



The Impact of Brexit on Illegal Immigration to the UK

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ABSTRACT

The United Kingdom's political, economic, and social challenges have been greatly impacted by the Brexit referendum (UK). The problem of immigration to the UK is also among the most significant Brexit-related challenges. The issue of illegal immigration to the UK will be the main subject of this study. This study's goal is to analyse the most significant effects that have an impact on the prevention of unauthorized immigration into the UK. The UK government's decision to announce new immigration regulations as one of its immigration-control measures will have a significant impact on the country's capacity to manage its borders. Additionally, the Dublin Accord, which is regarded as the most significant agreement between the EU member nations with regard to the control of illegal immigration, will no longer apply to the UK if it withdraws from the European Union (EU). The conclusion of this research is that leaving the EU will result in the loss of the Dublin Agreement as a symbolic tool for British policymakers, preventing them from turning to the EU for assistance should they lose control over immigration. This will increase in the number of illegal immigrants in the UK.

Introduction:

Brexit is considered to be one of the most vital events to have happened to the European continent in the 21st century. On June 23rd 2016, the referendum took place, and British citizens voted on the UK's membership of the EU. The results were that 51% of voters supported withdrawal from the EU, and 48% voted to stay. The withdrawal has seen many worldwide consequences for Britain and the EU countries too (Clarke, 2017, 4; Glencross, 2016, 1). All of this emphasizes the need for



investigation into the factors that caused the UK to vote to leave the EU. An ongoing discussion regarding the reasons why people choose to vote "Leave" has developed since the election. Some claim that public apprehension over the alleged loss of national sovereignty to the EU was the primary motivator behind this. Others instead concentrate on a social group that is economically marginalized and used the 2016 referendum as an outlet for their intense resentment over their relative poverty. Instead, a different perspective has concentrated on the role of public concerns over immigration, which have become more prominent since the referendum in particular (ibid, 14). The British people who voted for Brexit are demanding that the UK Government fully controls British borders, which means reducing the number of immigrants and refugees; while, in some areas of Britain, such as Scotland, they would prefer to increase migration numbers (Scottish Government, 2018). This research shows, analyze the role and the impact of Brexit on the UK government, and on the immigrants, who want to enter the UK legally and illegally after Brexit. In addition, in this research will show the most vital issue which led UK citizens to vote to leave the EU. Also, will examine all of the actions that the UK government used to tackle the issue of illegal immigration, in order to see if all these actions has increased or decreased the numbers of migrants after Brexit. The research will have many sections firstly, the History of the EU. Then Brexit and the Issue of Illegal Immigration, finally the issue of Illegal Migration After Brexit.

Research importance

Immigration is considered one of the vital topics on the contemporary political world, and with the increasing number of immigrants, especially illegal immigrants from developing countries to developed countries. The importance of research appears to show the importance of Britain remaining within the European Union or not in the issue of controlling the phenomenon of immigration.

Research aims

The importance of the research revolves around identifying the nature of the relationship between Britain and the European Union, and to clarify the most



important reasons for Britain's exit from the European Union. Also, review the positives and negatives of Brexit, especially in the issue of immigration.

1- Background and the History of the EU.

1.1 The establishment of the European Union.

After the tragedies of World War II, which came to an end in 1945, Western European nations felt that closer relationships between neighbours may help stop future conflicts. Therefore, the core group of the EU's forerunners consisted of six of them. Britain, however, was unable to follow them (Dinan, 2014, 18). Additionally, Pinter and Usherwood (2013, 1) have noted that the development of the European Union over the past 50 years began with the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The six founding members of the ECSC were Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, and the Netherlands. To oversee the coal and steel sectors, a supranational organization known as the High Authority was established. As a result, the raw ingredients for the conflict, coal, and steel, became instruments for peace, and for the first time in history, governments willingly ceded some of their sovereignty to a supranational organization (Ibid, 1).

The Rome Treaties, which established the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community, was also signed by the six ECSC members in 1957. The EEC member states sought to eliminate trade obstacles and establish a standard market (Pinter and Usherwood 2013, 1). The UK, Denmark, and Ireland asked to join the community as a result of the success of the six states. These three nations joined in 1973 after a difficult period of negotiations during which France, then led by Charles de Gaulle, twice used its veto power to block British entry, in 1963 and 1967. (Europa, 2021). Dinon (2014, 18) suggested that the Maastricht Treaty was the most significant agreement to be reached by EU members. The political structure of Europe underwent significant change following the reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990, the fall of the Berlin Wall, the end of Soviet rule over the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the democratization of those nations, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991. The EU Council in Maastricht on December 9 and 10, 1991, decided on the major provisions of the new treaty as a result of the member states' determination to fortify their relations (Europa, 2021).



The Maastricht Treaty became operative on November 1st, 1993. Following this treaty, it was determined to implement European citizenship by 1999, complete the monetary union by that date, and work together on issues such as justice and residential affairs as well as joint foreign and security policy. The Maastricht Treaty established a three-pillar Common Market structure. The primary pillar of this structure was the ECU Communities (ECSC, EEC, and EURATOM), the second pillar was the "Common Foreign and Security Policy", and the third pillar was "Cooperation in Justice and Residential Affairs" (ibid).

However, in 2004, the EU saw its most significant enlargement yet, with the admission of 10 additional nations (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greek Administration of Southern Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia). Bulgaria and Romania joined the group of member states in 2007, bringing the total to 27. The number increased to 28 in 2013 with Croatia's participation (ibid).

Governments in Europe that appreciate their membership in the EU take crucial decisions to transmit their national sovereignty and come to agreements on social, political, and economic policies that are in the best interests of all. In other words, the EU institutions, rules, and regulations have equal bearing on the national policies and legislation of member states (Hix, 2018.pp,6).

1.2 The Term Illegal Immigration.

Human cultures have always been characterized by population migration across the globe. According to Castle and Miller (2014), migration is a third essential factor in shaping development and structure, along with birth (fertility) and death (mortality). Therefore, they defined migration as the movement of an individual or group of individuals from one geographical unit to another country across a political or administrative border to relocating either permanently or temporarily away from their place of origin.

You must have specific legal documents and adhere to the destination country's established immigration regulations while crossing borders to enter another country. You conduct illegal immigration and are referred to as an illegal immigrant if you enter a country without the necessary legal documentation or otherwise break immigration regulations.



The phrase "irregular," as Samers (2004) pointed out, presents a challenge because it is unclear to whose laws or rules it relates. Furthermore, the word "irregular migration" contributes to misunderstanding because it is frequently used to refer to important regular (seasonal) migration rather than migration that occurs at irregular time intervals. The word can also be used to indicate disorderly, which has a criminal connotation as well.

Even while the majority of publications issued by international organizations and institutions point out straight away that "irregular migration" lacks a universal definition, they nonetheless attempt to outline its parameters. In this regard, the International Organization for Migration provides the following definition in its glossary of important terminology on migration: Movement that occurs outside of the legal requirements of the sending and receiving nations. It distinguishes between the viewpoint supported by the destination country, where "irregular immigration" refers to irregular entry or stay, meaning that the immigrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter or reside in a given country, and the viewpoint supported by the sending country, where the irregularity of emigration refers to a departure during which a person crosses a global border without a valid passport (IOM, 2018).

Schrover and Leun (2008) discovered that Western states currently define illegal migration as: 1. crossing borders (leaving or entering a country) without the permission of authorities; 2. crossing a border in a way that appears to be legal but is illegal, such as by using false documents, legal documents in an illegal way, or by using fictitious marriages or impostor relatives; or 3. remaining in a country after the required documents have expired.

In other words, illegal immigration is the entry of foreign nationals into a country without the necessary legal documentation or in any other manner that violates the immigration regulations of the destination country.

As a result, numerous distinct populations will be covered by the definition and coverage of illegal migration, such as those who enter the country illegally, those who overstay their visas, those who have failed to comply with their visa's terms, and overstayers. It was also mentioned that some individuals continue to live in the host nation despite not having permission to do so.



Illegal immigration can occur for several reasons, and its effects are wide-ranging. Therefore, there are various causes of illegal immigration and also there are major impacts of it.

There are numerous components to the irregular migration's root causes. The economic component of it is the first point Mung (2012) made. He emphasized that developing nations have adopted steps to liberalize exchange to take advantage of the benefits of globalization. The quick opening of domestic markets, however, could result in the displacement of a large number of unskilled employees who are likely to seek employment and better living conditions through illegal immigration. Additionally, rising poverty, especially in cases when it's connected to current crises, can increase the possibility of illegal immigration.

The UN refugee agency (2021) has also demonstrated that it is possible to become a legal resident or citizen of a country and then look to bring your loved ones into the country legally. You will need to apply for reunification visas in this situation. These visas, however, typically have annual quotas and are issued in a limited amount. As a result, in order to be with you again, your loved ones can also be pressured to enter the destination nation illegally. Additionally, when population growth exceeds a region's carrying capacity, overpopulation results. Increases in the human population can result in issues like pollution, poverty, and water shortages. These issues could lead some people to leave their country of origin and smuggle themselves into other nations (ibid).

Finally, according to Newman and Selm (2003), the need to leave a country that is at war or oppressive may be the cause of illegal immigration. However, if you manage to escape, the majority of countries might not categorize you as an illegal or undocumented immigrant. If you apply for asylum in the country of destination and are granted refugee status, you may stay there indefinitely. If the country denies you any kind of legal protection, you will be forced to leave, another choice is to continue living as an undocumented immigrant, which is how illegal immigration occurs.

Additionally, the recipient nation will be most affected by illegal immigration's affects and repercussions.

Normal public services used by illegal immigrants include hospitals, schools, parks, and transportation. They do not, however, pay taxes for the construction and upkeep



of those utilities. Typically, illegal immigrants need job and are willing to labor for less money. Employers in the destination country are thus spared from having to hire workers whose wages are higher. Employing undocumented workers allows the employer to avoid paying the required taxes. There are considerable savings as a result. Additionally, consumers could enjoy less expensive goods and services as a result of lower production costs (Segal and Mayadas, 2010, pp.76-80).

That seems to have favorable effect. However, the reduction in revenue could make government initiatives less effective. Government initiatives that benefit any or all individuals will be hampered without the taxes that employers are required to pay for hiring illegal immigrants.

Additionally, as long as the job offers a steady income, illegal employees can accept practically any legitimate job. It makes no difference how challenging or dangerous it is. since illegal immigrants sometimes qualify for the lowest wage rates, they take over positions intended for natives. While employers are typically pleased about this situation, it is frequently upsetting for residents who cannot find occupations that are adequately compensated (ibid). Schrover and Quispel (2008) asserted that some illegal immigrants engage in criminal activity, despite the fact that the majority of them are merely looking for jobs. Criminals and terrorists could infiltrate a nation if individuals who are entering it illegally are not properly monitored. For residents who follow the law, this presents a threat. Additionally, it is challenging to locate and bring criminals who are outside the law to justice.

2: Brexit and the Issue of Illegal Immigration

2.1 The Integration of Britain and the European Union

Every nation has a distinct conception of its place in the world, which defines both its identity and how it views itself to other nations. The political elite's perception of Britain's place in Europe has been substantially impacted by its historical period as an empire. The main colonies of the British Empire were founded around the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century (MacKenzie 2020, pp.4). Later, Britain significantly grew to become the largest world empire ever. On every continent and in every ocean, it had colonies. However, during the 20th century, the empire had a quick decline, returned its capital to China, and all of its previous



colonies gained independence (Ibid). The majority of the former colonies of the Empire make up the voluntary intergovernmental organization known as the British Commonwealth. All of the formerly dependent regions have since become sovereign, independent states. Since Britain influenced world history for more than three centuries, it is hardly surprising that certain British leaders and a sizeable portion of its population still feel superior to other European nations. The majority of Member States' citizens also considered joining the EU as a step toward becoming more prominent on the world stage and as a method to improve relations with other nations. Smaller nations like Slovenia viewed it as a bonus, while others like Germany wanted to improve their bad reputation from the past (Sobolewska and Ford, 2020, pp.54-60).

Britain had two opportunities to participate in the process of founding the EU, but it chose not to take advantage of them. The first concrete move toward establishing a federal Europe was taken around the time of the 1950s; hen talks to establish the ECSC were first initiated (LORD, 2018). The UK's Labor government received an invitation to participate, but they formally declined. After the ECSC was established, the six founding nations wished to expand it into a larger Common Market. The European Atomic Energy Community was established as a result of the 1957 signing of the Treaty of the European Community, often known as the Treaty of Rome (ibid). Hodson and Peterson (2017) noted that this was a crucial moment in the creation of the EU, but Anthony Eden's Conservative government refused to acknowledge this and sign the treaty. The six EEC countries had economic prosperity in the years following the pact, but Britain continued to experience an economic decline. Only after this most prosperous time in the community did Britain join the EEC. The six states actively shaped the community in the interim to their favor, providing them with more advantages than the latecomer Britain (ibid).

Another proposal was made by the Labor government under Harold Wilson in 1967, but the French once more rejected it. The veto was finally overturned by the new French President, Georges Pompidou, two years later, and the United Kingdom finally entered the EEC in 1973 under the leadership of the European-focused Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath (Sobolewska and Ford, 2020), pp.54-60).



There was no economic recovery after Britain entered the EEC under Edward Heath's Conservative government, and the 1973 Oil Crisis prevented economic growth worldwide. At the time, the Labor Party opposed the EEC and pledged to hold a referendum on its exit if they were elected. In 1975, the Labor administration under Harold Wilson followed its promise and called a referendum, as Sobolewska and Ford (2020) advocated. However, the nation chose to remain, and as a result, Labor reversed its position. When some social issues were brought up by European law, Labor became even more interested in Europe. For instance, because part-time workers received less social protection, several provisions of the British Employment Protection Act of 1978 were deemed unjust under EU law. On the other hand, with Margaret Thatcher as their new leader, the Conservative Party began progressively moving against the idea of integration (ibid). (Add the year)

Thatcher, who took office as Prime Minister in 1979, openly declared her extreme disapproval of the EEC (Blundell,2008,pp12). During her reign, England became increasingly politically isolated from the rest of Europe. She vehemently opposed the economic, political, and social unions. Thatcher's government negotiated a rebate on the British payment in response, and as a result, the country received a portion of its contribution as a refund in 1984. The main cause of this was the fact that a significant portion of the EU budget goes toward the Common Agricultural Policy, and because farming is not a significant component of the UK economy, Britain felt that it did not profit as much from these as other nations. Additionally, Blundell (2020) noted that by moving decision-making to Brussels under Thatcher, Britain was losing its independence and sovereignty. Thatcher was unable to permit the UK to join the EU and implement a uniform policy throughout the 1980s because she saw them as steps toward the creation of a better political union. The goal of the endeavor to integrate Europe was to create a standard European market, not a political community, and this was how Britain perceived it. The primary factor for Thatcher's downfall was also her unwillingness to adjust to revolutionary events, such as all of communism in Europe and consequently the Berlin Wall, which occurred on the international political stage in 1989 and 1990. (ibid).

With their pro-Europe program in 1997, the Labor Party under Anthony Charles Lynton Blair ensured a complete win. One of the first things the new prime minister



did after taking office was to sign the Social Chapter because he was heavily reliant on the EU. Blair also promised a vote on adopting the euro during his election campaign, but nothing of the sort transpired while he was in office. In general, Labor under Blair and Gordon Brown succeeded in creating a far more positive perception of England as an EU member state than it had in the past. However, one further problem in the UK's relationship with the EU emerged at this time - the particular emphasis on America. Many European nations saw the EU as a type of USA counterbalance. However, because it may endanger their particular relationship and limit their options for policy, Britain is opposed to this idea. After the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, it was clear that the UK and the USA were in an alliance. In support of his instant declaration that Britain will stand behind the United States no matter what, Prime Minister Blair dispatched a sizable contingent of British troops to Afghanistan and Iraq. Blair has not modified his belief that the country's interests are best protected by continuing its partnership with the American administration in spite of the widespread disapproval of those policies both at home and in Europe (Collins, 2005, pp.109-111).

According to the EU's official website, the EU has inked numerous treaties (a treaty is a legally binding agreement between EU member nations) regarding the commitment of the EU states to one another on the subject of illegal migration (European Union, 2021). As a result, the EU has taken numerous steps to organize the borders between its member states, such as creating the Schengen Area, one of the EU's greatest successes. It is a neighborhood without internal borders, allowing residents—many of whom are non-EU nationals—businesspeople, tourists, and people on business to move about freely without being subjected to border inspections. Since 1985, it has gradually expanded to include the majority of the EU member states as well as a few related non-EU nations. Although the Schengen States have eliminated their internal borders, they have also tightened controls at their shared external borders to use Schengen regulations to guarantee the security of everyone residing in or traveling through the Schengen Area (European Union, 2021).

Although the UK has always supported a contained market, it did not join the Schengen system for internal border checks on intra-EU travel to be eliminated. However, a very specific Protocol to the EU Treaties, which states that the UK retains



its right to maintain border controls on movement from within the EU despite the interior market, reflects the UK's position. The UK government has maintained that the upkeep of its order controls is necessary.

The Schengen region's presence has influenced UK border operations even though the UK is still outside of it. The UK's implementation of what are (use is) known as juxtaposed border controls in France is specifically perceived as a response to the internal free movement throughout the continent (Wood, 2019, pp.48-50). Additionally, the UK does take part in the security and law enforcement parts of Schengen. The UK may submit a request to join in on parts or all of this acquis's provisions under the Schengen Protocol. The opposing Schengen nations must unanimously approve the request. The legality of the UK government's exclusion from security-related EU border controls has been contested.

The establishment of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency was another measure taken by the EU to organize and manage the borders (Frontex). According to the EU's official website, the external border agency assists Schengen member nations and EU member nations in managing their external borders. Additionally, it aids in unifying border controls across the EU. The organization provides technical assistance and knowledge to help border authorities in each EU nation cooperate (European Union, 2021).

The most important action that the EU took to organize its borders and control. illegal migration was the Dublin Regulation.

The New Pact on Migration and Asylum was adopted by the EU Commission on September 23, 2020, after discussions with the EU Parliament, Member States, and numerous stakeholders. The New Pact addresses all the numerous components required for an all-encompassing strategy for migration. In particular, the New Pact acknowledges that no Member State should bear an excessive burden and that all Member States should relentlessly support unity. Every asylum application submitted on EU soil must be reviewed, and each Member State must be prepared to decide whether and when it is responsible for handling an asylum claim (European Union, 2021).



The Dublin Regulation's main goal is to guarantee speedy access to the asylum proceedings and, as a result, one, clearly designated EU country's consideration of each application's grounds. The Regulation identifies the Member State responsible for reviewing each claim for asylum (ibid, 2021).

However, the UK chose to participate in the revised Dublin Regulation. According to the Dublin Regulation, the primary member state of the EU is typically responsible for processing an asylum application. Being geographically placed in the EU's North-West gave the UK an advantage under the Dublin Regulation because asylum seekers often originate from the Middle East and Africa unless they had immediate family living in the UK or a visa for the country. Therefore, processing an application is not necessary in the UK. This applies to the majority of asylum requests submitted within the EU. The UK has not recently been one of the most popular destinations in Europe for asylum seekers, despite border countries frequently being found to violate the Dublin Regulation by allowing asylum seekers to pass, with the majority of those asylum seekers preferring to continue to Germany, Austria, or Sweden instead (ibid).

Therefore, there are many real and legitimate barriers to immigration in the UK. First off, since the UK is not a member of the Schengen agreement, neither citizens of the EU nor those of third countries are permitted to enter British territory without first presenting their travel documents. So, unlike almost all other EU Member States, the UK has a gatekeeping role when it comes to immigration. The second is related to its unique location as an island in the North-West of Europe; undocumented immigrants and asylum seekers, who often travel great distances to reach the UK from the Middle East or Africa, must do so. Given airline regulations, no immigrant is permitted to fly from any country in the globe to the UK without a valid visa.

Thirdly, it is now practically impossible to enter the UK legally to claim asylum due to the Dublin Regulation, which states that the primary country of entry is responsible for processing an asylum seeker unless they have close family or a visa or residence permit in another European country (European Union, 2021). Overall, there are several logistical and legal obstacles that irregular migrants and asylum seekers must overcome in order (remove it just (to) is enough) to enter the UK. Additionally, while certain logical barriers, such as geography, will undoubtedly persist, many legal



barriers, particularly those brought on by the Dublin Regulation, would vanish, thus weakening the UK's ability to manage immigration from third-country people.

2.2 Brexit and Illegal Migration

The majority of UK immigration policy's facets will be significantly impacted by the country's decision to leave the EU. While Brexit will provide issues for policymakers, it also presents an opportunity to promote the development of policies in this area and to win support from the public for immigration to the UK. Theresa May, a former UK prime minister, stated in an address to parliament that "when the British people chose to leave the European Union in 2016, they delivered a clear message: they wanted things to change. One of those demands was for Britain to regain control over her borders. (Publishing, 2018).

British citizens were given the option to vote on whether or not to join the EEC in 1975. Since then, British MPs have often called for the country to leave the EU and for referendums to be held on important EU topics, such as the Euro and specific EU treaties, as well as on membership itself (Glencross, 2014 pp.1). Opinion polls indicated that the public shared then-Prime Minister David Cameron's view that a vote offered a tidy and democratically convincing answer to a protracted debate. Cameron's first aim for his new term in office was to carry the vote after gaining an absolute majority in the legislative chamber in the May 2015 election. The government's winning tactic of renegotiating the conditions of membership before letting the people make their decision is still the most striking similarity to the 1975 referendum, even more so than forty years later. This action was doubly unilateral because it sought first British-focused concessions and then the public's ex posts democratic approval. There was no consensus that Cameron's referendum promise should not be carried out due to the probable consequences for the other EU nations of the entire process. If anything, he believed that altering the EU without the approval of the people would have positive effects on the entire EU (ibid).

Because of the UK's impending "Brexit," or divorce from the EU, the subject of immigration may be particularly sensitive there. In the lead-up to the vote to leave the EU, one of the most inspiring slogans of the "Vote Leave" campaign was for the UK to "take back control" over its borders. The rationale behind the slogan was that,



before Brexit, the nation's immigration policies had to comply with EU law and, more importantly, grant EU residents visiting the UK freedom of movement and employment in exchange for allowing Britons to settle elsewhere in the EU (Martill and Staiger, 2018, pp.13-15). As a result, on June 23, 2016, British citizens cast ballots for the UK's membership in the EU. Voters chose to leave the EU in a 51 percent to 48 percent split, according to the findings (Clarke, 2017; p. 8, Glencross, 2016 pp.1). The era of unrestricted mobility is not the only thing that will end with Britain's departure from the EU. With modifications that are inextricably tied to the Brexit idea of restoring control over Britain's borders, asylum seekers will now even be treated poorly. The problem is that most of this is simply a theoretical change in the legislation that would only affect a small number of immigrants. Many persons who enter the UK illegally may face difficulties for years to come. However, for staunch Brexiteers, the sight of migrants arriving on the beaches of Dover and other areas of the UK's coastline is seen as a failure to support the idea of England regaining political authority (ibid). The COVID-19 outbreak, on the other hand, has significantly reduced train and ferry travel to the UK from the EU mainland. As a result, the number of boat arrivals has surged, creating headlines that appear to annoy some of the UK's most vocal pro-Brexit MPs (Home Office, 2021). In the end, Britain left the EU at midnight on January 31, 2020.

2.3 Illegal Migration After Brexit

Sanderson (2021) claims that even though the UK has officially left the EU, Brexiteer lawmakers are still making extra efforts to fulfil their pledge to demand authority over the country's borders. Of course, it is challenging to foresee the exact effects of the UK quitting the Common European Asylum System. Brexit has many effects on illegal immigration to the UK. The UK government and the undocumented immigrants who may enter the country legitimately or illegally will also be affected.

The UK government announced a new immigration policy as its first action following Brexit. As a result, Britain implemented a new law for people seeking asylum, making it more difficult for refugees to remain in the nation who enter it illegally, as stated on BBC News by Priti Patel, the UK Secretary of State for the Home Department (Interior Minister) (BBC, 2021). In the same interview with BBC News, Patel said that



under the New Plan for Immigration, persons who enter the country illegally will not have the same rights as those who enter the country lawfully, and it will be more difficult for them to stay (ibid).

Prime Minister Boris Johnson, on the other hand, has been eager to provide a replacement independent vision for the nation, announcing new policies on topics like defense and foreign affairs to immigration (McTague, 2021). The UK has yet to announce agreements with other nations to securely facilitate these returns, but the new rule, which was introduced as part of the UK's post-Brexit New Plan for Immigration, requires those who passed through a "safe" third country before arriving in Britain to be sent back so that they can file their asylum claim there instead (Institute for Government, 2019).

On March 24, 2021, Patel issued a press release to parliament in which she unveiled her New Plan for Immigration. She expanded on the changes she had already promised to make to Britain's "broken asylum system in the autumn of 2020. According to the new strategy, Patel, the UK must concentrate on legal immigration channels to create a road to citizenship. Patel revealed her New Plan for Immigration in a press release to parliament on March 24, 2021. She elaborated on the modifications to Britain's "broken asylum system" she had already vowed to implement in the fall of 2020. In order to establish a path to citizenship, the UK must focus on legal immigration pathways, claims Patel's new plan. Even when the UK leaves the EU, it will continue to "benefit" from tight border policies like the agreement between the EU and Turkey, the closure of the Balkan route, or FRONTEX operations designed to prevent unauthorized immigrants and asylum seekers. Another benefit for the UK is that illegal immigrants and asylum seekers will face many practical and legal difficulties when attempting to enter the country, and some of the apparent ones, like geography, will undoubtedly still exist (Clarke and Whiteley, 2017, pp.29-33).

Brexit and leaving the EU to have a number of drawbacks for the UK and the problem of limiting illegal immigration. For instance, Patel's ideas, which call for sending people back to France or other EU nations, could encounter difficulties in the extremely post-Brexit world.



The Dublin Treaty, which, according to its norms, would permit the UK to send an asylum seeker back to the EU country via which they initially entered the bloc, will not be invoked by the UK now that it has left the EU, according to Wood (2019). To be able to send individuals back, the UK will now need to reach unique deals with each nation. In addition, fewer legal barriers will exist, especially those brought on by the Dublin Regulation, which could render the UK less prepared to restrict immigration from third-country nationals (ibid). In the future, the UK will make significant diplomatic efforts to negotiate readmission arrangements with other nations, in addition to wishing to include the issue of return and readmission in the context of its upcoming relationship with the EU. Along with the negotiations for an EU-UK readmission agreement, the EU Parliament has suggested that it could be advantageous for the EU to include a readmission clause that would apply to both nationals and citizens of other countries (European Parliament, 2021).

Leaving the Dublin Regulation, however, would mean that the UK has less control over the immigration of people from other countries, particularly asylum seekers. Since they might not be required to send back asylum seekers who have reached the UK through their border, European nations would remove it have an incentive to let them through to the country. Although it is uncertain if EU Member States will take this action, leaving Dublin places the UK in a vulnerable position in the eyes of its European allies (Wood, 2019, pp.48-50).

British policymakers would undoubtedly lose this symbolic tool if they leave the EU, thus they are unable to hold the EU accountable for losing control over managed immigration.

3. Conclusion:

As a result, Brexit is regarded as one of the most significant events to have affected the European continent in the twenty-first century. It has been established that there were numerous reasons for Britain to leave the EU, including political and economic ones, with public concerns over immigration playing the most significant role. Additionally, the UK government and immigrants who desire to enter the country lawfully or illegally were both impacted by the UK's decision to leave the EU. The EU looks to be a supranational organization, meaning that no one member state appears



to have more power than any other state participating in it. In order to maintain their national sovereignty, European nations that want to be a part of the EU make important decisions and come to agreements on social, political, and economic policies that are in everyone's best interests. Therefore, the political elite's perception of Britain's place in Europe has been greatly impacted by its historical period as a nation-state empire. Since Britain influenced world history for more than three centuries, it is hardly surprising that certain British leaders and a sizeable portion of its population still feel superior to other European nations.

Therefore, it has been established that British individuals have attempted to exert pressure on the UK government to leave the EU ever since the UK joined the EU until the UK officially departed the EU on December 31, 2020. The UK government must fully control British borders, as demanded by the majority of British citizens who voted for Brexit, which calls for fewer immigrants and refugees. As a result, the definition and coverage of illegal migration are complicated; a wide range of distinct groups might be covered, including individuals who enter the country illegally, stay there too long, apply for asylum but are denied, and violate the terms of their visas. It has also been noted that some people continue to live in the host nation despite having no legal standing.

Illegal immigration can happen for many different causes, and it has several negative repercussions. As a result, illegal immigration has a variety of root causes and significant side effects. Illustrative of the numerous important causes of illegal immigration are poverty, trade liberalization, family reunification, population growth, wars, and asylum. Most of the ramifications or effects of illegal immigration will be felt by the host nation, including a- pressure on public services, an easy supply of cheap labor, the loss of jobs for locals, an increase in criminal and terrorist activity, and a rise in these types of crimes. Reducing immigration was one of the promises made by the Vote Leave campaign, of which Prime Minister Johnson served as the face, during the 2016 EU membership vote. The government has also stated that it will toughen up its refugee system following Brexit.

Brexit has many effects on illegal immigration to the UK. The influence also extends to the UK government and any potential unlawful immigrants who might enter the country. The UK government has proposed a new immigration policy for the country.



Therefore, in order to make it more difficult for migrants to enter the country illegally, Britain has implemented a brand-new law for individuals seeking asylum. According to the New Plan for Immigration, those who enter the country illegally will no longer be granted the same rights as those who enter lawfully, and it will be more difficult for them to stay. Those who entered the country through a "safe" third country will also be sent back to that safe country. Restrictive border rules will remain "benefit" the UK even after it leaves the EU. The fact that irregular migrants and asylum seekers will face numerous practical and legal impediments when attempting to enter the UK is another advantage that the UK will have. A number of the current barriers, such as physical location, will undoubtedly still exist. In an extremely post-Brexit world, the plans to bring individuals back to France or other EU nations may encounter difficulties. The Dublin Treaty, which by its terms would permit the UK to send an asylum seeker back to the EU country through which they first entered the bloc, will no longer be used by the UK because it has left the EU. To be able to send individuals back, the UK will now need to reach unique deals with each nation. By leaving the EU, British decision-makers will give up this symbolic weapon and be unable to hold the EU responsible for losing control over immigration management. The UK government will struggle to organize and manage its borders without support from the EU members, this will result in the UK government struggling to manage its borders and increase the number of unauthorized immigrants.

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پوخته:

رېفراندۆمی هاتنه دهرهوهی وولاتی بهریتانیا له یه کیتی ئه وروپا که به (بريگزت) ناسراوه کاریگه ربه کی بهرچاوی خسته سهر لایه نی سیاسی وئابوری وکۆمه لایتی ئه م وولاته. یه کیک له کیشه ههر سه ره کیه کانی چونه دهره وهی بهریتانیا له یه کیتی ئه وروپا بریتی بوو له کیشه ی هاتنه ناوه وهی به کۆمه لی ئاواره کان بۆ ناو ئه م وولاته.

ئه م لیکۆلینه وه یه تیشک ده خاته سهر کۆچی نایاسای ئاواره کان بۆ شانیشینی یه کگرتوی بهریتانیا، ههروه ها ئامانجی سه ره کی لیکۆلینه وه که ش بریتیه له خسته نه روی ئه م فاکته ره به هیزانه ی که کار ده که نه سهر کۆچی نایاسای ئاواره کان بۆ ناوه وهی ئه م وولاته. لای خو شیه وه ده رکردنی چه ند پینمایه کی تازه ونوی بۆ کۆچی یاسای و نایاسای ئاواره کان بۆ ولاتی بهریتانیا یه کیکه له هه نگاوه کرداربه کانی حکومه تی ئه م وولاته بۆ پریگری کردنی کۆچ کردنی ئاواره کان بۆی به شیوه به کی گشتی وه ههروه ها کۆنترۆل کردنی سنوره کانی وولاته که له گه ل ئه مه شدا ره تکردنه وهی بهریتانیا یاخود ده رچونی له یه کیتی ئه وروپا وا له م وولاته ده کات بی به ش بیته له پیکه وتنامه ی دبلن که تایبه ته به لیکتیگه یشتنیکی گرنگ له نیوان وولاتانی ئه ندام له یه کیتی ئه وروپا بۆ نه هیشتنی دیارده ی کۆچکردنی نایاسای ئاواره کان. ده ره ئه نجامی کۆتایی ئه م لیکۆلینه وه یه ئه وه ده خاته روو که هاتنه دهره وهی بهریتانیا له ئه ندامییتی وولاتانی یه کیتی ئه وروپا وا له سیاسه توانانی بهریتانیا ده کات که گرینگترین خال و به نده کانی پیکه وتنامه ی دبلن له ده ست بدن به جۆریک بۆ له مه ولا نه توانن داوای هاوکاریش له یه کیتیبه که بکه نه کاتی له ده ست دانی کۆنترۆل کردنی دیارده ی کۆچکردن، ئه مه ش خو ی له خویدا کاریگه ربه کی بهرچاوی ده بیته له سه ر زیاد بوونی ریژه ی کۆچکردنی نایاسای بۆ ناوه وهی شانیشینی یه کگرتوی بهریتانیا.

الملخص:

أدى استفتاء خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي إلى العديد من التأثيرات على القضايا السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية في المملكة المتحدة. ويعتبر قضية الهجرة ضمن أهم القضايا المتعلقة بخروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي. لذلك سيكون تركيز هذا البحث على قضية الهجرة غير الشرعية إلى المملكة المتحدة. والهدف من هذا البحث هو دراسة التأثيرات التي أثرت على التحكم في دخول المهاجرين غير الشرعيين إلى المملكة المتحدة، منها سن قوانين جديدة للدخول إلى المملكة المتحدة بطريقة قانونية أو غير قانونية التي تعتبر من ضمن الإجراءات



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التي اتخذتها حكومة المملكة المتحدة لمعالجة الهجرة وتأثيرها في السيطرة على حدود المملكة المتحدة التي من خلالها يعبر المهاجرين الغير القانونيين الى بريطانيا. علاوة على ذلك، فإن انسحاب بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي سيقصي المملكة المتحدة من اتفاقية دبلن والتي تعتبر من أهم الاتفاقيات التي عقدت بين أعضاء الاتحاد الأوروبي للسيطرة على الهجرة غير الشرعية. واخيرا الاستنتاج الرئيسي من هذا البحث هو أنه من خلال مغادرة الاتحاد الأوروبي، بذلك سيفقد السياسيون البريطانيون هذه الأداة الهامة (اتفاقية دبلن) مما يؤدي الى فقدان السيطرة على الهجرة الغير الشرعية والتي تؤدي بالنهاية إلى زيادة المهاجرين غير الشرعيين في المملكة المتحدة.