

Understanding the Nationality & Borders Bill pt2

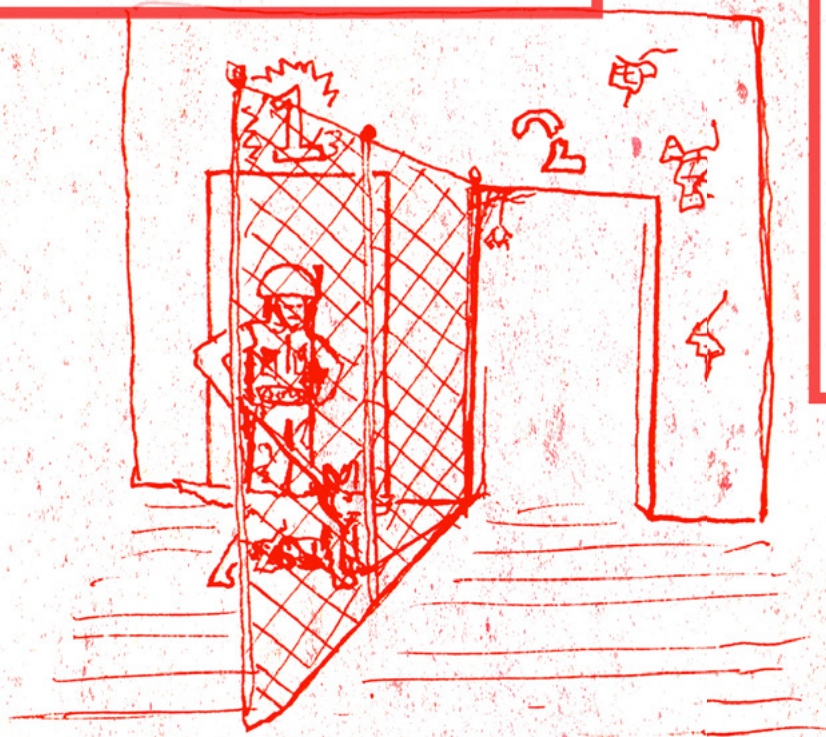


THE
ASYLUM
PROCESS

This is the second in a series of 3 zines breaking down the **Nationality & Borders Bill**, commonly referred to as the **#antirefugeebill**.

This bill is inhumane.

Its creation perpetuates the commonly held and false division between 'good' and 'bad' people seeking safety — criminalising and dehumanising these people in the process.



Differential Treatment

The Bill will work to implement a two-tier system. People seeking asylum will be split into groups 1 and 2.

Group 1:

Those who travel to the UK directly and present themselves without delay.

Group 2:

Anybody else.

The majority of people seeking asylum in the UK will fall into Group 2. Due to the UK being an island on the end of Europe, **direct arrival is difficult.**

Effects of Differential Treatment

Group 2 could experience '**differential treatment**' in these areas:

1. The length of stay they are granted
2. The requirements they must meet to be given refugee status
3. The likelihood that their family will be given refugee status
4. Whether they can access public funds, this includes housing

Point 4 sets a precedent for Group 2 refugees to be placed in camps instead.

This is likely to be similar to places such as Napier Barracks, where conditions are horrendous.

Admissibility

The government will treat asylum claims as '**inadmissible**' if they have a 'connection' to a safe third country.

This connection could be as little as passing through a country on your way to the UK. **People considered 'inadmissible' will then be removed to said country.**

Previously, asylum claims were considered in light of the **Dublin III Regulation***, however, brexit means that this no longer applies.

***Dublin III Regulation** is used to decide which EU member state (MS) is responsible for an asylum claim. Using the EURODAC database, authorities can see if asylum-seekers have been registered in another MS. If they have, they can be transferred.

Increased Deportations

The Bill also makes it possible, for the first time, **for someone claiming asylum to be deported whilst their claim is being processed.**

This paves the way for **offshore detention centres** akin to those in Australia. They are isolated places where large scale human rights abuses are commonplace.

Other European countries have explicitly stated that they have not agreed to accept an increase in deportations to their country. It is likely that large amounts of money will change hands to secure such agreements.

'Credibility'

Home Office and Tribunal Judges (people with the power to grant / deny asylum) are asked to judge people's behaviour to decide if they have attempted to 'conceal information or mislead'.

This can lead to a denial of claims in a variety of circumstances — namely, the late provision of evidence or information to support a claim.

This ignores the **impact of trauma on testimony**. Those who have faced traumatic experiences or persecution for their identity **may feel unsafe** to give detailed accounts of their experiences immediately after arriving in an unfamiliar country.





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