

LEGAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION AND ECOLOGY: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract: This article analyzes legal policy in the field of migration and ecology on the example of the experience of the European Union. It examines the migration flows caused by climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation, and the legal measures used by the European Union to regulate them. The article analyzes the relationship between migration and environmental policy of the European Union, the cooperation of European Union member states in this area, as well as the problems that arise and their solutions. The results of the study show that although the European Union has gained considerable experience in this area, much work is still needed to fully understand the link between migration and ecology and implement effective legal policies.

Keywords: migration, Ecology, Environment, European Union, Legal Policy, climate migrants, international law, human rights.

By the beginning of the 21st century, humanity has faced an unprecedented level of negative impact on the environment. Climate change, loss of biodiversity, resource depletion and environmental pollution have become global-scale problems. One of the most severe consequences of these environmental problems is migration, specifically the increase in individuals forced to migrate due to environmental degradation. As the number of migrants in the wake of climate change and environmental degradation increases, the international community, including the European Union, is forced to develop and implement legal policies to address this complex problem.

The European Union, with its long experience of integration and strong policies aimed at protecting the environment, plays an important role in shaping legal policies in migration and ecology. The European Union's migration policy includes border management, asylum, and Immigrant Integration. At the same time, the European Union implements a comprehensive policy aimed at protecting the environment, combating climate change and ensuring sustainable development. Policy interaction in these two areas is reflected in EU legal policy.

The purpose of this article is to analyze in detail the legal policies of the European Union in the field of migration and ecology. The article examines the relationship between EU migration and environmental policy, the cooperation of member states, as well as the problems that arise and their solutions. The results of the study suggest that the European Union's expertise in this area can provide valuable lessons to address the problem of climate migration globally.

The link between the migration process and ecological changes is growing. Climate change and natural disasters, such as droughts, water shortages, storms, and rising sea levels, are forcing many people to move from their homes. Migration caused by environmental problems is called "ecological migration" or "climate migration". This type of migration means that humans leave their territories due to changes in the environment.

The European Union, through its legal system, is taking several steps to prevent or adapt to environmental migration. This includes, Of course, the fight against climate change, the development of Environmental Protection and sustainable development strategies.

Ecological migration is migration caused by factors such as environmental degradation, natural disasters (floods, droughts, hurricanes), and climate change. Ecological migration occurs for the following reasons:

Natural disasters: frequent and escalating natural disasters threaten people's lives and property, forcing them to move.

Climate change: rising temperatures, rising sea levels, droughts and water shortages negatively affect agriculture and worsen people's living conditions.

Environmental degradation: factors such as soil fertility, deforestation, pollution of water bodies limit the livelihood of the population living in rural areas.

The European Union has a wide-ranging policy in the field of migration, which includes areas such as border control, acceptance and integration of migrants, and combating the causes of migration. The European Union has several key principles in mind in the development of its migration policy: human rights, security and economic stability. The 2015 migration crisis forced European states to revise policies on migration. The European Union continued to take legal responsibility for managing refugees and migratory flows.

On the basis of regulatory documents within the framework of the European Union's migration law "Gemeinschaftsrechts", adopted in 2001, migration management is carried out between many states. The European Union's Single Convention on refugees 2015 also serves as the founding document for Migration Policy. In addition, the new migration and basic protection pact, introduced by the European Union in 2020, is aimed at the sustainable and orderly management of the migration process. The pact provides for equal distribution of migration flows between states, acceptance of refugees and effective control of migration routes. Yevropa Ittifoqi migratsiya va ekologiya sohasidagi huquqiy siyosati ikkita asosiy yo'nalishda amalga oshiriladi:

Climate change adaptation: The EU supports policies aimed at helping member states adapt to climate change, increasing disaster resilience, and preventing migration.

Migration management: the European Union is trying to manage the migration caused by climate change. This includes policies aimed at preventing illegal migration and creating legal migration routes.

In its legal policy on migration and ecology, the European Union seeks to integrate human rights, sustainable development and the fight against climate change. The harmony between EU climate policy and migration management provides a clear approach to the legal aspects of environmental migration. Thus, the experience of the European Union can also be beneficial for other countries, as environmental problems and the impact of migration are becoming more and more global.

Through these experiments, it will be possible to develop an integrated approach to climate and migration issues and formulate effective legal policies.

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