

КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ



МАТЕРИАЛЫ

круглого стола, посвященного
«60-ЛЕТИЮ РЕВОЛЮЦИИ
ВЕНГРИИ»

15 ноября 2016 г.

MATERIALS

of a Round table in Honor of the
«60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION»

15 November, 2016

Алматы 2016

свою жизнь навсегда с Венгрией. Все выше перечисленные данные говорят о рассмотрении Венгрии в новом контексте истории и о близких контактах с Российской империей, а позже с Советским Союзом. Рассмотрение Венгрии как одной из стран, принимавшей русских эмигрантов, позволяет представить целостную картину истории русского зарубежья.

1. В поисках лучшей доли. Российская эмиграция в странах Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы (вторая половина XIX – первая половина XX в.). Аттила Колонтари «К истории русской белой эмиграции в Венгрии в межвоенный период» – М.: Индрик, 2009. – С. 157-158.
2. В поисках лучшей доли. Российская эмиграция в странах Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы (вторая половина XIX – первая половина XX в.). – М.: Лукьянов «Венгерские дни генерала Деникина. «Очерки русской смуты»» – М.: Индрик, 2009. – С. 183-184.
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sphere of the society and people who wanted a democracy system to be reinstated. In order to quiet the crisis down they used weapon of meson.

In addition, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization were under the pressure of the Soviet Union so they supported the opposition against the Hungarian Revolution. A Hungarian Revolution had amount number of victims, it was bloodshed one. A Hungarian government was ruled officials of the Soviet Union. The main aim of the Soviet Union in a such political condition was to keep it's position of influence to other countries in that period.

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FIGHT AGAINST THE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM: EXPERIENCE OF EU COUNTRIES AND KAZAKHSTAN

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Terrorism is the main threat of the 21st century. Acts of terrorism become the terrible tool of destruction in an eternal dispute of various groups of people. For many people, groups, organizations, terrorism is only a way of the solution of their problems: political, national, religious, subjective and personal, etc.

Terrorism is a method by means of which the organized group or party seeks to achieve the objectives proclaimed it mainly through systematic use of violence. The international terrorism and religious extremism is a global problem which concerns all mankind. First of all, economic interests and contradictions between groups of people and the countries are the cornerstone of all global problems of mankind.

Internal factors the emergence and spread of terrorism:

- inter-ethnic, inter-confessional and other social contradictions;
- conditions for extremist activities;
- lack of effectiveness of law enforcement, legal and administrative counter-terrorism;
- inadequate control over the dissemination of ideas of radicalism, propaganda of violence and cruelty in a single information space
- insufficiently effective struggle against organized crime and corruption, illicit arms trafficking, ammunition and explosives.

External factors of emergence and distribution of terrorism:

- attempts of penetration of the international terrorist organizations into certain regions of the country;
- existence of the centers of terrorist activity near frontier;
- financial support of the terrorist and extremist organizations from the international terrorist and extremist organizations;
- distribution of the ideas of terrorism and extremism through the information and telecommunication Internet and mass media;
- lack of uniform anti-terrorist information space at the international and national levels.

Characteristic of modern terrorism:

- There was a transformation of tactics of terrorism
- The structure of the terrorist groups was improved and the conspiracy of their activity amplified
- There was a toughening of forms and methods of terror
- Achievements of Scientific and technological progress are used by modern terrorists
- There is growth of the terrorism based on religious and ethnic hatred
- There was an increase in human and financial sources of the international terrorism

Today around the world about of existence 500 terrorist organizations are known. From 1968 for 1980 their hands conducted

about 6700 terrorist attacks. Most of them achieved the objectives – 3668 people died, 7474 persons are wounded.

Today "the Islamic State organization" is one of the main threats of world safety. It totals about 30 thousand fighters, holds regularly executions and terrorist attacks. For the last three years terrorists of IS occupied extensive territories of Iraq and Syria, proclaimed on them the caliphate with own laws and authorities and seek to expand it at the expense of the countries of North Africa, mainly Libya.

In the world the death toll in acts of terrorism for 2014 grew by 80% – to 32 thousand 658 people. Such data are provided in the report of Institute of economy and the world. 51% of the dead in 2014 are the victims of the assaults committed by the extremist organizations "Islamic State" and "Boko Haram" which works in Nigeria.

Economic losses from terrorist attacks experts of institute estimated \$52,9 billion. 78% of total number of death at fell on Afghanistan, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan and Syria. As a result of terrorist attacks in Iraq nearly 10 thousand people, and in Nigeria – more than 7 thousand 500 people died.

The greatest threat of terrorist attacks remains in Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Syria. Terrorism extends on all globe. Also the number of the countries in whose territory more than 500 people died increased in 2015 from five to eleven. The number of the states in the territory of which one person died as a result of terrorist attack at least increased by eight countries, them there were 67.

Terrorism signs:

- Terrorism leads to emergence of the general danger appearing in the course of commission of dangerous actions
 - Public nature of implementation of act of terrorism
 - The conscious organization of the strained, suppressed situation developing sensation of fear
 - Violence is applied in relation to one group of persons, and psychological impact is made on other persons.
- Terrorism purposes:*
- transformation of the internal political mode and state system
 - failure of democratic changes
 - undermining authority of the government
 - destruction of an internal political situation
 - aspiration of distribution of sensation of fear among civilians

- the organization of a protest as a sign of discontent with the operating policy of the government.

Economic component of fight against terrorism – actions of terrorists not only lead to direct loss of human lives, they also create uncountable economic problems.

The famous experts Subkhayy Bandiopadkhiya, Todd Sandler and Javed Jonas in the article "Damage from Terrorism" in the Finance and Development magazine in June, 2015 write: "Technologies which promote economic growth at the same time allow terrorism to extend easily over the countries which interests are closely interconnected ... Terrorism leads not only to losses of human lives and direct loss of property. It causes serious damage to the countries and economies, increasing the cost of economic operations, for example, in connection with strengthening of security measures for ensuring security of workers and clients or increase in the sizes of insurance premiums ... The rich countries have big and better resources which can be directed to fight against terrorism. The small developing countries specializing only in several kinds of activity cannot have such stability".

The attacks of terrorists to the USA on September 11, 2001, caused damage in 80 billion dollars. Their size concerning the volume of GDP of the USA of 2001 (nearly 10,6 trillion dollars) appeared less than 0,1%.

However influence was heavier for less large countries (Colombia, Israel) and regions (for the Basque Country in Spain) where the damage connected with terrorist activity was much more considerable. From the 1970th on the 1990th years of loss of shower GDP of the Basque Country in Spain made more than 10%.

Developing states are more vulnerable in relation to terrorism from the economic point of view, than the rich countries with diversified economy.

Economic consequences of terrorism: Production falling; Falling of trade operations; Scaring away of investors; Movement of capital; Population shift; General economic ruin; Unemployment; Inflation; Poverty, etc.

Terrorism gained global, international character. Terrorism globalization, its internationalization is an indisputable fact before which there was a mankind today.

In 2015 Europe faced repeated increase in a flow of migrants and refugees from the Middle East and from Africa. Feature – merge of several migration flows – legal, illegal economic migration and refugees – in one powerful stream. The bulk of migrants is aimed at developed countries of the EU. About 40% of a stream are directed to Germany. In 2015 on assistance to refugees and the countries of the region accepting them 5,5 bln. dollars were required.

The causes of the migration crisis in Europe:

- The war in Syria, which has become the trigger the whole mechanism.
- African conflicts, the chaos in Libya.
- Free and easy way to get into European countries.
- Poverty and the reduction of humanitarian assistance in the region.
- Demographic, political and economic problems in Africa and the Middle East.
- Accumulation of critical mass of immigrants from North and sub-Saharan Africa to Europe. Many migrants try to get into a particular country, where already settled their relatives. In 2015 according to Eurostat came to Europe 1.25 million refugees, more than two times higher than the level of 2014 (562,68 thousand). This is only official statistics.

The composition of refugees: Syrians, Egyptians, Libyans, Nigerians, Afghans, Pakistanis etc. the Main part of the arrivals are Syrians (29%), and half of them asked for the first time refuge in Germany, 14% of all refugees in Europe are residents of Afghanistan, 10% of Iraqis.

European countries provide a fairly broad social preferences, transforming Europe is far more desirable place of refuge, Turkey, Iran, Jordan and other countries. Migration crisis in Europe is expressed in large economic losses. The consequences for Europe:

- Division of Europe – a Brexit from the EU.
- Europe was divided into countries speakers for and against migrants, strengthening of the opposition social forces.
- The growth and spread of the terrorist threat.
- Rising crime, the destabilization of public safety.
- Changing European identity. Immigration crisis in Europe, geopolitical risks weakening the EU as a result of the internal

contradictions revealed by the crisis, the deterioration of public security and economic situation.

The consequences of terrorism: – the destruction of spiritual and material values, is the huge human losses

-providing strong psychological pressure on society,

-the outbreak of hostility between States

-calls for military action

– a product of distrust and hatred between various ethnic and social groups, which cannot subsequently be eradicated over a hundred years.

Economic consequences of terrorism in certain countries:

– Oil production in Libya reduced, which is the result of several attacks in the past year. This in turn increases the terrorist risk in Egypt, whose tourism sector is already suffering from the recent turmoil. The sector accounts for 11% of GDP, and a fall in the first quarter of this year in annual terms amounted to just 43%.

- A similar story is observed in Kenya. After the terrorist attack at the Mall the tourism sector is faced with significant decrease, while it accounts for 12% of the country's economy.

The fight against terrorism has an important place in the activities of regional organizations – the CIS, the Council of Europe, European Union, OSCE, League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic conference, the Organization of American States, Shanghai cooperation organization etc.

The UN carries out a programmer of counter-terrorism in the framework of its departments, subdivisions and institutions: The counter – terrorism Committee (CTC) monitors the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and reports to the Security Council; Security Council – addresses the issue of terrorism as threats to international peace and security. – The working group of the United Nations develops policy in relation to terrorism.

Central Asia is a vast region that includes Afghanistan, Mongolia, North region of Iran, India and Pakistan, Western China, and part of the Asian territory of Russia and five former Soviet republics – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Since the beginning of 2000-ies intensified "Islamic movement of Uzbekistan". The purpose of this organization was the desire to separate the Ferghana valley from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and

Tajikistan and the formation on its territory of a separate Islamist state. In August 2015, "the Islamic movement of Uzbekistan" joined the "Islamic state". This organization gains more influence in the region, and it is constantly joined by smaller groups from Central Asian countries.

A tendency to hasty growth of terrorist threat is general for the entire countries of post-soviet space. It is related to the serious economic crisis in Kazakhstan and in other post-soviet countries. Present economic problems accumulate on difficult geopolitical circumstances.

Kazakhstan signed a number of international and interstate treaties and agreements in the sphere of combating terrorism, because to combat this crime requires combined efforts by all countries, at all levels, including global, regional and bilateral. Currently developing regional cooperation on the Antiterrorist center of the CIS, the Regional anti-terrorist structure of the SCO, and also within undertaken measures in the sphere of combating terrorism and extremism of the organization of collective security Treaty.

The fight against terrorism and Islamic radicalism in Central Asia is complicated because of the constant fighting in Afghanistan, where the worsening of the socio-economic and political situation, the General militarization of the population, the growth of organized crime, increased illegal migration and drug trafficking to neighboring countries.

Threat to the countries of Central Asia: – Experts say that from Uzbekistan to Syria and Iraq drove 500 militants from Turkmenistan – 360, from Kyrgyzstan – 350, from Kazakhstan – 250, Tajikistan – 190. – The trend towards rapid growth of the terrorist threat is common to all CIS countries. This is due to the serious economic crisis in Kazakhstan and in other post-Soviet countries.

The known facts of terrorism and extremism in Kazakhstan in 2011 and 2012 required adjustment to the work of the antiterrorist structures of our country. For these purposes, we have made significant changes and additions to some legislative acts on combating terrorism.

In the national list of terrorist and extremist organizations whose activity is prohibited on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, included 16 foreign structures: "al-Qaeda", "Asbat al-Ansar", "Muslim brotherhood", "Boz gourde", "Jamaat Mujahideen of

Central Asia", "Islamic movement of Uzbekistan", "Islamic party of Eastern Turkestan", "the Kurdish people's Congress", "Taliban", "Lashkar-e-Taiba, Hizb-ut-Tahrir", "Tablewidge" and "Society of social reforms", "AUM", "Organization of liberation of East Turkestan", "Jund al-Khilafah (soldiers of the Caliphate)".

Kazakhstan signed a number of international and interstate treaties and agreements in the sphere of combating terrorism, to combating this crime requires combined efforts by all countries, at all levels, including global, regional and bilateral. Currently, regional cooperation is developing certain circumstances the center of the CIS, SCO, the organization of collective security Treaty. Political participation of Kazakhstan in international and regional cooperation in combating international terrorism is very specific in peaceful preventive. Kazakhstan strengthens collaboration and cooperation with international counter-terrorist services, and also strengthens their own secret services, intelligence.

Counteraction to terrorism in Republic of Kazakhstan comes true for an exposure, warning, suppression of terrorist activity, prophylaxis of terrorism, minimization and liquidation of consequences of terrorism; defense of personality, society and state from terrorism; exposures and removals of reasons and terms, furthering terrorist activity.

Counter-terrorism is one of the priorities in ensuring the national security of the country. Kazakhstan strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and supports the collective efforts of the international community to combat this phenomenon. Kazakhstan has acceded to all international universal conventions on counter-terrorism, actively participates in International counter-terrorism coalition.

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КАЗАХСТАН И ВЕНГРИЯ: ДВУСТОРОННЯЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

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Венгрия – важный торгово-экономический партнер Казахстана. Казахстанско-венгерские торгово-экономические отношения характеризуются относительно небольшим в суммарном значении, но стабильным ростом. РК является третьим партнером по товарообороту в торговле Венгрии со странами СНГ после России и Украины, несмотря на географическую отдаленность нашей страны.

Между двумя странами работают Казахстанско-венгерский стратегический совет, Межправительственная комиссия по экономическому сотрудничеству, Деловой совет, а также Казахстанско-Венгерский совместный фонд прямых инвестиций. Подписаны межправительственные соглашения об экономическом сотрудничестве, о поощрении и взаимной защите инвестиций, об избежании двойного налогообложения. Сегодня Казахстан предлагает венгерским предпринимателям принять участие в процессе приватизации, а также – создавать совместные предприятия в Казахстане. Это поможет увеличить объем взаимной торговли между двумя странами.

Только за 2015 год в присутствии премьер-министров были подписаны четыре соглашения, такие как: Соглашение в области образования и обмена специалистами между венгерской компанией MOL (Magyar Olaj és Gázipari Részvénytársaság) и компанией «КазМунайГаз», многостороннее Соглашение между компаниями MOL Group с венгерской стороны и FIOC-