ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ

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Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

continuously develop areas with future development potential, and enhance the economic environment. Information technology should also be used to streamline administrative approval procedures, broaden cooperation initiatives, lower the cost of student exchange programs for overseas students, and enhance perceptions of the cooperation environment.

Smooth cooperation requires resource matching, resource compatibility, compliance with laws and regulations, and transparency. The foundation of bilateral collaboration is shared educational resources, reciprocal recognition of educational systems, consistent educational principles, and easy communication of cooperative platforms. The foundation for comprehensive collaboration and sustainable development includes the need for cooperation as well as the social, economic, technological, and environmental perceptions.A new paradigm for developing nations to further globalization is the Belt and Road Initiative, which is built on the idea of sharing and helping one another while fully respecting variations in political structures, degrees of economic development, and cultural norms. This concept aims to shatter the economic system established by developed nations, eradicate the disparities left over from the process of global industrialization, and reestablish the mutual supply and demand connection.

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UDC 327
REGIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF COMPLEX THREATS

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Regional security has become a critical concern for governments and international organizations around the world. The rise of complex threats such as terrorism, cyberattacks, organized crime, and natural disasters has made it increasingly difficult for countries to ensure the safety of their citizens and maintain stability within their borders. With the advancement of technology and globalization, security threats have become more complex and require a comprehensive approach to ensure regional security. Complex threats are those that involve multiple actors, such as non-state actors, transnational organized crime groups, and terrorist organizations, and have the potential to cause severe harm to individuals and states. In this article, we will discuss the concept of regional security in the field of complex threats, the challenges associated with it, and the measures that can be taken to address them.

The Nature of Complex Threats

Regional security in the field of complex threats refers to the efforts made by states and regional organizations to ensure the safety and stability of a particular region. This involves addressing various threats that may arise from multiple sources, including political, economic, social, and environmental factors. In the context of complex threats, regional security is not only limited to protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states but also includes ensuring the safety and well-being of individuals and communities within the region.

Complex threats are defined as those that are multidimensional, often involve multiple actors and are difficult to predict and respond to. They can include threats such as terrorism, cyberattacks, organized crime, and natural disasters. These threats are characterized by their ability to cause significant harm to individuals, communities, and nations. They can also undermine the social and economic fabric of societies, destabilize governments and disrupt international relations.

Terrorism is perhaps the most well-known form of complex threat. It is a global phenomenon that can cause significant damage to individuals and societies. It is often associated with extremist groups that seek to advance their political or ideological agenda through violence. Cyberattacks, on the other hand, are increasingly becoming a major threat to national security. They can cause significant damage to critical infrastructure, compromise sensitive information and disrupt the functioning of government and private organizations. Organized crime is another form of complex threat that poses a significant challenge to regional security. It can involve a range of criminal activities such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, and money laundering. These activities can undermine the rule of law, weaken democratic institutions and fuel corruption.

Natural disasters are also a form of complex threat that can have a significant impact on regional security. They can cause widespread destruction and disruption, lead to displacement of populations and trigger social and economic instability. Climate change has also contributed to the frequency and severity of natural disasters, making them a growing concern for governments and international organizations.

Challenges to Regional Security

One of the significant challenges associated with regional security in the field of complex threats is the diverse nature of these threats. These threats can range from cyber-attacks, terrorism, transnational organized crime, and natural disasters, among others. Such threats require a comprehensive approach that involves multiple stakeholders, including states, regional organizations, and civil society. However, coordinating these actors and addressing their diverse needs and interests can be challenging.

Another significant challenge associated with regional security in the field of complex threats is the limited resources available to address them. Most states and regional organizations have limited budgets and personnel to address complex threats adequately. This can make it

difficult to implement comprehensive measures that address the root causes of these threats. Moreover, the lack of resources can make it challenging to respond effectively to crises that may arise due to complex threats.

The rise of complex threats poses significant challenges to regional security. One of the key challenges is the difficulty of predicting and responding to these threats. Complex threats are often unpredictable, and their impact can be difficult to anticipate. This makes it difficult for governments and international organizations to develop effective strategies to prevent or mitigate their impact.

Another challenge is the multidimensional nature of complex threats. These threats can involve a range of actors, including state and non-state actors, making it difficult to identify and address their root causes. This can lead to a fragmented response that fails to address the underlying issues that contribute to the threat.

The interconnected nature of complex threats also poses a challenge to regional security. These threats can have a cascading effect that spreads across regions and borders. For example, a cyberattack on critical infrastructure in one country can have a ripple effect that affects neighboring countries and even the global economy. This interconnectedness makes it difficult to address these threats through traditional approaches to national security.

Measures to Address Complex Threats

Despite the challenges associated with regional security in the field of complex threats, several measures can be taken to address them effectively. Mitigating complex threats requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of these threats. These measures include:

Strengthening Regional Organizations

Strengthening regional organizations, such as the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the European Union, can help address complex threats. These organizations have the capacity to coordinate efforts and pool resources to address security threats effectively. Moreover, they can provide a platform for states to discuss security issues and develop strategies to address them.

Enhancing Intelligence Sharing

Intelligence sharing is critical in addressing complex threats. States should enhance their intelligence sharing mechanisms to ensure that they have timely and accurate information to respond to security threats. Moreover, states should work together to develop a common understanding of security threats and their implications.

Strengthening Law Enforcement Agencies

Strengthening law enforcement agencies can help address complex threats such as terrorism and transnational organized crime. This involves providing them with the necessary resources and training to respond effectively to these threats. Moreover, states should work together to develop common legal frameworks that facilitate the prosecution of criminals involved in complex threats.

Addressing Root Causes

Addressing the root causes of complex threats is critical in preventing them from occurring in the first place. This involves addressing political, economic, social, and environmental factors that contribute to the emergence of these threats. Moreover, it requires a comprehensive approach that involves multiple stakeholders, including states, civil society, and the private sector.

Strengthening Cybersecurity

Governments and private organizations need to invest in robust cybersecurity infrastructure to prevent cyberattacks. This includes implementing effective measures to detect and respond to cyber threats.

Examples of Successful Approaches to Addressing Complex Threats

The EU's Counterterrorism Strategy

The European Union has developed a comprehensive approach to counterterrorism that focuses on prevention, protection, and response. This strategy includes measures such as enhancing border security, improving intelligence sharing, and strengthening the legal framework for combating terrorism. The EU also works with partner countries to address the root causes of terrorism, such as poverty and social exclusion.

The success of the EU's counterterrorism strategy can be seen in the significant reduction in the number of terrorist attacks in Europe since its implementation. In addition, the EU has played a leading role in developing international standards and best practices for countering terrorism, which have been adopted by other regions and countries.

ASEAN's Response to Natural Disasters

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has developed a coordinated approach to responding to natural disasters in the region. This approach includes measures such as developing early warning systems, establishing regional disaster response centers, and conducting joint training exercises.

The success of ASEAN's approach can be seen in its response to the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, which affected several ASEAN member states. ASEAN was able to mobilize a coordinated response to the disaster, providing assistance to affected communities and working to rebuild infrastructure. Since then, ASEAN has continued to strengthen its disaster response capabilities, which has helped to minimize the impact of subsequent natural disasters in the region.

Singapore's Cybersecurity Strategy

Singapore has developed a comprehensive approach to cybersecurity that focuses on prevention, detection, and response. This strategy includes measures such as enhancing cyber resilience, strengthening regulatory frameworks, and building cybersecurity capabilities.

The success of Singapore's cybersecurity strategy can be seen in its ability to prevent and respond to cyber-attacks. In addition, Singapore has played a leading role in developing international standards and best practices for cybersecurity, which have been adopted by other regions and countries.

These case studies demonstrate that a comprehensive approach involving multiple stakeholders can be effective in addressing complex threats. By pooling resources and coordinating efforts, states and regional organizations can develop strategies that address the root causes of complex threats and ensure the safety and well-being of individuals and communities within the region.

Conclusion

Regional security in the field of complex threats is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive approach to address effectively. The diversity of threats and limited resources available to address them present significant challenges that must be overcome. However, measures such as strengthening regional organizations, enhancing intelligence sharing, strengthening law enforcement agencies, and addressing root causes can go a long way in addressing complex threats. States and regional organizations must work together to develop strategies that address security threats and ensure the safety and well-being of individuals and communities within the region. It is only through concerted efforts that we can achieve regional security in the face of complex threats.

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UDC 14.7
MIGRATION PROBLEMS. THE SCHENGEN AREA. THE RIGHT OF EXCLUSION.

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The first step towards the "complete abolition of obstacles to free movement at common borders" was a small document signed in 1985 - the Schengen Agreement. The Agreement includes 33 articles and a preamble, which are combined into two sections.

Each section has its own specific goals, corresponding to various stages of the Schengen process. At first, the document stated the desire of the participating countries to fully open the borders for the free movement of people, and this agreement also consists of norms of tasks for these countries. Border control continued to be maintained, although it was reduced and simplified. In 1990, representatives of the same five countries of the European Community concluded a new agreement that had an interstate image of the "Convention on the Application of the Schengen Agreement of June 14, 1985 on the gradual abolition of checks at common borders." The Schengen Implementation Convention or simply the Schengen Convention is the informal name of the agreement. It contains legal norms - 142 articles, 8 sections. Three of them are further subdivided into chapters, and one chapter is devoted to visas, also with sections. In one of the sections, a provision opens that acts as the quintessence of the entire Schengen process: internal borders, that is, the borders between the States parties to the Convention, are allowed to cross anywhere without being subjected to any personal control.