

Illegal immigration: an analysis of factors and effects



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Abstract

The article addresses the issue of illegal immigration, highlighting its factors and effects. The article is divided into two main parts: the first focuses on the factors of illegal migration, which include internal factors such as poverty, unemployment, and insecurity, and external factors such as economic disparities between developed and developing countries, in addition to geographical and historical proximity between source and destination countries. The second part addresses the impacts resulting from illegal immigration, including positive and negative impacts on both source and destination countries. Among the positive effects we find financial transfers that contribute to supporting the local economy, while the negative effects include increased pressure on social services in destination countries and higher crime rates.

Keywords

Illegal immigration;
Poverty and unemployment;
Economic impacts;
Geographic proximity.

الكلمات المفتاحية

الهجرة غير الشرعية ؛
الفقر والبطالة ؛
الآثار الاقتصادية ؛
القرب الجغرافي ؛

الهجرة غير الشرعية: تحليل للعوامل والآثار

ملخص

يتناول المقال قضية الهجرة غير الشرعية، مسلطاً الضوء على عواملها وآثارها. ينقسم المقال إلى جزئين رئيسيين: الأول يركز على عوامل الهجرة غير الشرعية، والتي تشمل العوامل الداخلية مثل الفقر، البطالة، عدم الأمان، والعوامل الخارجية مثل الفوارق الاقتصادية بين الدول المتقدمة والنامية، بالإضافة إلى القرب الجغرافي والتاريخي بين دول المصدر والمقصد. الجزء الثاني يتناول الآثار الناتجة عن الهجرة غير الشرعية، حيث تشمل آثاراً إيجابية وسلبية على كل من دول المصدر والمقصد. من بين الآثار الإيجابية نجد التحويلات المالية التي تسهم في دعم الاقتصاد المحلي، بينما تشمل الآثار السلبية زيادة الضغط على الخدمات الاجتماعية في دول المقصد وارتفاع معدلات الجريمة.

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I- Introduction :

Mostly illegal immigrants migrate voluntarily and without any coercion or fraud. The whole issue is resolved by their own will by their choice, as a result of several factors and motives, the immigrant may leave his homeland as a result of a hardship that be fell him or his country, which made life difficult there, or he may live in conditions that would threaten its political stability and create security risks that would threaten the lives of its members, in addition to their desire to improve their standard of living. And to create wealth, the immigrant tries to search for another country that provides him with something that would achieve for him what he could not achieve in his home country. Most of these incentives, all or others, alone are not sufficient to achieve his dream of crossing to the country he desires unless external attractions are available that desire him. Accommodating those looking to immigrate¹.

Not to mention these factors, there are several effects left by this phenomenon that would negatively impact either the destination countries or even the source countries. Every phenomenon or crime naturally has negative effects and consequences on societies that turn into a danger that threatens them and threatens their security and stability. Internal based on the above, the following problem had to be raised:

What are the factors behind the phenomenon of illegal immigration, and how does this phenomenon affect countries exporting and receiving immigrants?

This is what we will try to highlight and more through Two research paperstwoAWe will first try to delve into the most important factors driving non-accelerated migration and analyze them through the first requirement, as well as clarify the most important effects and repercussions that result from this phenomenon or crime through the second requirement.

II. Factors of Illegal Immigration

It is known that the best way to learn about a phenomenon or problem is to get to know it's most important the factors that contributed to its emergence and spread in societies. Therefore, in order for us to study the phenomenon of illegal immigration and understand it more carefully, it was necessary for us to research the most important factors that led to its aggravation and spread in most countries of the world, and to study them in-depth and analytically by accessing the most important details that cause the phenomenon. Which we divided it into internal factors that feed illegal immigration and external factors that attract illegal immigration, and this is through:the two demandsThe following:

- **First requirement: Internal factors driving illegal immigration**
- **Second requirement: External factors motivating illegal immigration**

II-1. Internal factors driving illegal immigration

If the dangerous trinity of poverty, unemployment and backwardness come together, it will createJustifications for migration if the need factor motivates migration². Even if it is illegal, not to mention the state of insecurity experienced by most Arab countries in particular and the countries of the world in general, the need for a decent life without poverty, hunger, and work that provides the minimum conditions of life, even if that is in small amounts, a stable and secure life, all of these factors and others that would create The spirit of migration, even if it threatens a person's life and makes him travel without documents, in inhumane conditions and without guarantees.

First section: Economic Factors

The economic factor plays no less than 70% of factors leading to illegal migration so while social factors represented the basic movement in migration, economic factors constitute the cornerstone³ various economic literatures emphasize the role of geographical differences in the distribution of income among individuals as a gain for foreign migration, and the continuous and varied discrepancy between population growth rates and economic growth rates that control the creation of job opportunities has contributed to the high level of unemployment of all its circumstantial, structural and technical types⁴. Unemployment as an economic phenomenonI started emerging with the prosperity of industrialized countries, the latter had no meaning in traditional rural societies, and the International Labor Organization defines the unemployed and unemployment as: "Anyone who is able and willing to work, who searches for it and accepts it at the prevailing wage level, but to no avail in finding this work."⁵closing institutions and laying off workers, according to a report by the Economic Unity Council of the League of Arab States issued in 2004, the unemployment rate in Arab countries was estimated at between 15 and 20%, and it is increasing annually at a rate of 3%.⁶In the regions of Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, youth unemployment rates worsened between 2012 and 2014. As for advanced economies, the youth unemployment rate improved during the same period, but in 2014 it exceeded 20% in two-thirds of European countries.⁷.

Second section: Social Factors

Low wages and low standards of living for individuals in developing countries in particular are among the most important factors driving the migration of Arab youth to the West, which creates the phenomenon of extreme poverty experienced by the majority of the population of developing countries.⁸ Studies by the Arab Council for childhood and development have indicated that more than the population of the Arab world lives in extreme poverty, as more than 230 million people live in Arab countries with an average annual income of no more than \$1,500 annually, and according to World Bank data, the real per capita income of the gross domestic product in the Arab countries did not exceed 6.4% in 24 years)⁹ Not to mention the social problems that disturb people's lives, such as poverty, famine, and diseases, which makes individuals tend to search for a better income, even if that is in difficult circumstances, and in an effort to find solutions to their social problems, as young workers in developing countries still suffer from poverty resulting from their irregular work and the lack of job opportunities in the organized sector. In 2013, 38.8% of young workers in developing countries lived on at least two dollars a day.¹⁰

The marginalization experienced by young people, especially among them university graduates who obtained higher degrees and did not find the work they aspired to, without forgetting the images of social success that appear on the immigrant when he returns to his country during the holidays and he tries to show signs of wealth and improvement in social terms within a few years. And all these manifestations are fueled by means media visual, the command which generates conviction to travel to European and American countries using all possible means: illegal immigration, illegal residency, marriage to foreign women, forgery of travel documents.¹¹

The factor of rivers in the West is also a factor in migration abroad, after the large gap that separates the European continent from the countries of the developing world in economic, technological and other aspects..

Third Section: Political and Security Factors

The factors of illegal immigration cannot be limited to economic factors, as security and safety play almost the same role, especially in the Arab countries at the present time, and this is what we observe with regard to the countries of Syria, Iraq, Libya and even neighboring Tunisia.¹² Which were dominated by disputes and bloody conflicts, not to mention the African countries, where are the ethnic, tribal and clan conflicts that are driven and financed by colonial forces that still dream of restoring their dominance over the African continent, and this is what is happening in Rwanda, Somalia, Angola, Liberia... etc.¹³

When widespread human rights violations occur, which constitute a reason for people to flee, emigrate, and seek asylum, asylum or displacement often occurs due to grave violations that reach the point of physical liquidation or brutal torture and other crimes that would constitute an international crime, such as crimes against humanity, for example. As happened in India in the Ahmedabad massacre in 1970, when nearly 300 women were burned alive by fire¹⁴. Thousands of people flee their countries every year as a result of wars and internal conflicts, not to mention violence and persecution, in search of security and protection that they hope the country of asylum will provide them, even if the method of arrival is illegal, accompanied by illegal immigrants, and in unsafe ways that do not have the slightest means of safety. And the many criminal forms that result from it, such as human trafficking and smuggling of immigrants, not to mention throwing them overboard in order to get rid of the excess cargo if necessary.¹⁵

In addition to nepotism, corruption, human rights violations, restrictions on freedom of expression, the absence of democracy, and the continuation of emergency laws, all of these things encourage immigration, especially among those with certificates, even if their immigration is illegal, it is still somewhat limited, because some European countries provide them with immigration opportunities. Safe and legal.

What is worth noting is that most of the factors leading to illegal immigration are dominated by economic and social factors, and more than that, security factors, in which illegal immigrants searching for a better financial life share the company of refugees searching for a safer life.

II-2. External factors motivating illegal immigration

The attraction factors are represented by a set of social, demographic and economic developments that occurred in Europe during the post-World War I period, where rapid and almost continuous economic growth occurred in most countries and the process of reconstruction and reconstruction quickly absorbed soldiers returning from the war and other unemployed workers. However, it soon There was a noticeable shortage of manpower¹⁶ This shortage would have contributed to the increase in immigration to these countries, and the situation quickly developed into illegal immigration after tightening the laws and closing the doors to legal immigration, not to mention the historical factors that had a prominent impact in pushing young people to immigrate and what the colonial European countries left behind on the

countries. Exporting, which had a negative impact on its youth, without neglecting the geographical proximity factor as well.

First section: Historical factors

The majority of countries exporting the phenomenon of illegal immigration are among the countries that were subject to the colonization of the receiving countries, which created a feeling that these countries are the ones who caused the tragic situation that these poor countries are experiencing as a result of the depletion of most of their wealth.¹⁷ And the progress that these countries have achieved was the result of these looted wealth. The southern countries believe that these countries must commit to compensating for what they have spoiled throughout history for the benefit of the southern countries, which are forced to march towards the European continent through legal or illegal means, and wherever they are. People create wealth¹⁸

When we talk, for example, about the French colonies, we can say that in addition to the historical colonial ties that link the countries of the Maghreb to France, we find that the number of immigrants has increased significantly, as a result of the poverty and deprivation suffered by the peoples of North Africa who were recently under French occupation, and who left after this period. The period was exhausting economically and socially, and as soon as the doors of immigration were opened to its young people in the first place, it was considered as a refuge to get out of that miserable situation that was naturally left behind by France. In return, this country benefited greatly from cheap labor, and its benefits returned to the French economy clearly and clearly. Immigration has continued to increase, whether legally or otherwise¹⁹.

Second section: Geographical Factors

We notice that even the geographical factor could be a reason for the emergence of illegal immigration. It is noted that the most migrating population in Africa are the inhabitants of dry areas, as well as the African countries that were exposed to drought years ago, where drought affected a high percentage of the lands of those countries, making them unsuitable for agriculture, so they were forced to migrate to their homelands in search of ways better. The same is true for the coastal countries bordering the Maghreb region, as these countries witness severe natural fluctuations such as desertification and the encroachment of sand on livable oases, as well as drought, as they are located in areas with a continental climate, where rates of rainfall are lower rain²⁰.

Not to mention the factor of geographical proximity to the European continent, which would also help the influx of huge numbers of immigrants to it. Algeria, for example, constitutes a main gateway and link between the African continent and the European continent. This geographical proximity has contributed to facilitating the process of migration. Africans in general, and Moroccans in particular, to the northern bank of the Mediterranean, not to mention the vastness of the Algerian border, which exacerbates the phenomenon 7011 km.

This factor, i.e. geographical proximity, helps a lot in the migration of young people. For example, African countries are helped by the geographical proximity in the Mediterranean basin between them and southern European countries, especially Tunisia and Libya towards Italy. As a result of this factor, movement from the African continent to the European continent has become very easy, and the same is true for the migration of Mexicans to America and Indonesians to Malaysia²¹.

Not to mention the factor of closing the doors to legal immigration, as illegal immigration is considered an inevitable result of the state of the policy of preventing and closing the doors followed by European countries in the face of legal immigrants, and therefore this policy had dire adverse effects, as we said, as it accelerated the pace of illegal immigration and contributed to opening up space for In front of the migrant smuggling mafia, as well as human trafficking for financial gain²².

Most of these factors actually contributed to the spread of illegal immigration and it turned from a phenomenon into a crime in a very short time, as the idea of escaping into the unknown was firmly established in the minds of young people in order to achieve their goal of improving their conditions and developing their social standard.

III. Effects of Illegal Immigration

It is clear that illegal immigration after our review For the most important The factors leading to its spread, at the same time, created and resulted in results that negatively and positively affected both the source countries and the countries receiving it. In view of these factors and motives that effectively contributed to its widespread and rapid spread, we will try through this request to highlight the most important effects that result from this. The type of migration, whether positive or negative, is done through the following two sections: Where does the first, most important section include the

positive effects that can result from this phenomenon for countries of origin or destination? As for the second section, we will try to highlight the most important negative effects that illegal immigration has for both parties. .

III-1. Positive Effects of Illegal Immigration

We cannot ignore the positive role that immigration has played in general in the interconnection and communication between peoples and the dissemination of cultures, in addition to its assistance to European countries in attracting labor. Their economic need for a skilled workforce prompted them to open their doors to workers coming from neighboring Mediterranean countries, not to mention the growth and development of the political and militant awareness of immigrants as a result of the friction. With the prevailing political and trade union activity in Europe²³ Even if we talk about illegal immigration as a phenomenon, we can extract some of the positive effects that result from this phenomenon, whether on the source countries or the receiving countries, especially from the economic perspective, although it is not possible for a crime to actually have positive effects. However, this phenomenon carries a duality between The phenomenon and crime, and we will try to highlight some of these effects that have a positive impact on the countries receiving them

First section: For Receiving Countries

The receiving countries have some of the benefit that accrues to them through the illegal immigrants who come to them, through the amounts that the coffers of these countries collect through the taxes that these countries pay through the sales and real estate they own. Illegal immigrants also contribute by renting housing units in places that are difficult to resettle. Citizens there, which helps in its reconstruction²⁴.

In addition to the bank accounts opened by these immigrants in the banks of these countries, which brings economic benefit to them, the illegal immigrant also contributes to advancing development in the receiving country, as these countries were able to achieve economic exploitation of the resources available to them with this type of labor, which was reflected in the level of Life and its luxury²⁵ Therefore, immigration in general and illegal immigration in particular contribute significantly to reviving the economic mobility of these receiving countries.

Second section: For Exporting Countries

As for the source countries, the process of illegal immigration, in turn, benefits them economically, through bank transfers carried out by these illegal immigrants of their savings to their families, which helps in the process of advancing economic development, and this is what the World Central Bank announced in 2004, These transfers play a significant role in supporting the liquidity of the economy and reviving the banking sector, not to mention the positive impact that these transfers create on villages, as they lead to the development of agricultural activity through expanding areas and modernizing means of production.

These countries also benefit from the investment operations carried out by illegal immigrants, which benefits his country²⁶ There are many studies indicating the dominance of real estate investment by immigrants, which creates several positive aspects in terms of providing healthy conditions in order to replenish the workforce and suitable for children's education, contributes to reducing the housing crisis, and revitalizes local economies by providing job positions, especially in related professions. Construction and carpentry...

Therefore, illegal immigration may play a positive role from an economic and developmental perspective for both the countries of origin and the countries of destination, which was essentially the case in the beginning, especially for the European countries that encouraged immigration to them in order to provide them with cheap labor to develop their economies and rebuild their lands.

The close relationship between development and illegal immigration is highlighted here, as it contributes significantly to the movement of money and real estate investments at the level of exporting and even receiving countries, which positively affects the economies of these countries from this aspect, compared to With dangers Which results from the latter in various fields and countries Origin or The recipient.

III-2. Negative Effects of Illegal Immigration

The phenomenon of illegal immigration has created a great concern among source countries and attracting countries alike because of the effects it has left that could constitute a threat at all levels, the most important of which are the security and economic levels, not to mention the tensions it has created between these countries, and we are trying to study the most important effects that immigration has produced. The aim of this study was to demonstrate the seriousness of this phenomenon as a phenomenon that has repercussions that are no less dangerous than any other criminal phenomenon, whether locally or internationally.

First section: Social Impacts

Among the most important effects left by the phenomenon of illegal immigration are the social effects due to the many dangers it poses to the illegal immigrant, such as the state of integration and adaptation within European societies, and the difficulties he faces as an undocumented person who does not hold any legal document justifying his presence in the country to which he immigrated. And the bad media view of them, which prevented the citizens of these countries from accepting these clandestine immigrants, as they were linked to crime and extremism, especially those of Arab and Islamic origins.²⁷

- The problem of mixed marriage and the negative repercussions it poses on the family and its impact on the upbringing of children, their orientations, values and upbringing, as well as their identity, as many illegal immigrants resort to marrying foreign women in order to naturalize and obtain residency regardless of the results, and this is what the human trafficking and smuggling mafia has become. Immigrants are adopting it as a new policy to attract young people to immigrate, as women and girls are summoned from Eastern European countries to be married to illegal immigrants to ensure their legal stay in the receiving countries.²⁸

- The phenomenon of illegal immigration also raises the problem of the demographic structure, whether for the exporting countries or the receiving countries. The number of young people may increase at the expense of the rest of the other age groups, and at the same time the percentage of young people in the exporting countries decreases, and clandestine immigration has affected even the category of women, and this really reflects the deterioration of the situation. The social and economic conditions in these countries, without neglecting the aspect of cultural and national identity, which would be directly affected by the differences in races and ideologies, as well as religions and languages, which negatively affects these societies and makes them a heterogeneous social structure, which creates serious social problems in these countries.²⁹ We find, for example, French society that tends to believe that the Maghreb community is foreign and incapable of harmony or integration, and European society has become multicultural.³⁰

Second section: Security Impacts

The phenomenon of illegal immigration took an upward trend at the beginning of the third millennium, as most European countries became afraid of the influx of illegal immigrants into their banks in various ways because of the danger it poses to the stability and growth of countries as a result of the crossing of irregular groups and people that would pose a great danger to these societies. Thus, it creates a major security problem for these countries³¹.

The Barcelona Declaration, signed by 27 countries, in its third section entitled "Partnership in the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Fields," devoted significant space to the phenomenon of illegal immigration. What is notable about this declaration is its distinction in the security dimension, especially in its treatment of the problem of illegal immigration, which it considered a classified crime. It within Dangers Cross borders³² Because the phenomenon of illegal immigration is linked to terrorism, which has become widespread and is classified as one of the major new threats troubling the international community, immigrants may at any moment turn into a source of terror for Moroccan societies that enjoy security and stability. This has made illegal immigrants the most targeted category among immigrants. Before the European security authorities, who monitor their movements and work to arrest them and place them in health quarantines spread on the European borders until they are returned to their homelands.³³ This has a direct impact on legal immigration, as societies receiving immigration have begun to impose arbitrary measures against legal immigration due to the fear of illegal immigration and the latter's connection to international terrorism and organized crime, as previously mentioned.³⁴ This led the Secretary-General of the United Nations to hold a dialogue entitled "Migration and Development" in 2006 during the 61st session of the United Nations General Assembly, and to establish the Global Forum on Migration and Development.³⁵ - The increase in the volume of tensions between the countries exporting illegal immigration and the receiving countries, which is not limited to the people of these countries, but even to immigrants from neighboring countries.³⁶

Illegal immigration has become a threat to the stability and growth of receiving countries due to the risks it carries of crossing irregular groups, in addition to its involvement in the secret life within these groups.³⁷

- The attacks of September 11, 2001, and the silence of Muslims, so to speak, is considered terrorism. This is what made discussions about immigration in general, and illegal immigration in particular, and its relationship to security, increase in many countries such as Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, and Portugal.³⁸

One of the repercussions of illegal immigration is the increase in crime rates in the areas where clandestine immigrants reside, as a result of the deterioration of their living conditions, which forces them to commit crimes such as theft and even murder, or to join transcontinental international organizations.³⁹

In general, it is associated with illegal immigration with deeds terrorism in particular, due to the resulting flows of this crime for illegal people, by organizing their smuggling and helping them enter these countries illegally, where they are recruited in order to with deeds terrorism in specific areas, and the crime of illegal immigration has been linked to terrorism, especially after the events of September 11. These countries considered every illegal immigrant coming from African or Arab countries to be a terrorist par excellence.

Section Three: Economic impacts

It is worth noting that illegal immigration has an economic impact on both the exporting countries as well as the attracting countries⁴⁰Therefore, we cannot neglect the idea that even countries exporting illegal immigration can be affected by the migration of their children to European countries, especially from several aspects, the most important of which is the economic aspect, not to mention the relationship between immigration and development, which is complex as it involves political, economic, social, cultural and legal dimensions. On the one hand, and on the other hand, the receiving and even exporting countries, as well as the transit countries, are affected by this relationship⁴¹.

Firstly:For Exporting Countries of Illegal Immigration

These countries suffer from the phenomenon of immigration in general and illegal immigration in particular, and the situation is further exacerbated when it comes to the migration of young people with qualifications, university degrees and experience, and the resulting economic loss, since these countries have lost a lot due to their inability to recover at least part of what they spent on them.⁴²The migration of skilled workers has witnessed a significant increase in recent years, leading to the depletion of a scarce resource.⁴³:

- Increased inflation rates in exporting countries, where most of the transfers are spent on ostentatious consumption that does not benefit development or projects.⁴⁴In addition, financial remittances by immigrants to their countries of origin lead to instability in the balance of payments of the countries exporting the immigration. This negatively affects the foreign exchange rate and the accompanying rise in the prices of basic commodities in those countries.⁴⁵.

Migration occurs selectively for the type of work required in the receiving countries⁴⁶Which causes a shortage in the type of labor, its price increases, and problems occur in the structure of production and market requirements, especially with the absence of regulatory frameworks for these migrations, wherever they take place illegally. Also, remittances from immigrants have become an important source of national income for the countries sending the labor, so the return of the labor to their country would It could cause a crisis in the economies of exporting countries in terms of increasing unemployment rates as well as a negative impact on national income⁴⁷.

Secondly:For Receiving Countries of Illegal Immigration

Creating a new unemployment rate in addition to the original rate of the receiving country, which leads to creating a kind of sensitivity among these immigrants, citizens of these countries, as they are competing with them for job positions.⁴⁸And the fact that these immigrants are satisfied with the low wage, the majority of them resort to private sector companies where the reward is weak, which results in widespread unemployment and the resulting increase in crime rates such as theft, looting, and violence⁴⁹:

- Increasing the burden on the state budget⁵⁰As a result of sheltering, feeding, and transporting clandestine immigrants, which would negatively affect development programs and the resulting economic impacts.⁵¹This is what most developing countries suffer from, which suffer from the entry of illegal immigrants from African border countries, such as Algeria, for example, not to mention the miserable condition of the worker, given that illegal workers do not receive social protection, including workers' rights, and they often fall victim to exploitative practices. The employer, in case of refusal, leads to their dismissal without compensation or even receiving their benefits⁵²

Therefore, the effects resulting from illegal immigration included both the countries of destination and the countries of origin, and in all respects as well. The matter is the same for both parties, as they are both directly affected by this crime, and most of them have negative effects more than positive ones, but the countries of destination are greatly affected by what the latter poses. There is a serious security threat to these countries as a result of the massive influx of these immigrants, which results in instability and disorder in a single society, and the crimes it creates that are difficult to control and curb.

In addition, it plays two positive and negative roles at the same time on the economic development side, as we mentioned earlier.

IV. Conclusion

Illegal immigration is considered the process of entering or exiting to and from a country other than the country of origin, in an illegal manner that violates the laws of this country, through land, sea, or air ports, using fraudulent methods and means of crossing, such as forgery and bribery, or through unguarded ports, or continuing to Remaining on the territory of another country after the expiration of the period of stay specified in the visa.

The factors of this crime are due to several motives, the most important of which are economic and social in the first place, as these people resort to immigration illegally in order to improve their financial and social conditions. However, it has dire effects and repercussions on the countries of destination specifically, especially from a security perspective. Where has this problem become a concern for the countries receiving the immigration? Because it poses a serious security threat to its societies, as a result of its contribution to the creation of new and diverse types of crimes within its circles, the most important of which is drug and human trafficking, not to mention terrorism, which is closely linked to illegal immigration.

Illegal migration differs from asylum and forced deportation. All of these movements are considered migration, but they differ in terms of the motives, factors and circumstances leading to them. Asylum is an internationally protected right and is not considered a crime, while illegal migration is a crime punishable by most national and international legislation, and its perpetrators are prosecuted on the basis of They are accused, not victims, while forced deportation is an international crime whose victims are people deported by people who are pursued before international criminal justice.

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