



ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN REGULATING POPULATION MIGRATION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 6 th 2023 Accepted: November 6 th 2023 Published: December 22 th 2023	The article analyzes the current state of the problems associated with population migration in the modern world community, examines the concept, types of migration and the need for further improvement of international cooperation in regulating migration processes in the world
Keywords: international cooperation, migration, types of migration, illegal migration, regulation of the migration process	

In today's rapidly developing world, migration processes are an integral part of the work of people who want to earn a living in other countries of the world. Therefore, today large flows of people are moving from one region to another, from one state to another. Currently, according to official UN information, more than 210 states have a high migration activity of the population and have a migration turnover of about 250 million people. For comparison, in 2013 the number of international migrants amounted to 232 million people (3.2% of the world population), in 2000 there were 175 million (2.7%), in 1990 - 154 million, or 2.5%, respectively. According to the forecast of UN experts, by the beginning of 2030, the indicator of migration activity of the population will amount to more than 300 million people. [1]

Taking into account other categories of migrants, more than 1.2 billion people participate in international migration. By 2050, according to UN experts, the number of migrants in the world will exceed 450 million people [2]. And according to the estimates of I. A. Aleshkovsky and V. A. Iontseva, the number of migrants of all categories will triple and exceed 3 billion people [3, pp.75-87].

Aspects of modern migration, including illegal migration, have always been and will always be relevant, from a practical point of view in each state there is a problem of creating and functioning an appropriate mechanism for regulating migration processes. Due to the complexity of the phenomenon under consideration, there is still no single approach to the definition of illegal migration in the scientific literature. Most authors, considering its concept and essence as entry into, stay in and exit from the country of foreign citizens and stateless persons in violation of the legislation of this country regulating the procedure for entry, stay, transit and exit of

foreign citizens, as well as their arbitrary change of their legal status during their stay on the territory of this country [4, p.36]. This definition fully reveals the main points of migration processes. It is necessary to distinguish illegal migration from criminal migration, which differ in terms of migration goals.

An important aspect in determining the specifics of the essence of migration is its division into certain types, which can be conditionally divided into temporary migration, which means migration carried out for a certain period of time without changing permanent residence (labor migration, education migration, etc.). Other criteria for dividing migration into types are: long-term migration, long-term movements; short-term migration carried out for a short period (treatment or short-term business trips do not apply to migration); migration to a permanent place of residence, involving a change of permanent residence; illegal migration, that is, movements in violation of legislation concerning entry, the stay (residence) of foreign citizens and (or) their employment; forced migration related to the living conditions that arise in the host countries of the population; migration in the field of education, for obtaining or continuing education; seasonal labor migration, which is a type of labor migration of foreign citizens whose work by its nature depends on seasonal conditions and is carried out only during part of the year; labor migration – temporary migration from the purpose of employment and performance of work (provision of services).

According to researchers dealing with migration issues, various migration processes can significantly affect the structure, dynamics, as well as other indicators of crime in host countries [5, p. 22]. A. M. Iskhakov, for example, among the most important factors influencing crime, defines the criminal law and criminological aspects of organizing illegal migration [6, p.35]. L. R. Rashitov notes that migration is a

significant factor in the growth of the number of interethnic and ethnic conflicts [7, p.125].

In our opinion, each type of migration is of scientific and practical interest. However, from the perspective of considering it as a criminogenic factor as a phenomenon contributing to the preservation or growth of crime, illegal migration should be considered first.

According to most researchers of the problems of criminal globalization around the world, the most alarming and contradictory situation in the fight against manifestations of cross-border and transnational organized crime is directly related to illegal migration [8, p. 22].

In modern conditions of globalization, problems related to migration, including illegal migration, are discussed at the interstate level in order to find optimal steps to resolve them. So, in particular, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime presented an expert report, which reflects the fact of the intensification of criminal activities of the banned terrorist organization "Islamic State" and a sharp increase in the number of members by more than 4 times due to illegal migration [9].

It is necessary to consider that currently we are talking about threats not only of a regional, but also of a global nature, since we are witnessing an aggravation of the criminal situation on the territory of states where migrants arrive illegally and due to this there is an increase in criminal manifestations in the migration environment.

It should be noted that a similar situation can occur in any part of the world, associated with aggravated migration processes that contribute to the complication of the criminal situation, violation of human rights and freedoms and human security.

Thus, we observe not only the positive effect of the active period of globalization – the creation of new and optimization of existing international legal mechanisms for cooperation between states in the field of combating crime, but also the opposite effect associated with negative globalization, where illegal migration processes take place. Uncontrolled migration flows are a powerful criminogenic factor, which in the near future may lead to a real increase in instability and crime in countries where migrants enter.

Some scientists point to the potential for aggravation of the criminal situation with external and internal migration processes [10, p.20]. In our opinion, migration in modern conditions is a key criminogenic factor of transnational and cross-border crime worldwide.

In our opinion, special attention should be paid to the analysis of migration flows from the countries of Central Asia, the Middle East, Africa and, in particular, Afghanistan, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Palestine, Syria and other countries where there is an unstable situation to the countries of Western Europe, where terrorist and religious extremist crimes are committed.

The problems associated with legal and illegal migration processes are only one side of criminal

globalization in the world that are transnational in nature. The negative consequences of illegal migration as one of the factors of crime are obvious for most countries of the world community. The solution to this problem is seen in international cooperation in the creation of an effective mechanism regulating the optimal algorithm of legal and practical regulation of migration processes around the world. This is the only way to solve this problem.

In conclusion, it should be noted that international cooperation in regulating migration processes is a global problem that needs to be resolved in order to stabilize public life in all countries. If this is not done and a system of international cooperation is not developed, it can contribute to destabilizing the situation in many countries of the world.

Therefore, the international cooperation of the states of the world community should be aimed at fulfilling the common tasks of countering illegal migration. It is necessary to carry out coordinated efforts by states to develop cooperation within the framework of bilateral and multilateral treaties in the field of countering illegal migration. The intensification of such cooperation is possible only through the revision of the existing model of international cooperation between countries and their cooperation in the development and implementation of technologies for joint migration security.

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