

**CONCOURS EXTERNE POUR L'ACCÈS À L'EMPLOI DE
SECRETARE DE CHANCELLERIE
AU TITRE DE L'ANNEE 2022**

ÉPREUVES ÉCRITES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

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Partie 1 :
**Rédaction en français d'une note de synthèse
à partir de documents en anglais**

Ce dossier comporte 9 pages (page de garde et sommaire non compris)

SUJET

**Quelles sont les principales mesures du régime migratoire britannique post-Brexit
et les conséquences en matière de circulation des personnes ?**

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GLOSSAIRE

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MEP : *Member of European Parliament*

Document 3

FTSE : *Financial Times Stock Exchange* (indice boursier des cent entreprises britanniques les mieux capitalisées cotées à la Bourse de Londres)

Document 6

EPG : *Economic Policy Group* (société de consultants basée à Londres et Bangalore, spécialisée dans les marchés indien, britannique et d'Afrique de l'Est)

CBI : *Confederation of British Industry* (syndicat patronal britannique)

Document 7

TGI Fridays : chaîne de restauration américaine

1- Hostile border UK regime traumatises visitors from EU

The Guardian, 14 May 2021 (extracts)

Britain's hostile regime for potential EU migrants is traumatising visitors caught in its web and provoking further worries for European families receiving visits from relatives, according to accounts provided to the Guardian.

The slightest suspicion that someone may be entering Britain to work is often enough for them to be locked up, held at detention centres for up to a week and then expelled to wherever they have travelled from, some of those caught up by the policy have said. Complaints from relatives and host families in the UK have either gone unanswered or been ignored by the Home Office and some local MPs, they say.

An Italian NHS consultant told of his horror when his niece arrived from Italy for a short visit but ended up in a detention centre surrounded by barbed wire [...] Giuseppe Pichierri, who has worked for the NHS for 15 years, told the Guardian he had waited for hours at Heathrow airport on 17 April with his four-year-old daughter to collect his 24-year-old niece Marta Lomartire with balloons and cards. But she did not show. She had been stopped, quizzed and issued with an expulsion order before being locked up in Colnbrook detention centre for the night [...] She did not understand where she was being taken and believed it was a prison. [...]

Her case emerged 24 hours after the Guardian reported on cases of Spanish, French, Bulgarian and Czech citizens being detained at airports overnight and taken to immigration removal centres.

Questions are being asked about why those without the correct paperwork are not just asked to return to the EU. The cases also highlight what appears to be an inconsistent approach at the border.

The German embassy said it also had citizens trying to go to the UK who said they were doing au pair work, and they were questioned at the airport but let through.

A spokesperson said: "The embassy is aware of a low single-digit number of cases of German nationals that were temporarily held at the airport after arrival. The persons concerned, who stated au pair work as their reason for entry, were allowed to leave after a few hours on the condition that they leave the UK within a few days."

But the Romanian MEP Alin Mituța told the BBC he knew of five Romanians who had been detained. The Bulgarian embassy has also been told of citizens being taken to detention centres.

The Home Office has been contacted but has yet to respond. However, it admitted that there had been a limited Covid outbreak at Yarl's Wood detention in Bedford, where EU citizens are locked up after being stopped at Gatwick. "We are aware of small number of confirmed coronavirus cases," a spokesperson confirmed.

Government sources argue that Border Force decisions have been complicated by the lack of return flights for those who enter the country without a necessary work visa and because of Covid.

2- Priti Patel plans for migrants to be held in offshore hub

The Times, 28 June 2021 (extracts)

Priti Patel will introduce laws next week to enable the government to send asylum seekers abroad for processing as she opens talks with Denmark over sharing a centre in Africa. The Nationality and Borders Bill will include a provision to create an offshore immigration processing centre for asylum seekers for the first time.

Boris Johnson is said to be keen on the plan after the arrival in Britain this year of more than 5,600 migrants who have crossed the Channel in small boats.

The Times has learnt that Home Office ministers and officials have discussed their proposals with their counterparts in Denmark, which passed its own law this month to process asylum seekers outside Europe.

A government source said that representatives of both countries discussed how the Danish government managed the laws domestically, their negotiations with third countries and the "potential" to share a processing centre abroad.

Denmark is said to be planning to send asylum seekers to a centre in Rwanda. Two Danish ministers went to the Commonwealth country last month to sign a memorandum on asylum and migration. A British government source said: "We've had conversations to see what the Danes are doing."

The Home Office has also studied Australia's policy, which bans asylum seekers travelling by sea and redirects them to offshore immigration accommodation centres in neighbouring states such as Papua New Guinea.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Refugee Agency, today accused the UK government of trying to shift its duty to look after asylum seekers to developing countries that are "much less well resourced" than Britain [...]

Nick Thomas-Symonds, the shadow home secretary, branded the plans "unconscionable" and said his party would oppose the bill when MPs vote on it for the first time next month.

The legislation is designed to discourage migrants from making dangerous journeys to Britain and to break up the people-smuggling gangs who profit from the routes. The bill's primary goal is to deport migrants who enter Britain illegally to the European countries through which they travelled.

Ministers have failed, however, to achieve a bilateral deal with any EU state and talks with France, the most important player, are said to be non-existent. Over the weekend 315 migrants crossed the Channel, taking the total this year to 5,676.

It is understood that the failure to find less radical solutions has propelled the idea of sending asylum seekers to a third country while their claims are processed. Government sources confirmed that the provision would be in the bill. "It's a pretty strong sign of intent," a source said.

Another government source who is working on the plans said: "The prime minister and home secretary are determined to look at anything that will make a difference on Channel crossings.

"The numbers have a psychological and political impact that goes far beyond the actual numbers involved. The idea that people are coming in apparently at will — even if it's a relatively small proportion of immigration to the UK — doesn't exactly give the impression we're in control, especially when people are washing up in dinghies. The only way to really tackle this problem is to tackle the pull factors, which is what the ideas around offshore processing and the presumption that if you cross illegally then your asylum applications are going to be treated less favourably than legal routes are about." [...]

Plans are under way to stage a joint photo opportunity with the Danish government to help to sell the idea to sceptics. Insiders believe that showing the public that an EU member state has similar plans will help to dispel criticism from the left that the proposals are inhumane.

When initial plans for the asylum reforms were published last month, Labour said they lacked compassion.

The legislation will allow for the biggest overhaul of Britain's asylum system in a generation. Migrants who arrive illegally will have their status automatically downgraded on arrival so that they can be considered only for temporary leave to remain. They would be denied access to benefits and regularly reassessed for removal.

Asylum charities had hoped that the plans had been shelved after a Home Office consultation document mentioned offshore centres only as a last resort.

A 50-page document setting out the proposals said that the government intended to "keep the option open, if required in the future, to develop the capacity for offshore asylum processing".

3- "Vote Leave"

Statement by Boris Johnson on immigration statistics, 26 May 2016

Last year, 270,000 people came to this country from the EU and net migration was 184,000. That means we are adding a population the size of Oxford to the UK every year just from EU migration.

Since 2004, 1.25 million people have been added to the population due to EU migration. That is bigger than the city of Birmingham.

I've always championed the great benefits that can come from immigration. I am the proud descendant of immigrants. I've seen how as Mayor of a great capital city, London has benefited in so many ways from migration. As Mayor I argued consistently for a more sensible visa policy that would welcome talented people from across the globe, people recruited on the basis of their skills.

Britain benefits from cultural influences from abroad, I'm pro-immigration, but above all I'm pro controlled immigration. People of all races and backgrounds in the UK are genuinely concerned about uncontrolled immigration and the pressure it's placing on local services. People have every right to question why we can't control our borders. We need to answer those concerns by taking back control of those borders.

But we must also face the fact that the system has spun out of control. We cannot control the numbers. We cannot control the terms on which people come and how we remove those who abuse our hospitality. This puts huge pressure on schools, hospitals and housing. It is exploited by some big companies that use immigration to keep wages down - and it is striking that the pay packets of FTSE 100 chief executives are now 150 times the average pay of people in their firms.

Worst of all, it is terrible for our democracy. People have watched Prime Minister after Prime Minister make promises on immigration that cannot be met because of the EU and this has deeply damaged faith in our democratic system.

The Prime Minister repeatedly promised that he would get a grip of this. The government told us that it would 'keep our ambition of delivering annual net migration in the tens of thousands'. We were told that economic migrants from the EU would need to prove they had a job offer to come here - a pledge made by the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary and the Chancellor.

I am afraid that Brussels sent them packing, and in fact 77,000 have come since the Prime Minister made that promise.

The Government has failed because of the simple reality that inside the EU we cannot control immigration - it is literally impossible because we have no choice but to accept the principle of free movement and the European Court has ultimate control over our immigration policy. This has led to the absurd situation in which we stop highly qualified people coming from around the world who could contribute enormously to our society because we cannot stop millions of unskilled people coming here from the EU.

Even worse, the Prime Minister's deal has given away control of immigration and asylum forever. His deal does nothing to solve this crisis and has not brought back a single power for the UK. The rogue European Court now controls not just immigration policy but how we implement asylum policy under the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

And, on top of all of this, new countries are in the queue to join the EU and the EU is extending visa-free travel to the border of Syria and Iraq. It is mad.

If you vote IN on 23 June, you are kissing goodbye permanently to control of immigration. You are voting for the current situation not only to continue but to get worse. You are voting for the European Court to be in charge of immigration and asylum policy permanently. You are giving away any chance of democratic legitimacy for immigration policy.

The only way to take back control of immigration is to Vote Leave on 23 June. The public should be able to vote for those who make the laws of this country including on immigration. It is intolerable to continue without democratic consent for Britain's immigration policy.

That will be best for our public services, particularly the NHS. It will also allow us to have a fairer immigration system that is better for Britain, stops discriminating on the basis of where you come from, and instead allows us to pick people on the basis of skills.

Imagine how much stronger we will be, and how much more respected in the world, when we have an immigration policy that stops discriminating on the basis of whether you are an EU citizen and instead selects people on the basis of their contribution to this country.

The British public support immigration but they want it controlled by those who they elect. They are generous but feel their generosity has been abused. They are right. On the 23 June they will get their chance to take back control.

That's the safer choice.

4- The UK and Erasmus+

Official website of the European Commission

The UK is no longer an EU Member State. It has also opted not to take part as an associated third country in the new Erasmus+ programme 2021-27. The UK will therefore not be taking part in the new programme as a Programme Country. The European Commission regrets this decision by the United Kingdom.

Existing Erasmus+ projects

All projects selected under the Erasmus+ programme 2014-2020 will continue operations until their completion on the same basis under which they were selected.

Many Erasmus+ cooperation and exchange projects are multi-annual – they are funded for typically two to four years. This means that a number of these existing projects and partnerships that involve UK partners or are open to UK individuals will continue on the basis of these 2014-2020 rules, when the UK was a Programme Country.

We will therefore see an overlap as the above projects phase out or consume all their funds, while new projects selected from 2021 onwards start operations under the new programme.

Erasmus+ projects selected from 2021 onwards

The UK's decision not to be involved as an associated third country – i.e. on the same footing as EU Member States – will radically reduce the number of its opportunities for Erasmus+ cooperation projects and exchange in the areas of education, training, youth, and sport.

The UK will be a non-associated third country in the new programme. As such a limited number of opportunities from 2021 onwards will remain open to UK participation because they are open to institutions or individuals from all over the world:

Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters

UK institutions may take part in designing and delivering these Erasmus Mundus joint master programmes as part of an international consortium of higher education institutions from Europe and beyond.

EU-funded scholarships to these Erasmus Mundus programmes are available to students from all over the world to attend these programmes. These scholarship opportunities will therefore remain open to UK nationals. Erasmus Mundus students will also be able to study at UK universities which jointly deliver the programmes.

Jean Monnet activities

These projects are designed to promote studies in European integration in higher education institutions across the globe. Some 40% of these projects take place in universities outside the EU. This international dimension will remain in the new programme, and will therefore be open to UK institutions.

Other Initiatives for higher education and vocational education mobility

Some limited opportunities for mobility between the EU and the UK as a third country may be possible in other actions of the new Erasmus+ programme.

5- Irish jobs attracting more EU Interest since Brexit

Irish Times, 16 May 2021

There has been an increased interest in Irish jobs from people in other EU countries, indicating a potential shift away from interest in working in the UK post-Brexit, according to new research from job site Indeed.

The data shows an increased interest in roles in Ireland in areas like media, pharmacy and the social sciences, but a decline for the UK. Many of these are roles where jobseekers could find it harder to obtain work visas under the UK's new immigration regime, which ends freedom of movement and requires applicants to meet certain skill and salary thresholds.

Since the start of 2021, there has been increased EU interest in media and communications jobs in Ireland. The share of clicks on jobs in this category from jobseekers located in the rest of the EU has risen by 3.4 per cent compared with the same period one year ago. By contrast, the UK has seen a slight decline (-0.2 per cent). Media and communications includes roles such as content moderators, speakers and digital designers.

Social science jobs have also seen higher EU interest (+1.6 per cent), a category which includes linguist, archivist and psychologist jobs. There have also been uplifts for beauty and wellness, arts and entertainment, pharmacy, sales, sports, childcare, food preparation and service, and real estate jobs.

Analysis of cross-border search patterns indicates that Ireland has retained its attractiveness to EU jobseekers at a time when the UK is seeing waning interest.

Ireland attracted 1.8 per cent of all cross-border searches by EU jobseekers; the same proportion as in the same period over the past four years.

Notably lower

By contrast, the UK has seen its share of cross-border searches from the EU decline from 18 per cent to 13 per cent, notably lower than in recent years.

In terms of job recovery, the UK lags behind Ireland. Overall job postings on Indeed's UK site remain 36 per cent down on February 1st's pre-pandemic baseline, compared to Ireland's 24 per cent.

However this may change as the UK rollout of the vaccine is ahead of Ireland, which may lead to a quicker recovery in the coming months if the economy reopens sooner.

Indeed economist Jack Kennedy said: "Brexit was a somewhat overlooked event in an extremely tumultuous year, although it has potential to have even longer lasting effects on the Irish labour market. With the UK's migration policy pivoting post-Brexit, Ireland may stand to benefit. Sectors like media and communications, linguistics, the arts and beauty and wellness are seeing rising interest from EU jobseekers who may have previously been drawn to the UK.

6- Indians stand to benefit as Priti Patel unveils new points-based Immigration system

Times of India, 19 February 2021 (extracts)

Thousands of more highly-skilled Indians could potentially land full-time jobs in Britain from next year as the UK launches a new points-based immigration system.

In the biggest shake-up of its immigration system in 50 years, Britain is set to swap an unlimited flow of workers from Europe to a controlled flow of skilled workers from across the globe, including India.

The new system, inspired by Australia's points-based immigration system, will take effect from 1 January 2021. Points will be assigned for specific skills, qualifications, salaries or professions with the aim being to attract those from across the globe with the highest skills. The new single global system will treat EU and non-EU citizens equally. Until now there has been a cap on the number of Tier 2 visas issued but there will be no cap on the number of skilled-worker visas issued. The system will replace the free movement which currently exists between the UK and the EU, which allows an unlimited number of EU citizens to live and work in the UK and vice versa, without the need for any visa.

Home secretary Priti Patel launched the new scheme which she claims will "unleash this country's full potential" on Wednesday. "We will attract the brightest and the best from around the globe, boosting the economy and our communities," she said.

Significantly, there will be no specific route into Britain for low skilled workers under the new post-Brexit scheme. The Home Office said it estimated 70 per cent of the existing EU workforce in Britain would not meet the requirements of the skilled worker route.

"We're ending free movement, taking back control of our borders and delivering on the people's priorities by introducing a new UK points-based immigration system, which will bring overall migration numbers down," Patel said [...]

Pratik Dattani, managing director, EPG, [said]. "This new points system finally gives clarity about Britain's vision for the future. The major flaw is that the policy change will exacerbate Britain's chronic labour shortages in vocational skills, which have relied so heavily on Eastern Europeans. With the focus on attracting highly skilled individuals, this should be good news for ambitious and well-qualified Indians and for businesses in the UK keen to hire top talent," said Kevin McCole, managing director of the UK India Business Council.

Highly-skilled scientists and researchers, including those who are EU citizens, will be the only group allowed to come to the UK without a job offer. The number of seasonal worker visas will quadruple from 2,500 to 10,000 and EU citizens will be able to visit the UK without a visa for up to six months.

Carolyn Fairbairn, director-general of the CBI, which represents 190,000 British businesses, said: "Several aspects of the new system will be welcomed by business, particularly abolishing the cap on skilled visas and reducing the minimum salary threshold from £30,000. Nonetheless, in some sectors firms will be left wondering how they will recruit the people needed to run their businesses. Firms in care, construction, hospitality, food and drink could be most affected. A regularly reviewed shortage occupations list, with promises of further flexibility, will be vital for the effectiveness of the new system."

7- Wetherspoons boss calls for more EU migration as bars and restaurants tackle staff shortage

Telegraph, 1 June 2021 (extracts)

The Brexit-backing boss of JD Wetherspoon has urged Boris Johnson to introduce a visa scheme for EU workers as British pubs and restaurants struggle to recruit staff in the post-pandemic labour market squeeze.

Tim Martin, an ardent Brexiteer, said the Government should introduce a visa system to alleviate some of the pressures on companies, suggesting that countries geographically closer to the UK could be given preferential treatment.

The intervention came as pub and restaurant bosses warned they were being forced to shut sites during the crucial lunchtime trade due to a shortage of workers.

Mr Martin said: "The UK has a low birth rate. A reasonably liberal immigration system controlled by those we have elected, as distinct from the EU system, would be a plus for the economy and the country. America, Australia and Singapore have benefitted for many decades from this approach. Immigration combined with democracy works." [...]

The issue has been further compounded by overseas workers returning home during the pandemic. Around one in ten hospitality workers have left the sector over the past year, according to recruitment website Caterer.com. Industry trade body UKHospitality has estimated that there is a shortfall of about 188,000 workers, blaming the exodus on successive lockdowns imposed by the Government.

Robert Cook, chief executive of TGI Fridays, [...] said new Brexit rules around hiring from the EU had come alongside a host of other factors that were stopping people from choosing roles in hospitality.

"It's a perfect storm. There's the arduous process of hiring from the EU and the change of statuses around the new visa process, which is more cumbersome and less user friendly. Other people are not moving back here because of the situation with Covid," he said.

Experts have said hospitality companies could hike wages to attract more staff amid shortages.

Tony Wilson, of the Institute of Employment Studies, said businesses "might find themselves having to pay more, they might find they've got skill shortages. All of that ultimately could end up holding back the strength of the recovery." [...]

Vacancies at accommodation and food businesses surged 70pc in April compared with a month earlier, according to the Office for National Statistics, as restaurants and pubs prepared to welcome back customers following months of closure.

The Home Office said it wanted employers to focus on training and investing British workers rather than relying on foreign labour.

However, a spokesman said it was making it "simpler" for employers to attract talent from around the world "to complement the skills we already have".

