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***The reasons behind the Brexit Referendum of 2016;
its impact on Economy, Living Standards and
Immigration.***

**A Mémoire Submitted to the Department of English Languages in
Candidacy for the Degree of Master in British Civilization**

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DEDICATION

In the name of Allah , Most Merciful, Most Compassionate

I would like to dedicate this work to my parent, my brothers and sisters, my teachers, my classmates,

and to all the member of the Department of English.

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Above all, thanks to Almighty God who is my source of wisdom. All glory to Allah for granting me the chance and the ability to successfully complete this study.

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Abstract

The present dissertation aims at analyzing the reasons behind the Brexit referendum of 2016 from the European Union perspective and the impact of Brexit on economy, the Foreign Investment and Immigrants and refugees under the government of David Cameron and Theresa May. This study is divided into three chapters. The first chapter focuses on the background or the atmosphere in which these relationship between Britain and EU based on and brief study not only to the European Union ,but also to the United Kingdom ,besides in this chapter we focus on the term Brexit where it derived from? The relationship between Britain and the rest of Europe before the 19th century and during the 20th century. However, the second chapter explains the reasons of Britain entry to the EU and Why General De Gaulle refused the membership of UK and we shed light on the UK as a member in EU,from one side The reasons of UK leaving EU and The referendum of 2016,and from another side The referendum results and the Procedures that Britain will follow after referendum by explaining Lisbon Treaty and Article 50 with its contents and steps of UK leaving the EU focusing on the brexit negotiation. Moreover, the third chapter discusses Life after Brexit: What are the UK's options outside the European Union? and The consequences of Brexit for UK trade and living standards and The impact of Brexit on foreign investment in the UK and Brexit and the impact of immigration on the UK and Refugees issue and The Brexit will cause problems for Britain's economy.

List of abbreviation/Achronyms

EU : European Unipon

UK : United Kingdom

EEC: the European Economic Community

OECD:the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

WTO:the World Trade Organization

NATO :The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

WW1:First World War

WW II: Secound World War

FDI :Foreign Direct Investments

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General Introduction

Brexit took place of proud in History as it is a blending word of "Britain" and "exit". The term Brexit may have first been used in reference to a possible UK withdrawal from the EU . However, It is not surprising that the storm of the referendum on the fate of Britain in the European Union has stirred up the dust that shattered the visions about the future of the British economy

If there was anything that pushed me forward to search enthusiastically to learn more about the Brexit , it was to be one of my master first year lectures of British Civilisation. During that lecture it had been referred that one of the main turning points in British history is the year of 2016.that the British peoples asked for arefendum, Moreover I have always asked about the real reasons behind the Brexit . Through my reading of the third chapters of *an illustration History of Britain* and watching the BBC and CNN news , I have noticed that one of the main elements of that importance was Antagonism through History ,moreover, the sense of exclusivity and non-belonging present to the British, so you may hear them call Europe the title of "continent", and find advertisements for travel agencies in Britain refers to flights to "Europe ", As if they were living on another continent.

Indeed, It is no surprise that Britain is one of the main pillars of the European Union, a fifth world economy, Europe's financial center and the lion's share of European direct investment. However, most of the gains come from its European membership, thus, the 2016 marked a particular point in the history of Britain. It promotes the idea of Brexit from the European Union and the second referendum as the most needed issue . It can mean the total responsibility of the State for an ideal model of provision and sovereignty for its citizens including all aspects of life that had already become a right under the principle of the referendum and Britain will take control again over every single issue without the interfering

of the European Union

Reforms under the name of “Brexit”, under the governance of David Camiron and Theresa May. The study will focus on the relationship between the European Union and Britain and the real reasons behind the Brexit referendum from the European Union and the impact of brexit on economy, immigrants ,foreign investments.

The cradle and the aim of our research was based on several Questions which are cited as followed:

- To what extent Britain was motivated to be a fundamental member of the EU ?
- What are the reasons behind the Brexit referendum from the EU?
- What is the impact of Brexit on the UK trade and living standards and immigration?

Before answering these research questions we may also hypothesis :

- May be Britain wanted to be one of the leading power in Europe after the WWI
- Perhaps britain did not benefit from EU .
- May be Brexit will cause problems for Britain's economy.

Throughout this academic research project we have followed and applied the fundamentals of Quantitive methods. the present dissertation is divided into three main chapters. The first chapter focuses on the background or the atmosphere in which these relationship between Britain and EU based on and brief study not only to the European Union ,but also to the United Kingdom ,besides in this chapter we focus on the term Brexit where it derived from? The relationship between Britain and the rest of Europe before the 19th century and during the 20th century.

The second chapter explains the reasons of Britain entry to the EU and Why General De Gaulle refused the membership of UK and we shed light on the UK as a member in EU, from one side The reasons of UK leaving EU and The referendum of 2016, and from another side The referendum results and the Procedures that Britain will follow after referendum by explaining Lisbon Treaty and Article 50 with its contents and steps of UK leaving the EU focusing on the brexit negotiation.

The third chapter discusses life after Brexit: What are the UK's options outside the European Union? and The consequences of Brexit for UK trade and living standards and The impact of Brexit on foreign investment in the UK and Brexit and the impact of immigration on the UK and Refugees issue and the Brexit will cause problems for Britain's economy.

In short the combination between all of this facts ,causes and impacts Paved the way to only one significant epitome which is Brexit.

Chapter One

The relationship between UK and EU

Chapter one :The relationship between UK and EU

I. Introduction

The Founding Fathers of the EU inspired the creation of the European Union . Without their energy and motivation Europe would not be living in the climate of peace and stability that we take for granted nowadays. From resistance fighters to lawyers, the Founding Fathers were a diverse group of people who held the same ideals: a peaceful, united and prosperous Europe. Founding Fathers, have worked tirelessly towards, and inspired, the European project. This section on the Founding Fathers is therefore a work in progress.

The 1960s is a good period for the economy, helped by the fact that EU countries stop charging custom duties when they trade with each other. They also agree joint control over food production, so that everybody now has enough to eat - and soon there is even surplus agricultural produce

In this chapter we start not only with the definitions of the European Union then United Kingdom and Brexit, but also the relationship between them, in short it is a short historical background.

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II .1. The European Union

The European Union is set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbors, which culminated in the Second World War. As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community¹ begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure peace. The six founding countries are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The 1950s are dominated by a cold war between east and west. In 1957, the Treaty of Rome² creates the European Economic Community (EEC), or Common Market. The European Union consisting of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.

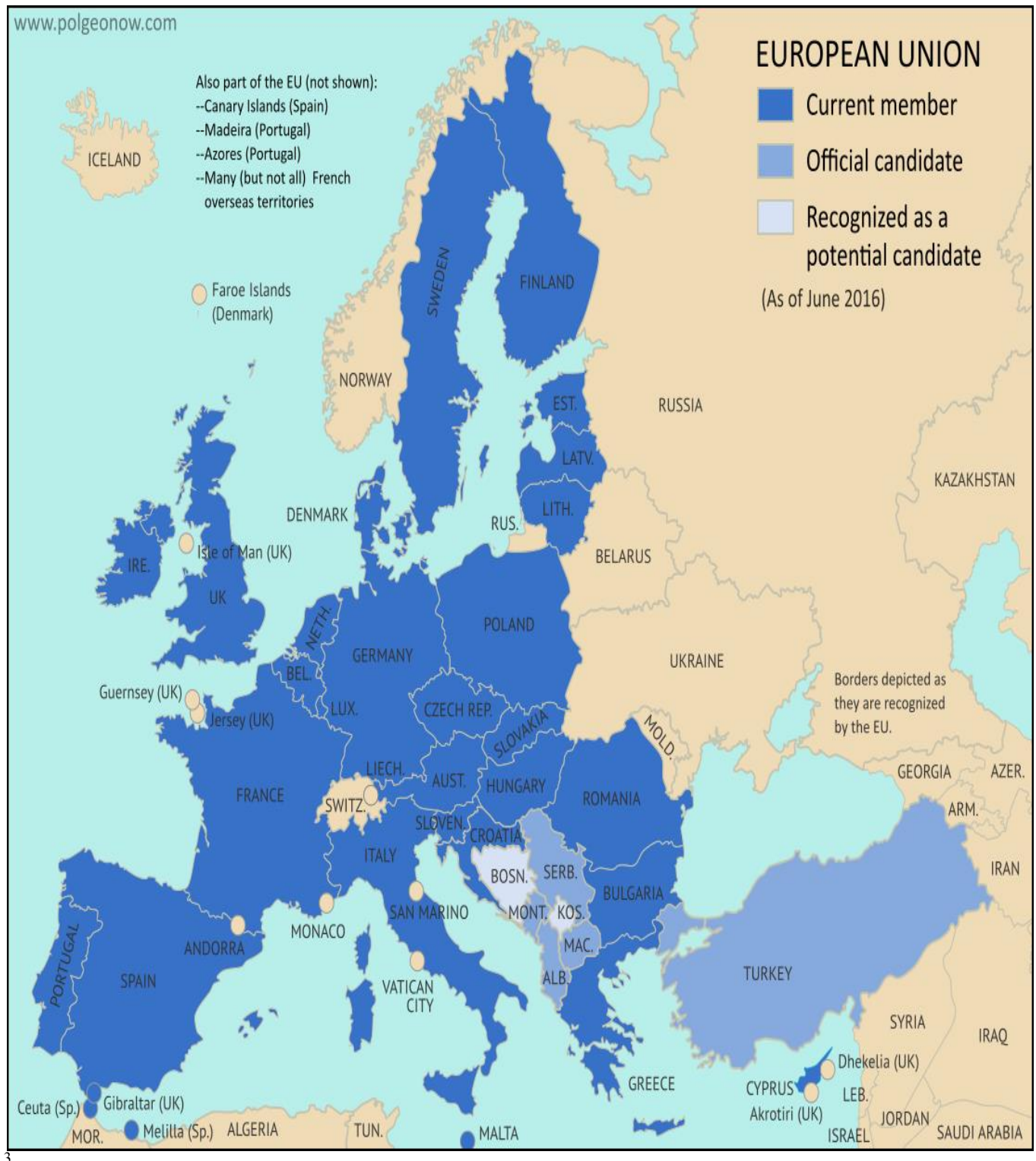
(see map page 06)

¹ The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was an organization of 6 European countries set up after World War II to regulate their industrial production under a centralized authority. It was formally established in 1951 by the Treaty of Paris, signed by Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg

² The European Economic Community (EEC) was a regional organization which aimed to bring about economic integration among its member states. It was created by the Treaty of Rome of 1957

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II.2. The map of EU 2016



³ <http://www.polgeonow.com/2016/06/map-which-countries-are-in-the-eu.html> (Accessed on 13.05.2016.10:14)

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II.3. Post 70's

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined the European Union on 1 January 1973, raising the number of Member States to nine. However, Arab-Israeli war of October 1973 results in an energy crisis and economic problems in Europe. The last dictatorships in Europe come to an end with the overthrow of the Salazar regime in Portugal in 1974 and the death of General Franco of Spain in 1975. On the other hand, the EU regional policy starts to transfer huge sums of money to create jobs and infrastructure in Southern Euro areas. Indeed, the European Parliament⁴ increases its influence in EU affairs and in 1979 all citizens can, for the first time, elect their members directly. The fight against pollution intensifies in the 1970s. The EU adopts laws to protect the environment, introducing the notion of 'the polluter pays' for the first time.

In 1986 the Single European Act was signed. This was a treaty which provides the basis for a vast six-year programme aimed at sorting out the problems with the free flow of trade across EU borders and thus creates the Single Market. There is a major political upheaval when, on 9 November 1989, the Berlin Wall is pulled down and the border between East and West Germany was opened for the first time in 28 years. This leads to the reunification of Germany, when both East and West Germany were united in October 1990.⁵

⁴ A European Union law-making body, established in 1952, represents the citizens of the European Union who have been directly elected since 1979 for a five-year term. Its 751 seats are distributed to European countries by population of at least 6 seats and not more than 96 seats, Based in Strasbourg.

⁵ Speck, W.A. A Concise History of Britain 1707-1975 .Cambridge: Cambridge University press, 1993. 115-154.

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II.4. Post Communism in Europe

With the collapse of communism across central and eastern Europe, Europeans become closer neighbors. Meanwhile, in 1993 the Single Market is completed with the 'Four Freedoms' of movement of goods, services, people, and money. The 1990s is also the decade of two treaties: the 'Maastricht' Treaty on European Union in 1993 and the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999. Consequently, people are concerned about how to protect the environment and also how Europeans can act together when it comes to security and defense matters. In 1995, the EU gains three more new members: Austria, Finland and Sweden. Schengen agreements that gradually allow people to travel without having their passports checked at the borders. Millions of young people study in other countries with EU support. Communication is made easier as more and more people start using mobile phones and the internet.

II.5. The currency

The euro is now the new currency for many Europeans. During the decade more and more countries adopt the euro. In this prospect, EU countries begin to work much more closely together, the political divisions between east and west Europe are finally declared healed when no fewer than 10 new countries join the EU in 2004, followed by Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. However, A financial crisis hits the global economy in September 2008. Moreover, The Treaty of Lisbon ⁶ is ratified by all EU countries before entering into force in 2009. It provides the EU with modern institutions and more efficient working methods.⁷

⁶ Lisbon Treaty on 19 October 2007, EU leaders in the Portuguese capital Lisbon approved a treaty aimed at reforming EU institutions and decision-making, replacing the European Constitution.

⁷ Opcit .p,118

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Indeed, The global economic crisis strikes hard in Europe. The EU helps several countries to confront their difficulties and establishes the 'Banking Union' to ensure safer and more reliable banks. Recently, in 2012, the European Union is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Croatia becomes the 28th member of the EU in 2013 The EU is not only faced with the dilemma of how to take care of them, but also finds itself the target of several financial problems.

III. The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a sovereign country in western Europe.situated in the north-western coast of the European mainland, the United Kingdom includes the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland and many smaller islands. Northern Ireland is the only part of the United Kingdom that shares a land border with another sovereign state the Republic of Ireland. Apart from this land border, the United Kingdom is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, with the North Sea to its east, the English Channel to its south and the Celtic Sea to its south-south-west, giving it the 12th-longest coastline in the world. The Irish Sea lies between Great Britain and Ireland. With an area of 242,500 square kilometers (93,600 sq mi), the United Kingdom is the 78th-largest sovereign state in the world and the 11th-largest in Europe. It is also the 21st-most populous country, with an estimated 65.1 million inhabitants, this makes it the fourth-most densely populated country in the European Union .⁸

Britain is an ancient land, with a lot of history. It was formed thousands of years ago

⁸ ,Sean lang, *British History of Dummies*, ,John Wiley and sons,Ltd,2007.UK, p 36

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by the continental shifts of the Ice Age; the first people to come to Britain and to Ireland came on foot, before the ice melted and the seas came. In time they learned the arts of metal, first tin and copper, then bronze, and finally iron, the ‘daddy’ of all metals in the ancient world. With these metals they made weapons for hunting and fighting, and they crafted tools, learning painfully but steadily how to adapt this land, with its hills, dales, mountains, and lakes, and to tame it. These people weren’t ‘English’ or ‘Irish’ or ‘Scots’ or ‘Welsh’ – that was all to come a lot later. But their descendants still live here, sometimes in the same places, and they laid the foundations of modern Britain and of Ireland. This part looks at who these people were, and at the culture they forged in the ages of stone and bronze and iron. This is the beginning.⁹

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. The monarch is Queen Elizabeth II, who has reigned since 6 February 1952. The capital of the United Kingdom and its largest city is London, a global city and financial centre with an urban area population of 10.3 million, the fourth-largest in Europe and second-largest in the European Union. Other major urban areas in the United Kingdom include the regions of Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester. In the same phase, the United Kingdom consists of four countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The last three have devolved administrations, each with varying powers, based in their capitals, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively. The nearby Isle of Man, Bailiwick of Guernsey and Bailiwick of Jersey are not part of the United Kingdom, being Crown dependencies with the British Government responsible for defence and international representation.

⁹ Opcit p.38

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The relationships among the countries of the UK have changed over time. Wales was annexed by the Kingdom of England under the Laws in Wales Acts 1535 and 1542. A treaty between England and Scotland resulted in 1707 in a unified Kingdom of Great Britain, which merged in 1801 with the Kingdom of Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Five-sixths of Ireland seceded from the UK in 1922, leaving the present formulation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. There are fourteen British Overseas Territories. These are the remnants of the British Empire which, at its height in the 1920s, encompassed almost a quarter of the world's land mass and was the largest empire in history. British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies.

The United Kingdom is a developed country and has the world's fifth-largest economy and ninth-largest economy by purchasing power parity. Accordingly, the UK is considered to have a high-income economy and is categorized as very high in the Human Development Index, ranking 16th in the world. It was the world's first industrialized country and the world's foremost power during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence internationally. It is a recognized nuclear weapons state and its military expenditure ranks fourth or fifth in the world. The UK has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in 1946. It has been a leading member state of the EU and its predecessor, the European Economic Community (EEC), since 1973. However, on 23 June 2016, a national referendum on the UK's membership of the EU resulted in a decision to leave, and its exit from the EU is currently being negotiated. The UK is also a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the Council of Europe, the G7 finance ministers, the G7 forum, the G20, NATO, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Trade

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Organization (WTO).¹⁰

Great Britain is the name for the island that comprises England, Scotland, and Wales, although the term is also used loosely to refer to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a political unit that includes these countries and Northern Ireland. The British Isles is a geographical term that refers to the United Kingdom, Ireland, and surrounding smaller islands such as the Hebrides and the Channel Islands .

IV. The relationship between The United Kingdom and the rest of Europe

There have been many cultural links between Britain and the rest of Europe as European civilization developed and close proximity have intertwined Britain's economy with those of other European countries but these have been the political links in the last two centuries .

IV. 1 Before the 19th century

Indeed, On 18 June 1815 one of the most famous battles in British history took place between the forces of the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon Bonaparte. From the end of the Napoleonic Wars until 1914 Britain's involvement with Europe was limited and instead Imperial expansion dominated British Politics and extensive trading patterns existed across the world.

Nonetheless, the need to deal with Continental crises and watch the changing balance of power in Europe. In the early 19th century Britain looked to maintain the status established by the Congress of Vienna but this gradually shifted to give limited support to liberal

¹⁰David .Mc Dowall, An illustration History of Britain ,Longman,UK.2006. p 50_54

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nationalist movements in Greece, Belgium, Poland, Hungary and Italy, as long as the balance of power was not affected.¹¹

Britain had to sort out colonial disputes with other European powers in order to prevent major conflicts and with Russia over its influence in Afghanistan and Persia. Britain interests involved Egypt, the Suez Canal and the route to India and this meant that it was concerned with the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the growth of Russian influence. This led it into the Crimean War (1853-6), interest in the Balkans and the establishment of a Protectorate over Cyprus in 1878.

IV. 2. During the 20th century

The target population was involved in sorting out the post-war settlement which this time, involved the occupation of Germany and Austria. The United States remained involved beyond the immediate post-war period and the idea of a British/American Special Relationship introduced a new element into Britain's relationship with Europe.

Accordingly, Britain became part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in 1949¹² together with the US, Canada, West European countries and Turkey, guaranteeing each of its members from outside attack. NATO was designed to deter the revival of aggressive nationalism but then became an alliance against the Soviet block.

¹¹ Harvie, Christopher, and H. C. G. Mathew. Nineteenth-Century Britain: A Very Short Introduction. New York: Oxford UP, 2000. p113.

¹² The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. The organization constitutes a system of collective defense whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.

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Meanwhile, Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands agreed a defense pact in 1948, in the Treaty of Brussels and an agency was set up within which Prime Ministers and Chiefs of Staff met to discuss defense issues, while economic and social collaboration was also promoted. This was expanded into the Western European Union in 1954 with Italy and Germany joining and agencies created to allow for collaboration and shared research in relation to armaments. Other countries across Europe became involved in the 1990s.¹³

When Britain and the other Western European democracies set up the Council of Europe in 1949¹⁴ to promote a common European cultural heritage. In the wake of Nazi occupation and the Holocaust there was support for cooperation on human rights and the Council drafted the European Convention of Human Rights in 1950¹⁵, and Britain signed the Convention when members of the Council of Europe were invited to in 1953.

In order to set up the European Free Trade Association in 1960¹⁶ Britain helped it, which consisted of non-Communist countries who were not members of the European Economic Community but excluding Spain. However, It was purely economic in nature (Portugal was a member but still a dictatorship) and had no external tariff wall unlike the EEC. It still exists but most members, including Britain, have withdrawn and joined the EU.

Britain joined the European Economic Community in 1972 and has been involved in

¹³ __,David .Mc Dowell, An illustration History of Britain ,Longman,UK.2006. p168

¹⁴ The Council of Europe (CoE; is an international organization focused on protecting human rights, democracy, rule of law in Europe and promoting European culture Founded in 1949, it has 47 member states

¹⁵ The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (formally the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) is an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe. Drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe

¹⁶ The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is a regional trade organization and Free trade area

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most of the phases of integration since except adopting the Euro currency. Britain has been involved since 1995 in military action through the, European Union and NATO within such areas as the break-up of Yugoslavia. The main frontier for Europe has been its relationship with Russia following activities in Georgia and Ukraine.¹⁷

In other areas recent relationships in Europe have focused on the effects of the economic downturn and immigration. Britain within the EU looks to coordinate policies on the movement of migrants, and the amount of money Britain pays into the EU budget.

In the 2015 UK General Election, over four million people voted for the UK Independence Party who advocate leaving the EU. The Conservative Party¹⁸ who won the election responded in their manifesto with the promise of an in/out referendum. The 'In' will not be to keep the status quo but be a vote for remaining with a package of reforms. The European Referendum Bill was declared by the Queen in the State Opening of Parliament on May 27th.¹⁹

V.The Brexit

Brexit is blending word of "Britain" and "exit". It was derived by analogy from Grexit , referring to a hypothetical withdrawal of Greece from the eurozone (and possibly

¹⁷ _David .Mc Dowell, An illustration History of Britain ,Longman,UK.2006. p169

¹⁸ The Conservative Party, officially the Conservative and Unionist Party, is a political party in the United Kingdom. It is currently the governing party, having won a majority of seats in the House of Commons at the 2015 general election. The party's leader, Theresa May

¹⁹ Opcit.170,172

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also the EU). The term *Brexit* may have first been used in reference to a possible UK withdrawal from the EU by Peter Wilding in a Ereactive blog post on 15 May 2012²⁰

²⁰ [_http://www.euractiv.com/section/uk-europe/news/oxford-english-dictionary-the-man-who-coined-brexit/](http://www.euractiv.com/section/uk-europe/news/oxford-english-dictionary-the-man-who-coined-brexit/) (accessed on 10 Jan 2017 at 23:50)

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IV. Conclusion

Britain's referendum on its membership of the EU was on June 23rd, 2016. Opinion polls show that the Remain and Leave camps are evenly matched. However, the outcome of the vote is far from certain. and a deep split within the ruling Conservative Party over the issue. Moreover, Prime Minister David Cameron has attempted to bridge these divisions by renegotiating the terms of Britain's membership, but the reforms he agreed with the rest of the EU in February 2016 have not calm down his party's eurosceptics. Although the government's two leading figures.

Cameron himself was campaigning for Britain to stay in the EU together with most of the Cabinet, 40 per cent of Conservative MPs currently support Brexit ,the British vote for exit from the European Union puts the world's fifth-largest economy in the face of a severe mysterious of prospects for its growth and attractiveness to investors, and could hurt other economies in Europe and elsewhere.

The vote was expected to have a negative impact on Britain's growth in the short term at least, and could push the country into recession. It could also push the Bank of England to cut interest rates to zero and test creditors' willingness to continue financing the UK budget deficit.

Chapter Two

The reasons behind the UK entry and Brexit from EU

Chapter Tow :The reasons behind Brexit from EU

I . Introduction

The Founding Fathers of the EU inspired the creation of the European Union . Without their energy and motivation Europe would not be living in the climate of peace and stability that we take for granted nowadays. From resistance fighters to lawyers, the Founding Fathers were a diverse group of people who held the same ideals: a peaceful, united and prosperous Europe. Founding Fathers, have worked tirelessly towards, and inspired, the European project. This section on the Founding Fathers is therefore a work in progress.

The 1960s is a good period for the economy, helped by the fact that EU countries stop charging custom duties when they trade with each other. They also agree joint control over food production, so that everybody now has enough to eat - and soon there is even surplus agricultural produce

In this chapter we start not only with the definitions of the European Union then United Kingdom and brexit, but also the relationship between them, in short it is a short historical background.

II. General De Gaulle refused the membership of UK

The construction of the European union after WWII in 1945 was about a desire in unifying Europe so as there no wars in the continent. Thus, the European continent had long history of conflicts.

Accordingly , Winston Churchill²¹, the prime Minister of UK in That time confirm their idea, and he suggested that Europe will have union which head to a peaceful safe, and freedom , as a sample from United State of Europe .Meanwhile , after the massive destructions that WWII brought to Europe. Britain didn't take into consideration this idea about EU.

Nonetheless, Britain did not even conceptualise it, when Britain constructed The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and signed the treaty of Rome in 1957, Britain did n't join it because it was afraid of the concept that UE threatened the authority of Britain and limit its power. As a result, they took a waiting and observing position to know whether the Union keep standing or falls. On the other hand, since Britain hadn't join to the Union, the Union began to decrease in terms of power. At the beginning of 1960 the stability began to raise on the EU, and the British politicians have no Authority of the Union, because they were in need to be on the leading table in order to have a hand on the EU.As consequence, Britain proposed a request to join the EU.

²¹ Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill (30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965) was a British statesman who was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. Churchill was also an officer in the British Army, a non-academic historian, and a writer (as Winston S. Churchill). He won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953

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However, this request had been refused twice. From the French president General De Gaulle²²

Indeed, he was seeking to push Britain away from the Union because he well understood the British strategy which was prohibiting the unifying of Europe, and condemned Britain.^{<< deep Antagonism >>}²³ for the European community, however, De Gaulle resigned from his position as the French president in 1969, then he passed away after one year, George Pompidou ²⁴ met the British Prime minister Edward Heath²⁵ in 1971. Through a long negotiation Pompidou gave Britain the membership in EU.²⁶

III. UK as a member in EU

During the Era of the conservative party, British began to seek to renegotiation about the condition that head to accept Britain among the members of EU, as a way to belittle the Union. Meanwhile, the labour party reign the authority in 1974. His leadership used the renegotiation on the public referendum the later leads to give the chance for

²² Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle (22 November 1890 – 9 November 1970) was a French general and statesman. He was the leader of Free France (1940–44) and the head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (1944–46)

²³ Speck, W.A. A Concise History of Britain 1707-1975 .Cambridge: Cambridge University press, 1993. 110-115

²⁴ Georges Jean Raymond Pompidou (French 5 July 1911 – 2 April 1974) was Prime Minister of France from 1962 to 1968—the longest tenure in the position's history—and later President of the French Republic from 1969 until his death in 1974.

²⁵ Sir Edward Richard George Heath, (9 July 1916 – 17 July 2005), often known as Ted Heath, was a British politician who served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1970 to 1974, and as the Leader of the Conservative Party from 1965 to 1975. He was a strong supporter of the European Communities

²⁶ opcit.117

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the leader of western Germany Helmut Heinrich Waldemar Schmidt ²⁷ to make a deal with the British Prime minister Harold Wilson²⁸.

The pillar of this deal is to keep Britain in the EU, in other words, Schmidt had a specific purpose when let the British government thought that they achieved their target rights, i. e, concessions.

In 1988 ,the political parties announced a speech in Belgium, and they clarified that British points of view, which was about refusing the concept of any massive European country has a new authority in Brussels. This event paved the way to create a diversities and misunderstandings in the conservative party. The latter remains till our days. As a consequence, Britain failed in reaching its aim which was about separating the European Union. At the end, the treaty of Maastricht²⁹ 1992, had been signed, so the EU had more spreaded his power to further places, by contrast, Britain guaranteed the option of keeping away from unified the currency.

Essentially, two main issues that the majority of the British community and politician differentiated about. First, leadership case, second antagonism to Europe and the contribution in the EU. In other words, shifting many authorities to the institution of EU, and includes a lot of laws that had been taken in Brussel. Instead of the British parliament. This aspect is against the principal of every country is a nation. So the EU countries executed the laws and the specific politics.

²⁷ Helmut Heinrich Waldemar Schmidt (23 December 1918 – 10 November 2015) was a German statesman and member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), who served as Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) from 1974 to 1982

²⁸ James Harold Wilson, Baron Wilson of Rievaulx, (11 March 1916 – 24 May 1995) was a British Labor Party politician who served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1964 to 1970 and 1974 to 1976

²⁹ The Maastricht Treaty (formally, the Treaty on European Union or TEU) undertaken to integrate Europe was signed on 7 February 1992 by the members of the European Community in Maastricht, Netherlands

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During the Era of Margaret Thatcher³⁰ 1979-1990, the conflicts got deeper among the politicians of the conservative party and the political class. As a result, many Ministers resigned, concerning the opposition, there was no objections against the EU in 1971, except the case of giving a high amount of authority to the EU. The British case was a harmful and significant aspect in the British political parties because it wasn't only about a reason for the separation between the two sides, but the basic conflict in the British politics after the WW2 was among the peoples who thought that the future of Europe might be in Europe and the others who deny this.³¹

Indeed, the EU is also considered as an organization that overcomes the National boundaries this challenging matter which is again the British identity and its history by considering it as English country. These causes huge splits, diversities and massive issues for the following governments which they suppose to use the EU for its own sake. As a result, the establishments of the independence party in UK were about Antagonism case against Europe. This latter leads to a bring a huge support to the party from the British people. As a result, more splits happened in the core of the conservative party. By contrast, the independence party³² gained some seats in the European parliament, and it used its position there to object, so its the reputation of the party had been confirmed in the general election of 2015, when it won the third place in the general elections, however the electoral system in Britain. The dominant system who reign the electoral institution and chapped the government at the end keep it for away from the authority.

³⁰ Margaret Thatcher, 1925 – 8 April 2013) was a British stateswoman who was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990. She was the longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century, and the first woman to have held the office. A Soviet journalist dubbed her The Iron Lady.

³¹ _Childs, David. Britain Since 1945 A Political History .Third Edition. London: Routledge, 1992 p27,29

³² The UK Independence Party is a British political party, founded in 1993UKIP was founded in 1993 by Alan Sked and other members of the cross-party Anti-Federalist League, a political party set up in November 1991 with the aim of fielding candidates opposed to the Maastricht Treaty

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Since the beginning of the economic crises in 2008, Britain had conflict with EU concerning some issues many disagreement happened between the British prime Minister (Cameron³³) and the leaders of EU about the taxes planes on the banks also, and limiting the financial sector in London. In March 2015 UK won the prosecution against the EU central bank in the EU Justice Court .the first tried to shift the euro treatment area into the Union, this step might be eliminate London, mean while Paris and Frankfurt had been considered as a financial centers as result this process pave the way to decrease the economy of Britain.

Accordingly, David Cameron depends on the threat policy and living the EU as negotiation manner about better conditions from the leaders of the EU if this threat failed. He assisted to announce the referendum in order to leave the EU.

The unit of Britain's establishments of the EU could be a threat limit to the UK power, the British target was about keeping the EU divided, as a another purpose which was the use of a personal interest in international cases, every possible opportunity Britain aimed to belittle. That leads to announce the referendum, it claimed to Global Market, by contrast it criticised the construction of a great European country then Britain quitted from the contribution in the Europe land. As a final step, Britain realized one significant epitome which is it has to effect and influence the EU in order to keep its dominance. When Britain realized that it could a achieve its target aim, it joined the EU. De Gaulle knew Britain's intention from the beginning so he kept Britain out of the union. ³⁴

IV. The reasons of UK leaving EU

History has said that Britain has always maintained a distance between them and the

³³ David William Donald Cameron born 9 October 1966) is a British politician who was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 2010 to 2016. He served as the Leader of the Conservative Party from 2005 to 2016

³⁴ Opcit.31

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rest of Europe, even after joining a union to reunite the old continent, the accession came late after the initial rejection. When the European Union was founded in 1957 as an economic bloc, Britain at the time refrained from reserving a place within it, and changed its position only in 1973, after 16 years.

Despite the delay of the resolution, it was soon marred by a crisis of confidence that led to the first Brexit referendum, only two years after the European title, but then the supporters of the vote stood at 67% of the vote. However, the results of the old referendum did not extinguish the desire to secede from the European Union, but it remained for decades after the present in the conscience of Britain, as evidenced by the refusal of London to join the euro area and the adoption of the single European currency, and clinging to the national currency, In the Schengen agreement or the open border area between Europe.³⁵

Currently, the Brexit 2 referendum on the British, led by challenges the EU has undergone since the global financial crisis that generated the Eurozone crisis, the refugee crisis and European confusion in dealing with it, The view is that they are a little more or less than half the people.

The European Center for Reform went to the London-based think tank to emphasize that the refugee crisis had worsened as the Union had shown itself to be out of control, especially as it remained an "unfinished" project because of the permanent expansion of its membership . On the other hand, Brexit supporters are playing the cultural chord threatened with the disappearance of British identity and privacy. If the EU remains "locked" in reference to immigration, every year Britain receives nearly one million new arrivals, according to British media. Who calls for the "independence" of Britain from Europe. But it seems that the economic concerns of the advocates of survival, this time was unable to restore

³⁵ David .Mc Dowall, An illustration History of Britain ,Longman,UK.2006. p173

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the sword of separation to the sheath again

Britain used to lead the world, was not comfortable in a union with the highest word for Germany . this was evident when Germany forced the EU countries to accept the Syrians and pushed the EU to sign an agreement with Turkey . It was national sentiment that drove the British to secede It is clear that the older people who have witnessed the era of the Empire's fall are the majority of those who voted for the exit. But Britain's economy will be greatly damaged without any doubt, especially in terms of trade with the EU countries . but it seems that the British are willing to pay the price in return for not obeying orders from Germany³⁶

IV.1 . The referendum of 2016

Prime Minister David Cameron rejected calls for a referendum on the UK's EU membership In 2012 , but suggested the possibility of a future referendum to gauge public support According to the BBC, "The prime minister acknowledged the need to ensure the UK's position within the European Union had 'the full-hearted support of the British people' but they needed to show 'tactical and strategic patience

Indeed, under pressure from many of his MPs,Cameron announced that a Conservative government would hold on in-out referendum on EU membership before the end of 2017, on a renegotiated package, if elected in 2015.

The Conservative Party unexpectedly won the 2015 general election with a majority. Soon afterwards the European Union referendum Act 2015 was introduced into Parliament to enable the referendum. Cameron favored remaining in a reformed European Union and sought to renegotiate on four key points: protection of the single market for non-eurozone countries,

³⁶ Friendrish, Elbert. *Brexit the policy of bad idea*. Stifting in corporation with social Europe publishing 2016. p 8

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reduction of "red tape", exempting Britain from "ever-closer union", and restricting EU immigration.

The outcome of the renegotiations was announced in February 2016. Some limits to in-work benefits for new EU immigrants were agreed, but before they could be applied, a country such as the UK would have to get permission from the European Commission and then from the European Council.

Furthermore, in a speech to the House of Commons³⁷ on 22 February 2016, Cameron announced a referendum date of 23 June 2016 and commented on the renegotiation settlement. Cameron spoke of an intention to trigger the Article 50 process immediately following a leave vote and of the two-year time period to negotiate the arrangements for exit. The official campaign group for leaving the EU was Vote leave. Other major campaign groups included leave EU, Grassroots Out, Get Britain OUT and Better Off Out.

The official campaign remained at the EU, chaired by Stuart Rose, was known as Britain Stronger in Europe, or informally as *Remain*. Other campaigns supporting remaining in the EU included Conservatives In Labor in for Britain, IN together, Greens for a Better Europe, Scientists for EU, Environmentalists For Europe, Universities for Europe^L and Another Europe is Possible.³⁸

IV.2. the Referendum results

The result was announced on the morning of 24 June: 51.9% voted in favor of leaving the European Union and 48.1% voted in favor of remaining a member of the European Union. However, a calling for a second referendum attracted more than four million signatures, but was rejected by the government on 9 July.

³⁷ The House of Commons of the United Kingdom is the lower house of the country's parliament. Like the upper house, the House of Lords, it meets in the Palace of Westminster.

³⁸ Opcit.10

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United Kingdom European Union membership referendum, 2016

Choice	Votes	%
Leave the European Union	17,410,742	51.89
Remain a member of the European Union	16,141,241	48.11
Valid votes	33,551,983	99.92
Invalid or blank votes	25,359	0.08
Total votes	33,577,342	100.00
Registered voters and turnout	46,500,001	72.21
Voting age population and turnout	51,356,768	65.38

Referendum results

Leave:

17,410,742 (51.9%)

Remain:

16,141,241 (48.1%)

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IV.3. Procedures after referendum

It has become official. The United Kingdom will be the first to leave the European Union, which includes 28 countries. The chapter can be messy and difficult, it may take at least two years .. or maybe more. First, the United Kingdom will apply Article 50²⁸ of the Treaty on the European Union which defines the process of leaving a country for the Union. It is composed of only five sections, but this information is the key to the future of the UK, and how the information is interpreted by both parties will make a big difference.

The alarm bells are ringing: The referendum and Brexit is on a knife edge. Without much stronger leadership in favor of our EU membership, the Leavers could end up winning the day. They are playing the emotional cards so much better than the Remainers. However, the Brexiteers make a gut, emotional appeal that Brexit is the chance to ‘take back control’ of the future of Britain. Moreover, The Leavers have a strong and committed base of support among older voters, the most likely group to go to the polls. Their campaign relies on the endless repetition of half-truths and distortions: yet it comes across as conveying energy, conviction and passion. The fact that the Leavers’ thin arguments are treated as seriously as they are reflects poorly on the quality of the national debate.

Indeed, the European Union has brought: investment, jobs and protection for workers, consumers and the environment, and offers the best chance of meeting the challenges they face in the 21st century. Labor is convinced that a vote to remain is in the best interests of the people of this country.

When Article 50⁴⁰ is applied, negotiations on trade deals and treaties begin, they discuss everything from immigration to financial markets to support agriculture and fishing.

⁴⁰ see page 33.

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Each State will have its own address on each subject. Negotiations will be complicated, besides, British Prime Minister David Cameron announced his intention to resign after most Britons vote for their country's exit from the European Union, saying Britain needed new leaders.

Although, Cameron told a news conference Friday (June 24th) that The British voted in favor of getting out of the EU and their will must be respected. The British prime minister indicated the appointment of a new prime minister before the annual Conservative Party congress in October, adding that the new prime minister should begin negotiations on conditions for Britain's exit from the European Union. Cameron said negotiations should include the authorities of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to take into account the interests of all parts of the UK in this process.

British politicians have called on Prime Minister David Cameron to leave after Britain's vote for exit from the European Union, while Philip Hammond⁴¹ confirmed that Cameron will not resign. However, British Prime Minister David Cameron called for resigning after a majority vote by British Prime Minister Nigel Farage⁴² for independence from the European Union. He told that The prime minister must resign, Farage told reporters on Friday (June 24th), and Boris Johnson⁴³ must compete for the leadership of the Conservative Party.

British Prime Minister David Cameron called for staying in the European Union, while former London mayor Boris Johnson and Justice Minister Michael Goff led a "voice for

⁴¹ Major Philip Hamond, (1 May 1883 – 29 July 1953) was a decorated British Army officer who played a prominent part in the downfall of the Rector of Stiffkey. He later collected Norfolk folk songs.

⁴² Nigel Paul Farage born 3 April 1964) is a British politician, broadcaster and political analyst who was the leader of the UK Independence Party (UKIP) from 2006 to 2009 and again from 2010 to 2016

⁴³ Alexander Boris Johnson MP (born 19 June 1964), known as Boris Johnson, is a British politician, popular historian and journalist. He has served as Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs since 2016 and a Member of Parliament

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exit" campaign and Faraj led his own campaign for Britain's exit from the European Union⁴⁴

A number of British Labor MPs also called for Cameron's resignation from his post, MP John Mann⁴⁵ said that David Cameron was yesterday a lame duck and now he has become a dead duck. On the other hand, 80 opposition lawmakers called on the European Union to stay in office, whatever the results of the referendum on Britain's membership in the European Union.

The vice side, foreign Secretary Philip Hammond said that Cameron had clearly indicated that he intended to remain in office despite the results of the vote in the referendum, saying the country now needed a sense of stability and continuity. The final outcomes of the UK referendum, announced Friday (June 24th), showed the EU's exit camp winning 51.9 percent, against 48.1 percent in favor of survival. As a result, the UK has only two years to negotiate its exit, after which it can be kicked off informally outside the European Union, unless all members agree to extend the deadline. Furthermore, Britain's departure has raised new fears of more fractures in Europe. Scotland has suggested it can call for a vote of independence, so it can join the European Union. In fact, the only sure thing about leaving Britain is that no one knows exactly what will happen. The United Kingdom will sail in uncharted water⁴⁶

IV.4. Lisbon Treaty

On 19 October 2007, EU leaders in the Portuguese capital Lisbon approved a treaty aimed at reforming EU institutions and decision-making, replacing the European Constitution, which was rejected by France and the Netherlands in 2005. However, The Heads of State of the European Union and its 27 Governments or their representatives signed the reform treaty,

⁴⁴ Ibid.14

⁴⁵ John Mann (born 10 January 1960) is a Labour Party politician in England who has been the Member of Parliament (MP) for Bassetlaw since the 2001 general election

⁴⁶ www.Inverstopedia.com/terms/e/european.union.asps. (accessed on 04.01.2017.23:35)

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to be ratified in each European country.

The Lisbon Treaty states that extensive rights of parliaments of Member States, and common policies in the fields of energy, fuel and heat-related issues. Giving the European Union's foreign policy coordinator broader powers than it is now, a two-and-a-half-year European Union would be in charge of the European Union, replacing the presidency with a half-year rotation.

The significant purpose was to create a long-term president for the European Council and to promote a common defense agreement. European countries have obtained special privileges through the Treaty, with Bulgaria guaranteeing the right to write the European currency in its own language, and Italy gaining an additional seat in the European Parliament. In June 2008, the Irish rejected the Lisbon Treaty of 53.4% against 46.6% before agreeing in a referendum in late 2009. It was hoped that the treaty would enter into force by January 2009, but was delayed until 1 December of the same year as it entered into force.⁴⁷

Despite the existence of Article 50, which represents a general legal framework for the arrangement of separation between the European Union and one of its members, the lack of practical application before raises many questions about the negotiations required to determine a new relationship between the Union and Britain, which decided to leave by a popular vote of nearly 52%. Four decades during which overlapping and complex relations between the two parties, for example, should this new relationship be defined since the withdrawal agreement? Should negotiations be conducted on two separate tracks?

While the second option seemed more likely, London would have to amend its

⁴⁷ <http://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/062616/how-will-brexit-affect-eu-employment-market-jpmgs.asp#ixzz4dEQMhaWo> (Accessed on 11.03.2016)

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national legislation to find alternatives to the many texts resulting from its previous participation in the European Union, particularly in the area of financial services. Not only many observers believe that a new trade relationship between Britain and the EU will take longer, but also fear that the complexity of the arrangement of these relations, which will disrupt the flows of the economy and European affairs at various levels.

Consequently, both in Britain and in the Union want a quick separation between the two parties in two years or less, the British government said in a study it submitted to its parliament in February 2016 that will be reflected on the financial markets as well as the value of the pound sterling.

"it is likely to take a long time, first to negotiate our withdrawal from the Union, Then on our future arrangements with the Union, and finally our trade agreements with non-EU countries. "The study said that "a period of up to a decade of uncertainty" ⁴⁸

British Prime Minister David Cameron announced that he would resign by October 2016. His likely successor, Boris Johnson, as the Conservative Party chairman, will announce to the EU that Britain will withdraw under Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. This would mean the beginning of the two-year period set by Article 50, but Johnson stressed that he saw no reason to start the process and that there was no need for short-term change.

On the post-British scenario, observers point out that the easiest scenario is to join Iceland or Norway as a member of the European Economic Space, which will give it access to the domestic market. But London will have to respect the rules of this binding market without being involved in its formulation, and will have to pay a substantial financial contribution.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ [www.the-guardian.com.Brexit brought democracy back](http://www.the-guardian.com/Brexit%20brought%20democracy%20back) (accessed 26.01.2017.18:00)

⁴⁹ Gow, David. Henning, Meyer. Brexit The politics of bad idea. Frendrich Ebert Stiftung. In cooperation with European Publishing. UK. 2016. p40

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Either for London is to follow the Swiss model of relations with the Union, to conclude a free trade agreement between them, or to establish a customs union with it, as Turkey did. The two sides should negotiate on the status of some 2 million Britons residing and working in EU countries, in particular their rights to retirement and access to health services in these countries. The British government says negotiations on these rights will be based on reciprocity for EU nationals in Britain.

As for the European Union, it needs to quickly close a gap of 7 billion Euros in its annual budget of 145 billion Euros until 2020, a date lost the contributions of Britain, which will save from the amounts received by the British from the accounts of the Union. The Union will also need to clarify - as soon as possible - the status of companies and individuals who use their rights under its membership to trade, work and live on both sides of the new border

V . Britain launches exit negotiations from EU

Britain officially launched negotiations to end its membership in the European Union, however. British Prime Minister Theresa May⁵⁰ signed an official letter to the EU .Britain's Permanent Representative to the Union is to hand letter to the President of the European Council, Donald Tusk⁵¹, at the headquarters of the European Union in Brussels.

"When I sit at the negotiating table in the coming months, I will represent all the people in the UK, young and old, the rich and the poor, and the European citizens who have taken this country as their home," she said. "In view of the opportunities that will be available to us during this journey that will enter memory, our common values, interests and aspirations can and

⁵⁰ Theresa Mary May born 1 October 1956 is the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Leader of the Conservative Party, having served as both since July 2016. She has been the Member of Parliament (MP) for Maidenhead since 1997. May identifies as a one-nation conservative and has been characterised as a liberal conservative. She is the second female Prime Minister and Conservative Party leader after Margaret Thatcher

⁵¹ Donald Franciszek Tusk born 22 April 1957) is a Polish politician and historian[citation needed]. He has been President of the European Council since 1 December 2014. Previously he was Prime Minister of Poland 2007–2014

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*should unite us," she said, stressing that she wants Britain to be a "safe country for our children and grandchildren."*⁵²

She also said that:

*"We all want to live in Britain that is truly global and comes out and builds relationships with her old friends and new allies around the world."*⁵³

According to May that appears as she signs the letter of activation of article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, After presiding over a cabinet meeting and May will then address the parliament at about the same time as the speech. Also, the British prime minister attached the picture with excerpts from the speech to be delivered by the prime minister to parliament.

⁵² [www.the-guardian.com/Brexit brought democracy back](http://www.the-guardian.com/Brexit%20brought%20democracy%20back) (accessed 26.01.2017.18:00)

⁵³ www.BBC.com.com/news/UK.Politics (Accessed on 07.02. 2016.09:35)

VI. Conclusion

A vote in favor of Brexit fired the starting gun on a two-year renegotiation of the UK's place in Europe and the world. If the UK opts to cut ties with the rest of Europe, this renegotiation could fundamentally change the political, economic and legal foundations of UK life that have built up since the country joined the EU in 1973. Alternatively, if the UK chooses to remain part of the EEA, the economic and legal changes would be much smaller.

During the renegotiation, the UK would face an unavoidable trade-off between economic benefits and political sovereignty. The UK benefits from closer economic integration with the EU, but the price for this integration is allowing the EU control over some areas of policy. Leaving the EU will not free the UK from this fundamental trade-off.

At present, there is no consensus within the government or the public over what should follow Brexit. This reflects the fact that all of the alternatives to EU membership have their own drawbacks and would impose costs on the UK economy. To make an informed decision about the merits of Brexit, voters need to know as much as possible about what Brexit would mean.

Neither the Conservative government nor the Labor opposition has released proposals for the UK's future that the country votes to leave the EU. Just as the parties put forward policy manifestos in the run-up to an election, they should publish their plans for a post-Brexit world before the referendum. and the questions that we have to rise is what is the consequences and the impact of the Brexit .

Chapter Three

**The impact of Brexit on Economic, living standards
and Immigration.**

Chapter Three : The impact of Brexit on Economy, Living standards and Immigration

I. Introduction

The economic damage from Brexit can be reduced if they “do a Norway” and remain in the European Economic Area. But this will mean they will have to continue to pay most of what they currently do, and they will have to implement most of the Single Market rules without having any voting rights on what these rules are. However, what makes this damage limitation exercise unlikely is that countries like Norway (and Switzerland) also have to allow free EU migration. Immigration has dominated the last weeks of the campaign, almost to the exclusion of all else.

In this chapter we find that EU immigration has benefited the UK. First, access to the Single Market “buys” a big increase in real wages through higher productivity. Second, because EU immigrants are more likely to be in work and are younger and better educated than the British born, they pay more in tax than they take out in welfare. Moreover, people born in the UK who live in areas of the country that have had big influxes of EU migrants have not suffered lower wages or job opportunities. The only group which seems to have a very small loss of wages from immigration are unskilled migrants.

To sum up, the impact of Brexit will take place of proud not only in the British history, but also in the history of the entire world, as a result of the economic consequences of the Brexit. In this chapter we are going to talk about the Impact of Brexit: What are the UK's options outside the European Union? And the impact of Brexit for UK trade and living standards and, foreign investment, immigration on the UK Refugees.

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II . The impact of Brexit for UK trade and living standards

The European Union (EU) is the UK's biggest exchange accomplice. Around a half of the UK's exchange is with the EU. However, EU participation decreases exchange costs between the UK and the EU. This makes products and enterprises less expensive for UK shoppers and enables UK organizations to fare more. Notwithstanding, leaving the EU ('Brexit') would bring down exchange between the UK and the EU as a result of higher tax and non-tax boundaries to exchange. What's more, the UK would profit less from future market joining inside the EU. The fundamental monetary advantage of leaving the EU would be a lower net commitment to the EU spending plan.

The idealistic situation of the impacts of Brexit on exchange and wage is that the UK (like Norway) gets full access to the EU single market. We compute these outcomes in a 1.3% fall in normal UK livelihoods (or £850 per family). In a "critical" situation with bigger increments in exchange costs, Brexit brings down salary by 2.6% (£1,700 per family unit). Additionally, all EU nations lose salary after Brexit. The fall in the UK is £26 billion to £55 billion, about twice as large as the £12 billion to £28 billion pay misfortune in whatever remains of the EU consolidated. Non-EU nations encounter some littler pay picks up. Therefore, if the UK singularly expelled every one of its duties on imports from whatever remains of the world after Brexit, UK livelihoods fall by 1% in the idealistic case and 2.3% in th Over the long haul, decreased exchange brings down profitability. Figuring in these impacts considerably expands the expenses of Brexit to lost 6.3% to 9.5% (about £4,200 to £6,400 per household)⁵⁴. moreover, being outside the EU implies that the UK would not consequently profit by future EU exchange manages different nations. This would mean

⁵⁴ <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/06/23/international-home/brexit-leave-repercussions.html> (Accessed on 06.04.2017.10:50)

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passing up a major opportunity for the present US and Japanese arrangements, which are estimate to enhance genuine livelihoods by 0.6%.⁵⁵

After Brexit, the UK would acquire better exchange manages non-EU nations, It would not need to trade off such a great amount with other EU states. However, the UK would lose control as its economy makes up just 18% of the EU's 'single market'. Also, it is hazy whether there are considerable administrative advantages from Brexit. The UK as of now has one of the controlled item and work markets. 'Expensive' funds are as far as anyone knows from annulment of the Sustainable power source System and the Working Time Order both of which get extensive residential political support in the UK.

III . The impact of Brexit on foreign investments in the UK

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) raised national efficiency and in this way yields and wages. Multinational firms acquire better innovative and administrative know-how, which straightforwardly brings yield up in their operations. FDI likewise fortifies local firms to enhance .For instance, through more grounded supply chains and harder rivalry. Notwithstanding, the UK has a FDI supply of over £1 trillion, about portion of which is from different individuals from the European Union (EU). Some portion of the UK's appeal for remote financial specialists is that it conveys simple access to the EU's Single Market. After Brexit, higher exchange costs with the EU would probably discourage FDI.⁵⁶

The constructive outcome of EU participation on FDI is powerful, running in the vicinity of 14% and 38% under various measurable presumptions. The measure of these impacts is additionally reliable with examinations between UK FDI streams and an

⁵⁵ Reener, John Van. *Brexit 2016. Policy Analysis from the Center of Economic Performance*. London School of Economic and Political Science .UK. 2016. p 5,6

⁵⁶ Opcit. p 8,9

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arrangement of coordinated control nations. In addition, Striking an exhaustive exchange bargain. For instance, joining Switzerland in the European Organized commerce Affiliation would not fundamentally lessen the negative impacts of Brexit on FDI.

“Assessing the impact of lower FDI on income is complex. We use existing macroeconomic estimates of how FDI affects growth combined with a very conservative estimate of the impact of Brexit – a 22% fall in FDI over the next decade. We calculate that a Brexit-induced fall in FDI could cause a 3.4% decline in real income—about £2,200 of GDP per household. The income losses due to lower FDI are larger than our estimates of static losses due to lower trade of 1.3% to 2.6%. Estimates of the impact of Brexit on the UK’s car industry imply that UK production would fall by 181,000 cars (12%) and prices would rise by 2.5%. Even if the UK manages a comprehensive trade deal and keeps tariffs at zero, production would fall by 36,000 cars.”⁵⁷

According to *Brexit2016.Policy Analysis from the Center of Economic Performance*. London School of Economic and Political Science .UK surveying the effect of lower FDI on salary is mind boggling. We utilize existing macroeconomic appraisals of how FDI influences development joined with an exceptionally moderate gauge of the effect of Brexi, a 22% fall in FDI throughout the following decade. We ascertain that a Brexit-instigated fall in FDI could bring about a 3.4% decrease in genuine income—about £2,200 of Gross domestic product per family unit. The salary misfortunes because of lower FDI are bigger than our appraisals of static misfortunes because of lower exchange of 1.3% to 2.6%. Estimates of the effect of Brexit on the UK's auto industry infer that UK creation would fall by 181,000 autos (12%) and costs

⁵⁷ Reener, John Van. *Brexit2016.Policy Analysis from the Center of Economic Performance*. London School of Economic and Political Science .UK.2016.p 14

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would ascend by 2.5%. Regardless of the possibility that the UK deals with a thorough exchange arrangement and keeps taxes at zero, creation would fall by 36,000 autos.

The UK's money related administrations industry is the biggest beneficiary of FDI. Limitations on 'single international ID' benefits taking after Brexit, would prompt huge cuts in movement. Besides, the UK would be unable to test EU controls at the European Court of Equity.

Financially, the outcomes of leaving the EU will rely on upon what arrangements the UK receives taking after Brexit. In any case, bring down exchange because of diminished incorporation with EU nations is probably going to cost the UK economy significantly more than is picked up from lower commitments to the EU spending plan. Notwithstanding putting aside outside speculation, movement and the dynamic results of diminished exchange, we evaluate the impacts of Brexit on exchange and the UK's commitment to the EU spending plan would be comparable to a fall in pay off in the vicinity of 1.3% and 2.6% (£850 to £1,700 per family unit every year). Furthermore, once we incorporate the long-run impacts of Brexit on efficiency, the decrease in wage increments to in the vicinity of 6.3% and 9.5% (about £4,200 to £6,400 per family every year).⁵⁸

To put it plainly, the UK will be poorer over the long haul from leaving since UK will exchange less with its nearest neighbors, losing full access to the biggest Single Market on the planet. Also, UK will have less remote speculation as a result of these weaker ties. What's more, there will be a huge increment in instability as UK spends numerous, numerous agonizing years renegotiating the association with Europe and whatever is left of the world.

⁵⁸ Opcit.p.17

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The sum UK spared from paying less of a "section expense" to Brussels is peanuts by correlation with these misfortunes. What's more, the "£350m seven days" is a lie with England's actual net commitment not as much as half of this. Be that as it may, this constitutes just around 0.4% of our national salary, an inconsequential sum contrasted with the evaluated loss of 6% to 9% Brexit prompted loss of national wage. All things considered the monetary torment of Brexit is shared pretty equitably crosswise over families; the poor surely do not get away, despite the fact that those on center wages are hit marginally harder than the rich.⁵⁹

IV. Brexit impact of immigration on the UK

In the vicinity of 1995 and 2015, the quantity of migrants from other European Union (EU) nations living in the UK tripled from 0.9 million to 3.3 million. In 2015, EU net movement to the UK was 172,000, just barely beneath the figure of 191,000 for non-EU foreigners. Nonetheless, the enormous increment in EU migration in 2015 29% of EU workers were Clean⁶⁰.

Besides, EU settlers are more taught, more youthful, more inclined to be in work and more averse to claim benefits than the UK are conceived. Around 44% have some type of advanced education contrasted and just 23% of the UK are conceived. About 33% of EU workers live in London, contrasted and just 11% of the UK conceived. Besides, many individuals are worried that migration diminishes the compensation and occupation odds of the UK-conceived because of more rivalry for employments. Along these lines, migrants expended merchandise and ventures and this expanded request makes greater business openings. Foreigners additionally may have aptitudes that supplement UK conceived laborers.

⁵⁹ <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/apr/19/election-will-give-uk>-(accessed on 07.03.2017)

⁶⁰ [strongest-hand-in-brexit-talks-says-theresa-may](#) (Accessed on 05.03.2017.23:45)

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As a result, we require exact confirmation to settle the issue of whether the monetary effect of movement is negative or positive for the UK conceived.

Despite the fact that the zones of the UK with vast increments in EU movement did not endure more prominent falls in the occupations and pay of UK conceived specialists. In addition, the enormous falls in wages after 2008 are because of the worldwide monetary emergency and a powerless financial recuperation, not to movement, and there is additionally little impact of EU migration on imbalance through lessening the compensation and occupations of less talented UK laborers. Changes in wages and joblessness for less taught UK-conceived laborers indicate little relationship with changes in EU movement.

Primarily, the EU migrants paid more duties than they take out in welfare and the utilization of open administrations. They along these lines help lessen the spending shortfall. Settlers don't negatively affect nearby administrations, for example, wrongdoing, instruction, wellbeing, or social lodging and European nations with access to the Single Market must permit free development of EU nationals whether in the EU (like the UK) or outside it (like Norway and Switzerland)⁶¹. For example, the outcast emergency has nothing to do with EU participation. Displaced people admitted to Germany have no privilege to live in the UK. The UK is not in the Schengen international ID free travel understanding so there are outskirts keeps an eye on transients.⁶²

Obviously, it is appeared to be difficult to get a place at school or physical checkup due to EU vagrants. In any case, since transients pay more in duty than they take out, there's quite of cash to go around; it's recently that the administration has not spent it admirably on

⁶¹ <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/06/23/international-home/brexit-leave-repercussions.html> (Accessed on 06.04.2017.10:50)

⁶² Reener, John Van. *Brexit 2016. Policy Analysis from the Center of Economic Performance*. London School of Economic and Political Science .UK.2016.p 75,77

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extending administrations in the spots they are required. As an outcome, Individuals have endured in the course of the most recent decade. Genuine wages fell by more than 8% in the 6 years after 2008. Be that as it may, EU movement was ascending before 2008 and in the course of the most recent two years when wages have pivoted. The compensation slices were because of the worldwide budgetary emergency and an extreme grimness bundle. It was nothing to do with movement. Likewise with open administrations, EU vagrants are a piece of the arrangement, not some portion of the issue.

VI.1. Refugees

The Syrian displaced person emergency is not identified with the UK's proceeded with participation of the EU. The aggregate movement figures won't be abundantly influenced as the legislature will concede just around 20,000 grown-up exiles throughout the following five years. Outcasts given the privilege to stay in Germany or other EU nations have no privilege to live or work in the UK. It takes various years (ordinarily in the vicinity of five and eight) preceding displaced people are even permitted to apply for citizenship. A large portion of the individuals who are settled are probably not going to look for work in the UK. The UK is not in the Schengen international ID free travel assertion, so there are outskirt checks counteracting section of outcasts. Ceasing unlawful passage to the UK would not be any simpler after Brexit.

V. The Brexit future problems for Britain's economy

In the short run, vulnerability about England's future association with the EU, its biggest exchanging accomplice, could push the UK into a retreat. The English pound has lost around 9 percent of its incentive since vote, and England's 100 stock list lost 3 percent of its incentive in exchanging, that implies English stocks are down more than 10 percent in

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genuine terms. Moreover, that unpredictability reflects advertise stresses over more extreme outcomes in the months ahead. With Cameron out of energy, England's prospects of arranging a great manage the EU could be debilitated. The EU may choose to strike a hard deal to dishearten different nations from leaving the EU. On the other hand, the UK's new pioneer will not acknowledge the sort of limitations that accompanied a Norway-style bargain that may make difficult issues for organizations situated in the UK.

*"If you are Nissan or some other car producer with major production in the UK, today, the same safety standards and environmental standards allow you to sell everywhere in the European market," Jacob Funk Kirkegaard, an economist at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, told me. But if the UK leaves the EU, "you would no longer be able to sell into other European markets, not because you face a small tariff but because you'd have to go through another set of safety certifications. This kind of thing would be repeated in every industry you can think of."*⁶³

According to *Brexit2016.Policy Analysis from the Center of Economic Performance. London School of Economic and Political Science .UK*. On the off chance that you are Nissan or some other auto maker with real generation in the UK, today, a similar wellbeing norms and ecological gauges enable you to offer wherever in the European market," Jacob Funk Kirkegaard, a financial specialist at the Peterson Organization for Worldwide Financial aspects, let me know. In any case, if the UK leaves the EU, "you would at no time in the future have the capacity to offer into other European markets, not on the grounds that you confront a little duty but rather in light of the fact that you'd need to experience another arrangement of security confirmations. This sort of thing would be rehashed in each industry you can consider.

⁶³ Reener, John Van. *Brexit2016.Policy Analysis from the Center of Economic Performance. London School of Economic and Political Science .UK*. 2016.p 45

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In this stage, pundits say the financial impacts could be huge. The UK government has assessed that leaving the EU could make the English economy be in the vicinity of 3.8 and 7.5 percent littler by 2030 and relying upon how well arrangements for access to the European market at last go. Different reports have discovered littler yet at the same time noteworthy effects.

A standout amongst the most critical and disputable accomplishments of the EU was the foundation of the rule of free development among EU nations. A native of one EU nation has a free ideal to live and work anyplace in the EU. Both Britons and outsiders have exploited this open door. At present, there are about 1.2 million Brits living in other EU nations, while around 3 million non-English EU nationals live in England. Because of EU tenets, they could move over the English Channel with at least printed material. England's exit from the EU could change that significantly.

Thus, England could arrange another settlement with the EU that keeps on permitting free development between the UK and the EU. Be that as it may, hatred of EU foreigners particularly from poorer, monetarily battling nations like Poland and Lithuania was a key compel driving backing for Brexit .so the English government will be under colossal weight to decline to precede with the present game plan. Low thought would imply that individuals moving to or from England would need to stress over identifications and residency rules. Also, it could imply that some English migrants may lose their entitlement to keep living and working in the UK and be ousted.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Opcit.p.79.83

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VI. Conclusion

The economic impact of leaving the EU will depend on what policies the UK adopts following Brexit. But lower trade due to reduced integration with EU countries is likely to cost the UK economy far more than is gained from lower contributions to the EU budget. Even though, setting aside foreign investment, migration and the dynamic consequences of reduced trade. However, Brexit is likely to have a negative impact on inward foreign direct investment. One may say that leaving the EU will reduce Foreign direct investment to the UK by around 22%.

Indeed, such losses of investment will damage UK productivity and could lower real incomes .besides, finance also show that Brexit would lower EU-related output of goods and services, and erode the UK's ability to negotiate concessions from regulations on EU- related transactions. Moreover, these costs may be a price that many people are willing to pay to leave the EU. But they are not trivial costs. Nevertheless, we cannot be precise about the size of the losses from restricting immigration following a Brexit. But we can confidently say that EU immigration has not had significantly negative effects on average employment, wages, inequality or public services at the local level for the UK-born. Nor, it should be said, are there large positive effects.

Nonetheless, at the national level, falls in EU immigration are likely to lead to lower living standards for the UK-born. This is partly because immigrants help to reduce the deficit and they are more likely to work and pay tax and less likely to use public services as they are younger and better educated than the UK-born. It is also partly due to the positive effects of EU immigrants on productivity.

General Conclusion

The UK is a modern, developed economy of almost 65 million people, the sixth largest economy in the world with strong international alliances. While close economic and diplomatic relations with other European countries are both inevitable and to be greatly welcomed, this does not imply that membership of the EU is the only way these can be achieved. What is equally apparent is that a UK exit from the EU would result in different costs and opportunities than a path of ever closer union. However, many of these costs are an inevitable consequence and wise negotiation must be carried out if the UK is to reap the benefits. Whatever the arrangement, there is likely to be a trade-off between the level of access to the Single Market, and freedom from EU product regulations, social and employment legislation, and budgetary contributions .

Indeed ,the UK's policies after exit should embrace openness: openness to global trade, openness to worldwide diplomatic partners, openness to international business and investment. Domestically, reforms should take advantage of the freedom from European regulation while preserving common standards and cooperation where this is in the UK's best interests. Moreover, nothing can be guaranteed ,at present, there is no consensus within the government or the public over what should follow Brexit. This reflects the fact that all of the alternatives to EU membership have their own drawbacks and would impose costs on the UK economy. To make an informed decision about the merits of Brexit, voters need to know as much as possible about what Brexit would mean.

The cradle of this dissertation began with theoretical back ground i.e,chapter one.in this chapter ,we have faced many obstacles and difficulties in terms of reliable sources that review the historical emergence and background of this research project .Resourcefully, this

investigation was based on a diversity of articles ,multiple journals, bookstores.All this key concepts provided us with a consistent review of literature.

In the first chapter we have focused on the background or the atmosphere in which these relationship between Britain and EU based on and brief study not only to the European Union ,but also to the United Kingdom ,besides in this chapter we focus on the term Brexit where it derived from? The relationship between Britain and the rest of Europe before the 19th century and during the 20th century

In the second chapter we have explained the reasons of Britain entry to the EU and Why General De Gaulle refused the membership of UK and we shed light on the UK as a member in EU,from one side The reasons of UK leaving EU and The referendum of 2016,and from another side, the referendum results and the Procedures that Britain will follow after referendum by explaining Lisbon Treaty and Article 50 with its contents and steps of UK leaving the EU focusing on the brexit negotiation.

The third chapter we have dealt Life after Brexit: the UK's options outside the European Union, and The consequences of Brexit for UK trade and living standards and The impact of Brexit on foreign investment in the UK and Brexit and the impact of immigration on the UK and Refugees issue and The Brexit will cause problems for Britain's economy

we cannot be sure that remaining part of the EU would prevent the EU from bringing forward legislation that would directly disadvantage UK industry , EU membership has not prevented the recent implementation of a succession of financial services legislation, against the UK's wishes. while the terms of the UK's exit are decided. The initial actions to ensure a strong and prosperous UK must be begun during that time. The challenge would be to ensure that the UK can gain sufficient advantages „new trade partners, sufficient access to EU markets, minimal further contributions to the EU budget, an attractive investment climate and

a reduced regulatory burden to compensate for the loss of access to Europe and the loss of its voice in Brussels, with greater bilateral trade with the emerging powers of the world and with the US. The EU would continue to be a major trade partner, perhaps the single most important.

Annex

Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty

The Treaty of the European Union provided for a legal mechanism regulating the withdrawal of its members from it, and was included in the "withdrawal clause" of Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty signed by the EU leaders on 19 October 2007 in the Portuguese capital of Lisbon. December 2009.

"Article 50" of the Lisbon Treaty defines the means of unilateral and unilateral withdrawal of a member of the European Union in accordance with its own constitutional requirements. Which is a right of members whose use does not require any justification, as is the case for Britain, which, on the basis of a referendum of 23 June 2016, decided to withdraw from the Union.

Contents of Article 50

Under Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon, a State which is repudiated by the European Union shall:

- Negotiation of a "withdrawal agreement" to be adopted by the Council of the European Union (including the 28 Member States) with the "Qualified Majority" (defined by Article 238 / 3B of the "Treaty of Action of the European Union") after the approval of the European Parliament; Her intention to leave.
- The application of European treaties shall cease to apply to the withdrawing State as of the date of the entry into force of the "withdrawal agreement" or two years after the Union has formally accepted the withdrawal decision if the parties have not reached any agreement in the meantime. The Union and the withdrawing State may decide to extend the time limit by mutual agreement, provided that the States of the Union vote

on it by consensus.

- The Union shall negotiate with the withdrawing State to reach an agreement specifying its withdrawal arrangements, taking into account the search for a "framework" for its future relationship with the Union. This negotiation is conducted in accordance with Article 218 (3) of the Treaty on the European Union.
- The withdrawing State shall not be entitled to participate in the discussions or decisions relating to it by the Union concerning its withdrawal.
- If the withdrawing State of the Union wishes to rejoin it, its application shall be subject to the same procedure as laid down in Article 49 of the Lisbon Treaty.¹

¹ [www.Inverstopedia.com/terms/e/Article 50.aspx](http://www.Inverstopedia.com/terms/e/Article%2050.aspx) . (accessed on 05.01.2017.02:40)

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