

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Brazil is a developing country with a promising future regarding its economy, observing the growth its economic development from the past decades, it is deserved that Brazil gained the title of emerging market (see figure 2.1). Its GDP had been steadily increased from the early 2000s to late 2014. However, since its GDP did not meet the expectation, Brazil would pursue economic development, whether it is a short-term or long-term economic development. Thus, as an emerging market, it is natural for Brazil to initiate the program and another program that will boost its economy.

Brazil had declared its allegiance to UNHCR for ten years commitment to helping refugees in 2014. Brazil has committed to accept refugees from Haiti after the earthquake hit Haiti in 2010, it also offered to take 100.000 Syrian refugees from Germany in 2012. And finally, Brazil initiated the immigration law reform as the government released the senator bill 288/2013 as the proposal of new immigration law.

The bill is one of Brazil's government programs to replace the old foreigner statute with the new immigration law as the defining feature of Brazil's openness to the new refugees and immigrants. This proposal is also a way for the government to fulfill the plan of economic development by recruiting many immigrants and refugees from around the world to Brazil, especially the highly qualified immigrants to come and contribute to Brazil's development. It would also set a high image of Brazil's openness to the world.

The high inflow of immigration rate happened in Brazil during the year of 2015 up until now, it increased steadily but

keeps growing without chance of ever be balanced. Thus, the long wait that Brazil expected becomes a severely troubling matter during its worst years. Because one huge case of political affairs about corruption and bribery took two most important figures of Brazil to the prosecution, the former president, Lula da Silva and the current president at that time, Dilma Rousseff. Thus, the political turmoil turned Brazil outside down.

Brazil fell into chaos due to political turmoil and the worst economic recession to ever hit Brazil in 2016. Protests happened many times throughout the year, and the civilians were protesting about the corruption, economic downturn, burden of Olympic 2016 in Brazil, and lastly, they protested about the high immigration inflow rate and its effect to them.

During the economic recession and political instability, Brazil's locals were trying to survive through the dire situation. The economy downfall impacted many aspects, such as civilian's purchase power. However, when the refugees and immigrants frequently came to Brazil, they were mostly poor people from countries, such as Venezuela, Syria, and Haiti. Most of them need of jobs, healthcare assistance, or basic needs. Thus, the government is forced to take care of their needs. Therefore, this act of taking care immigrants and refugees angered civilians. Because to them, those refugees and immigrants are freeloaders that leeching on the government during a severe economic recession. Thus, the civilians started ignoring them, and the locals assaulted even some of the refugees. The locals those were nice to refugees and immigrants become hostile. Therefore, they also protested the government regarding the new immigration law, because they are afraid that it will be an incentive for another wave of immigration inflow in Brazil.

When the new immigration law ratified in May 2017, President Michel Temer made thirty vetoes. Although, after the

new immigration law was released in late 2017, only sixteen vetoes were made it into release. However, this big move is controversial, due to the characteristic of the vetoes, which limit human rights and freedom for the refugees and immigrants. The government even into as far as wholly deleted the amnesty for refugees and immigrants, which was present in its proposal, the senator bill 288/2013.

However, we can see this overhaul as justified. While the overhaul of new immigration law is still considered drifting off from its original purpose as a gate for Brazil's openness to the immigrants, in this political and economic instability, this action is needed to protect the assets that Brazil still has. It can be divided into three reasons, the first is to eliminate the political turmoil that affected the civilians. Because the civilians were protesting and mostly disagree with the new immigration law's proposal, the government must take control by eliminating any controversial articles and items in the new immigration law. The said action would gain the civilians' trust and give the government enough space to recover from the economic loss. Second, by doing the response above, it would also secure the remaining assets of Brazil. It is proven that high immigration inflow profoundly affected Brazil in a harmful way. If the government allow more immigrants to come, this would only bring even more unneeded burden to Brazil, which still needs to recover from the economic recession. The last reason for the overhaul is to secure the future prospect of Brazil. Since Brazil is in bad condition, bringing unneeded trouble would slow down or plunge Brazil into more crises. Thus, they try to discourage the new immigrants from coming to Brazil and secure the future of Brazil itself. Because currently, Brazil is still not ready to accept another rise in immigration inflow.

However, the government did not precisely erase the new immigration law entirely or turning back to the old

foreigner statute as a last resort to secure Brazil. Indeed, they only overhaul controversial articles to secure themselves in a short run. However, a law can be updated in the future, and thus, when Brazil is in excellent condition and ready, there might be updates to the new immigration law that will bring another wave of immigrants to Brazil.

WORLD MAP



Regional Map Latin America



National Map Brazil

