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**COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
AND THE CIS STATES IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING
ILLEGAL MIGRATION**

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Migration is the movement of certain large groups of people from their country of origin to other countries and their consequences at the cultural, social, demographic and economic level. Migration can be legal or illegal, and migrants use different methods to leave the country of origin, as well as to cross different countries or enter and stay in the countries of destination. From a legal point of view, migration can be a practical expression of a person's desire for a better life and comfort, which has developed in our time thanks to the adoption of a law known as the "right to free

movement" of people. However, in the modern world, illegal migration causes more and more problems.

There is no generally accepted definition of illegal migration. From the point of view of the country of destination, it is entry, stay or work in the country without the necessary permit or documents required under the immigration rules. From the point of view of the sending country, a violation occurs, for example, when a person crosses an international border without a valid passport or travel document, or does not meet the administrative requirements for leaving the country [1].

These illegal migrations have also become a problem for Kazakhstan. One of the reasons for this problem is that migrants who entered the country illegally or stayed there illegally after the official deadline, represent the cheapest labor force without civil rights for employers. For example, most of the "illegal immigrants" in the Kazakh labor market live in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, China, and even in Afghanistan [2]. They do not apply for well-paid work in factories and institutions, so a large number of illegal workers turns into a big loss of unpaid taxes for Kazakhstan.

Secondly, the migration process has become a source of conflict between indigenous peoples, on the one hand, and immigrants, on the other [3]. Focusing on the nature of the parties' actions reveals the main sign of the conflict - the perception of the participants of the behavior of the other party as a violation of their material and spiritual desires. It is the values, norms and standards of behavior that cause conflicts between people of different nationalities. Considering both opposing sides, it is necessary to understand not only those who find themselves in the tragic role of displaced persons, but also the side that accepts these people who face many problems.

In recent years, illegal migration has taken one of the first places among new challenges and threats in terms of the degree of public danger. Illegal migration and illegal labor activities of migrants have a negative impact on various aspects of the life of society and the State. They pose a threat to the national security of the country, lead to the growth of the shadow economy and corruption, as well as to the growth of social tension. Illegal migration is a source of replenishment in the ranks of ethnic criminal groups specializing in drug trafficking, arms trafficking, human trafficking and organizing illegal migration [4].

Since the influx of foreign labor is strictly regulated by law in many countries, its illegal entry across State borders has increased. Let's look at the example of our country.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main normative legal acts regulating relations in the field of migration are the Law "On Population Migration" of July 22, 2011, the Law " On Refugees "of December 4, 2009, and the Law "On Migration". Ratification of the Agreement on Cooperation on Combating Illegal Labor Migration from Third Countries " of December 13, 2010, and the Law "On the Legal Status of Foreigners" of June 19, 1995, No. 2337, which define both the rights and obligations of foreign citizens and the functions of state bodies to control migration processes in the country. The main document regulating migration processes in the republic is the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2007-2015, which is aimed at improving the existing and new directions of migration management in the country [5].

In fact, these laws define both the rights and obligations of foreign citizens, as well as the functions of state bodies to control migration processes in the country.

In the field of illegal migration, Kazakhstan and the CIS countries have signed a number of international agreements. In the context of the CIS, a fairly strong legal framework has been established on a multilateral basis.

First, within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States, a comprehensive legal framework has been created for cooperation between the CIS countries in the fight against illegal migration [6].

On March 6, 1998, the Council of Heads of Government of the CIS signed an Agreement on cooperation of the CIS member States in the fight against illegal migration. These documents laid the foundations of the legal framework for the implementation of cooperation between the CIS countries in the field of migration control, registration of foreign citizens illegally staying in their territories,

the development of a mechanism for expulsion, the harmonization of national legislation and the exchange of information on illegal migration [7].

In addition, in 2018, another international program of joint action against crime for the period 2019-2023 was approved. The program includes measures to combat cross-border crime in all its forms, including the fight against illicit trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, human trafficking and illegal migration, as well as crimes previously committed using information technologies in accordance with individual cooperation programs implemented between the CIS member States [8].

In addition, as indicated in the example, Kazakhstan is mainly visited by migrants from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Therefore, in the fight against illegal migration, it was important to sign agreements with these countries.

Draft Law "On ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on cooperation in the field of migration". The agreement was signed in Bishkek on November 27, 2019 [9].

You can use this document to exchange information about citizenship and fight illegal migration. In particular, it is possible to exchange statistical information, we can receive personal information about citizens, the governments of the two countries will exchange experience and help each other.

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in combating illegal migration, signed in Tashkent on April 15, 2019. Entered into force on May 22, 2020. In accordance with this agreement, the contracting parties work together to combat illegal migration in accordance with the laws and international obligations of their States [10].

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on cooperation in the field of migration, signed in Astana on March 14, 2018. It entered into force on February 22, 2019 [11].

In addition to the above-mentioned problems, it should be emphasized that these agreements between the countries are closely related to ensuring the social stability of society and the security of the state. There are many examples of people coming to Kazakhstan to engage in illegal trade, including arms and drug trafficking. They are also infiltrated by bandits and terrorists, well-trained by terrorist organizations. In the border areas of Kazakhstan, as we mentioned above, there is direct contact between different socio-cultural environments and active economic cooperation, and this process plays a particularly important role.

The role of good neighbors is important for both political stability and economic development. However, illegal labor migration is controlled by interest groups in the countries of origin of these migrants. Through various sources (official channels, migrant and criminal networks), they have created a stable system for obtaining information about the needs of foreign workers in regional labor markets and quickly responding to the changing economic situation of supply and demand.

The budget of Kazakhstan, and indeed of every country, bears enormous losses due to the expulsion of CIS citizens who violated the migration legislation. Every year, billions of tax-free dollars leave our country for the homes of migrants. Every day, millions of citizens of most of the former Soviet republics come to our country to work.

Therefore, it is important to emphasize the importance of combating illegal migration, as it creates many problems. In the case of Kazakhstan, this is primarily labor migration. Currently, jobs for compatriots are being reduced due to the replenishment of jobs by foreign migrants. In addition, taking into account the factor of exports and capital transfers associated with external migration, we can already talk about an imminent threat to the foreign economic and financial situation of Kazakhstan. Despite the fact that the draft laws on illegal migration in Kazakhstan have been adopted, it is impossible to solve this problem independently. To this end, multilateral and bilateral agreements and projects were adopted within the framework of the CIS. These agreements will help to increase the effectiveness of cooperation. We hope that these agreements will help to solve the problems of illegal migration both in Kazakhstan and in the CIS as a whole.

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