contact often plays a very important role in the history of languages. The history of a language involves gradual evolution as well as sudden changes brought about by various types of language contact. A large number of words may be borrowed, particularly if one group acts as the source of new items of culture or environment for the other. Precisely this type of language contact accounts for the large number of Arabic loan words borrowed together with the new religion of Islam into such unrelated language as Kazakh.

All forms of human activity tend to give rise to a specialized vocabulary, which participants use in conjunction with the general vocabulary of whatever language they happen to speak. The historical development of a specialized branch of language, such as mathematical language, belongs to the history of mathematics and to the history of language.

The subject of the research of this paper is the terminology of the specific area of knowledge – mathematics in terms of its evolution. The language

of mathematics contains terms and symbols. Mathematics does not have millions of terms like chemistry or biology but even so the number of terms in use is very great. The origins of many mathematical terms are very complicated. Most terms have been subject to greater or less movement in the course of centuries. The present period of development of the Kazakh language is characterized by the emergence of a large number of new terms, reflecting the appearance of new phenomena of social, economic and political life, terms related to various fields of science, technology, production, culture, and art. With the development of globalization in the present era and increasing internationalization of social processes, the growth of international and cultural exchange is evident; expansion of the use of international words is natural. The role of international vocabulary is extremely important. The Latin, French, German have been at different times international languages. Since the Second World War English has been the most important scientific language.

Methods

Structural and semantic analysis; comparative-typological method; the method of continuous sam-