

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000279/26
to the Commission
Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR)
(25 January 2026)**

Subject: Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan's withdrawal from the Organisation of Turkic States

Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have repeatedly expressed clear expectations towards the EU:

- deepening of institutional relations;
- facilitation of economic and technical cooperation;
- strengthening of physical and digital connectivity, in particular through the Middle Corridor.

At the same time, they seek political recognition as reliable and multidimensional partners, in areas such as energy, raw materials, green transition, transport, education and innovation.

For its part, the EU can offer a stable, predictable and long-term framework for cooperation through partnership agreements and financial instruments such as the Global Gateway, improved access to the single market, as well as support for institutional and administrative reforms that strengthen the rule of law, transparency and sustainable economic growth.

At the same time, both States participate in the Organisation of Turkic States, a body with extreme ideological, Nazi characteristics, which is the only international association explicitly formed on the basis of racial/ethnic identity.

In official press releases of the Organisation, dead Azerbaijani soldiers in the war against Armenian war are described as 'martyrs', a fact that is typical of the extremist vocabulary of the Islamic State, while the pseudo-state in the occupied territories of the Republic of Cyprus has been granted 'observer' status, a fact that raises issues of compatibility with international law, as respected and supported by the EU.

Accordingly:

Does the Commission consider that moving away from the ideology on which the accession of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to the Organisation of Turkic States is based could lead to a stronger willingness to cooperate and further expansion of relations on the part of the EU?

Submitted: 25.1.2026

**Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas on behalf of the European Commission
(3 March 2026)**

The EU has expressed its concerns to the members of the Organisation of Turkic States (OTS) and continues to call upon OTS members to refrain from actions that might imply the recognition of the so-called, internationally not recognised, 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus'.

The EU recalls the commitment of the Central Asian partners to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states and recalls the reaffirmation of the strong commitment of the Central Asian partners to the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions 541(1983) and 550 (1984). Respect of these international principles remain essential to the enhancement of EU-Central Asia relations ⁽¹⁾.

EU cooperation with Central Asia States is driven by the EU Strategy for Central Asia of 2017 ⁽²⁾ and the Joint Roadmap for Deepening Ties between the EU and Central Asia of 2023 ⁽³⁾.

The priorities and level of engagement of the EU with Central Asia have been further repeated during the first EU Central Asia Summit held in Samarkand on 4 April 2025 and its joint declaration ⁽⁴⁾.

The EU seeks to offer a stable, predictable and long-term framework for cooperation with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan through partnership agreements and financial instruments such as Global Gateway, improved access to the single market, as well as support for institutional and administrative reforms that strengthen the rule of law, transparency and sustainable economic growth.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/04/04/joint-declaration-following-the-first-european-union-central-asia-summit/>.

⁽²⁾ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI\(2024\)762300](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI(2024)762300).

⁽³⁾ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14587-2023-INIT/en/pdf>.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/04/04/joint-declaration-following-the-first-european-union-central-asia-summit/>.

The EU aims to build a stable, long-term partnership with Central Asia Region through its Global Gateway investment agenda, focusing on transport, digital connectivity, critical raw materials, and water/energy/climate change. Democratic values, good governance, and institutional reforms are central to these investments.
