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NATIONAL SECURITY

PROVIDING NATIONAL SECURITY IN CONDITIONS EUROPEAN AND EURO-ATLANTIC COURSE OF UKRAINE

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The process of formation and implementation of the national security state policy currently is one of the most acute issue in Ukraine. Modern realities of Ukraine's existence as an independent state require, within the framework of the national security policy implementation, to take into account the country's request to realize national interests in all spheres of society's life. Nowadays, the country faces intensification of the unregulated (illegal) migration processes and the lack of an effective state regulation system of migration processes, which constitute a direct threat to the country national security, promote the criminalization growth and the organized criminal groups' formation, and contribute to the social tension exacerbation in society. The bodies of the State Migration Service of Ukraine face with an urgent need for a more profound migration perception as a socio-economic phenomenon and an active search for qualitatively new approaches to migration policy formation and control over population territorial movements.

Due to the fact that Ukraine is at the same time a country of origin, destination and transit of migrants, territory of diverse, multidirectional and of different scales migratory flows, ensuring state regulation in the field of migration is a complex task, the solution of which requires an integrated, systematic approach, adequate funding, personnel and scientific support; the tasks and the goals in this area are prioritized, determined and regulated by the Strategy of the State Migration Policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2025.

The bodies of the State Migration Service have to strengthen control over the migration legislation observance and to interact with other bodies of state power and local self-government in order to ensure national security.

Taking into consideration the socio-economic situation, at the present time, the migration attractiveness of Ukraine is relatively low compared to other countries that host migrants. Due to a number of factors, so far, Ukraine has not become a transit country for migrants who travel to the EU. As a result, the number of

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migrants arriving in Ukraine has decreased in Donbass area and because of the Crimea annexation. The security reasons and the instability of the economic situation through military actions have prevented the migrant flow to Ukraine.

People who have previously attempted to enter through the territory of Russia via unregulated way, and then through Ukraine get into the EU, today, at least, have very serious obstacles on their way: both because of the conflict in the East and military actions, and because of the fact that the western border of Ukraine in recent years has significantly strengthened. At the same time, the general migration crisis in the European Union countries, the targeted actions of the European Union member states, regarding the migration flows settlement and taking measures to establish restrictions on entry into its territory, including through the border crossing, gives grounds to assert that in the near future Ukraine may face the need to react quickly and flexibly to the growth of the migratory flows intensity.

With the introduction of rigorous response measures by EU countries to the illegal migration facts, the southern and western regions of Ukraine, like Hungary, Macedonia, Serbia, Italy, Croatia and Greece, can become transit points for illegal immigrants on the way to EU developed countries. So far, only 0.2% of illegal migrants come to the EU collectively from the territories of Ukraine and Belarus.

At present, according to expert estimates, 257 thousand migrants are permanently resident in Ukraine. These are people who are offenders in one way or another: they either have a delayed visa, or just an illegal stay in Ukraine, an overdue 90-day period, or a violation of the rules of stay. At the same time, if the belongingness of illegal migrants to the citizenship of one or another country cannot be identified, they are placed in special detention centres for foreigners. Among the countries with the biggest numbers of migration law violators, the former republic of the USSR (Moldova, Russia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan) as well as more distant countries with a low standard of living, such as Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh take the leading positions.

According to statistics, about 70% of illegal migrants are men aged 20 to 40 years old. Some of them have a low educational level, a low professional qualification associated with the use of hard physical labour, but most are usually unemployed and persons without certain occupations. A particular danger is caused by the fact that the majority of illegal migrants arrives in Ukraine from countries where various terrorist organizations are active. It leads not only to the criminal situation deterioration, but also to direct political, social complications and causes economic damage to the state, indicating a high degree of social danger.

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deterioration, but also to direct political, social complications and causes economic damage to the state, indicating a high degree of social danger.

It ought to be noted that a large group of foreigners illegally staying in Ukraine destabilizes the socio-economic situation. According to expert estimates, each illegal costs the country about 600-800 USD per annum, even if the person lives in cities without receiving any social assistance from the state, because he/she consumes a national product, uses social benefits created by labour and at the expense of taxes paid by the local population, with virtually no reimbursement

Establishing and maintaining the migration regime effectiveness is ensured through various mechanisms, among which, the most effective mechanism is the counteraction to illegal migration. Thus, it includes the following elements:

- the system of normative legal acts, which form the basis of the mechanism functioning;

- organizational and structural mechanism formation;

- organizational and legal ways of illegal migration counteracting [1, p. 16].

As for the definition of the «illegal migration» term most domestic and foreign scientists do not reach consensus because they interpret the essence of this phenomena in different ways. In authors' opinions, under illegal migration, it can be understood the illegal entry into the country of a non-permanent place of residence and departure outside its borders; illegal stay in the territory of the state of a non-permanent residence (residence without valid documentary registration for a long time: for a year or more); semi-legal arrival to the country of a non-permanent place.

In authors' opinion, in the context of the issue under investigation, it is essential to study European countries experience in ensuring the coordination of the national migration services activities of the EU member states in order to strengthen the control of the migration legislation observance.

According to the results of the study, it has been proposed to create in the structure of the Administration of the Ministry of Education and Science the Coordination Centre of interaction with state authorities and local self-government in the field of illegal migration counteraction (hereinafter – the Coordination Centre). The proposed structure will be able to accumulate all information flows and optimize activities related to the coordination and synchronization of actions of all state authorities, in order to prevent the migration legislation violation.

Therefore, scholars and practitioners recognize that migration management is an integrated branch of state policy, consisting of a series of interconnected components, the responsibility of which lies with the various government bodies.

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