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### CURRENT PROBLEMS OF ENSURING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

**Aleksandra Toguleva**

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Keywords: migration policy, migration crisis, temporary protection, refugee families, migrant children.

The countries of the European Union remain one of the priority areas for migration from Africa and the Middle East. Since February 2022, a significant proportion of EU immigrants are Ukrainian refugees. There are a large number of families with children among those staying, which is explained by the presence of certain benefits and allowances for this category of migrants. Nevertheless, a sharp increase in migration flows leads to possible failures in the provision of promised assistance and makes it difficult to implement the rights and freedoms of migrants in practice. In this regard, the migration policy of the EU member states, where a significant increase in the number of visitors has been observed in recent years, is of particular interest for the study.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the current problems of ensuring the rights of migrants in the countries of Central Europe.

**Material and methods.** The materials of the study are the law-making and law enforcement practice of specialized state bodies of the Central European states on the regulation of current migration processes. The main research methods were the methods of specific legal and comparative legal analysis.

**Findings and their discussion.** When describing the migration policy of the EU member States, it should be noted that the norms of national migration legislation are based on the principles and main directions of EU legislation, which significantly complicates the implementation of independent migration policy by states. Recently, the European Union Directive on Temporary Protection, which was created in 2001 for use in exceptional circumstances when the national asylum system in EU countries is experiencing problems with a massive influx of refugees, has been increasingly criticized. For more than 20 years, it was in "sleep" mode, until its activation on 03/04/2022 in connection with the Ukrainian crisis. The essence of the directive is to provide a kind of "express package" of assistance for people who have urgently left their homes. The

certificate provided with temporary protection allows you to close the basic needs of a person in a new place, you can stay with him in the country that accepted him legally without regard to visa restrictions – in the best conditions until the situation in your home country becomes safe. The satisfaction of basic needs includes the provision of housing, food, a workplace, medical care, the provision of educational opportunities for children, the availability of other certain benefits, including free travel in public transport [1].

Nevertheless, the provision of such support to refugees requires a lot of costs on the part of the host State. So, in the spring of 2022 alone, more than 325000 Ukrainians arrived in the Czech Republic, which forced the Czech authorities to apply to the European Commission for financial assistance. It takes about 2 billion euros to accommodate such a large number of people, it is noted that this amount is not enough for a long period [2].

However, material problems are not the only ones that state bodies have to solve. The introduction of support for refugees in the form of humanitarian aid has led to an increase in people wishing to receive it, posing as Ukrainians. In this regard, the Czech authorities were forced to tighten passport control for those arriving from Ukraine – migrants will have to present documents with a stamp on crossing the Ukrainian border [3]. In addition, in September 2022 Czech Prime Minister Fiala announced the temporary introduction of a border regime on the border with Slovakia. These measures are related to the growth of illegal migrants using the Czech Republic as a transit territory on their way to Germany. Counting on the heavy workload of migration services in connection with the Ukrainian crisis, from July to September, 9.5 thousand illegal immigrants came to the Czech Republic, among whom the majority are Syrians. At the same time, the same indicator for 2021 did not exceed 1.3 thousand people [4]. Such measures were negatively met by the Government of Slovakia, which declared a violation of the Schengen Code by the Czech Republic, pointing out that according to its provisions, the introduction of internal border control is possible only at the very last turn, when all other possibilities for resolving the situation have been exhausted [5].

It should be noted that the measures taken allowed the Czech law enforcement agencies to more effectively identify smugglers of illegal migrants. In a few months of 2022, 30 Ukrainians, 24 Czechs and 17 Syrians were detained, performing the function of "guides" for anyone who wants to cross the border without having legal grounds [6]. These statistics may indicate a criminal border crossing scheme developing in the Czech Republic, which, in turn, may lead to the organization of an "international mafia" earning on illegal migration, as it was, for example, in Spain [7].

Certain difficulties in working with refugees are also noted in the sphere of their socialization. The local population does not always treat visitors kindly, spreading discriminatory policies against them. Thus, according to Czech media reports, many Ukrainian migrant children faced bullying in schools of the host countries. Among the common grounds for harassment, there is a poor command of the national language of the country, differences in appearance with the indigenous population, the existing difference in school curricula [8]. In this regard, preventive work in educational institutions, psychological assistance to children, work on the integration of refugees into the local environment of the country can be a positive step.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the migration policy of the Central European states is influenced by supranational bodies and EU legislation. In modern conditions, accompanied by a sharp

increase in the number of refugees, it became necessary to apply the directive on temporary protection, which had not been tested in practice until that time. This situation has shown a certain unpreparedness, including in the material sphere, in ensuring the rights and freedoms declared in the NPA for refugees, which forces countries to look for independent ways to solve emerging issues. It should be noted that in order to resolve local problems with migrants and protect the interests of their country, state agencies resort to introducing stricter autonomous measures, which are not always approved by other EU member states. These measures are insufficient to fully resolve the migration crisis, but they have a certain positive effect in certain areas of migration policy.

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2. The Czech Republic told about the costs of Ukrainian refugees [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://lenta.ru/news/2022/04/08/refugees/>. – Date of access: 24.10.2022.

3. The Czech Republic will strengthen control for Ukrainian refugees [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: [https://lenta.ru/news/2022/05/11/czech\\_ukraine/](https://lenta.ru/news/2022/05/11/czech_ukraine/). – Date of access: 28.10.2022.

4. Czech Republic temporarily introduced a border regime on the border with Slovakia [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://lenta.ru/news/2022/09/27/stop/>. – Date of access: 30.10.2022.

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### **CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN'S CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS: SPECIFIC FEATURES, CHARACTERISTICS AND MEASURES TO PREVENT IT**

**Alexandra Tokoglu**

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Keywords: women's crime, criminological characteristics, causes of women's crime, portrait of a woman-criminal, crime prevention.

The relevance of the study is determined by the fact that the phenomenon of female crime is multifaceted and multifaceted. Interest of the problems of women's crime is determined by the presence of objective features characteristic of this type of crime. As a historically and culturally conditioned phenomenon, women's crime is inevitably influenced by rapidly changing social conditions. The role of a woman in modern