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Некоммерческое акционерное
общество
«Отандастар қоры»

«АЙМАҚТАНУДЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ»
ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ-ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫНЫҢ ЖИНАҒЫ

«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ»
СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ



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«АЙМАҚТАНУДЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ»

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Жинаққа ғалымдардың, докторанттардың, магистранттар мен студенттердің аймақтық даму мен аймақты зерттеуге әсер ететін проблемаларды түсінуге жәрдемдесуге бағытталған баяндамалар кірді. Бұл процестерді әр түрлі аспектілерде және әр түрлі жағынан қарастыру әсіресе қазіргі кезде өзекті болып табылады.

В сборник вошли доклады ученых, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов, направленные на содействие более глубокому пониманию проблем, влияющих на региональное развитие и изучение региона. Рассмотрение данных процессов в разных аспектах, и с разных сторон особенно актуально в наши дни.

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THE EUROPEAN UNION'S INTEGRATION POLICY FOR MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

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For a long time, modern Europe has been in a steady demographic decline, which is manifested in a declining number of young people of active working age, an increase in the percentage of elderly people as a share of the overall population, and an increase in the total number of individuals from other countries and regions of the world. This situation forces European governments to solve population problems by accepting immigrants into the continent. In this situation, the primary purpose of migration policy is to integrate newcomers into the host country's culture.

According to the European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs, and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopoulos' statement in January 2018 in Brussels, integration policy is an investment in the integration of migrants, the success of

which should be the key to “a prosperous, cohesive, and open society in the future”. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to legislate the supply of an opportunity and the creation of specific circumstances for the assimilation of immigrants into sociocultural and economic types of areas in the host culture. The European Commission has identified five main integration policy areas [1]:

Legal immigration assistance and facilitation at the earliest phases of the migration process (between leaving the country of origin and arriving in the country of destination). This strategy focuses on three target groups: third-country nationals, refugees, and the host country's people. Language courses and vocational training are the key activities for third-country nationals, which should hasten the process of assimilating newcomers into their host countries. When working with refugees, much emphasis is placed on information work, clarification of their responsibilities and rights, the development of realistic expectations for their future life in the host country, as well as language training and professional skills that will assist them in adapting to their new environment. In this scenario, numerous methods and means are employed, such as social networks, internet platforms, and mobile applications. These initiatives might be directed not only at immigrants, but also at the host society's population. The main goal of such events is to prepare citizens of the states that will be hosting immigrants for the arrival of immigrants by instilling sympathy and empathy in them, overcoming prejudice, and creating an open and friendly position by involving local citizens in the reception, accommodation, and integration of refugees. The following are the primary objectives for achieving these goals:

- establishment of private sponsorship programs for migration of asylum seekers and displaced persons, as well as more active participation of local communities in the process of integration of third-country nationals;
- the development of projects on refugee movement with the participation of interested parties, such as the European Union project «Facilitating the transfer of refugees and their subsequent reception through knowledge sharing»;
- the provision of relevant data to individuals prior to their arrival in the EU, as well as the deployment of personnel in the embassies of significant non-EU nations.

Programs and classes for learning. This path entails the acquisition of core skills for further training of migrants as the primary route to work and social integration. Language and occupational training programs should enable integration from the beginning of their stay. Simultaneously, special emphasis is focused on the need to offer equal access to such programs for men and women.

The rights of migrant children to education and further development are given special consideration, regardless of their cultural, family, or gender affiliation. Because refugee children's education is being disrupted, particular attention is being paid to the organization of lessons targeted at overcoming the backlog. Teachers play a vital role in preventing segregation in such children's schools and promoting their socialization. Early childhood education and support for families and children from third countries is the cornerstone of the integration process [2]. The key objectives of using these steps are as follows:

- as part of the Erasmus+ programs, providing online learning and evaluation

opportunities for children of recently arrived third-country nationals, particularly refugees, through the use of language training;

- support for collective learning activities, such as introductory courses, support for unaccompanied children, intercultural communication education, educational level recognition, and integration into the higher education system;

- assisting schools in developing inclusive education programs and meeting the specific needs of migrant students through the European online platform for school education;

- removing barriers to participation in early education programs being developed in Europe for assessing the quality of early education and child upbringing, including assistance in resolving specific problems in immigrant families.

Access to many types of vocational education programs for migrants integrating into the labor market. In addition to access to adequate living circumstances, employment provides the foundation for integration into the host society's socio-economic life. Furthermore, it provides a technique of meeting the growing demand for competent individuals in EU member states in order to enhance the social security system in the face of an aging worker population. However, employment rates for third-country citizens remain lower than the average for host-country people. Some third-country nationals are overqualified for the types of tasks they perform under less favorable conditions, particularly in terms of income, overpopulation in some sectors of the economy, and career opportunities. Women have the lowest employment rates in terms of statistics, hence extra emphasis is made to their integration into the labor market.

Facilitating the validation and acknowledgment of qualifications ensures that immigrants' full potential is realized. This is especially critical for refugees who lack documentation proving their education and qualifications. Some EU member states, such as Belgium, Italy, and Romania, allow migrants to enter the labor market earlier than the nine-month average specified by the Directive on the Requirements for Acceptance of Migrants. These conditions for asylum applicants have been simplified in Germany. Estonia, Finland, Denmark, Portugal, and Sweden are also launching projects to house asylum seekers and refugees and offer them with job possibilities. The main goals of implementing these goals are as follows [2]:

- development of an online archive system containing the most successful experiences of countries in integrating refugees into the labor market;

- timely determination of newly arrived foreign residents' skills and qualifications as part of the completion of the New Skills Program Needed by Europe, which includes the creation of a Skills and Qualifications manual informing about the procedure for recognizing qualifications across several nations throughout the EU via the Europass gateway;

- increased clarity and comprehension of qualifications with the enhancement of the European Qualification Framework;

- encouragement of early recognition of educational attainment of citizens of other countries, particularly refugees, as a means of reinforcing close coordination

with the national centers of the European Network of National Information Centers for Academic Recognition and Mobility;

- the implementation of projects (under the auspices of the EU Employment and Social Innovation Programme and the Refugee, Migration, and Integration Fund) focusing on the integration of displaced people into the labor force, as well as the accelerated procedure for labor market inclusion and women's vocational training;

- recognize positive experiences with promoting and supporting entrepreneurship among migrants.

Basic social services are available. Access to affordable and adequate lodging for third-country nationals is a necessary element for establishing a new life in a new culture. During the same time period, the present migration inflow poses a significant challenge for European countries. Because housing policy is the responsibility of national governments, the European Commission provides assistance to EU members in need of immediate shelter in light of the ongoing refugee crisis affecting European Union countries, including through the financing of affordable and decent social housing. During the asylum procedure, the European Investment Bank supports reception and temporary accommodation centers and allows for longer stays for individuals who are nationals of a third country and have been granted refuge. Furthermore, the European Investment Bank covers the costs of migrants' further education and social assistance.

The new European Integration Network and partnership under the EU Urban Development Program provides a platform for cities, member states, and other stakeholders to share experiences in addressing urban migration and diversity issues, such as overcoming geographic isolation, ghettos, and other challenges.

Poor health and a lack of access to medical services can be substantial impediments to assimilation. This can impact all parts of an individual's life, including work chances, educational opportunities, and the capacity to acquire the language of the country in which they live, as well as interactions with government authorities. Access to the health care system is especially important at the first stage of admission, but third-country nationals may face additional challenges due to their lack of knowledge of the host country's medical system and the rules for effective communication with medical personnel. The European Commission has taken the following steps to resolve these issues:

- assisting in the raising of funds for initiatives that offer effective solutions for the provision of medical services to vulnerable groups of people, particularly refugees;

- the development by the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) of an electronic personal health record for third-country citizens, with the goal of providing assistance to these individuals for determining their needs for medical services and receive these services;

- establishment of links between medical professionals, such as those specializing in the psychological well-being of people forced to relocate, particularly

those suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, and health authorities, non-governmental organizations, and health authority specialists in disease prevention and early diagnosis, care, and treatment.

Participation in activities and social integration. Participation of third-country nationals in the process of developing and implementing an assimilating plan improves the outcomes of their integration. Integration entails not only learning the language and finding housing, but also participating in the life of a local, religious, or national society, establishing and maintaining genuine interpersonal connections through participation in a variety of activities such as social, cultural, and even political pursuits.

When it comes to integration policy in the EU, whether at the national or pan-European level, special attention should be paid to gender issues and the situation of children, particularly unaccompanied minors, as well as those in vulnerable positions, such as victims of violence or members of religious or ethnic minorities, who may face prejudice and difficulties in the process of assimilation. The European Commission maintains a conversation with Member States about the importance of taking gender dimensions of migration, particularly the position of women, into account when establishing and implementing integration policies. The European Commission established the Advisory Council for Equality of Women and Men in 1981, with the main purpose of assisting the European Commission's participation in the creation and implementation of measures aimed at developing equality of treatment for men and women in all aspects of the continuous exchange of experience between member countries and other interested parties.

According to a Council study, the percentage of women employed in 2016 remained significantly lower than the average percentage of males employed, and gender segregation persists in every EU member state, posing a serious constraint on women's and men's life choices in Europe [3]. For these reasons, actions aimed at maintaining gender equality are carried out on a regular basis in EU countries, and certain countries have dedicated bodies that monitor this issue. In Greece, the General Secretariat for Gender Equality is in charge of integration and equal rights for men and women [4].

The organization of the experience exchange between receiving countries of migrants on volunteering, holding sports and cultural events results in positive outcomes not only for immigrants, but also for citizens of the host society by shaping emigrants that they have become part of society, shaping their understanding of the main values of the host community's cultural customs, and national citizens have feelings of empathy and a friendly attitude towards migrants. Sports groups, youth organizations, and cultural organizations are already aggressively recruiting immigrants. The European Volunteer Service assists with volunteer work, such as that done at immigrant welcoming centers. This type of activity helps young Europeans and refugees develop relationships and contributes to newcomers' greater understanding of European culture and values.

By law, national residents and non-nationals of the EU are protected against prejudice and discrimination in the job market, in sectors such as education, social

protection, and access to products and services, and from racial or religious discrimination. The Member States are the ones that should be responsible for ensuring that these rights are put into practice, especially in reference to the framework of the proposed Council Directive on the application of the principles of equal treatment amongst persons whether of their age, sexuality, disabilities, beliefs or religion [4]. The main means of implementing and supporting the above areas of integration policy are:

The European Migration Network (EMN) is a network of experts in Europe who provide objective, relevant, and strategically significant information through the preparation of reports, studies, and analytical notes on the establishment and execution of immigration policies, the dissemination of up-to-date information through the publication of a monthly newsletter, and the creation of glossaries on the subjects of people movement and refuge [5]. All European Union countries (excluding Denmark and Norway) have national focal centers. It operates within the framework of the combined efforts of the Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs.

The European Integration Network (EUNET) is a network of educational institutes and organizations in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Malta, and Portugal, with national partner organizations in these five countries. Through the implementation of special initiatives (language courses, familiarization with the culture, and social life in destination countries, including citizenship issues), the network facilitates the integration of people who are not EU citizens.

The European Migration Forum (EMF) provides a platform for discourse on migration, asylum, and the integration of citizens from third-party countries between European institutions and European civil society. Representatives from civil society organizations, municipal and regional governments, EU institutions, and member states are included. The program's principal goal is to improve cooperation and integration among key actors in European migration policy [6].

Furthermore, analytical information on the outcomes of immigrant integration is contained in national reports and recommendations prepared as part of the processes carried out by the so-called European Semester, which coordinates the European Union's economic policy, including integration into the labor market, the education system, and social integration [7].

The integration agenda is funded by a variety of sources, both pan-European and national. Language training, job placement aid, civic education, intercultural conversation, and other activities are funded by programs such as Erasmus+, Horizon 2020, and the Seventh Framework Program [8]. The European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) provide assistance to European Union member states. The ESIF has funded EU member states 21 billion euros to combat poverty, discrimination, and promote social inclusion; the European Regional Development Fund has provided 21.4 billion euros to support education and labor market integration. The ERDF [9] provides economic and social assistance to needy populations in cities and rural areas.

Regardless of the European Union's significant and complex efforts, and the assistance provided by member states in the process of implementing immigrant

integration policies, each country has the right to regulate migration flows in accordance with the migration situation and socio-economic needs. Such regulation is carried out through the formulation of immigration legislation that includes explicit or implicit prohibitions and limits, as well as basic necessities for immigrants.

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ФАКТОРЫ ОСЛАБЛЕНИЯ ВОЕННОГО АЛЬЯНСА ОДКБ

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***Аннотация:** «Безопасность» в контексте международных отношений можно определить, как «особое состояние отношений между государствами, при котором им не угрожает опасность войны, либо другое посягательство извне». Организация Договора о коллективной безопасности (ОДКБ) – региональная международная организация, изначальными целями деятельности которой являются «укрепление мира, международной и региональной безопасности и стабильности, защита на коллективной основе*