

Policy Statement



# **RESTORING OUR BORDERS**

An immigration and asylum  
policy for an independent Britain

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March 2010

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## **Introduction**

Immigration into the UK is out of control. The immigration-fuelled expansion of the UK population is placing a critical strain on our housing lists, GP surgeries, school places and job vacancies. Mass immigration forces down wages, and hurts the traditional working class most, driving them from traditional Labour support into the arms of extremists.

Mass immigration is also having significant and far reaching demographic impacts. Many London boroughs already have "majority-minority" populations, and others are on a similar demographic trajectory. By late century, mass immigration could have reduced British people to a minority in their homeland. In places like Lebanon and Kosovo, demographic change created major upheaval and violence. UKIP is determined to avoid similar problems in the UK.

Mass immigration is also bad for immigrants themselves. Many can find themselves grossly exploited, working for slave wages or in dangerous conditions. In some cases, immigrants find themselves working for cruel gang masters, often with links to organised crime in their home countries. Others are forced into prostitution.

The rise of Islamic extremism also complicates issues of immigration, asylum and national security. Very large numbers of immigrants and asylum seekers arrive in the UK each year from countries with a known Al Qaeda or extremist presence. Many of the most radical hate preachers in Britain are asylum seekers who cannot be deported due to EU 'human rights' laws, despite their open calls for the overthrow of British society.

The asylum system, laudable in intent, is designed to provide a haven for those fleeing genuine persecution. However, it is now frequently abused by those who wish to enter the UK purely for economic reasons. Many applicants have crossed dozens of other safe countries before arriving in Britain, and thus are violating international law by not applying for asylum in the first safe country they come to.

Family reunification and student studies are also routinely abused for immigration purposes. For example, it has become common for brides to be brought into the UK from the Indian subcontinent and married off to UK-born Asians. Many have little say in the matter, and sometimes are forced to marry. But UK immigration officials rarely if ever investigate such abuses. Yet individuals trying to bring fiancés and spouses from developed countries like Canada and Australia are often forced to undergo intrusive investigations. Meanwhile, an industry of bogus education establishments has arisen, offering easy entry through student visas, with only a pitiful few interviewed face to face.

To that end, the UK Independence Party has put together a programme for radically changing Britain's immigration and asylum system. Our top priority is to reduce the numbers of people coming in, and then put in place measures to ensure that immigration levels are sustainable, beneficial to the UK economy and do not compromise national security. The great majority of these benefits are only possible by leaving the EU.

## **The problem: immigration out of control**

Labour in denial on migration explosion – Daily Express 9/12/09

<http://www.dailyexpress.co.uk/posts/view/145104/Labour-in-denial-on-migration-explosion->

Migrant numbers double in 30 years: One in ten living in the UK is now foreign-born - Daily Mail 9/12/09

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1234293/Migrant-numbers-double-30-years-One-living-UK-foreign-born.html>

Victim's anger at sex attacker we can't deport - Telegraph 11/10/09

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/politics/lawandorder/6292515/Victims-anger-at-sex-attacker-we-cant-deport.html>

1 in 4 UK babies has “parent born abroad” – Western Morning News 23/8/07

<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P2-10153908.html>

Lorry drivers who smuggle illegal immigrants escape fines - Telegraph 15/12/09

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/6819349/Lorry-drivers-who-smuggle-illegal-immigrants-escape-fines.html>

Former asylum seekers on benefits live in £1.8 million home - Telegraph 29/11/09

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/property/propertynews/6683648/Former-asylum-seekers-on-benefits-live-in-1.8-million-home.html>

Fourteen charged after biggest gangmaster raids - Northampton Evening Telegraph 16/12/09

<http://www.northantset.co.uk/news/Fourteen-charged-after-biggest-gangmaster.5914763.jp>

Migrants exploiting loophole that allows them stay in Britain with a joke degree - Daily Mail 4/12/09

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1233077/Government-immigration-adviser-stunned-ways-migrants-exploit-degrees-circus-skills-stay-Britain.html>

Sex trafficking gang jailed in Sheffield – UK Border Agency 15/12/09

<http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2009/december/sheffield-sex-trafficking-jailed>

France to open another Sangatte - Telegraph 8/12/09

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/6756244/France-to-open-another-Sangatte.html>

### **3 Executive Summary**

3.1 Since the end of World War II Britain has experienced mass immigration on an unprecedented scale. Since 1997 alone there has been a net population gain of at least 3 million people due to legal and illegal immigration (source: Migration Watch).

3.2 Immigration is currently adding one million people to the population every five years – equivalent to a new town the size of Birmingham. Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in the world and the current population growth is simply unsustainable.

3.3 The Labour Government's policy of mass immigration has been deliberately imposed in order to create a more 'diverse' and 'multicultural' society without consulting the British people. The purported economic benefits of mass immigration are demonstrably untrue. The costs of mass immigration are however only too visible: on public services such as health and education, and on infrastructure such as housing and transport.

3.4 As a member of the European Union, Britain has lost full control of her borders and immigration and asylum policy. Unlimited and uncontrolled immigration benefits the immigrants, the political parties promoting immigration in order to win migrants' votes, and employers benefiting from a supply of cheap labour: it does not benefit the vast majority of the existing population.

3.5 A significant proportion of immigrants and their descendents are neither assimilating nor integrating into British society. This problem is encouraged by the official promotion of multiculturalism which threatens social cohesion.

### **The Policy Solutions**

3.6 UKIP will end mass and uncontrolled immigration. UKIP has already proposed an immediate five year freeze on immigration for permanent settlement. Any future immigration should not exceed 50,000 people per annum, including dependents (actual not net immigration).

3.7 Britain must regain control of her borders. This can only be done by leaving the European Union. Entry for work purposes will be by temporary work permit visa only, issued for designated periods of time on a strict points based system. Entry for non-work related purposes (e.g. holidays and study) would be by means of a temporary visa. Overstaying a visa would be a criminal offence. All EU citizens who came to Britain after 1st January 2004 would be treated in the same way as citizens from other countries. Non UK citizens travelling to or from the UK will have their entry and exit recorded. The UK Borders Agency staff warranted officers will be more than tripled from 9,000 to 30,000 to implement this.

3.8 After the five year freeze any future immigration for permanent settlement would be on a strictly controlled points based system similar to those of Australia, Canada and

New Zealand.

3.9 People found to be living illegally in the UK would be removed to their country of origin. There can be no question of an amnesty for illegal immigrants. These merely encourage further illegal immigration.

3.10 Those living in the UK under Indefinite Leave to Remain would have to abide by a legally binding 'Undertaking of Residence' to respect our laws or face deportation. They would not be eligible to draw benefits. Applicants for British citizenship would be required to have completed a period of not less than five years as a resident on Permanent Leave to Remain. New citizens should pass a citizenship test and sign a 'Declaration of British Citizenship' promising to uphold Britain's democratic and tolerant way of life.

3.11 The existing terms of the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees must be enforced until such time as Britain withdraws from the Convention and replaces it with an Asylum Act. To avoid disappearances, asylum seekers would be held in secure, humane processing centres until applications are processed, with limited appeals. Those seeking asylum must do so in the first 'designated safe country' that they enter. Existing asylum seekers who have already had their applications refused would be required to leave the country, along with any dependents.

3.12 Except where visa waiver agreements have been concluded with other countries, all travellers to the UK will be required to obtain a visa from a British Embassy or High Commission. All non-work permit visa entrants to the UK (except where reciprocal arrangements exist) will be required to have taken out adequate health insurance. Student visas would require face to face interviews.

3.13 UKIP would repeal the Human Rights Act 1998 and withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. In future the British courts would not be allowed to appeal to any international treaty or convention to override or set aside the provisions of any statute passed by Parliament.

3.14 The 'Primary Purpose Rule' (abolished by the Labour Government) would be reintroduced, whereby those marrying or seeking to marry a British citizen would have to convince the admitting officer that this is their primary purpose in seeking to enter the UK and not to obtain British residence.

3.15 There would be an end to the active promotion and support of the doctrine of multiculturalism by government and all publicly funded bodies.

## **4 Overcrowded Britain**

4.1 Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Britain has an estimated population figure of about 61 million; the real figure, including illegal immigrants, is substantially higher. Of the world's top ten economies Britain is the third most densely populated. The situation is even more serious in regards to England. The

vast majority of people (84%) in Britain live in England, which also generates the bulk of Britain's wealth.

4.2 The population figures from the Office of National Statistics taken from the censuses 1901 to 2001 shows that from 1901 to 2001 the population grew by about 55%. The ONS predictions for population growth for 2001 to 2081 show that it will grow by over 44%. On current trends, by 2051 the population will have increased about to 76 million, and by 2081 to 85 million.

4.3 Britain's population growth is almost entirely fuelled by immigration which is around five times the natural rate of population increase. Figures issued by the Office of National Statistics in 2008 showed that one in four babies born in the UK have a foreign father or mother. A spokesman for the ONS is reported as saying, "That reflects the cumulative effect of immigration over the last forty years"<sup>1</sup>. Figures from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) earlier this year showed about six million people living in Britain, one in 10, was born overseas. Also, the foreign-born population is growing whilst the British-born population is declining.

4.4 Massive immigration on this scale is putting increasing strains on housing, road, public transport, the NHS, education, and all the public services. Seven out of ten people believe that Britain is overcrowded<sup>2</sup>. London and the South East of England are among the most densely populated areas in the world. London's population, which reached 7.5 million in 2006, is predicted to reach 8.3 million by 2026. One quarter of London's population today were born abroad<sup>3</sup>.

4.5 The Government says that three million new homes need to be built in the South East of England by 2020. These homes need to be built to accommodate the current and intended waves of immigrants - indeed, in September 2009, Sir Andrew Green, Chairman of Migration Watch, points out that the new ONS assumption, released today, at last recognises that the present very high levels of immigration are likely to continue unless the government moves from rhetoric to really effective measures. He highlights that it means that our population will increase by about 8.7 million between 2004 and 2031 of which 7.2 million, or 86% will be due to immigration.

4.6 Concern for the environment clearly does not extend to addressing the real causes of congestion, and the English countryside and quality of life has to be sacrificed in the caused of uncontrolled immigration, through EU-driven Regional Spatial Strategies.

4.7 UKIP believes the immigration is not about disliking foreigners, or being anti immigration per se, but is about unsustainable numbers: about 'Space not Race'.

## **5 UK Post-War Immigration**

5.1 Since the end of World War II Britain has experienced immigration on a scale never previously experienced. Between 1950 and 2005 there has been an estimated population growth of about 20 per cent. Whilst there have been population movements into Britain

in previous centuries, not until the post-war boom did these figures reach such numbers. The effects have been very significant in terms of the cultural, demographic and economic changes they have resulted in.

5.2 The pace of mass immigration has picked up significantly in the New Labour era (1997-present). In 1997, the net inflow of immigrants (that is total numbers of immigrants coming in less emigrants leaving) was just 46,000. Just one year later this figure had ballooned to 140,000, and by 2009, had reached a massive 237,000. This is equivalent to a city the size of Wolverhampton in just one year. For the three year period 2005-2007 there was an average of 577,000 people per annum migrating to the UK. For the same three year period, allowing for those who left the UK, the net population increase was an average of 210,000 per annum<sup>4</sup>. That is a net population increase of well over one million every five years; or looked at another way, a new city the size of Birmingham every five years. Clearly, this level of immigration is unsustainable in the long term, and in the immediate term, places a tremendous strain on public services and community relations.

5.3 Although legitimate immigration into the UK from outside the European Union was relatively controlled up to about 1997, the enormous expansion in the number of migrants since then has been due to several factors: membership of the European Union, illegal immigration, increased asylum applications and the Labour Government's commitment to mass-immigration on the grounds that it is economically necessary, ideologically appealing, or both. In 2010, Migration Watch estimated the total of migrants who have arrived since 1997 is about 3 million (net foreign immigration of 2.67 plus half the latest estimate of 725,000 illegals).

5.4 One shocking realisation came from New Labour insider Andrew Neather, a speechwriter for Tony Blair. He recently revealed that the Labour party had adopted a secret policy to encourage mass immigration to "rub the nose of the Right in diversity". It was also revealed that this could be a means of swelling the number of immigrants, who could then have their votes bought by the Labour party. This would ensure an electoral "lock" on power by the Labour party. UKIP believes that these claims must be investigated with a major public inquiry in the manner of the Chilcot Iraq War inquiry. Encouraging extremely damaging levels of mass immigration purely for party political advantage and/or ideological gratification is totally unacceptable from any government.

## **6 Illegal Immigration**

6.1 By its very nature the true extent of illegal immigration to Britain is unknown. It is easy to gain entry to Britain, and once inside there is almost no prospect of deportation. John Salt, Director of the Migration Research Unit at University College London, was commissioned by the Home Office to estimate the number of illegal immigrants there might be. He estimated that the number was between 310,000 and 570,000 illegal immigrants. In 2007 Migration Watch estimated the figure any anywhere between 515,000 and 870,000<sup>5</sup>. However by September 2008 a report by Migration Watch put this figure at over one million illegal immigrants<sup>6</sup>.

6.2 People smuggling is now big business. Untold numbers of people pay to be smuggled into Britain by organised criminal gangs from all over the world. The notorious Red Cross camp at Sangatte in Calais was just such a stopping-off point for illegal immigrants. Monsieur Patrick Espagnol, a former Calais regional governor, estimated that at its peak over 200 illegal migrants per day, or 73,000 per annum, were travelling from Calais to Dover alone<sup>7</sup>.

6.3 Illegal immigrants enter Britain by hiding in cars or in the backs of lorries. Some simply arrive for a holiday or trip and never leave. Immigration officers do not make proper checks on tourists from visa countries often not requiring, for instance, to see a prepaid return ticket in the traveller's name as is required by the other English-speaking countries. In 2005, 11.8 million non-EU nationals arrived in the UK<sup>8</sup>. No one knows how many of this number eventually left because we keep no embarkation records, no entry or exit checks. Checks are rarely made either on over-stayers and no action is taken to locate and remove them.

6.4 The mass of student visas awarded for entry to Britain's educational establishments (around 230,000 in 2009) show how easy it is for this entry method to be abused. The number of face-to-face interviews is derisory and methods to raise bond money to guarantee stays widely exploited. They often borrow funds to meet criteria that say you must be able to afford to stay in UK. The News of the World revealed in February 2010 that around 2,000 fake schools and colleges have already been shut down due to their role in immigration student visa scandals.

## **7 The Asylum System and its Abuses**

7.1 An 'asylum seeker' is defined as someone who has applied for asylum under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees on the grounds that if they are returned to their country of origin, they will face persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political belief or membership of a particular social group. The person remains an asylum seeker as long as their application, or appeal against refusal of their application, is pending. 'Refugee' means an asylum seeker whose application has been successful. In its broader context 'refugee' is someone fleeing civil war or natural disaster but not necessarily fearing persecution as defined by the 1951 Convention.

7.2 Britain has always accepted refugees fleeing genuine physical persecution, such as French Huguenots fleeing purges in France, or refugees from the Eastern bloc fleeing Communist tyranny. The UK Independence Party has no objection to genuine asylum seekers seeking refuge in the UK if this is their first safe country of entry. But over the last 18 years, the number of those seeking asylum has increased dramatically. This has been due to two reasons: relatively cheap international air travel and Britain's adoption of extremely flawed "Human Rights" legislation which has made it increasingly difficult to deport failed and bogus asylum seekers.

7.3 During the 1980s, only around 4,000 asylum seekers per year came to Britain. After

1991, the numbers started to rise sharply. Under the 1951 Convention, asylum seekers are obliged to seek refuge in the first 'safe country' that they come to. Yet many asylum seekers have crossed several countries, sometimes several dozen, before lodging a claim for asylum in the UK. Many use other European countries, particularly France, as a launch pad for their entry into the UK. Since France, and for that matter every other European country neighbouring the UK is "safe", asylum seekers who cross these countries on their way to Britain are breaking international law by not claiming asylum in these safe transit countries.

7.4 The Government claims credit for having reduced the number of asylum seekers by introducing tougher measures, but while two thirds of asylum seekers have their applications rejected, only about 20% of those are actually physically removed from the country. In June 2006 there was a backlog of 450,000 asylum cases of migrants (plus their dependants) who were refused refugee status, but who were not then expelled from the country. According to newspaper reports, the Government intended to offer them effective amnesty by granting 'indefinite leave to remain' because of the time they have already spent living in the UK<sup>9</sup>. A critical report by the National Audit Office reported that the backlog was down to 245,000 by the summer of 2008, almost certainly meaning that around 200,000 have been allowed to stay. These cases are thought to have cost the taxpayer £600 million, a figure equivalent to the yearly salaries of 30,000 NHS nurses<sup>10</sup>.

7.5 In short, those wishing to enter the UK will see the asylum system as an attractive means to achieve entry and residence in the UK. After all, if only 20% of failed applicants are ever removed (and many simply re-enter the country at a later date), then an entrant has an 80% chance of being allowed to live in Britain, even if their claim is found to be fraudulent. This is insulting to those genuinely fleeing persecution, and shows tremendous disrespect to UK law and the British people amongst whom they will be living.

7.6 Another factor in the abuse of the asylum system has been the "Human Rights" legislation introduced by the Labour Government. Britain was one of the earliest signatories to the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950 and it came into force in the UK in 1953. The Human Rights Act (HRA) came into force in the UK in 2000. Whilst Britain has a long history of upholding genuine human rights, the interpretation of "human rights" as enshrined in the HRA is simply not based on objective reality, and is driven more by liberal-leftists partisan ideology than a genuine concern in human rights. It also places completely unrealistic restraints on the UK and its law enforcement and immigration agencies. The invocation of this legislation has made it increasingly difficult to implement asylum and criminal law. "Human rights" laws have been used to prevent the deportation of Afghan plane hijackers, murderers, Al Qaeda operatives and serial sex offenders<sup>11</sup>.

7.7 Many asylum seekers in Britain hail from countries with a known Al Qaeda presence. Indeed, many of the most notorious hate preachers in Britain are asylum seekers. Most have been implicated in violent activities, such as Yasser Al Siri, convicted in absentia of a grenade attack in Egypt which killed a child. The British government is

barred from extraditing him to face trial in Egypt because of the terms of the so-called Human Rights Act. Consequently, the British people are forced to have a convicted child-killer live amongst them.

7.8 The European Union ultimately decides Britain's asylum policy. In January 2005, the then leader of the Conservative Party, Michael Howard, proposed policies for tougher immigration controls<sup>12</sup>. He proposed setting an annual limit on the number of asylum seekers allowed into Britain. Within hours of announcing these proposals the European Commission pointed out that no British government could implement them. Friso Roscam Abbing, chief spokesman for EU Justice Commissioner, Franco Frattini, pointed out that the EU Qualifications Directive<sup>13</sup> established a binding definition of who qualifies as a refugee. It had been adopted by the British Government and was to come into force in 2006. Mr Abbing said, "There is nothing in these protocols that allows a British government to opt back out again". He added, "Nor would a Conservative Government be able to set quotas for the number of refugees accepted each year. Say they set a quota of 10,000 a year, well the 10,001st case could say to a British judge, 'Your Government is bound by EU rules and is not at liberty not to consider my claim'".

7.9 If a British Government contravened these rules the Commission would begin 'infringement proceedings', to be followed, by legal action and huge fines in the European Court of Justice, Luxembourg. It is only outside of the EU that Britain can determine the appropriate numbers of immigrants and refugees it is willing to accept.

## **8 The European Union and its role in Mass Immigration**

8.1 A large part of the massive immigration experienced since 1997 has been a result of our membership of the European Union. EU legislation gives citizens of the EU and their families the right to reside anywhere else in the Union. The EU website<sup>14</sup> summarises the purpose of the Directive as "to encourage Union citizens to move and reside freely within Member States". The Government claims that restrictions are in place with its work permit system, but the system does not take into account those who designate themselves as self-employed and can work in industries such as the building or catering trade quite freely, without the need to pay employees' or employers' National Insurance contributions.

8.2 The level of migration greatly increased when eight new nations from impoverished and corrupt Eastern European countries with a combined population of around 76 million UK joined the EU in 2004. They were later joined by Romania and Bulgaria, representing another 29 million very poor people with an average income of about one twelfth of Britain's. The British Government predicted that only about 13,000 people would come in the first year, yet 600,000 Central and Eastern Europeans arrived in the following two years, a figure equivalent to the entire city of Glasgow<sup>15</sup>.

8.3 How many migrants have come from the European Union since 2004? That question cannot be answered with great accuracy because no one knows, but the enormous numbers can be inferred: a net population growth of 876,000 and 1.5 million new

national insurance numbers issued The next question is how many migrants from the European Union will come in the future. This can be intimated by looking at those countries that have applied to join the EU and their population sizes, which are shown in the appendices.

8.4 The combined populations of these countries are 158 million, a figure equivalent to two and half times the entire UK population. If and when they join the EU, all of their citizens will have an automatic right of entry to the UK. If they all join the EU and just one per cent of their combined populations decide to migrate to Britain, that amounts to 1.5 million people.

## **9 Demographic Changes Caused by Mass Immigration**

9.1 Mass immigration over the last fifty years, accelerated under the Labour Government since 1997, is increasingly turning Britain into a Balkanised patchwork of disparate ethnic groups. Large areas of Britain's inner cities are now "majority-minority" in ethnic character. Some of these have also been transformed into ghettoised enclaves, where the police rarely venture, and where cultural traditions antithetical to democracy such as forced marriage and female circumcision occur.

9.2 The face of many parts of Britain has changed radically in recent years. A study by Migration Watch showed that 41% of migrants live in London, making up 25% of the city's population; immigrants make up 40% of the population in Belgrave in Leicestershire; 35% in Sparkbrook in Birmingham; 26% in Slough; and 25% in Luton and Oxford<sup>16</sup>. One in four babies born in the UK has a least one foreign born parent<sup>17</sup>. Figures from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) showed in 2007 that about six million people in Britain, one in ten, were born overseas.

9.3 These profound demographic changes are set to accelerate under the policies of both the present Labour Government, and those of the main opposition parties likely to succeed them in government. There is nothing to indicate that the other large parties would change anything. The Liberal Democrats are enthusiastically pro-mass immigration, whilst the Conservatives have often talked tough, but delivered little.

9.4 The ethnic make-up of Britain has already changed profoundly, and will continue to change dramatically unless mass and uncontrolled immigration is halted soon. Demographers have already predicted that Leicester will become the first British city in which white people are a minority, or as the Commission for Racial Equality euphemistically called it a "plural city". Demographers at Manchester University have claimed that white people in Birmingham will be overtaken by those of other ethnic origins by 2027. Dr Ludi Simpson has predicted that, "Birmingham is likely to become a minority white city by 2027"<sup>17</sup>.

9.5 In addition to mass immigration, Britain has seen a phenomena never seen before in living memory - mass emigration of native Britons. Whilst countries such as Ireland have a long history of mass emigration, this is something of a culture shock to the British. The

emigrants can be divided into two groups; elderly retirees, and young working aged persons and their dependents. The former group generally emigrate to other European countries such as Spain or France, whilst the latter generally emigrate further afield, most often to other parts of the Anglosphere such as Australia, Canada and the United State. Indeed, this is at such a level, that are 6 million British people now living overseas<sup>18</sup>. Many openly state that they leave due to dissatisfaction with the UK, and mass immigration is amongst their chief concerns<sup>19</sup>.

## **10 The Economic Effects of Mass Immigration on the UK**

10.1 In a speech to the TUC in 2006 Tony Blair said, “If migrant workers are treated fairly and paid a decent wage, they represent no threat to the livelihood of people who are already living and working in the UK.” However an alternative view is expressed by US economist Professor George Borjas who wrote, “...there is no gain from immigration if the native wage is not reduced by immigration.” In other words, if some workers are not harmed by immigration many of the benefits typically attributed to immigration – higher profits for business, lower prices for consumers – cease to exist<sup>20</sup>.

10.2 Any individual joining the workforce will increase the GDP by at least the amount of their wages. However, the key issue is: do immigrants through their taxes and labour put more into the economic system than they and their dependents take out of it? The results of a Dutch Government study published in 2003 state: ‘The Gross Domestic Product will increase, but this increase will accrue largely to the immigrants in the form of wages. The overall net gain in income of residents is likely to be small and may even be negative’<sup>21</sup>.

10.3 For a range of reasons, immigrants are likely to be paid only about 70% of average wage of the industry sector wage in which they work. The sectors of the economy in which immigrants mainly work (apart from construction) pay about 70% of the national average. The average added value per immigrant worker is likely therefore to be in the range of 40% to 50% of the national average, say 45%.

10.4 Every worker coming to the UK increased Gross Domestic Product(GDP) by at least the value of their pay. But if this pay is substantially below the average as it clearly is, then GDP per capita is reduced. Corrected for differing price levels among industrial nations, GDP per capita is a measure of productivity in the economy and probably the best available indicator of comparative wealth generation.

10.5 Many of the immigrants who come are however attractive to some businesses, mainly those with low capital investment, because they are a source of cheap labour. This drives wages down for those at the bottom of the economic scale, allows employers to put off capital investment in new equipment but drives property and accommodation prices up, again, especially for those at the bottom end of the economic scale, all exactly the reverse of the stated government aim of creating a "high value-added, knowledge-based economy".

10.6 The reality is that most immigrants to the UK bring no capital investment, and many are unskilled or low-skilled. The Home Office's own report on immigrant wages showed that 78% of registered workers earned between £4.50 and £5.99 per hour; a further 15% earned less than £8 per hour<sup>22</sup>. The average wage of these workers was £11,800 per annum or just of half of the national average of £22,000 per annum. As a proportion of the total immigrant population, very few immigrants to Britain have skills higher than the existing working population.

10.7 The effect of the current form of immigration is to decrease average GDP per head, and therefore the national wealth compared with the no immigration case; to increase the burden on the average taxpayer to maintain the current levels of public services; and to increase the burdens on the nation's infrastructure because of overcrowding and increased demand on the transport infrastructure and on land for housing.

10.8 This bears out what many indigenous workers already know and experience first hand: they have been forced to accept actual pay reductions, or lose their jobs, in the face of competition from immigrant workers; while correspondingly, the costs of housing and accommodation has gone up as a result of increased demand. The indigenous population has also had to face increased competition for public services and social benefits from the same immigrants. The national infrastructure of roads, schools, hospitals etc has to be financed by a reduced GDP per head.

10.9 The House of Lords Select Committee on Economic Affairs, The Economic Impact of Immigration, made the following conclusion: "Although possible in theory, we found no systematic, empirical evidence to suggest that net immigration creates significant dynamic benefits for the resident population in the UK." In actual fact, the economic benefits of mass immigration to the UK are highly damaging. As a Migration Watch study into low paid workers found (Economic 1.22), mass immigration had the effect of lowering wages for the lowest paid jobs traditionally done by the British working class. They find that, over the period 2001 to 2007 a 1% increase in the share of migrants in the UK working age population would reduce wages by 0.3%.

## **11 The Cultural and Social Effects of Mass Immigration on the UK**

11.1 We have already seen that Britain, and England in particular, is one of the most densely populated countries in the world; that immigration is, and is continuing, at a rate that is simply unparalleled in our history; and, on current demographic trends, the native British population will be an ethnic minority in their own country within two to three generations.

11.2 One of the most sensitive issues is the relationship between immigrants and crime. This is particularly the case with organised crime. According to a Cabinet Office memo, 85% of all cash point crime in Britain is attributable to Romanian gangs<sup>23</sup>. Nigerian gangs have also been implicated in ID fraud rings, such as the infamous 419 scams, where victims are led to believe they are eligible for large sums of money in foreign banks if they provide sensitive financial information to these gangs. Gangs from Eastern Europe

are heavily involved in trafficking women and girls for forced prostitution.

11.3 This is fuelling distrust and sometimes violent clashes between the host community and immigrant communities. In 2001, many mill towns in Northern England erupted in nights of rioting and looting, as white and Asian-Muslim youths clashed in some of the worst race riots for a generation. The resentment in the aftermath of these elections was exploited by the BNP to score impressive results in General Election seats in these areas, as well as win a number of council seats. Clearly, the failure of the major parties to deal with mass immigration and its consequences is driving small, but significant numbers of British people into the arms of the extremist BNP. In more recent years, the BNP have exploited concerns that immigrants are being given preferential treatment for council housing to win seats on the Greater London Assembly and the European Parliament. UKIP utterly rejects the BNP's racist, divisive agenda, and feels that only by implementing tough measures can we prevent protest votes going to the BNP.

11.4 It is not between the host population and immigrants that friction exists. There is also growing conflict between different ethnic minority groups. As one contributor to the Metropolitan Police's Consultation on Policing Priorities for 2007/2008 commented, "Culture conflicts go beyond 'black on black' violence. Black on black violence is not correct (as a title) as there are conflicts between Black and Asians, Asians and Turkish, Black and Turkish, West Indians and Somalis, etc<sup>24</sup>. In 2005, there were several nights of violence in the Lozells district of Birmingham, when Asian-Muslims and Black-Caribbeans clashed. These clashes were sparked by rumours on pirate radio that a black girl had been gang raped by Asians. This claim was never verified, but the rumour alone was enough to spark serious violence between the two ethnic minority communities. The fact that rumours alone are enough to spark days of inter-ethnic violence is testimony to the levels of mistrust which mass immigration has created.

11.5 The policy of multiculturalism may be ideologically appealing, but it has failed the litmus test of all ideologies; it has failed to work in real life. Multi-ethnic societies can only work where all their citizens share a common civic cultural identity. This is where the emphasis is on extenuating similarity and common ground, such as loyalty to the country and identification with its symbols, traditions and language. By contrast, multiculturalism extenuates difference and division. The experience of Yugoslavia sets a worrying precedent.

## **12 UKIP's Approach: The Solutions**

12.1 UKIP will put an immediate end to mass, uncontrolled immigration. Any future immigration should not exceed 50,000 people per annum, including dependants (actual not net immigration). The proposed five year ban on immigration for permanent settlement means the granting of citizenship. UKIP would not accept any more permanent migrants for five years. This numerical limit of 50,000 comes in after the five year freeze period has ended. An exception would be made for individuals with a British parent or grandparent. People who have married a British citizen could apply for Indefinite Leave to Remain and could apply for citizenship in five years time. They

would be placed on a list, comprising the 50,000, to be considered five years hence. If they are number 50,001 they would be considered in six years time.

12.2 All future immigration must be strictly controlled and limited, and only where it can be clearly shown to be in the interests of the British people.

12.3 Britain must regain control of her borders. This can only be done by leaving the European Union. Entry for work purposes will be by temporary work permit visa only, issued for designated periods of time on a strict points based system. UKIP will retain and enhance the points based system for work permits to ensure that British workers are offered the first opportunities to work, and that employers are encouraged to provide training for British workers rather than import skills from overseas. Work permits should be issued by the Government only where there are proven skill shortages in specific areas of the economy. Extensions to work periods could be applied for on their expiry - provided that a genuine ongoing skill shortage can still be demonstrated. Those granted work permits would be required to sign an Undertaking of Residence. Work permits should only be granted to those applicants who have employment waiting for them, who can financially support themselves, and who meet the qualifying criteria set by the government.

12.4 Entry for non-work related purposes (e.g. holidays and study) would be by means of a temporary visa. Overstaying a visa would be a criminal offence. All EU citizens who came to Britain after 1st January 2004 would be treated in the same way as citizens from other countries. Non UK citizens travelling to or from the UK will have their entry and exit recorded.

12.5 The UK Borders Agency is a critical agency the UK Independence Party admires and respects. However, the UKBA is simply not being given the tools, resources or support that it needs to do its job. UKIP believes that the UKBA are a critical agency that deserves the full support of any British government. To that end, UKIP would invest heavily in the UKBA, and more than triple the number of staff engaged in Immigration issues (warranted officers) from the current figure of 9,000<sup>26</sup> to 30,000. This would allow the staff engaged in front line immigration services e.g. border checks, deportations, in country visas more resources. This will recognise the contribution the UKBA makes to national security, as well as giving them extra manpower with which to do their job.

12.6 UKIP has already proposed an immediate five year freeze on immigration for permanent settlement to control numbers. This will buy time to allow the current immigration fiasco to be sorted out. After this five year freeze period has finished, any future immigration for permanent settlement would be on a strictly controlled points based system similar to those used successfully by other Anglosphere nations such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Apart from short term visas, no one would be admitted unless they are fluent in English, have the required educational or professional qualifications, are in good health, and can support themselves financially. Neither they nor their dependants would be eligible for support by the benefits system during a qualifying period of five years.

12.7 People found to be living illegally in the UK would be removed to their country of origin. All illegal residents in the UK would be required to register (not including those asylum applicants whose applications have already been rejected). Failure to do so will be a criminal offence. Only those already in employment and with proof of having paid tax would be considered eligible for a time-related work permit. Only in exceptional circumstances would illegal residents be granted indefinite leave to remain. All others will be required to leave. Anyone who does not register but is subsequently identified would be expelled to their country of origin automatically, along with any dependants, and subject to a life-long ban on re-entry to the UK. There can be no question of an amnesty for illegal immigrants. These merely encourage further illegal immigration, as the experience of countries such as the United States and Spain has demonstrated.

12.8 Applicants for British citizenship would be required to have completed a period of not less than five years as a resident on Permanent Leave to Remain. Citizenship would only be granted on the successful completion of this period and the passing of a Citizenship Test - based on a basic knowledge of British culture, customs, law, constitution and history. The final stage would require the applicant to sign a legally binding 'Declaration of British Citizenship', similar to the Oath, Affirmation and Pledge currently used in the citizenship ceremony, and with a solemn oath to uphold Britain's democratic and tolerant way of life.

12.9 Permanent Leave to Remain (e.g. those in the process of seeking UK citizenship or permission to live permanently in the UK) would only be granted to non-citizens on the signing of a legally binding 'Undertaking of Residence'. The Undertaking would remain in force for a minimum of five years before citizenship would be granted and would require the applicant to: obey the law and not to engage in any criminal activities; not to engage in, or propagate, political or religious extremism; to support themselves and their dependants without recourse to the benefits system; and to retain their original citizenship up to the point of obtaining British citizenship. Should they break any of these undertakings then, by means of a formal process, their residency status would be revoked and they, and their dependants, would be returned to their country of origin without recourse to appeal in the courts of the United Kingdom. The British Nationality Act 1981 will have to be revisited to take into account the status of children born to those on Permanent Leave to Remain. It cannot automatically follow that anyone born in the UK to a non-citizen resident has an automatic right to citizenship.

12.10 The existing terms of the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees must be enforced until such time as Britain withdraws from the Convention and replaces it with a UK Asylum Act based on domestic British law. Such an Asylum Act would specify the conditions for the granting of asylum in Britain to those genuinely fleeing persecution, and to set limits on the numbers being accepted. To avoid disappearances, asylum seekers would be held in secure, humane processing centres until applications are processed, with limited appeals, as happens in Australia. Some of these processing centres may be located abroad.

12.11 Those seeking asylum must do so in the first 'designated safe country' that they

enter. Existing asylum seekers who have already had their applications refused would be required to leave the country, along with any dependents.

12.12 Except where visa waiver agreements have been concluded with other countries, all travellers to the UK will be required to obtain a visa from a British Embassy or High Commission. Student visas would require face to face interviews. Entry to Britain for non-work related purposes (e.g. holidays and study) would be for maximum specified periods of time by means of visas: unless an alternative mutual arrangement has been agreed with designated countries. Individuals holding a visa would be required to take out adequate health insurance. Overstaying a visa would be a criminal offence, as is the case in many other countries.

12.13 UKIP would repeal the Human Rights Act 1998 and withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Whilst well meaning, these pieces of legislation place unbearable constraints on any government wishing to protect its borders. These have hindered and prevented the UK dealing effectively with terrorists, criminals, bogus asylum seekers and undesirable aliens. In future, British courts would not be allowed to appeal to any international treaty or convention to override or set aside the provisions of any statute passed by Parliament. The right to control your borders is a fundamental right of a sovereign nation state, and no foreign court or piece of law should be allowed to undermine this right.

12.14 The 'Primary Purpose Rule' (abolished by the Labour Government) would be reintroduced, whereby those marrying or seeking to marry a British citizen would have to convince the admitting officer that this is their primary purpose in seeking to enter the UK and not to obtain British residence. Anyone wishing to marry a non-British citizen (from a country that requires a visa) will have to register their intention to marry in the UK prior to the marriage. The non-British spouse or intended spouse will only be granted right of entry to the UK, if they can speak fluent English, and are at least 24 years of age. The spouse or intended spouse will have to undergo identification, language proficiency, and criminal record checks in their country of residence before qualifying for UK entry.

12.15 The non-British spouse or intended spouse would have to demonstrate to the admitting officer in their country of origin that both parties are marrying of their own free will, that there is a genuine pre-existing personal relationship between them of not less than 12 months, and that he/she is conversant with British rights and customs pertaining to marriage, e.g. the equality of the sexes, the use of contraception, the right to initiate divorce etc. Polygamous wives will not be recognised as legitimate spouses for any legal purpose.

12.16 UKIP would put an immediate end to the active promotion and support of the doctrine of multiculturalism by government and all publicly funded bodies. UKIP rejects multiculturalism, as it fosters division and amplifies the salience of difference between people and groups. By contrast, UKIP would foster uniculturalism, with an emphasis on civic nationalism, around which Britons of all races and religions could unite.

## 13 Conclusions

13.1 The UK Independence Party is not against controlled immigration where it is in the economic interests of the country and British citizens. UKIP is not anti-immigrant, racist or xenophobic. UKIP has many members who were themselves immigrants, are the descendants of immigrants, married immigrants, or who are employed by or employ immigrants. UKIP merely wants an immigration policy designed for the benefit of all the British people, whatever their ethnic origin, religion or country of birth.

13.2 The situation is now so out of control, and potential dangers from a growth in extremism so great, that only policies of a calm, balanced but radical nature can redress the situation. The British must begin to value their country and their citizenship in the way that countries such as the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand do; otherwise we face a declining quality of life and grave social dangers in the future.

13.3 We all know immigrants and the descendants of immigrants who are hard-working and law-abiding, people who have contributed to the economy and are valued members of society. Many such people are as vocal in their criticism of the current immigration and asylum policies as anyone else.

13.4 Now is the time to be bold, to say what the vast majority of the British people of all races want to hear, and to speak up for our country. It is time to restore the UK's Borders.

## Appendices, References and Acknowledgements

### Official Immigration into and Emigration from the UK 1997 to 2007 ONS

(Figures in thousands, totals in millions) please note this is purely inflow and outflow, gross and net. It does not include illegal immigration, which by its very nature does not appear in official statistics.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Net immigration</b>
<b>1997</b>	326.1	279.2	46.8
<b>1998</b>	391	251	140
<b>1999</b>	454	291	163
<b>2000</b>	479	321	158
<b>2001</b>	479	306	173
<b>2002</b>	513	358	154
<b>2003</b>	508	361	147
<b>2004</b>	586	342	244
<b>2005</b>	563	359	204
<b>2006</b>	591	400	191
<b>2007</b>	577	340	237
<b>Total in Millions</b>	<b>5.467</b>	<b>3.608</b>	<b>1.858</b>

### Countries seeking entry to the European Union

Candidate Country	Application Status	Timetable for EU Membership	Population in Millions
Croatia	Candidate	2009-2011	4.4
Macedonia	Candidate	2013 (possible)	2.05
Turkey	Candidate	No date given	72.5
Albania	SAA	No date given	3.5
Montenegro	SAA	No date given	0.6
Serbia	SAA	No date given	7.7
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SAA	No date given	3.8
Kosovo	No contractual relations	No date given	2.5
Ukraine	PCA	EU membership not yet official policy	47.1
Belarus	PCA	EU membership not yet official policy	9.8
Moldova	PCA	EU membership not yet official policy	3.3

**Note:** SAA = Stabilisation & Association Agreement  
 PCA = Partnership & Co-operation Agreement.

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