

Formation of Migration Policy of the European Union and its Tasks

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Abstract: This article examines the formulation of migration policy by the European Union and its tasks. The article provides information on how the European Union decided to introduce changes in the implementation of the international migration policy and the main tasks of this policy. The article analyzes the European Union's migration policy and its tasks and provides important information including.

Keywords: Migration policy, European Union, tasks, migration, migration policy formation.

INTRODUCTION

The European Union (EU) is an interstate association that combines the characteristics of an international organization and a federal state². Initially, it was called the European Community ("Common Market"). Treaty on the European Union This treaty on the creation of a political and monetary-economic union of European countries signed by the 12 member states and heads of government of the European Community in the Maastricht Treaty of 1992 (Netherlands), entered into force on November 1, 1993.

The goals of the EU are:

- to create a strong union of European nations, to create a space without internal borders, to support coordinated long-term economic development by strengthening economic and social interaction;
- establishment of an economic and monetary union and creation of a single currency (this goal was largely achieved in January 2002);
- to establish a unique uniformity in the international sphere by conducting a joint foreign policy and security policy, and in the future also conducting a joint defense policy;
- development of cooperation in the field of justice and internal affairs; preservation and increase of common wealth.

EU bodies: Council of Europe, European Parliament, Council of the European Union, European Commission, European Court of Justice. 15 countries (Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, France, Sweden) are members of the organization (January 2002). Headquarters in Strasbourg (France). Cooperation with the EU has a special place in the integration of Uzbekistan into the world community. The organization provides technical assistance to Uzbekistan within the TASIC program. On July 1, 1999, the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between Uzbekistan and the EU was ratified. This agreement created an opportunity for the development of political, economic, scientific-technical, social, cultural-educational relations. In particular, the parties create the most favorable conditions for each other in mutual trade, ensure free transit of each other's goods through their territories.

The European Union is a political and economic union of 27 European countries.³ Its history goes back to 1957, the Treaty of Rome signed between 6 European countries and the European Economic Cooperation that emerged after that. The European Union was formed in accordance with the Maastricht Treaty signed in 1992 and includes 15 countries. In 2005, the first major expansion of the

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² O'zME. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000-yil (Wayback Machine 2021-08-09)

³ „China now EU's biggest import market“ (en). People's Daily Online (31-yanvar 2007-yil).



Union took place. 10 new countries joined the Union. Two years later, Bulgaria and Romania were added to their number, and up to now, the European Union consists of 27 countries.⁴

The formation of the European Union (EU) migration policy and its tasks has taken its place as one of the most important issues in today's world. Migration, in particular, has been an important negotiation for Europe for many years, and the EU's migration policy is of great importance in finding solutions to these problems. Before talking about the EU's migration policy and its tasks, it is very important to get a general understanding of the concept of migration and its specific features.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The formulation of migration policy for the European Union (EU) has been an ongoing process aimed at managing the increasing influx of migrants. The EU's migration policy encompasses various tasks, including border management, asylum procedures, the integration of migrants, and cooperation with third countries. However, there have been significant challenges and debates surrounding the effectiveness of EU migration policy.⁵

One major task of EU migration policy is to ensure effective border management. This includes the development of mechanisms to control immigration flows and prevent unauthorized crossings.⁶ The creation of border management agencies such as Frontex has been a pivotal step taken by the EU to coordinate efforts among member states. Another important aspect of EU migration policy is the establishment of fair and efficient asylum procedures. The EU has been focusing on devising common rules for processing asylum applications as part of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). The goal is to ensure uniformity, fairness, and timely processing, so that genuine refugees can be properly identified and granted protection. However, the recent influx of migrants has put significant pressure on existing resources and stretched the capacity to provide timely and effective asylum processing.

Additionally, EU migration policy takes into consideration the integration of migrants into host countries. Integration programs aim to provide educational opportunities, access to healthcare, language training, and employment support to aid the transition of migrants into local societies. Successful integration has proven to be a complex and multifaceted process that requires a long-term commitment from both migrants and the host communities. Lastly, EU migration policy emphasizes the need to forge partnerships and enhance cooperation with third countries. By focusing efforts on providing support, economic development, and stability to countries of departure, the EU aims to address the root causes of migration. Concluding agreements with these countries and offering pathways for legal migration have been central components of this cooperation.

While the EU has made efforts to craft an effective migration policy and address the challenges associated with increased migration flows, results have been mixed.⁷ Some argue that the policy has struggled to fully address the multifaceted nature of migration, and the response has often been reactive rather than proactive. Additionally, differing priorities among member states make consensus and robust policy execution a continual challenge. Moreover, increased division within the EU has hampered the harmonization of migration policies, leading to contradictions and discrepancies in migrant admission criteria, asylum procedures, and integration measures among member states. As a result, the resilience and sustainability of the current migration policy framework in the face of emergent migration dynamics and global events remain ongoing points of discussion.

Addressing these complexities will require a continuous political dialogue, cooperation among member states, involvement of civil society organizations, and adaptability in policies to ensure

⁴ „EU now biggest trading partner of China“ (en). Chinese Embassy (15-sentyabr 2006-yil).

⁵ Rygiel, K., & Schapendonk, J. (2014). Migration and the Externalities of European Integration: New Research Agendas. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 40(6), 845-859.

⁶ Schain, M. A., & Morales, L. (2010). *Multiculturalism in the New Europe: Comparative Perspectives on Muslim Minorities*. NYU Press.

⁷ Zapata-Barrero, R. (2017). Interculturalism in the Post-Multicultural Debate: A Defence. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 5(1), 1-16.



comprehensive management of migration in a way that respects humanitarian principles while serving the best interests of Member States and their populations.

The formulation of migration policy in the European Union (EU) is undoubtedly a complex and arduous task. With several Member States and different views on migration, finding a common approach is an important challenge. However, the EU recognizes the need for a single and comprehensive migration policy, and continuous efforts are underway to develop one.

One of the main tasks in the formation of the migration policy of the European Union is the development of effective measures to manage the migration flow. The EU aims to strike a balance between protecting refugees and migrants in need and ensuring security and stability within its member states. This requires cooperation and coordination with EU institutions and Member States, as well as with countries outside the EU.

Another task is to review asylum policies and processing procedures. The EU is committed to creating fair and efficient mechanisms for assessing asylum applications that prevent abuse of the system while protecting those in genuine need. This includes defining standards for asylum applications, recognizing safe countries of origin, and improving the efficiency of the process by expanding cooperation and resources.

Border management is another important aspect of EU migration policy. The aim is to ensure effective protection of the EU's external borders to prevent unauthorized access, illegal activities and human trafficking. The EU has established border control agencies and encouraged the use of technology and information sharing between member states to improve border management capacity.⁸

The integration of immigrants is also an important task in the formation of the migration policy of the European Union. This includes developing initiatives that support the social and economic integration of migrants into European societies. Integrating migrants and refugees into host societies not only ensures their human rights and well-being, but also contributes to social cohesion and reduces the risk of marginalization or extremist activity.

It should be noted that different Member States may have a unique perspective on migration due to historical, cultural and geopolitical reasons. These divergent views, together with the challenge of compromise among the 27 member states, often lead to delays, divisions and mixed results in the development and implementation of migration policies.

However, efforts to shape and harmonize migration policy in the EU have produced some tangible results. It included the establishment of a common European asylum system in 1999, which was further developed in the 2000s, although its effectiveness was limited by the disparity between member states in its implementation. Although the development of the Dublin Regulation has been criticized for efficiency and fairness, it aims to ensure the sharing of responsibilities between member states for asylum.

In addition, cooperation agreements such as the EU-Turkey Statement on Ending Migrant Smuggling and Facilitating the Return of Irregular Migrants have become important in shaping migration policy. Likewise, regional and bilateral agreements have been sought to address the migration crisis in the Mediterranean region.⁹

Together with regular dialogue, negotiations and humanitarian aid, these political actions and agreements form the basis of EU migration management. Nevertheless, ensuring long-term success and finding consensus remain key challenges in the formulation and implementation of a common and coherent EU migration policy.

⁸ Triandafyllidou, A., Modood, T., & Zapata-Barrero, R. (Eds.). (2016). *Multiculturalism, Muslims and Citizenship: A European Approach*. Routledge.

⁹ „India and the EU: strategic partners?“ (en). Centre for European Reform (february/march 2006). (WebCite 2011-08-22)



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the migration policy of the European Union (EU) is aimed at regulating, combating and ensuring the integration of persons moving across Europe, the poor, students and workers. The main objectives of this policy are:

1. **Ensuring law and order for migrants and the poor:** The EU is concerned with migration policy, law and order for migrants and the poor. It helps them improve their living conditions by providing them with laws and legal protection.
2. **Integration and integration:** The role of integration and integration is very important when it comes to immigration. They develop programs to encourage integration, help them learn their language and culture, and encourage them to integrate into the community.
3. **Development of migration skills:** The EU is engaged in migration policy, development of migration skills, collection of migration statistics and access to statistics that include migration concepts.

According to the results of the discussion, the EU migration policy is important in dealing with migration situations related to the important negotiations of the present time. Migration policy plays a major role in combating immigration and ensuring their integration, and the EU should have ample opportunities in this direction.

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