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## HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF KAZAKHSTAN'S COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FIELD OF SECURITY

**Annotation.** One of the most important directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy is the European direction. The need and prospects for the development of relations between Kazakhstan and the European Union are determined by the role and place of this union not only in economic, but also in European and world politics and security. The European Union and Kazakhstan are partners in an ever-expanding political and security dialogue. Kazakhstan and the European Union share common interests in the field of regional and international security, as well as social and cultural development, investment activities, large international projects and the use of advanced technologies and knowledge in the country. Today, the EU sees the future of Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, as a region that can prevent drug trafficking, illegal migration and religious extremism.

**Keywords:** Republic of Kazakhstan; EU; partnership; security; cooperation; geopolitics; foreign policy; terrorism; extremism.

### *Introduction*

The main direction of Kazakhstan's policy since gaining independence has been the protection of national security and the fight against terrorism, which is a global threat. "International terrorism" is not just a modern form of terrorism. This is a qualitatively new phenomenon in the context of terrorism. As for Kazakhstan's position on terrorism, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, said in the National Security Strategy: "The fight against international terrorism is a prerequisite for ensuring the national security of Kazakhstan, and no state can fight terrorism alone, because today terrorism there is no limit, therefore all countries of the world need to be united, because the threat of terrorism exists in any country in the world, regardless of political and economic development" [1].

Therefore, Kazakhstan will continue to take active steps to ensure national security, including the fight against terrorism and religious extremism [2]. The role of the EU in the development of regional cooperation, conflict resolution, peacekeeping is very important in determining the active foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to the EU.

### *Materials and methods of research*

The problem of terrorism in three millennia of a new era of mankind In Gusher [2] and in his work "Globalization and the threat of Islamic terrorism" B. Bersibaev [3] examines the history and psychological significance of terrorism, as well as the problem through globalism.

Modern types of terrorism and methods of combating them Dulatova [4], Terrorism in the past and the present: Isaev [5] discloses methods of grouping the anti-terrorist plans of the EU in his work. It also examines the topic in the context of the escalation and escalation of the problem of terrorism in the world and suggests current directions in the fight against terrorism.

L.Klepatsky [6] on globalization and national interests, E.Shakuro [7] on terrorism as a serious threat to international security and Satanovsky [8] on globalization and its consequences consider international terrorism as a result of globalization and describe measures of global cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

Military-political aspects of the fight against international terrorism Zhakenov [9], Geopolitical aspects of international security. Tusupbaeva [10], International cooperation in the fight against international terrorism. Kozhikhov [11] emphasizes the political, legal, military and geopolitical aspects of the fight against terrorism, as well as the military measures of various countries against terrorism, and much more.

Of particular interest are the works of Kazakh authors: the internationalization of terrorism and the new security paradigm. Amerbekov [12], National security of Kazakhstan: new concept, new threat M.S. Ashimbaev [13], on the issue of "new" threats in the current world order - A.M. Amrebaev [14] M.M. about the nature of terrorism. Tazhin's work [15] comprehensively examines the problem of terrorism and ways to combat it.



The main scientific methods of writing this work will be a historical principle and a systematic approach to defining the fight against terrorism in the European Union. Also, the comparative method and analysis were used to identify documentary publications.

In general, the strategic direction of the European Union in the formation of a security system within the framework of international relations is consistent with the Kazakhstani strategy aimed at multi-vector cooperation. Today Europe pays special attention to the fight against terrorism and the search for effective ways to combat it. One of the main achievements of Europe in neutralizing the problem of terrorism is the coordination of cooperation at the national level. There are several dedicated anti-terrorist agencies in Europe today. EU bodies responsible for the fight against terrorism.

- Counterterrorism Coordinator - Jise de Vries
- Europol (Serious Crimes Directorate, Counter-Terrorism Directorate).
- EU Special Commission on Combating Terrorism - Rafael Benitez.
- EU Committee of Experts on Combating Terrorism CODEXTER [16, p.216].

The CODEXTER Committee recommended to the EU Committee of Ministers to provide reliable protection and compensation to victims of terrorist attacks. In addition, the CODEXTER Committee monitors and analyzes each country's ability to fight terrorism.

The CODEXTER Committee discussed the EU General Convention on Preparedness to Combat Terrorism and recommended increasing the scope of legal action to address deficiencies in international counter-terrorism legislation. On October 18-20, 2004, the CODEXTER Committee of Experts on Terrorism discussed the draft international legal document - the Convention, which regulates the fight against terrorism. In addition, the experts discussed such key issues as the drafting of a summary report on the fight against terrorism in member states, the development of a new instrument on witness protection, protection of victims of terrorism, compensation and prevention of terrorist financing.

In September 2001, at a meeting of EU interior and justice ministers in Brussels, Great Britain proposed to expand the capabilities of the United European Police - Europol [17, p.92].

Three months later, in December 2001, at the EU summit in Laeken, it was announced that European countries would take a unilateral approach in the fight against international terrorism. The document says that the EU countries will act within the framework of a single European policy to protect against the threat of terrorism.

The tactics of the United States and the European Union in the fight against international terrorism show their differences in the culture of strategic thinking. The United States believes that if the United States is seeking to win any battle, the EU can do so without resorting to force. Compared to the United States, the European Union views war and terrorism as political metaphors. He does not offer any military initiatives in the fight against terrorism [18, p.93].

In the fight against terrorism, the internal nature of the EU has turned to the rule of law rather than violence. He was also very tolerant of political forces that used direct and indirect methods of terrorism to achieve their goals and used a "culture of compromise" [19, p.220].

The main reason for the non-use of military force in the fight against terrorism in the EU is compliance with international humanitarian law. Not all issues arising during a war or a state of emergency can be resolved peacefully. If the EU sees terrorist attacks by Russia and the United States, it is clear that they will change the way they fight terrorism.

In general, recent terrorist attacks around the world indicate the seriousness of the threat to human life. The world community requires the active participation of not only the state, but also society in the fight against terrorism. The Lisbon Treaty is one of the most important steps in the fight against the threat of the 21st century.

Since it is impossible to fight against simple norms of terrorism, many countries have adopted special laws aimed at combating international and domestic terrorism.

EU countries believe that human rights must be strictly observed in the fight against terrorism. The European Union has extensive experience in the fight against terrorism, extremism and separatism. In this regard, it is beneficial for Kazakhstan to involve the EU in regional projects in the field of strengthening security and combating transnational crime.

One of the issues of ensuring regional stability is the termination of the production, sale and transportation of drugs. To this end, the EU has developed two programs: Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA) and the Anti-Narcotics Program in Central Asia (CADAP).

The third phase of the BOMCA program, which has been operating since 2003, has been completed. This program is funded by the EU and implemented by UNDP. It funds strengthening human resources, improving institutional reform outside the country, and strengthening infrastructure.

Within the framework of the CADAP program, an EU regional office was opened in Almaty in 2000, and at the end of 2001 the program was launched. The priorities of this project: improving control services at major airports in the region, creating a unified information system to regulate the work of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Border Guard Service of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of



Internal Affairs. Rehabilitation centers for drug users "Atlantis" have also been established in Pavlodar and Astana. In 2009, 60 thousand euros were allocated for the provision of these centers [20, p.32].

Since May 1, 2016, cooperation in the field of foreign policy and security has included political dialogue in Chapter II of mutual cooperation on issues within the competence of the EU. This reflects Kazakhstan's participation in such important issues as transnational threats, prevention of possible internal and external conflicts, the fight against extremism and terrorism, and the fight against international terrorism, in response to the security strategy of the European Union.

After the events of January 2022, the member states of the European Union expressed their interest in strengthening comprehensive cooperation with Kazakhstan. This was stated by the ambassador of France Didier Canes, the representative of the EU to Kazakhstan, Ambassador Kestutis Yankauskas.

#### *Research results*

In general, our country actively participates in the international arena within the framework of the multilateral security mechanism. However, the EU's influence on the security of Kazakhstan is not so great. In most cases, it is limited. Both security programs are used on an as needed basis in the event of certain problems. For example, on the Kazakhstan-Kyrgyz border due to drug trafficking from Afghanistan. In general, the EU cannot influence Kazakhstan on military security issues. In this regard, he will not be able to strengthen his political positions in Kazakhstan. Cooperation is carried out by mutual agreement in order to maintain stability in the security sphere. However, such cooperation in the field of security is beneficial for both Kazakhstan and the EU, and is necessary for the multi-vector policy of both sides.

#### *Conclusion*

Today, the fight against terrorism and the security of the region are the main directions of the country's foreign policy - the constant adherence to national interests in addressing security issues in order to prevent them in order to prevent emergencies.

Today, our independent country has formed a harmonious foreign policy capable of withstanding the threats of the new century and ensuring long-term national interests. As you know, in conditions when the world is faced with a cloud of unconventional threats and demands, it is important to discuss topical issues on the agenda of the state diplomatic service. Over time, the fight against terrorism and extremism is gaining momentum around the world. Kazakhstan is no exception. Along with national security, Kazakhstan adheres to the principles of strengthening international security, which is clearly reflected in cooperation with the EU.

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**Журасова А.Ш., Уан Р.С., Есеева Г.Н.  
ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ЕУРООДАҚПЕН ҚАУІПСІЗДІК САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ  
ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҒЫНЫҢ ТАРИХЫ МЕН МАҢЫЗЫ**

**Аңдатпа.** Қазақстанның сыртқы саясатындағы маңызды бағыттардың бірі еуропалық бағыт болып табылады. Қазақстанға Еуропалық Одақпен қатынастарын дамытудың қажетілігі мен болашағы осы одақтың тек экономикалық қана емес, еуропалық және әлемдік саясаттағы, қауіпсіздікті сақтаудағы рөлі және орнымен анықталады. Еуропалық Одақ пен Қазақстан әріптес және саясат пен қауіпсіздік саласында үнемі кеңейтілген ортақ диалог жүргізеді. Еуропалық Одақпен Қазақстанды леуметтік және мәдени даму, инвестициялық қызметті, ірі халықаралық жобаларды жүргізу, елге алдыңғы қатарлы технология мен білімді тартумен қатар аймақтық және халықаралық қауіпсіздік саласындағы ортақ қызығушылықтар жақындастырады. Бүгінгі күні ЕО Орталық Азияның, соның ішінде Қазақстанның болашағын есірткі тасымалына, заңсыз миграцияға және діни экстремизмге тосқауыл бола алатын аймақ ретінде қарастырады.

**Кілт сөздер:** Қазақстан Республикасы; әріптестік; қауіпсіздік; ынтымақтастық; геосаясат; сыртқы саясат; терроризм; экстремизм.

**Журасова А.Ш., Уан Р.С., Есеева Г.Н.  
ИСТОРИЯ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА КАЗАХСТАНА С ЕВРОСОЮЗОМ В СФЕРЕ  
БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ**

**Аннотация.** Одним из важнейших векторов внешней политики Казахстана является европейское направление. Необходимость и перспективы развития отношений Казахстана с Европейским Союзом определяются ролью и местом этого союза в экономической сфере, но и в вопросах внешней политики. Европейский Союз и Казахстан являются партнерами и ведут постоянно расширяющийся диалог по вопросам, экономики, политики и безопасности. Казахстан и Европейский Союз объединяют общие интересы в области региональной и международной безопасности, а также социального и культурного развития, инвестиционной деятельности, крупных международных проектов и использования передовых технологий и знаний в стране. Сегодня ЕС видит будущее Центральной Азии, включая Казахстан, как регион, который может предотвратить незаконный оборот наркотиков, нелегальную миграцию и религиозный экстремизм.

**Ключевые слова:** Республика Казахстан; ЕС; партнерство; безопасность; сотрудничество; геополитика; внешняя политика; терроризм; экстремизм.