

Торайғыров университетінің
ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ

НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
Торайғыров университета

**ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ
ХАБАРШЫСЫ**

Экономикалық сериясы

1997 жылдан бастап шығады



**ВЕСТНИК
ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

Экономическая серия

Издается с 1997 года

ISSN 2710-3552

№ 2 (2021)

Павлодар

НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
Торайгыров университета

Экономическая серия
выходит 4 раза в год

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО

о постановке на переучет периодического печатного издания,
информационного агентства и сетевого издания
№ KZ93VPY00029686

выдано
Министерством информации и коммуникаций
Республики Казахстан

Тематическая направленность
публикация материалов в области экономики, управления,
финансов, бухгалтерского учета и аудита

Подписной индекс – 76133

Doi <https://doi.org/10.48081/BLVA1212>

Бас редакторы – главный редактор

Бегентаев М. М.
д.э.н., профессор

Заместитель главного редактора
Ответственный секретарь

Гребнев Л. С., *д.э.н., профессор*
Кофанюк Н. В., *доктор PhD, доцент*

Редакция алқасы – Редакционная коллегия

Никифорова Е. В.,
Половинко В. С.,
Алмаз Толымбек,
Мукина Г. С.,
Алтайбаева Ж. К.,
Шокубаева З. Ж.

д.э.н., профессор (Россия);
д.э.н., профессор (Россия);
доктор PhD, профессор (США);
доктор PhD, доцент;
д.э.н., доцент;
(технический редактор).

За достоверность материалов и рекламы ответственность несут авторы и рекламодатели
Редакция оставляет за собой право на отклонение материалов
При использовании материалов журнала ссылка на «Вестник Торайгыров университета» обязательна

<https://doi.org/10.48081/NTLZ8865>

***Ding Qing¹, A. N. Ospanova²**

^{1,2}L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University,
Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan

THE NORTH AFRICAN FACTOR IN EUROPEAN SECURITY

Since 2000, there have been frequent outbreaks of violent terrorist incidents in many European countries, the reasons for which are both external reasons of the deteriorating global security situation and internal reasons of the development dilemma that European countries themselves are caught in. Many European countries suffered from financial crisis, economic development stagnated and social conflicts intensified. Of particular concern is that these terrorist incidents in European countries are closely linked to North African countries. The refugee flows since 2015 have exacerbated tensions between Europe and North Africa, putting European security at great risk. Europe and North Africa have been inextricably linked through time in terms of geographic location, historical processes and physical developments. At present, security concerns of European countries still exist, and if appropriate measures are not taken to address them, these concerns will not disappear on their own and may even continue to worsen if the global counterterrorism situation takes a turn for the worse or the situation in Libya remains intractable, and I will propose some solutions to this problem in this paper.

Keywords: North African, European security issues, refugee flow, situation, Muslim.

Introduction

Over the past few years, there have been frequent outbreaks of violent terrorist incidents in several European countries that have some connection to North African countries. It can be argued that there is a North African dimension to the European security problem, which is reflected in the following aspects: most of the perpetrators are North Africans or descendants of North Africans; most of the perpetrators have received training in North African countries; and North African countries are a major conduit for terrorists to enter Europe.

Europe and North Africa have been closely linked in the course of history. Europe and North Africa are linked by real development interests, and the refugee flows since 2015 have exacerbated the tensions between Europe and North Africa, putting European security at great risk. These relationships affect European security and why the North African factor is so important for European security. In this paper, I will answer the following questions: What are the security challenges for Europe originating from North Africa? Why have these challenges emerged? If the North African factor gets out of control, what are the serious consequences for Europe's overall development? How can the countries of the European Union cooperate and take joint action in order to defend European security? At the end of this paper, I will list a series of solutions through some research investigations.

Materials and methods

Case study method, comparative analysis, thinking method, content analysis, qualitative analysis

Results and discussion

In the past five years, the majority of terrorist attacks in European countries have been claimed by the Islamic State extremist group, and a small number of them have been carried out by al-Qaeda. Most of the perpetrators were North African members of the group or European members of North African origin. For example, the terrorist attack in Nice, France, on July 14, 2016, in which nearly 100 people were killed, was perpetrated by a French citizen of Tunisian descent with dual French and Tunisian citizenship. The majority of the suspects were Spanish citizens of Moroccan descent. On August 18, 2017, a Moroccan refugee was the main perpetrator of a knife attack in Turku, Finland.

In 2011, some Arab countries, including many North African countries, have been in political turmoil, economic difficulties and deteriorating security situation. Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and other North African countries are Mediterranean countries, a large number of migrants and refugees to enter European countries through the Mediterranean Sea. According to the statistics of the UNHCR report, in 2015, nearly one million refugees were smuggled to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea. There are two main routes for refugees and illegal migrants to enter Europe via the Mediterranean Sea: The Turkey-Greece route and the Libya-Italy route.

Reasons for the North African factor in European security.

Europe and North Africa are geographically separated by sea. Undoubtedly, due to geopolitical relations, North Africa has become an important factor affecting the security of Europe. Due to their geographical advantage, more and more refugees from Syria, Afghanistan and other West Asia and North Africa are crossing the Mediterranean Sea and national borders to seek asylum in European

countries, which offer more humane and better treatment to refugees and are economically affluent. As a result, there are millions of refugees in Europe. In the last two years, the deteriorating situation in West Asia and North Africa has led to an increasing number of refugees fleeing to European countries on a large scale and a sharp upward trend. In 2015, the number of refugees in Europe reached 1.325 million, an increase of 655,000 over 2014. It can be seen that it is of great importance for Europe to control the passage of illegal refugees from North Africa into Europe and to defend European security from the source.

In modern times, many North African countries became colonies of European powers, it was not until the wave of national liberation in the 20th century that they successively gained independence in the true sense. However, the long colonial history had a profound impact on the development of the above-mentioned countries after their independence in many ways. After the Second World War, due to labor shortage in mainland Europe, the importation of labor from colonial countries became an inevitable choice for European economic revival. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, large numbers of Muslims immigrated to Western Europe. By 2010, an estimated 44 million Muslims were living in Europe (6 %), including an estimated 19 million in the EU (3.8 %). They are projected to comprise 8 % by 2030 . And nearly a quarter of them are located in France and Germany. The arrival of a large number of Muslims is slowly changing the face of Europe, and the so-called «Islamization of Europe» is becoming more and more pronounced, as evidenced by the continuous waves of immigration and anti-immigration across Europe. The emergence of large numbers of immigrants has brought with it many real problems of social integration. In addition, some European scholars have found that even those immigrants who are better integrated into European society are caught in a «paradox of integration», that is, the better integrated the Muslim immigrant families are with the mainstream European society, the more their children are vulnerable to extremist ideology. These confused youths are the most vulnerable to the influence and infiltration of extremist ideology, and once they have the opportunity, extremist groups will spread extremist ideas and recruit «jihadists» through the Internet and social media.

And as the Islamic State encountered a comprehensive siege, especially after the group lost a large amount of territory in Syria and Iraq, a large number of extremists moved to North Africa, waiting for an opportunity to enter European countries to commit crimes in retaliation for the West's crackdown on its organization which is a major security risk around the Mediterranean.

The way out for European countries to deal with the North African factor

The counter-terrorism in European countries must start from the source, both inside and outside, and the relevant countries cooperate fully and gradually.

European governments should pay more attention to the issue of migrants and refugees and develop and implement multifaceted programs. At the national level, they should explore appropriate ways to provide employment opportunities and living facilities for migrants and refugees to integrate into local society; at the societal level, they should mobilize active participation from multiple parties and fields, adopt an accepting attitude toward migrants and refugees, and keep a close eye on them to deal with the first signs of radicalized groups as soon as they are detected. Extremists use social networks as their main medium of propaganda and communication, which requires the use of networks to find traces of potential terrorists in order to facilitate preventive countermeasures.

European countries should invest more in North African countries in the midst of chaos to help them recover and develop politically, economically, and in terms of security. The North African countries are in turmoil, and the European countries are in turmoil. Both the restoration and development of the troubled countries in North Africa and the fight against terrorism cannot be solved by a few countries on their own, so they should be dealt with jointly under the coordination of the United Nations. Terrorism and extremism are common challenges facing the world at present and in the longer term, and force alone cannot solve the problem at root.

Conclusion

Once, Europe was synonymous with a safe haven, but in recent years, insecurity and instability have increased dramatically. The EU's immigration policy and the illegal smuggling of refugees have greatly increased the threat factor from North Africa. As we can see through the previous analysis: the perpetrators are mostly of North African origin or North African descent; most of the perpetrators have been trained in North African countries; and North African countries are important gateways for terrorists to enter Europe. Since Europe and North Africa are inextricably linked historically, culturally and geographically, North Africa has become an important factor in European security that cannot be ignored. It is a long way for European countries to control and solve the North African factor in the European security problem. It is more important that the European powers should take up the responsibility to divert from the source and help African countries to get out of trouble, especially economically, through multinational cooperation under the framework of globalization. Concerned about North Africa, also the development of the Third World, in this century humanity needs to think more about how to help poor and backward countries to a stable and rich future?

References

- 1 **Rother, B. & Manasseh, K.** The Economic Impact of Conflicts and the Refugee Crisis in the Middle East and North Africa : International Monetary Fund. executive summary, 2017. – P. 43.
- 2 **Blanchard, C. M. & Humud, C. E.** The Islamic State and U.S. Policy: Monograph.–Congressional Research Service, 2017–P. 27.
- 3 Nice Terror Attack. The Hindu, 2021 [Electronic resource] – // Access mode: https://www.thehindu.com/topic/Nice_Terror_Attack/ (Date of Access: 28.10.2021)
- 4 Moroccan who admitted killing two in Finland knife attack was refused asylum. The Reuters, 2021 [Electronic resource] – // Access mode: <https://clck.ru/YeZB6> (Date of the application: 28.10.2021).
- 5 **Clayton, J. & Holland, H.** Over one million sea arrivals reach Europe in 2015.The UNHCR, 2015 [Electronic resource] – // Access mode: <https://clck.ru/YeZMC> (Date of Access: 28.10.2021).
- 6 **Letta, E.** The European Border and Coast Guard, Addressing migration and asylum challenges in the Mediterranean? Report- CEPS, 2017.–74 p.
- 7 Number of Refugees to Europe Surges to Record 1.3 Million in 2015. The Pew research center, 2016 [Electronic resource] – // Access mode: <https://clck.ru/YeZc9> (Date of Access: 28.10.21).
- 8 Islam in Europe. Wikipedia, 2017 [Electronic resource] // Access mode: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_in_Europe (Date of Access: 29.10.21)
- 9 Mack-Cozzo, J. B. The Islamization of Europe. In // The American Enterprise- 2003–№ 14(1)–P. 36–40.
- 10 **Steinmann, J. P.** The paradox of integration: why do higher educated new immigrants perceive more discrimination in Germany? In // Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies–2019.–№ 9–P. 1377–1400.
- 11 **Basra, R., & Neumann, P.** Criminal Pasts, Terrorist Futures : European Jihadists and the New Crime-Terror Nexus. In // Perspectives on Terrorism–2020.–№ 10(6).–P. 25–40.
- 12 **Trauthig, I. K.** Assessing the Islamic State in Libya, The current situation in Libya and its implications for the terrorism threat in Europe : Monography- ICSR, 2019.–P.30

Material received on 03.06.21.

*Ding Qing¹, A. H. Оспанова²

^{1,2}Л. Н. Гумилёв атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті,
Қазақстан Республикасы, Нұр-Сұлтан қ.
Материал 03.06.21 баспаға түсті.

ЕУРОПАЛЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІК МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІНДЕГІ СОЛТҮСТІК АФРИКА ФАКТОРЫ

2000 жылдан бері Еуропаның көптеген елдерінде зорлық-зомбылық лаңкестік оқиғалары жиі орын алуда және Еуропа елдеріндегі бұл лаңкестік оқиғалардың Солтүстік Африка елдерімен тығыз байланыстылығы ерекше алаңдаушылық туғызады. 2015 жылдан бері босқындар ағыны Еуропа мен Солтүстік Африка арасындағы шиеленісті күшейтіп, еуропалық қауіпсіздікке үлкен қауіп төндірді. Еуропа мен Солтүстік Африка географиясы, тарихи процестері және табиғи дамуы жағынан уақыт жағынан әрқашан ажырамас байланыста болды. Қазіргі уақытта еуропалық елдердің қауіпсіздік проблемалары әлі де бар және егер тиісті шаралар қабылданбаса, бұл проблемалар өздігінен жойылмайды, тіпті егер әлемде терроризмге қарсы күрестің жағдайы нашарлайтын болса немесе нашарлайтын болса, одан әрі шиеленісуі мүмкін. Ливиядағы жағдай әлі шешілмейтін. Бұл мақалада мен Солтүстік Африка факторының еуропалық қауіпсіздік мәселелеріне үлкен қауіп төндіретін себептерін тарих және шындық тұрғысынан сапалы талдау арқылы түсіндіремін және қазіргі жағдайдың кейбір шешімдерін ұсынамын.

Кілтті сөздер: Солтүстік Африка, еуропалық қауіпсіздік мәселелері, босқындар ағымы, жағдай, мұсылмандар

*Ding Qing¹, A. H. Оспанова²,

^{1,2}Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева,

Республика Казахстан, Нур-Султан

Материал поступил в редакцию 03.06.21.

СЕВЕРОАФРИКАНСКИЙ ФАКТОР В ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

С 2000 года во многих европейских странах часто происходят вспышки насильственных террористических инцидентов, и особую озабоченность вызывает тот факт, что эти террористические инциденты в европейских странах тесно связаны со странами Северной Африки. потоки беженцев с 2015 года обострили напряженность между Европой и Северной Африкой, подвергая европейскую безопасность большому риску. Европа и Северная Африка всегда были неразрывно связаны во времени с точки зрения географии, исторических процессов и естественного развития. В настоящее время проблемы безопасности европейских стран все еще существуют, и если не принять соответствующие меры, эти проблемы не исчезнут сами собой, а могут даже продолжать усугубляться, если ситуация с борьбой с терроризмом в мире изменится к худшему или ситуация в Ливии останется неразрешимой. В данной статье я объясню причины, по которым североафриканский фактор представляет собой серьезную угрозу для вопросов европейской безопасности с точки зрения истории и реальности посредством качественного анализа, и предложу для нынешней ситуации некоторые решения.

Ключевые слова: Северная Африка, проблемы европейской безопасности, поток беженцев, ситуация, мусульмане

Теруге 03.06.2021 ж. жіберілді. Басуға 17.06.2021 ж. қол қойылды.
Электронды баспа
1,21 Мб RAM
Шартты баспа табағы 7,7.
Таралымы 300 дана. Бағасы келісім бойынша.
Компьютерде беттеген А. К. Темиргалинова
Корректор: А. Р. Омарова
Тапсырыс № 3853

Сдано в набор 03.06.2021 г. Подписано в печать 17.06.2021 г.
Электронное издание
1,21 Мб RAM
Усл. п. л. 7,7. Тираж 300 экз. Цена договорная.
Компьютерная верстка А. К. Темиргалинова
Корректор: А. Р. Омарова
Заказ № 3853

«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған
Торайғыров университеті
140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

«Toraighyrov University» баспасы
Торайғыров университеті
140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.
8 (7182) 67-36-69
e-mail: kereku@tou.edu.kz
www.vestnik.tou.edu.kz