

THE IMPACT OF THE BREXIT REFERENDUM ON EUROPEAN UNION IMMIGRATION POLICY IN THE UK

Resqita Trisya Nurtyandini¹, Made Panji Teguh Santoso²

¹²University of Singaperbangsa Karawang

Email: 2010631260041@student.unsika.ac.id
made.santoso@staff.unsika.ac.id

Abstract: Britain considers the problem of immigrants as a problem that must be solved immediately. The problem of immigrants in the UK is caused by the policy implemented by the European Union, namely the Open Door Immigration Policy. This policy requires the UK to open its border security to immigrants. The Open Door Immigration Policy guarantees the concept of European Union citizenship, namely the right of citizens of member countries to move freely within the territory of a member country. This causes an increase in immigrants from EU member countries coming to the UK and makes it difficult for the UK to control immigrants who enter the country. The issue of immigrants has become one of the instruments echoed by supporters of the Brexit campaign as one of the reasons to push for Britain's exit from the European Union. This article aims to analyze the impact of the Brexit referendum on EU immigration policy in the UK. This study uses a qualitative approach by reviewing the literature from various secondary data sources. The theory used is the theory of Regionalism and Immigrants. The results show that the UK plans to adopt Australia's policy to compete for EU and non-EU immigrants to enter the country.

Keywords: Brexit, Immigrant, United Kingdom, Europe Union.

Abstrak: Inggris menganggap masalah imigran sebagai masalah yang harus segera diselesaikan. Masalah imigran di Inggris disebabkan oleh kebijakan yang diterapkan oleh Uni Eropa, yaitu Open Door Immigration Policy. Kebijakan ini mengharuskan Inggris untuk membuka keamanan perbatasannya bagi para imigran. Open Door Immigration Policy menjamin konsep kewarganegaraan Uni Eropa, yaitu hak warga negara anggota untuk bergerak bebas berada dalam wilayah suatu negara anggota. Hal tersebut menyebabkan peningkatan imigran dari negara-negara anggota UE yang datang ke Inggris dan membuat Inggris kesulitan untuk mengontrol para imigran yang masuk ke negaranya. Isu imigran menjadi salah satu instrumen yang didengungkan oleh pendukung kampanye Brexit sebagai salah satu alasan untuk mendorong keluarnya Inggris dari Uni Eropa. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak referendum Brexit terhadap kebijakan imigrasi Uni Eropa di Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan mengkaji literatur dari berbagai sumber data sekunder. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori Regionalisme dan Imigran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Inggris berencana mengadopsi kebijakan Australia untuk bersaing bagi imigran Uni Eropa dan non- Uni Eropa untuk masuk ke negara tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Brexit, Imigran, Inggris, Uni Eropa.

INTRODUCTION

Interaction in international relations only recognizes two forms: cooperation or conflict. The two forms can complement each other. When countries are in conflict, the solutions to overcome them and keep conflicts from arising are cooperation (Nuraeni, Silvy, & Sudirman, 2017). Cooperation under an institution/organization impacts the direction and policy of the state interacting. On the one hand, cooperation positively impacts the member countries involved. On the other hand, the important thing that needs to be underlined is the role and sovereignty of the state in cooperation in every policy made together (Zaidi, et al., 2017). As regional cooperation, the European Union (EU) was formed in 1957, which began with cooperation in coal and steel under the Treaty of Rome initiated by France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Germany. The European Union is regional cooperation that facilitates development through single market cooperation in goods, services, etc. In addition, this cooperation also uses the same currency as a form of agreement in the trade (Maxine & Purvis, 2014).

Britain joined the European Union at the time of the oil crisis in 1973 that led to a slowdown in inflation and low economic growth in the country. Coinciding with this, the UK then began to see that the opportunity for membership in the European Union was huge. At the beginning of the formation of the European Union, the United Kingdom had seen a considerable difference between Gross National Product (GNP) per capita of countries that were already incorporated in the European Union and the growth of GNP in the UK, which then became the reason for the United Kingdom joining the European Union. It is

hoped that Britain's joining the European Union could change or develop the British economy at the time. Britain then officially joined the European Union on January 1st, 1973 (Putra, Susanti, & Dewi, 2020).

The UK is one of the significant contributors to the growth of the European Union, especially in the field of funding in the European Union. The UK is also the third-largest contributor of dues after Germany and France. The total funds collected were 145 billion Euros in 2015, which means that the 12.57% dues paid by the UK last year were 18.2 billion Euros. The UK's joining the European Union is not without reason; the UK certainly wants to benefit enormously with its membership of the European Union. The UK will undoubtedly get convenience in international trade that there are no tariff barriers or non-tariff barriers to trade in the European Union (Sari, 2016).

The joining of the United Kingdom with the European Union causes the United Kingdom to have obligations that must be subject to the policies set by the European Union. One of the EU policies that the UK must follow is the "Open Door Immigration Policy" in 1973. It requires the United Kingdom to open its border security to immigrants so that immigrants can freely enter and settle in the country. Although the policy is based on humanitarian reasons and for the common good within the EU organization, it has made the UK lose control of its borders, leading to a significant increase in the flow of migrants into the country (Sinambela, 2017).

With this policy, the United Kingdom held a referendum on June 23, 2016. It is carried out

simultaneously in all four regions of the United Kingdom member states, namely England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, led by former British Prime Minister David Cameron. The government conducted the referendum on about 30 million constitutions of the European Union and the United Kingdom, with 72.2% of the vote was obtained, which was about 51.9% of the votes voting to leave. In contrast, another 48.2% voted to remain in the European Union. With the victory of the 'leave' vote through a referendum, it was thus decided that The United Kingdom would exit the European Union membership (BBC, 2016).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Before referring to a more detailed discussion, it is important to understand some previous research, this aims to update previous research. In this study the authors used some of the literature used as material in support of this study.

The first piece of literature is an article by Riska Luneto (2021) entitled "Dinamika Uni Eropa: Intergrasi Kawasan dan Referendum Britania Raya". The results of his research show that as an institution, the EU is an actor who encourages economic, socio-cultural, and political development, even on various other issues. The issue of a state's sovereignty in a regional and global institution is one that can affect significantly when the individual and absolute state cannot or is not given the right to a voice in an organization. In this case, the UK referendum is considered influenced by the weakened sovereignty of the UK in determining policy on every EU deal, another significant issue is related to economic issues and immigrants that have increased in the EU since 2015. The Brexit decision remains a question for some whether both the UK and the EU can re-develop their existence in the global world order.

The second piece of literature is an article by Cristina Elena (2016) entitled "The Future of The United Kingdom Outside The European Union" The results

of her research showed that the UK's exit from the European Union would cause a negative impact on the UK economy. Rising inflation, reduced investment, and rising unemployment. However, Britain will try to seize the opportunities and focus on important trading partners such as the United States and China through negotiations although it will be very difficult.

The third piece of literature is an article by Andrias Darmayadi (2018) entitled "Transformasi Uni Eropa: Prospek Kerja Sama Kawasan Pasca Brexit". The results show that the UK tends to be more cooperative with other countries and international organizations, including the European Union. Since the beginning of Britain's joining the European Union, some elements of society disagreed with Britain's joining the European Union. The debate came from businesses, political parties, and other institutions. In the second year of Britain's membership of the European Union, Britain held its first referendum on June 6, 1975. Britain's decision to leave the European Union is considered very serious and risky. Considering the UK is a strong and very substantial asset to the European Union. Britain's exit from the European Union will also have an impact or adverse impact on the membership of other European countries and on the prospects of western European cooperation in the world order, in addition to the transformation of EU credibility will be seen to decline and even worsen, judging by the reduced Gross National Product and lack of foreign direct investment (FDI) aspects in the international trade process after Brexit.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Immigrant Theory

Today's technological development makes the movement of people easier, and it helps immigrants move to find work, education, opportunities, and a better life. At the

same time, they leave their homes with conditions of conflict, poverty, injustice, and also a residential environment that does not support their lives (Almari, 2020). The issue of immigrants will always be two different sides of the coin, which sometimes it takes sometimes not. When immigrants fill jobs in the menial sector, it shows that a country is getting more prosperous, so that its citizens will avoid working in the menial sector. But at the same time, when there is an overpopulation of immigrants there is a tendency for rejection by local residents. Not infrequently, over-supply immigrants lead to crime due to the difficulty of finding jobs. Whereas their initial purpose of migrating was to find a livelihood, in the end, they could not get it, then of course they would justify all means. So this needs to be prevented by the receiving state. In the end, the issue of immigration will always be a double-edged sword (Dancygier, 2010).

2. Regionalism

Regionalism is based on peace, security, and development. Regionalism also aims to improve relations between countries that are geographically close together and have the same historical background. Regionalism refers to transnational cooperation in the economic, political, and social fields of the region. For this reason, regionalism refers to efforts to strengthen relations between countries. The process of integration that occurs in the European region with the form of the European Union is often used as a capital for the success of regionalism. An integration always begins with interdependence which can be defined as a factor driving integration and maintaining the sustainability of a regional organization. Countries realize that it does not have the ability to fulfill their own national interests, and the globalization that is happening in the world increasingly demands national resilience that is able to compete on the global scene. However, on the other hand, regionalism also has the disadvantage that state sovereignty

becomes limited so that the influence of supranational organizations will be very conspicuous and offensive to the sense of nationalism (Lestari, 2017). Thus, regionalism can develop from a form of awareness or community (soft regionalism) then leads to the consolidation of groups and networks to become a more formal group between countries (hard regionalism). On the other hand, regionalism means policy and projects can clearly carry out activities at the state level.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach by examining the causal relationship between action and consequences. The study explains how the impact of the Brexit referendum on EU immigrant policy in the UK through the concept described above through the interpretation of data or information obtained by researchers. The data sources are obtained from various sources where the processing, analysis, and construction of data using literature studies from various sources including books, journals, reports, official websites, and other relevant sources related to the topic (Mardalis, 2006). All data has been collected systematically, then filtered and drawn general conclusions to produce accurate data and presented in an analytical descriptive manner. Secondary data dominate research but is still able to accommodate research needs.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Britain considers the issue of immigrants as a problem to be solved. The problem of immigrants facing the UK is caused by the policy implemented by the European Union, namely the Open Door Immigration Policy. This policy requires the UK to open its border security to immigrants. This makes it difficult for Britain to control the immigrants who enter the country. (Putra, Susanti, & Dewi, 2020). The

Open Door Immigration Policy guarantees the concept of EU citizenship, namely the right of citizens of member states to move and be free to be within the territory of a member state because every holder of citizenship from one of the EU member states automatically also becomes an EU citizen. This has led to an increase in immigrants from EU member states coming to the UK (Lutz, 2021).

Immigrants are an important factor in the economic and fiscal sectors of the UK. There is a UK regulation that requires immigrants to pay special taxes. In 2011, the UK earned £20 billion in financial income from EU migrants. EU migrants account for 64% of UK state taxes (Travis, 2014). Similarly, the income earned by immigrants from non-EU countries has contributed around £5 billion to the UK's finances in the same period. But these gains are not worth the losses felt by local British communities. There are several problems that arise in several aspects due to a large number of immigrants. These issues include economic issues, security issues, housing issues, and issues regarding National Health Services (Darwis & Howay, 2021).

In economic matters, the UK assumes that the income derived from the immigrant tax was not in line with the benefits expected by local Britons. Simply put, the benefits of those immigrant tax revenues cannot recoup the losses felt by the British people. The arrival of migrants to the UK, it will threaten the survival of the British people. Although Britain is the largest industrialized modern country in Europe, the number of jobs will narrow when migrants come to the country. Migrants who come to the UK come from various parts of the world. These immigrants are one of the strongest voting factors for those who want Britain out of the European Union on the grounds of their large numbers, especially from eastern European countries that are members of the European Union (Ford & Goodwin, 2017).

Aside from the employment sector, the UK also sees that the problems caused by a

large number of immigrants have an impact on their domestic security sector. This act of violence that arises for example as beatings, molestation, stabbings, even murders has become rampant since the number of immigrants has increased. According to popular media in the UK, one of them is The Sun through Freedom of Information, stated that in the vulnerable time of 2015-2016 almost 900 migrants have committed criminal acts. Such actions such as sexual abuse, death threats, to violence against minors (Hamilton, 2016). The main factor that causes criminality by migrants in the UK is the difficulty of migrants to mingle and also difficulty to find a permanent job.

Furthermore, the problem of housing is also one of the impacts of migration. Housebuilding in the UK has lagged for 35 years. The UK government is struggling to provide decent accommodation for immigrants, both legal and illegal. Despite a gradual increase in settlements over the past two years, the UK still remains to experience a housing shortage and is becoming more acute every year (Pericis, 2010). The surge in immigrants in Britain on the other hand is able to make their city or destination country more slum because they don't have enough capital to live a decent life. Renters or landlords charge very high rents for illegal immigrants. This is what triggers the existence of "dark" houses in England. The occupants of such huts have swelled since the beginning of 2013. The house has a concrete floor with a partially unfinished roof. Some of the walls of the house were exposed and had to be covered with sheets. The house is full of dirty mattresses (Kompas, 2013).

Aside from economic, security, and housing issues, there are also public issues, this is related to public policy regarding National Health Security (NHS) and education services. The provision of public services is

considered insufficient to handle it and too slow to respond to the increasing public demand. The surge in immigrants made the allocation of funds for public financing increase. The austerity burden has fallen as a result of cuts to welfare and another social spending. It continues to grow every year. The tax benefits of a slow flow of immigration to the central government in offsetting organisations such as the NHS or local education authorities make extra to the cost of providing public services required by immigrants (Saviar, 2017).

The behavior of immigrant refugees who are harsh and tend to commit criminal acts, coupled with greater costs and sacrifices for immigrants that must be incurred by the British Government, makes some of the political elite and the British people must take decisive steps by holding a referendum. In the referendum held this time there are two camps of campaigns that face each other, namely Brexit and Remain. The harsh and likely behavior of immigrant refugees, coupled with greater costs and sacrifices for immigrants that must be incurred by the British Government, makes some of the political elite and the British people must take decisive steps by holding a referendum. In the referendum held this time, there are two camps of campaigns that face each other, namely Brexit and Remain. Brexit stands for Britain Exit, a term popularized by the mass media and eventually became a popular hashtag among those pushing Britain to quit the European Union. On the other hand, pro-EU groups have the slogan Remain, or Britain remains. Britain's desire to leave the European Union is one of the most important issues in the European Union. The idea of holding a referendum was promised by former Prime Minister David Cameron, as part of the discourse in his campaign for a second British prime minister's seat (Darwis & Howay, 2021).

On 23 June 2016, the UK's EU membership referendum took place in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar. The referendum was conducted in a very different way to the European Community

membership referendum in 1975 with a more localized and regionalist counting procedure. The final results of the referendum for the UK were announced at Manchester Town Hall on June 24, 2016. After a referendum on June 24, 2016, David Cameron resigned in October 2016 because he lost the referendum (Aya, 2016).

An attempt to leave the European Union through a referendum could give Britain the authority to make immigration policy in line with its goals. The rapid flow of immigration from Middle East conflict countries could threaten the economic stability and security of European countries. Britain can be free from the burden of immigration flows with strict border control policies, or apply the terms of entry of immigrants with the skills needed by the economy (Fathun, 2020).

The British eventually formulated several policies on this issue. Among them is the Open Door Immigration Policy or commonly also called the Free Movement of Person applied by the European Union causing its own unrest for Britons. The British public has their own views on the policy. The British public is of the view that the high flow of immigrants will lead to disruption of the security and economic stability of the UK. This can be said to be a threat to social and economic security based on the recipient citizens (Dewi & Sudagung, 2017). Although Britain is the largest modern industrialized country in Europe, the influx of immigrants could lead to a reduction in the jobs available to British society itself.

The purpose of the free movement of persons is to improve the economies of European countries through the mobilization of labor. The UK economy that began to increase rapidly made the UK feel benefited by this policy because this policy is considered to make it easier for the UK to get a lot of labor in accordance with

the desired qualifications. This is what causes the UK to experience a fairly significant pace of labor growth. The policy also aims to ensure efficient management of immigration flows, fair treatment of immigrants from third nationals (non-EU nationals) living legally in member states, as well as improving measures to combat illegal immigration and human trafficking (Mackenzie, 2014).

However, this policy resulted in limited rights of member states to control the flow of immigrants into their territory. High flows of immigrants can be a threat to economic and cultural values, which will trigger tension between local communities and immigrant populations that tend to lead to violence against immigrants. Acts of violence that arise such as stabbings, harassment, murder, even mistreatment of minors have become rife since the increase in the number of immigrants.

In the end, after the referendum the British government under Theresa May presented several policy plans that will soon be reviewed related to its formulation. As for the policy in question, the UK will not allow free movement to remain as it is now. All immigrants' right to come, live and work in the UK will not be granted access to freedom as before. There will be a selection of immigrants and ensure all immigrants entering the UK must have good English skills (Christiatuti, 2016).

Theresa May and cabinet ministers Boris Johnson, Michael Gove and Priti Patel, have said the UK will adopt policies similar to those of the Australian government on immigrants and asylum seekers. Regarding the policy-making process it can be seen that the UK does not yet have a final policy on their position in addressing the problem of immigrants in their country. But there are some statements from the British government stated by Theresa May regarding the picture of the direction of British policy that will at least adapt the policies of other countries that are considered effective (Alunza & Sherin, 2021).

The UK in the process plans to adopt Australia's policy on accepting immigrants by enacting a 2 steps immigration policy of short-term visas and permanent residents (Government, 2019), wherein the permanent resident application there are several requirements, namely:

1. Skill Assessment. Permanent resident (PR) applicants are required to follow a skill assessment to find out the skills they have and whether the applicant's job is included in the Skill Occupation List (SOL) list.
2. Graduate Temporary Visa. If the applicant has completed two years of study by majoring in sol list or has completed the Bachelor's program in Australia and also has an IELTS score of at least 7.0, then the applicant is entitled to apply for a Graduate Temporary Visa (GTV). Through this GTV the applicant will be given an additional 18 months to stay in Australia so that the applicant has the opportunity to get a sponsored job from the employer or state.
3. English language skills. A PR visa applicant is required to have English language competence with an IELTS score of at least 7.0 for all fields (speaking, listening, reading, writing).
4. Point-Based System Rules. Australia also uses a points system in visa PR applications. This point will be earned by the applicant by studying or working in Australia. The number of points can depend on the level of education, type of work, and also the length of study or work. The more points gained, the opportunity to get a Permanent Residency will become even greater.
5. Medical Provisions and Character. In the application for a PR visa, the applicant is also

required to take several tests, including medical and character tests. This is done so that the recipient of the PR visa will indeed be a person who has healthy and also good character as well (Alunza, Maulana, & Sudagung, 2018).

This is intended by the immigrants who enter the country in accordance with the criteria needed by the job industry that is needed. The selection of immigrants who will enter the UK will be carried out and must pass various stages of physical and psychological tests (Aya, 2016). Just like in Australia, immigrants who will work in the UK must have a work visa with a range of criteria such as work experience assessment, individual capability qualifications, and age selection. As for immigrants who aim to settle permanently, must have a permanent residence visa and must pass 9 several requirements. Among them are the stages of health and communication tests.

In the health category, the UK conducts selection by looking at the physical condition along with the medical history of prospective immigrants. Through the health category, the UK looks at whether prospective immigrants have a physical condition that is in accordance with the available job criteria and whether the prospective immigrant has a history of diseases that mainly have a history of infectious diseases such as HIV / AIDS, tuberculosis, and whether the prospective immigrant has traveled to a country that has experienced an outbreak of infectious diseases such as one of them is the Ebola virus. In the category of communication, immigrants must be able to speak English. The UK has also determined the standardization of language skills, one of which is 60 IELTS tests with a minimum score of 7. This is intended so those prospective immigrants when accepted and directly into the field of work and can do the work optimally without hampering communication factors (Alunza, Maulana, & Sudagung, 2018).

So based on exposure over the UK will adapt Australia's immigration policy,

especially Skill Assistent where immigrants must have special abilities if they want to enter the UK. So that the immigrants can immediately jump into the field of work and can communicate well. Unlike before when the UK was still joining the European Union, the UK must follow EU regulations that make immigrants freely enter the UK without having special abilities that have a negative impact such as immigrants committing acts of criminality (VOA, 2018).

The brexit decision itself continues to be dynamic to this day. Although the decision to brexit has been approved by the British people, the submission to leave the European Union until now still has to go through a long process. Under article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty it is stated that if a country wishes to withdraw from its membership, it is mandatory for that country to give notification to the Council of the European Union. The European Council then negotiates with the framework on the cooperation of the UK's future relationship with the European Union (BBC, 2021).

CONCLUSION

The issue of immigrants can be said to be a classic one for Britain. It can be said that this is due to the lack of full control for the UK regarding the influx of immigrants into the country. The issue of immigrants has become one of the instruments echoed by supporters of the Brexit campaign as one of the reasons for pushing for Britain's exit from the European Union. In the process, the UK then held a referendum which resulted in a majority of the British public voting for Britain to leave the European Union. The decision to leave the European Union certainly has an impact on many aspects. Britain's exit from the European Union certainly affects the independence of the United Kingdom regarding the formulation of a policy. This also applies to their policy of

access to the entry and exit of foreign nationals, especially immigrants within their territory. The direction of UK policy on this can be seen from several statements issued by state officials from the UK itself. Like the British Prime Minister during the Brexit referendum, Theresa May stated that The United Kingdom will adopt Australia's policy of selecting the entry of non-EU immigrants to obtain a residence permit and work by determining some of the criteria. With regards to immigrants from fellow EU, the UK will give them a residence permit limit in order to be able to manage their residence permits and work in the UK on their own.

REFERENCES

Journals

- Almari, M. F. (2020). Imigran dan Masalah Integrasi Sosial. *Jurnal Dinamika Global*, 5(2), 2-10.
- Alunza, H., & Sherin, V. (2021). Pengaruh Brexit terhadap Kebijakan Pemerintah Inggris Terkait Masalah Imigran. *Journal of International Studies*, 2(2).
- Alunza, H., Maulana, I., & Sudagung, A. D. (2018). The Pacific Solution as Australia Policy Towards Asylum Seeker and Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMAs) in John Howard Era. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional*, 14(1).
- Darmayadi, A. (2018). 'Transformasi Uni Eropa: Prospek Kerja Sama Kawasan Pasca Brexit. *Jurnal Ilmu Politik dan Komunikasi*, 8(1), 2-12.
- Darwis, D., & Howay, T. (2021). Keluarnya Britania Raya dari Keanggotaan Uni Eropa dan Implikasinya Bagi Perekonomian. *Jurnal Politik dan Pemerintahan*, 1(2), 70-81.
- Dewi, & Sudagung. (2017). Indonesia's Migrant Domestic Workers within ASEAN Community Framework. *Journal of International Study*, 2(1), 9-21.
- Fathun, L. M. (2020). Brexit Referendum of European Union. *Jurnal Dinamika Global*, 5(1), 64-81.

- Ford, R., & Goodwin, M. (2017). Britain After Brexit. *Journal of Democracy*, 28(1), 18-29.
- Lestari, I. S. (2017). Penarikan Diri Inggris dari Uni Eropa Tahun 2016. *Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, 5(3), 1026-1035.
- Luneto, R. (2021). Dinamika Uni Eropa: Intergrasi Kawasan dan Referendum Britania Raya. *Jurnal Dinamika Global*, 6(1), 1-23.
- Putra, I. P., Susanti, S., & Dewi, P. K. (2020). Dampak Referendum Brexit terhadap Kebijakan Imigran Uni Eropa di Inggris. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 1(1), 1-9.
- Saviar, Y. M. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Di Balik Penarikan Inggris dari Keanggotaan Uni Eropa. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*.
- Sinambela, S. I. (2017). Migrant Crisis: Open Door Policy Analysis. *Jurnal Power in International Relations*, 2(1), 1-19.

Websites

- Aya. (2016, June 7). *Berxit Jalan Keluar Atasi Gelombang Imigran*. Retrieved from Media Indonesia.
- BBC. (2016). *UK Votes to Leave the EU*. Retrieved from BBC: https://www.bbc.com/news/politics/eu_referendum/results
- BBC. (2021, January). *Brexit: Era baru Inggris setelah resmi meninggalkan Uni Eropa*. Retrieved from BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-55505028>
- Christiatuti. (2016, July). *Srategi David Davis Untuk Inggris*. Retrieved from Detik News: <https://news.detik.com/internasional/3253150/jadi-menteri-brexit-ini-strategi-david-davis-untuk-inggris>
- Dancygier, R. (2010). A Theory of Immigrant Conflict: In Immigrant and Conflict in

- Europe. *Cambridge University Press*, 22-57.
- Dustmann, C., Fabbri, F., Preston, I., & Wadsworth, J. (2003). The Local Labour Market Effect of Immigration in The UK. *Research Development and Statistics Directorate*.
- Government, A. (2019). *Permanent Resident*. Retrieved from Australia Government Department of Home Affairs: <https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/visas/permanent-resident>
- Hamilton, M. (2016, July 31). *Hundreds of Syrians in UK arrested over string of offences including rape and child abuse*. Retrieved from TheSun: <https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/1528756/hundreds-of-syrians-in-uk-arrested-over-string-of-offences-including-rape-and-child-abuse/>
- Kompas. (2013, December 12). *Inggris Pusing dengan Rumah Imigran Gelap*. Retrieved from Kompas: <https://properti.kompas.com/read/2013/12/19/1445031/Inggris.Pusing.dengan.Rumahrumah.Gelap.Imigran>
- Lutz, P. (2021, April 9). *Brexit and Public Support for Free Movement*. Retrieved from Ukandeu: <https://ukandeu.ac.uk/brexit-and-public-support-for-free-movement/>
- Mackenzie, D. (2014, November). *Opening The Door to Immigrants Is Good For the Economy*. Retrieved from New Scientist: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn26605-opening-the-door-to-immigrants-is-good-for-the-economy/>
- Mardalis. (2006). *Metode Penelitian : Suatu Pendekatan Proposal*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Maxine, J., & Purvis, M. (2014). The European Union. *House of Lords Library Notes*, 1-5.
- MbaCrystalBall. (2019). *IELTS for Immigration UK*.
- Pericis, B. (2010). Britain and Europe: a History of Difficult Relations. *Institute for Cultural Diplomacy*, 2-10.
- Popa, C. E. (2016). The Future of The United Kingdom Outside The European Union. *Revista Economica*, 1-10.
- Sari, A. P. (2016, June 24). *Dampak Brexit bagi Uni Eropa, dari Ekonomi hingga Imigrasi*. Retrieved from CNN: <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20160624152859-134-140703/dampak-brexit-bagi-uni-eropa-dari-ekonomi-hingga-imigrasi>
- Travis, A. (2014, November). UK gains £20bn from European migrants, UCL economists reveal. Retrieved December 2021, from theguardian: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/nov/05/eu-migrants-uk-gains-20bn-ucl-study>
- VOA. (2018). *Pasca Brexit, Inggris Prioritaskan Tenaga Kerja Ahli*. Retrieved from VOA: <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/pasca-brexit-inggris-prioritaskan-tenaga-kerja-ahli/4595824.html>