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The Title

*Assessing the Long Term Economic Implications of the Brexit on U.K. since the
Referendum Act of 2015*

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Requirements for the Degree of Master in Language and Culture*

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Dedication

Firstly, I dedicate this little work to everyone who was, is, and will be known for his love for reading, education, discovery, and learning.

Secondly, to the family for their unconditional love they have shown me since my birth, for their support and care during all the stages of my life, during my walk in this path that was long and rocky, I appreciate every supportive detail.

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And finally, I want to dedicate this work to every single alphabetical letter that has been used to form the words, the comments, the remarks, and the feedbacks that I have received in order to better me and make me work hard, to be the best version of myself.

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Abstract

This research work examines the impact of Brexit on the UK economy and considers the consequences and influence that Britain's exit may have on both immigration and jobs. The main focus is on the controversy among British public opinion over the matter of which direction would the UK economy take after the decision of leaving the EU. The work aims to analyze how can Brexit possibly influence the UK economy and to evaluate what economic variables may occur in the long term. The main objective is to provide a historical account for the Withdrawal and its outcome on both financial services and insurance sectors regarding the service economy fallacies, in addition to the labor markets. Findings revealed that a termination of the EU membership has led to market consternation and dramatic drop in the British Pound Sterling, a loss of global stock markets, and a falling back of the financial time stock exchange, which led the government to make new trade deals with several countries across the world, for boosting all of its financial services and taxes. In short, this study tries to offer a clear vision of the outcomes of UK leaving the EU after the transition period in 2020 year.

Résumé

Ce travail de recherche examine l'impact du Brexit sur l'économie britannique et examine les conséquences et l'influence que la sortie de la Grande-Bretagne peut avoir sur l'immigration et l'emploi. L'accent est mis principalement sur la controverse de l'opinion publique britannique quant à la direction que prendrait l'économie britannique après la décision de quitter l'UE. Les travaux visent à analyser comment le Brexit peut influencer l'économie britannique et à évaluer quelles variables économiques peuvent se produire à long terme. L'objectif principal est de fournir un compte rendu historique du retrait et de ses résultats sur les secteurs des services financiers et des assurances concernant les erreurs de l'économie des services, en plus des marchés du travail. Les résultats ont révélé que la résiliation de l'adhésion à l'UE a provoqué une consternation du marché et une chute spectaculaire de la livre sterling britannique, une perte des marchés boursiers mondiaux et une chute de la bourse de temps financier, ce qui a amené le gouvernement à conclure de nouveaux accords commerciaux avec plusieurs pays du monde entier, afin de stimuler l'ensemble de ses services financiers et taxes. Brièvement, cette étude tente d'offrir une vision claire des résultats de la sortie du Royaume-Uni de l'UE après la période de transition en 2020.

مُلخَص

يهدف هذا العمل إلى تحري حقائق تأثير خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي على اقتصاد المملكة المتحدة ودراسة العواقب والتبعات التي قد يخلفها البريكست على كل من التوظيف والهجرة حيث أن التركيز الأساسي كان على الجدل القائم بين الرأي العام البريطاني حول ماهية المنحى الذي سيأخذه شكل الاقتصاد البريطاني بعد قرار التخلي عن الاتحاد الأوروبي. ويهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل الكيفية التي قد يؤثر بها البريكست على اقتصاد المملكة المتحدة كما يهدف أيضا إلى تقييم المتغيرات الاقتصادية التي قد تنجم عن ذلك وإسقاطها على المدى البعيد بينما يكمن الهدف الرئيسي في تقديم بُعد تاريخي لهذا الانسحاب وتأثيره على كل من قطاعي التأمين والمالية على حد سواء وذلك في إطار المغالطات الاقتصادية بالإضافة إلى سوق العمل. وقد أفضت نتائج هذا البحث إلى أن إنهاء بريطانيا لعضويتها في الاتحاد الأوروبي قد أدى إلى تذبذب في السوق وسقوط كبير لقيمة الجنيه الإسترليني كما أدى ذلك أيضا إلى تكبيد الدولة خسائر في سوق الأسهم العالمية وتراجع في قيمة المبادلات على مستوى البورصة. مما دفع بالحكومة إلى عقد صفقات تجارية جديدة مع العديد من بلدان العالم. باختصار، تحاول هذه الدراسة تقديم رؤية واضحة للتوابع التي تنجر عن مغادرة المملكة المتحدة للاتحاد الأوروبي بعد الفترة الانتقالية التي ينتهي مفعولها بنهاية عام 2020.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Brexit	British exit From the European Union
DUP	Democratic Unionist Party of Northern Ireland
ECSC	The European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	The European Economic Community
EFTA	The European Free Trade Association
EMS	The European Monetary System
ESRC	The Economic and Social Research Council
EU	The European Union
EURATOM	The European Atomic Energy Community
GB	Great Britain
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MPs	The Members of Parliament
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Co-Operation
UK	The United Kingdom
UKIP	The United Kingdom Independence Party
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWII	World War II

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Chapter One: A Historical Background of Britain and the European Union	5
1.1. The Acts of Union	6
1.2. The European Union	9
1.3. EU vs. UK Dealings and Treaties	15
1.4. The Maastricht Treaty	19
Chapter Two: Analyzing The Passing of Referendum Act and the Withdrawal Procedures	23
2.1. Introduction to the Brexit	24
2.1.1. Definition and Brief History about the Brexit	24
2.1.2. The EU Referendum Act of 2015	25
2.1.3. The Provisions of the Bill on the EU Referendum	27
2.2. The Brexit Referendum	29
2.2.1. Who Voted in the Brexit Referendum and For Which Choice	30
2.2.2. The Reasons Behind the Choice	31
2.3. The Withdrawal Agreement	35
2.4. British Announcement for the Exit	37
2.4.1. The Process of Leaving	37
2.4.2. Article 50	38
2.4.3. Snap Election	40
2.4.4. Negotiations on the Withdrawal	44
2.4.5. The Transition Period	50
2.5. Things That Will Change and Things That Will Remain	51
Chapter Three: Examining the Economic Impact of the Brexit and Listening the Political Arguments for the Consequences of the Brexit	54

3.1. Arguments of Politicians for and against Brexit	55
3.1.1 The Proponents.....	55
3.1.2 The opponents	55
3.2. Economic Arguments For and Against Brexit	58
3.3. The Economic Consequences of the Brexit	59
3.3.1. The impact on the financial services and insurance sector	59
3.3.1.1. Financial Services	59
3.3.1.2. Insurance Sector	62
3.3.2. The Future of British Citizens Living in the European Union after Brexit	62
3.3.3. Migration and the Economy	64
3.3.3.1. Economic and Social Benefits and Drawbacks of Immigration	64
3.3.3.1.1. The Benefits	64
3.3.3.1.2. The Drawbacks	66
3.3.3.2. A Prejudice against Immigrants	67
3.3.3.3. Why the UK?	68
3.3.3.4. The UK Passport	70
3.3.3.5. Types of Visa	70
3.3.3.5.1. Work Visa	70
3.3.3.5.2. Study Visa	70
3.3.3.6. Post-Brexit Immigration	71
3.3.3.7. From Illegal to Legal British Immigrant	73
3.3.4. Post-Brexit Jobs	73
Conclusion	75
Bibliography	77

List of Figures and Tables

Maps

Map 1: The Countries involved in the EU 11

Figures

Figure 1: The United Kingdom population	7
Figure 2: The Growth of GDP since UK joined the ECC in 1973	14
Figure 3: Results of the EEC membership referendum of 1975 in the UK	18
Figure 4: Example of the Brexit ballot paper	27
Figure 5: Brexit overall results	29
Figure 6: Brexit results for each country	30
Figure 7: Brexit results for the City of London	34
Figure 8: Number of crimes pushed by identity before and after the Brexit referendum	35
Figure 9: Results of before and after British 2017 Snap Elections	42
Figure 10: Vote results on what the British people think about their parties concerning the Brexit	56
Figure 11: Results of how Remain and Leave voters viewed the main parties' Brexit policies	56
Figure 12: The 2016 Brexit vote along political party lines	57
Figure 13: Economists' Views on The impact of the Brexit on UK real GDP	58
Figure 14: value against US Dollar before during and after the Brexit referendum	60
Figure 15: British Pound against Euro and US Dollar over the last five years	61
Figure 16: Rules on how to get the 70 points under the new immigration system	72

Introduction

Since the referendum act of 2015, the British government discussed the possibility of holding a Brexit referendum with the political parties inside the kingdom. The discussion ended up by holding a referendum in 23 June 2016. a referendum in which the people of the nation decided to leave the European Union. Being one of the many recent votes that stunned pollsters and voters, the UK Government should satisfy the desire of the British people and discuss a path of the withdrawal and give up the EU membership along with the leaders of the European Union member states in order to reach a persuasive deal with the least damages for both parts. This event raised a debate on the vague destiny for the future relationships between Kingdom and the Union. knowing that the UK is considered as one of the five major economic powers in the world, the focus was on the fate of the UK economy, mostly concerning the economic impact of Brexit on the insurance sectors, the financial services, jobs, in addition to the issue of immigration and as well as the citizenship of both parts. The purpose of this study is to discuss the process of the withdrawal and to analyze the economic impacts that will affect insurance, finance, immigration, and jobs. According to the BBC, the Brexit deal that the Prime Minister, Johnson, provided would cost the United Kingdom a 70 billion Euro so that the GDP would de-crease with 3.5 per cent in a ten-year period.

Tellow and Stojanovic mentioned in their works in 2018 entitled 'Understanding the Economic Impact of Brexit' that leaving the EU could affect the attractiveness of the UK towards foreign investors and that due to: free movement of capital which means the ability of the EU Single Market to facilitate for the investors during their investment in the Kingdom, also turning the UK into an attractive export platform for multinationals through benefiting from the attractive business of the United Kingdom, and working from a country from the EU attracts the multinational companies that face troubles in equipping chains or networks with subsidiaries across different countries and the EU single market fixed this

problem via reducing costs toward this type of companies. Tellow and Stojanovic indicated that immigration could affect the British economy through increasing competition for jobs which will lead immigrants to encourage native workers for more productivity.

Brexit could affect immigration regarding the deals and the rules between UK and EU membership which will lead to new immigration rules and probably a new immigration system for all immigrants.

The main question that will be arisen in this study is: How can the Brexit affect the British economy? leading to wondering about other details such as: How could the Brexit affect the financial services and insurance sectors? How would the British citizens behave during and after the Brexit? Is there any modifications in the immigration rules? And what are the possible solutions that the British cabinet came with for their citizens? How will the world of business and jobs be doing after the Brexit?

Coming up to hypothesizing that Brexit will negatively affect the British economy as it will destroy the economy through many sectors.

To answer these questions, a qualitative research has been conducted through the historical analytical and argumentative approach where the historical approach is used in the first chapter to set the stage for historical background, and the analytical approach is used in the second chapter through analyzing the passing of referendum act and the withdrawal procedures. Examining the economic impact of the Brexit and listening the political arguments for the consequences of British exit have been adopted using the analytical and argumentative approaches in the third chapter.

As in this research, various sources have been gathered relying on primary and secondary ones through print and electronic or web sources of serious electronic articles from journals and magazines, in addition to other sources like books and surveys.

The dissertation is divided into three main chapters; the first chapter mentions the historical background which reveals the type of UK-EU relationship, divided into three main sections. The first section focuses on the detailed information of the Acts that led to the union of the UK. The second section highlights a historical background of both UK and EU, while the last point stops at the main and significant treaties that have been made between both UK and EU mentioning the foundation of the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community, the foundation of the EURATOM, the Treaty of Rome, the Treaty of Paris, the European Economic Co-operation, The European Free Trade Association, the European Monetary System, and the Maastricht Treaty. The third section is about studying how was the kingdom doing after joining the bloc. This chapter clarifies that the UK and EU have an ancient historical relation and business and economic relationship, simultaneously with the treaties and Acts of Union.

The second chapter is about the Brexit including the organization of the referendum and event that followed the referendum. This chapter is divided into five main sections. The first section is based on how the idea of the referendum started since the EU referendum act of 2015 in addition to the provisions of the EU referendum bill. The second section focuses on the Brexit referendum and including the reasons of the referendum, the outcome of the vote. The third section focuses attention on analysis of the Withdrawal agreement bill. While the fourth section includes the process of the Brexit deal, Article 50 and the difference between the Brexit choices of Theresa May and of Boris Johnson, the predictions and the deals that will emerge after the Brexit, the modulations that will be made during and after the Brexit negotiations. It is clearly stated that the Brexit deal was reached after many negotiations between the Kingdom and the Union. Negotiations in which May faced many difficulties and failed to pass the withdrawal agreement, a failure that led to her resignation. Unlike Johnson who succeeded in passing the withdrawal agreement and reached a Brexit

deal that will take the UK into a transition period for one year, during this period, the fifth section takes place and highlights some stuff that will change like the loss of UK parliament seats, the loss of EU conferences, the emergence of new trade deals, the change of both British coin and passport. Whereas some stuff will remain unchanged like the driving licenses, living and working in EU as well as the pension.

The third chapter analyses the economic impact of Brexit regarding three main sections. The first and the second sections analyze the political and the economic arguments of those who approve the Brexit and of those who oppose it, the third section reaches the economic impacts of Brexit on both financial services and insurance sectors in which Brexit caused them big damages. As for British citizens who live in EU, the British Cabinet made some agreements for citizens in addition to the privileges of the withdrawal agreement, the new contracts that UK have to sign with some countries that protect the rights of the British citizens. Also the privileges of immigration to UK using the different visa types, and the immigration under the new system that gives priority to skilled labours and focusing more on machines and computers; as for citizens, they all will be treated the same way and will be subjected to the gathering points system. As for jobs, this section reveals the impact of Brexit on jobs especially on industries like travel, tourism, car companies.

The conclusion ended up at a deduction which states that the Brexit referendum and the Brexit deal has seriously affected many branches in the UK economy including financial services, insurance sectors, and jobs opportunity, as it also influenced the UK policies when it comes to the new immigration system that the British Cabinet will rely on.

Chapter One

A Historical Background of Britain and the European Union

Since the Beginning of history, the relationship between the people, the tribes, the communities, and the nations have witnessed many conflicts that have been recorded over history between many powers around the world. England as a country had its own role in this history under many conflicts, wars, and treaties with both parts, countries of other continents, and the European countries as well. The most famous conflicts that took place in Europe during the last millennium mentioned the interference of England as a major participant because of the great power and the big influence of this nation on the turning of many historical events that shaped the relationship between the UK and the rest of the world, mainly Europe. Those events had such a long lasting effect that reached the last century and even the beginning of this new millennium. And as soon as the European Union emerged and proved itself as a great economic power, the relationship began to change course. In order to have an idea about this relationship between Britain and the European Union, this chapter sheds the light briefly on the most prominent historical stations in four sections.

The first section is set to dig up the treaties and the Acts that led to the union of the present nation that is known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland.

The second section focuses on the establishment of the European Union, pointing out the key events, the main treaties, and the different stages that the EU had to undergo in order to improve as a European Economic Community.

The third section draws attention to the efforts of Britain to join the EU in terms of the deals reached between both as well as the attempts of conducting a referendum to leave the predecessor of the Union that was referred to as the European Economic Community.

The last section represents the main treaty that led to the foundation of the new name, the European Union, and the British role and attitudes towards the policies of the new entity.

This historical background and relationship appears through the amount of information provided in this chapter.

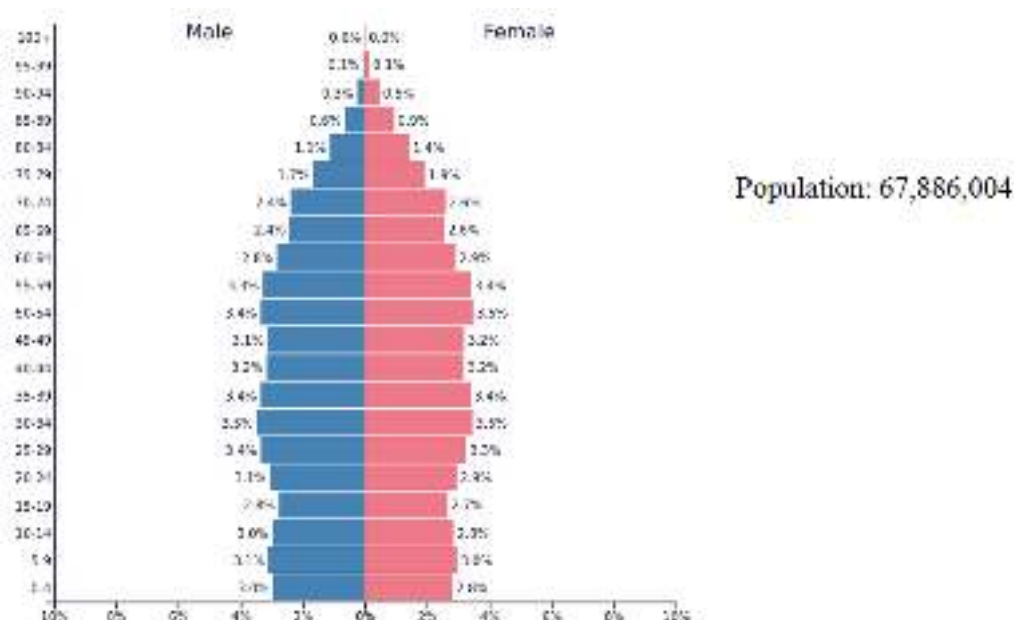
1.1. The Acts of Union

Right after the Treaty of Paris, that was ratified in 1259 between Henry III of England and Louis IX of France, an economic cause emerged and it was the profitable English export trade in wool and cloth to Flanders as a significant factor. When the French king Philip IV took control of Guyenne (May 19, 1294), the crisis began to grow faster as when Charles IV king France died and left no male successor. So Edward III of England saw that he was the right heir to claim the throne through his mother, Isabella, who was the sister of the dead king Charles IV. So did Philip, Count of Valois, son of Charles IV's brother Philipp who was recently crowned as king Philip VI. Edward did not like that fact, and they both started a campaign to demand homage from many lands. The true war started when Philip declared Guyenne confiscated on May 24, 1337. This event made Edward claim that the kingdom of France was rightfully his, sending a formal challenge to his rival and that was the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War. Actually it was not a single war that lasted 116 years as some people might think. Any way the French were the strongest on paper, but battles are not won on paper are they? The British won a series of battles and took control of many French lands. But the years that ended the war were closely to decide a French win. In 1436 the English lost Paris followed by the French recovery of Normandy in 1450 a year after they landed on

Aquitaine and recovered Bordeaux which had been in English hands for three hundred years and ran a thriving wine trade with England. The English forces received some help from England and recovered most of western Gascony in 1452. July 1453 was a glorious date for the French forces that defeated the British making them surrender from Boudreaux on October of the same year putting an end to the war. The English has been defeated after losing their last English possession "Calais" and left to develop parliamentary democracy and an empire as an offshore island, separate from the rest of Europe (Cavendish).

The United Kingdom is an English monarch nation that is under the rule of Queen Elizabeth II since 6 February 1952, with a population of 67.7 million. Taking London as a capital, transacting with the sterling pound as a monetary unit. The British people use the English language as their native language or a mother tongue. Their major religion is Christianity (UK country profile).

Figure 1: The United Kingdom population



Source: PopulationPyramid.net 2020. Web. <<https://www.populationpyramid.net/united-kingdom/2020/>>.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK or U.K.) As mentioned earlier, it consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland through the Act of Union. This act represents the series of laws that the nation had to pass in order to unify the four nations and get them integrated into one kingdom. The first act of union was established in 1536 between England and Wales when King Henry VIII passed a law which unifies both England and Wales together (Wales from the 16th to the 20th century “Union with England”).

The second act was set in 1707 between England and Scotland when both parliaments of England and of Scotland negotiated an agreement that later on has become a bill to unify all the three countries into one nation called Great Britain (“Acts of Union 1707”).

Completing the final shape of the UK as the last act ratified in 1800 between Great Britain and Ireland, leading to the foundation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Donnchadha, “Act of Union 1801”).

The kings of Britain have put an eye on Ireland in the 17th century and decided to invade it. Indeed, they succeeded in that conquest paving the way to the United Kingdom to appear as a name that indicates Britain in addition to Ireland throughout the legislative union on January 1st, 1801. But after WWI, Ireland declared its independence through the Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921 and founded its free Irish state. It left the Commonwealth after WWII and became the Republic of Ireland while the northern part of Ireland has remained part of the kingdom. Up to nowadays, Northern Ireland is still involved in the United Kingdom (UK Oil, Gas Sector Business and Investment Opportunities Yearbook Volume 1 Strategic information and Regulations 31).

1.2. The European Union

Shifting the scope to another target, bigger than before, to the European Union. This union is an economic and a political entity that involves 27 countries from the European continent, it allows the free trade as well as it allows the free movement of people, so the member countries have the ability to move goods without any checks or extra charges, also the people have the freedom to move and live in whichever country they choose. It contains 27 countries of Europe and they are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden (Government digital service, “Countries in EU and EEA”).

Concerning the United Kingdom, it has already left the Union starting from the date 31 January 2020. But both parts have signed a contract called the withdrawal agreement, and guaranteed a transition period which means that the UK is still considered a member state of the union until the transition period is over (“EU countries / non-EU countries”).

As any other organization and nation, the EU started as an idea that sought the economic co-operation among the European countries in the hope of gaining a long lasting peace especially after the serious damage that has been shown during and after the WWII (European Union, History of the European Union). This idea was followed by a suggestion that took the name of the European Assembly, signed by six founding countries to form the core of that union in the Treaty of Paris in 1951 (European Parliament, The First Treaties, Fact Sheets on the European Union). Then it expanded and still is expanding as far as many other countries have joined and will join in, despite the fact that one of its greatest countries and major component will be missing since it have left, which is the UK. It had a parliament

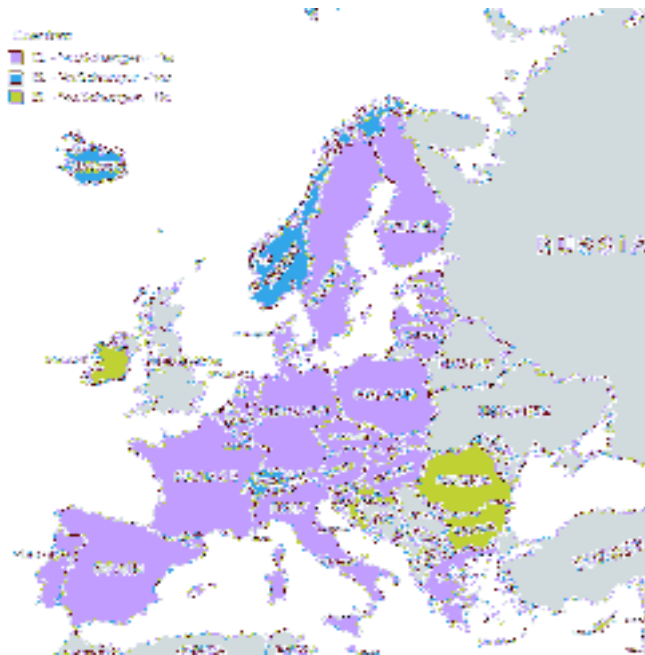
and the first direct elections took place in 1979 (“European Union, History of the European Union”).

The EU has leant on a great back when the European Single Market has become a truth to deal with in 1992. The story of the Single Market started in 1985 when the president of the European commission stated his intentions to set a plan that provides the freedom of movement for people, goods, money, and services in order to guarantee the growth of trade and industry. This idea was debated and approved by the member states that signed a treaty of the Single European Act in 1987. This article included the extension of the powers granted to the EEC, an establishment of the Single Market in 1992 and the policies of voting on it (Fontaine 39, “Europe in 12 lessons”).

The year that follows will introduce this community under its new and current name, The European Union. However, the greatest event of all was when the new currency came into reality and started to be used among the member states and also around the world as one of the most powerful competitive currencies (“European Union, History of the European Union”).

The EU consists of 27 countries. The last country that joined was Croatia 2013 by the way it was the country that held the presidency lately in the first half of this year (2020). The UK has joined the EU early in 1973 (European Union and Countries in the EU).

Map 1: The Countries Involved in the EU



Source: “Which countries belong to the EU?” Schengen visa info. 2020. Web.

<<https://www.schengenvisa.info.com/eu-countries/>>.

The starting point that stretched and led to the creation of the European Union was just 3 years After the WWII (in 1948) Under the speech of the previous prime minister of the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill, when he said at the opening session of the congress of Europe: ‘We cannot aim at anything less than the union of Europe as a whole, and we look forward with confidence to the day when that Union will be achieved.’ (Churchill "Congress of Europe").

In 1951, the first treaty was signed in Paris to form the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and this last was authorized one year later to unify both coal and steel industries in Western Europe by the participation of six countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg. But it was first suggested by the French foreign minister Robert Schuman in 1950 and later was given the name of him and has been called the Schuman Plan (European Coal and Steel Community).

Six years later, in 1957, the Treaty of Roma was signed and was the founding key of the European Economic Community which later got the actual name of the European Union. This treaty instituted four establishments: commission, council of ministers, European parliament, and a European court of justice. It also pays more attention to the economic collaboration, creating a closer collaboration on the range of both economic and trade issues from agriculture to maximum help, commerce to taxation, and puts a wider political vision to eliminate the barriers that divided Europe so far as well as putting an end to the obstacles that prevented the evolution of Europe especially that many nations in Africa, Asia, and America got their independence (James 1, "European Union Treaties").

In 1960, there was the foundation of the European Free Trade Association, EFTA, as a competitor union; this one is the intergovernmental organization of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. It is found for the encouragement of both the free trade and the economic collaboration between its members within Europe and the global world. One year later, the United Kingdom requested its first application to join the European Union under the leading of the previous Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and it was rejected. In 1965, there was a merging both European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community Treaties to unify and form the European communities. As a second try in 1967, the United Kingdom made another application under the previous Prime Minister Harold Wilson and again it was rejected by France. However, in 1973, after the third attempt, the United Kingdom was officially a member of the European Union by the previous Prime Minister Edward Heath (Brief History of the EU 1, "Factsheet on timeline").

The reason behind the failure of the two previous attempts of United Kingdom is that the French president De Gaulle was panicking that the British presence would diminish the French voice in Europe, in addition to the possible being of a powerful relationship between

the United Kingdom and the United State of America. (Cooke, “When did Britain join the EU?”).

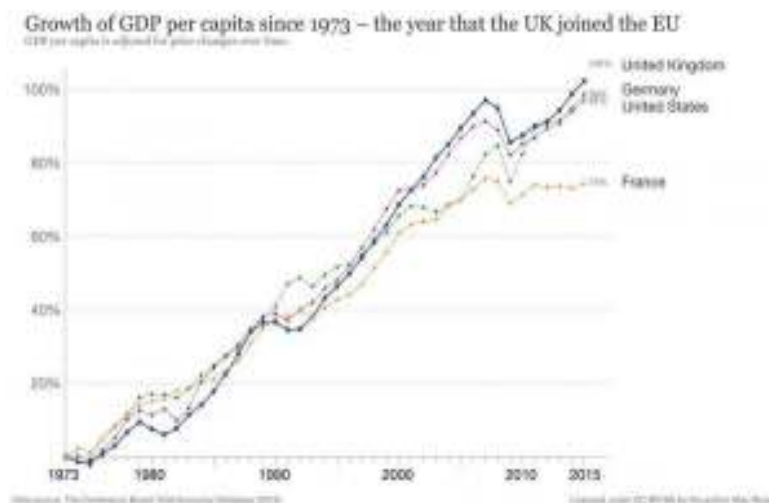
The United Kingdom passed through a series of changes after WWII, and Britain became one of the flourishing countries between 1600 and 1700; that was the essence factor which made The British economy fly to the top of the European economies due to the industrial revolution that flourished in the 19th century. In the 16th and the 17th centuries there was some growth in money supply thanks to the Spanish and the Portuguese colonies who exported a huge amount of silver and gold to Europe, the new supply of these kinds of the goods mentioned before raised the money supply. In addition, businessmen supported business transactions through their multiple Demands for the luxurious goods from Asia like pepper that will lead to a new classy markets demand. This last allowed bringing benefits to both government and public. As for the exports that started to increase exponentially, another industry which was prosperous is the one of the wool; woolen cloth was the most important one similarly with agriculture, and pure wool was exported. As for diets, it differs according to the different social classes: the rich ate meat, beef, pork, venison; meanwhile, the poor were used to eat rough drake bread. Trade and industry prospered in the 16th century leading England to improve the scale of living for both upper and middle classes. In the 17th century, the food equipping improved and poverty was almost uncommon. In the 19th century, industrial revolution began to ring; thanks to which the economy of the United Kingdom witnessed a great thrive in many aspects like agriculture and free trade making it one of the major economic powers at the level of the entire Europe and even all over the world (Economic history of the United Kingdom).

The economy of the United Kingdom changed after joining the EEC since its Gross Domestic Product, GDP, which is the indicator that is used to judge the situation of the economy of a nation and includes a number of various factors such as consumption and

investment of the economy, increased to the top and surpassed the growth of many leading countries including US, Germany, and France (Kramer; “What Is GDP and Why Is It So Important to Economists and Investors?”).

In addition, the UK economy grew much more than the economy of the U.S and it was at the top of glory in which this nation had both strong and equal growth. As a consequence of its growth, the United Kingdom became more dependent on trade since joining the European Union and the rate of the economic output increased to 67 per cent after being only 48 per cent and 45 per cent of the exports go to the other European Union countries (How did the UK economy do since joining the EU?).

Figure 2: The Growth of GDP since UK joined the ECC in 1973



Source: “How did the UK economy do since joining the EU?” Institute for New Economic Thinking at Oxford Martin School. 06. JUN.2016. Web.

<<https://www.inet.ox.ac.uk/news/brexit>>.

However it was very common in Britain that the EU membership of the UK was arguable most of the time since the end of the WWII The United kingdom has received an invitation to join the discussions that paved the way to the emergence of the European

Union's predecessors, mainly to the 1951 and the 1957 Treaties of Paris and Rome which gave birth to the European Coal and Steel Community as well as the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community respectively. But Britain did not accept the invitation to join in a significant way with the members and refused to sign any of the two treaties. The reason that made the British refuse is that they did not agree with numerous supranational and technocratic elements that they found in the treaties. They also were careful not to damage their links with the Commonwealth, in the hope of an establishment of a 'one-world economic system' policy in which sterling was a central currency (Why did the United Kingdom not join the European Union when it started?).

1.3. EU vs. UK Dealings and Treaties

After two attempts in which the UK had failed to secure a place in the European Economic Community, Britain finally got the honor of having this membership that was when Edward Heath, the Prime minister who represents the conservatives, finally succeeded to bring The kingdom to the EEC in January 1973 but that does not ignore the fact that it was a late entry compared with many other nations. Moving back to 22 years earlier, six countries have signed a treaty in Paris and they are: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to establish The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) as a result of the Schuman declaration of 9 May 1950 in which the French foreign minister Robert Schuman Proposed a Franco-German cooperation for the production of coal and steel under a one common High Authority, with the participation of the other countries of Europe. This act was intended to help economic growth and settle peace and prevent any possible further war between France and Germany, who were historically known as enemies (European Union, Expiry of the ECSC Treaty).

In June 1955, when Britain sent its representative to propose the application of the Free Trade Area but it was rejected by the six founding countries of the Union. Two years later, in March 1957, the European member states agreed on the Treaty of Rome creating a new kind of alliance called the European Atomic Energy Community, Erratum, One other organization emerged, a community which Britain joined four years later, in 1961, called European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) in the hope of an economic co-operation through which Britain aimed at reducing the restrictions of economic policies between the state members. Four years after the rejection, in 1959, The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) was created through the Stockholm Convention between Britain and other non EEC European states (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland). But this association was not effective enough to challenge The EEC in terms of a true free trade co-operation; the thing that led the British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to make demand to join the EEC. But the French President, Charles De Gaulle, was an obstacle for Britain and denied Britain's application in 1963. On the other hand, the true obstacle was the British Commonwealth ties, domestic agricultural policy, and the close links to the United States (UK Parliament, EEC and Single European Act).

After the general election of March 1966, the Labour Party manifesto claimed that joining the EEC has become an objective for the UK, in case the essential British and Commonwealth interests are guaranteed. in August 1965, Harold Wilson, who became Prime Minister in October 1964, said that the agricultural policy of the EEC was the main obstacle because unless it was changed, it would bring a most serious and damaging effect on Commonwealth imports and upon the British balance of payment (Miller 5, The 1974-75 UK Renegotiation of EEC Membership and Referendum).

The next Prime Minister of Britain, Harold Wilson, again tried so hard to join the EEC in 1967, but again Britain failed to do it since being rejected by the same member and

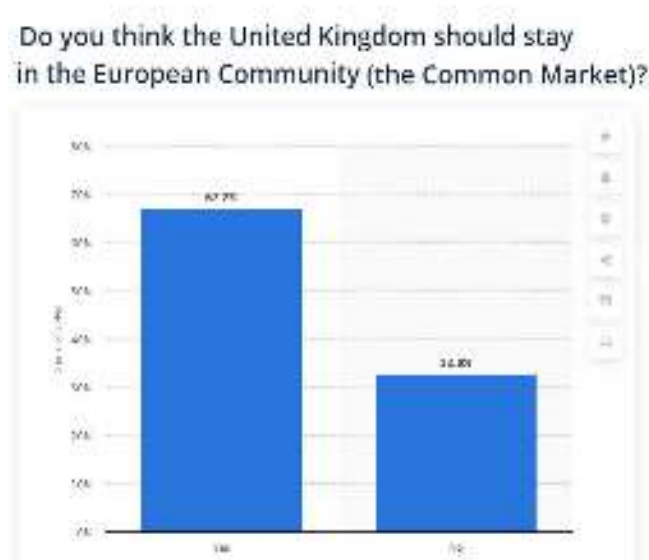
for the same reasons. After Charles De Gaulle's resignation in 1969 and the win of Georges Pompidou who was elected president of France, Britain finally has been given the green light to join in and succeeded to secure the EEC membership in January 1973 under the Labour Prime Minister, Edward Heath. However, the 1974 Wilson government was Disappointed with that and resisted the policies of what they refer to as a supranational European organization and held a referendum to decide either to handle or to dismiss the membership of the EEC in 1975 (UK Parliament, EEC and Single European Act).

Edward Heath finally brought UK into the EEC in January 1973, with two other new members, Denmark and Ireland, which increased the number of the member states to nine. On 4 March 1974, Harold Wilson became the Prime Minister by minority and on October, he won by a narrow majority and promised a renegotiation of the UK terms of membership of the EEC, (also called The Common Market), such a renegotiation in which the British government will be asking the other EEC leaders for certain concessions for the interests of UK. After becoming a prime minister, Harold Wilson sought to fulfill his election manifesto promise and went to negotiating several points with the leaders of the other governments the negotiations tackled many issues including the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the UK contribution to the EEC Budget, the goal of Economic and Monetary Union, Parliamentary sovereignty in pursuing regional, industrial and fiscal policies. After two summits in December 1974 in Paris and the spring of 1975 in Dublin, the UK government succeeded to reach an agreement with the other eight Member States to review the main areas of concern of the UK regarding the policies of the EEC. Following this success, the Government passed its renegotiation paper to the Cabinet and it was accepted on 18 March 1975. So did The House of Commons on 9 April 1975. Hence the European referendum bill 1974-75 was made and was given a 312 to 248 votes and received the Royal Assent on 8 May.

So the government carried on its process of holding a national referendum to determine whether the UK should leave the EEC or remain under the new terms (Miller 5, The 1974-75 UK Renegotiation of EEC Membership and Referendum).

The referendum was held on 5 June 1975 and the vote results were released and the electorate voted 'Yes' by 67.2 percent to 32.8 percent to stay in Europe (Results of the EEC membership referendum of 1975 in the United Kingdom).

Figure 3: Results of the EEC Membership Referendum of 1975 in the UK



Source: "EEC referendum result 1975 Statistic". Statista Research Department. 13. Jul.2015. Web. 2020. <<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1043098/eec-referendum-result/>>.

The British resistance to the policies of the predecessor of the European Union, the ECC, continued as the European Monetary System (EMS) was created in 1979; such a system whereby the currency stability should be guaranteed only if the countries co-ordinate their monetary policies. Thus it would help to improve the trade between the European countries leading to the emergence of the Single Market and paving the way for a single and a common European currency. Under the leadership of the British Prime Minister, Margaret

Thatcher, The Ironic Lady as the Soviets call her, she warned that Britain will stop sponsoring the Union because the nation is unfairly treated and according to her, even though UK was seen as the third poorest country among the member states, it was considered the biggest sponsoring country only because it gets some farming sponsorship. Despite these obstacles, the two sides agreed on a budget rebate in the Fontainebleau Summit 1984 claiming that what Thatcher said was true, and these policies of the Union were unfair. This agreement resulted in granting Britain a rebate (UK Parliament, EEC and Single European Act).

1.4. The Maastricht Treaty

The member states were seeing that The European Economic Community did not reach the power it really deserves. So they have amended the Treaty of Rome and settled on enacting the establishment of the Single European Market through the Single European Act (SEA) aiming to create a single internal market as well as a single European currency. This treaty was signed in February 1986 in Luxembourg and The Hague and entered into force on July 1, 1987 where many important changes were inserted on the rules of the Union which made it more integrated. That was the key that unlocked the door to the Single European Market that has been proposed and created in 1993 after The Maastricht Treaty. It was the idea by which the Union has become the world's largest trading area thanks to the freedom of movement of goods, services, and People among the members (Madsen, Single European Act).

The Maastricht Treaty is set to be the treaty that resulted in changing the name of The European Economic Community into the European Union; the newest name that survived until nowadays. This treaty was signed on February 7, 1992 in Maastricht, Netherlands, hoping to strengthen the European co-operation and integration among the member states. It

took place although it faced lots of resistance and concerns in some countries such as Denmark. France approved the treaty in September while in Britain it was a bit harder, especially in July 1993 when the British Prime Minister John Major found himself in such a confusing state that obliged him to make a call for a referendum called The Vote of confidence in which he secured the passage of the treaty and avoided taking the responsibility alone. Thus the treaty officially took effect on November 1, 1993 (Maastricht Treaty).

The Maastricht Treaty made it easier to establish The Single Market, so why not changing over a single and a common currency that guarantees the most possible fair economic trades among the countries? so that the people can travel from one nation to another without having to exchange their money as well as being able to compare the prices of products and services of the country which they visit. Hence the need for a monetary integration was obviously believed. This economic move was adopted and accepted by both Germany and France that had to compromise their Currencies. This huge decision and brave move will be clearing the path for a solid economic foundation (Thygesen, Why Did Europe Decide to Move to a Single Currency 25 Years Ago?).

In a lecture delivered at the Bank of Korea, Seoul, a member of the Governing Council and of the Executive Board of the European Central Bank, Eugenio Domingo Solans, has pointed out that In order to help the economic growth and stability in Europe, the Euro was created as a currency on January 1, 1999. Many member countries adopted it as an everyday monetary unit of trade. However, some countries including Denmark, UK, and Sweden did not accept to use it until nowadays. Not forgetting to mention that the UK has already left the Union by this year. So the Euro is still not universally adopted by all the EU members as the main currency. But still many of these nations convert to it in some way because of their belonging to the Union. For the countries that adopted the euro in 1999, it only entered into force and has become their official currency for the financial and the

foreign exchange markets by 1 January 2002. (European Central Bank, The changeover to the euro currency).

Not using the euro By the UK is the most arguable point in the new century when it comes to the UK dealing with the EU. Since its appearance until 2019, Britain has voted not to adopt the euro, Instead they preferred the pound sterling which belongs to the Bank of England as its national monetary unit. To justify this choice, the British Prime Minister, Gordon Brown (2007-2010), argued that there are five major economic tests that the nation has to meet in order to shift to the euro use, and that is what the nation failed to achieve; it failed to meet the needs of the test. The five test policy was in form of five main points as follows:

01 Business cycles and economic structures must be compatible enough that the United Kingdom could live with Euro zone interest rates.

02 The system must have sufficient flexibility to deal with both local and aggregate economic problems.

03 Adopting the euro must create conditions conducive to firms and individuals investing in the United Kingdom.

04 The euro would enable the nation's financial services industry to remain in a competitive position internationally.

05 Adopting the euro must promote higher growth, stability and a long-term increase in jobs.

However, it was believed that this argument is unjustifiable since this test is so difficult for the benchmark to satisfy. Rather there are some other reasons for not using the euro including the fact that the British government refuses any other control of its own interest rate policy. The control which would appear in case they choose to move to the euro.

That is to say the people who are used to exchange the dollar with the pound sterling will suddenly find themselves dealing with the euro instead. In addition, another logical reason was suggested, which is the fact that the United Kingdom would be obliged to reach the "euro convergence criteria" before it gets the ability of adopting the currency, involving the process of maintaining a debt-to-GDP ratio that limits the British fiscal policy (Segal, Why the U.K. Doesn't Use the Euro?).

To conclude that the British-European relationship witnessed many rejections, lots of disagreements in terms of policies as Britain in most of the cases had resisted many of the policies that the ECC and the EU have provided during the many discussions and conventions and treaties that took place in the second half of the 20th century as well as the beginning of the new century.

Chapter Two

Analyzing the Passing of Referendum Act and the Withdrawal Procedures

The UK-EU relationships have seen lots of mysterious attitudes when it comes to the policies of the Union. Many of the laws and the policies that have been enacted by the European Union have been facing a strong resistance by the British Government along the period of membership of the Kingdom in the EU. This resistance to the laws discussed for many times the membership of the UK and led to the referendum of 1975 in which the public voted not to leave the Union. The Story of the referendum did not stop only at that level, it also continued to develop until the early 21st century, exactly since 2013, the journey of a new born Brexit idea, until the realization of the referendum of 2016 which has been given the green light and took place on June of that year. The results of this referendum paved the way for a new experience since the leave side claimed victory and controlled the decision to leave the Union. So, the UK will be no longer a part of the European Union since the British citizens voted and decided to break up with the EU. This chapter provides enough information about the Brexit referendum since the EU referendum act until the last step of the Withdrawal procedures in five main sections.

The first section provides an entry to the colloquially termed Brexit through analyzing the story of the EU negotiations, the EU referendum Act of 2015 and the provisions of the EU referendum bill.

The Second Section reveals the details of the Brexit referendum including a discussion of its reasons and an analysis of its results.

The third section focuses attention on analysis of the Withdrawal agreement bill.

The fourth section analyzes the British Announcement for the Exit including The Process of Leaving, Article 50 of Lisbon treaty, the Analysis of the Snap Election, the details of Negotiations on the Withdrawal, and The Transition Period.

The fifth Section of this chapter pays attention to some Post-Brexit relations in terms of the things that will change and the things that will remain without any changes.

2.1. Introduction to the Brexit

2.1.1. Definition and Brief History about the Brexit

Brexit, as a word, is a shortcut that stands for the expression “British exit.” As the word “Grexit” which existed many years earlier to refer to the possibility of Greece leaving the Euro zone, the Brexit is used to refer to the departure of United Kingdom from the European Union after the referendum of 2016. The idea of Brexit came into public in 2013 when the prime minister of the country David Cameron has promised an in-out referendum to discuss the UK membership in the EU, whether to stay (in) or to leave (out) the European Union but only in a condition that his party (of the conservatives) wins the 2015 election. Indeed he won as the conservatives gathered the majority of votes. Thus, David Cameron carry forward his promise that he made before the elections despite the fact that he was completely against the idea of leaving. But the referendum will definitely take place. So, it is popularly familiar that the word Brexit is the portmanteau for the expression “British exit” or the departure of the UK from the European Union membership (“Definition of Brexit”).

The United Kingdom has got the membership of the European Communities by virtue of the Treaty of Accession of 1972 (Thimont Jack, “European Communities Act 1972”).

However, by the process of the referendum that has been held on 23 June 2016 it became the first nation to make that step and leave the European Union since the establishment of its new name in 1993 (MCGee, “Britain Will Finally Become The First Ever Country To Leave The European Union”).

Either to remain or to leave the European Union, that is the question, or in other words, that is what the referendum was all about. The final score and the general outcome of the voting Process was that 52 per cent of the voters chose leave, while 48 per cent of them selected the choice of remaining, declaring a victory for the Leave side (“Brexit: Your simple guide to the UK leaving the EU”).

2.1.2. The EU Referendum Act of 2015

After the win of the Conservative party at the General Election in May 2015, David Cameron has become the new Prime Minister of the UK. He informed that his Government will stick to the promise that he made in a speech at Bloomberg in 2013 concerning the Brexit. Thus the UK will organize a referendum that discusses the current state of the Kingdom as a European Union member state. And he claimed that this referendum will be held by the end of 2017 (Newberry, “Brexit - EU Referendum Act 2015”).

Provided that the Conservatives claim the victory in the 2015 general elections, Cameron proposed the bill in the House of Commons on 28 May 2015 making a request to hold a yes/no referendum to decide whether the UK continues as a member state in the EU or leaves the Union (Rietveld 3, “European Union Referendum Bill 2015-16”).

The very first step to the Brexit referendum of 2016 was the European Referendum Bill of 2013-14. James Wharton, who belongs to the conservatives, introduced a Private Member’s Bill on the EU Referendum after the idea of the renegotiation by the leader of the

conservative party David Cameron. The Party drafted a bill in which they explained their plan for the renegotiation and the referendum. But it has received so many critics mainly from the House of Lords where the bill was blocked as well as from the other Parties, the Labour and Liberal Democrats. As a result of the many critics, the Bill of 2013-14 did not reach the progress that enables it to have a royal assent since it has been blocked in the house of lords in January 2014. However, Cameron has said that his Party would again reinforce the application of the Bill in the next session (Gay, “European Union (Referendum) Bill 2013-14-progress of the bill”).

Cameron could not reach the agreement for the referendum in the last Parliament because junior coalition partners were against the renegotiation. After the general election of 2015 the renegotiation began in Earnest in June 2015, with the EU Referendum Bill first read in the House of Commons on 28 May 2015. The Bill was fast tracked through Parliament, with proper time allocated for it to complete all its stages by the end of 2015 (Newberry, “Brexit - EU Referendum Act 2015”).

On 27 May 2015, this second bill of 2015 was presented in the Speech of the Queen and was published the day after, waiting for a second reading on 9 June 2015. Unlike the first one, this bill includes the United Kingdom and also the territories of Gibraltar. This was the main difference compared with the previous Bill that the Conservative Party has made in 2013 as it reaches the Commonwealth citizens living in Gibraltar in the franchise. The bill also includes several updates and gives more information concerning the rules on how to run the campaign as well as the process of the holding of the referendum. Secretary of State, Phillip Hammond, pointed out that, in his opinion, the Bill fits with the European Convention on Human Rights (Rietveld 4-5, “European Union Referendum Bill 2015-16”).

2.1.3. The Provisions of the Bill on the EU Referendum

The European Union referendum Bill contains 11 clauses that set the map to the holding of the referendum. The first clause is about the referendum itself. It deals with the need of organizing a referendum before the end of the year 2017. It also shows the formulation of the question that will appear in the referendum sheet. The Question was under the form of an interrogative sentence that accepts the answer of yes or no and was as follows: ‘Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union?’; the previous referendum of 1975 has taken the form of: ‘Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community (Common Market)?’; while the 2013-2014 referendum bill sets out the following question: ‘Do you think that the United Kingdom should be a member of the European Union?’ (Rietveld 10, “European Union Referendum Bill 2015-16”).

Figure 4: Example of the Brexit Ballot Paper

Referendum on the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union	
Vote only once by putting a cross <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in the box next to your choice.	
Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?	
Remain a member of the European Union	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leave the European Union	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: Anthony B. Masters. “Two Years On: British Public Opinion and EU Membership”. medium.com. Web. 21. Jun.2018. < <https://medium.com/@theintersectuk/two-years-on-british-public-opinion-and-eu-membership-e44d09438871>>.

The second clause was devoted to explain the characteristics of the citizens who will be able to participate in the next referendum including their age, nationality, and residence.

This act claims that the people who are authorized to vote in UK Parliamentary General Elections are also entitled to vote in the Brexit referendum. This includes: British, Irish and Commonwealth citizens over the age of 18 who are resident in the UK, it also allows the UK nationals resident overseas provided they appeared on the register of Parliamentary electors in the past 15 years. It also provides that Peers and citizens of Gibraltar, who are able to vote at a European Parliamentary Election, can also vote in this referendum (Rietveld 11, “European Union Referendum Bill 2015-16”).

The clauses three and four point out the plan on how the referendum would be carried out. Including the date and the powers granted to the minister and the electoral commission (Rietveld 12-13-14, “European Union Referendum Bill 2015-16”). The fifth clause is about the territory of Gibraltar. It claims that the rules that have been set out to the Kingdom can be applied on Gibraltar as any unit that belongs to the UK (14-15). The other clauses contain the regulations that will define the process of the referendum including its cost, the limits of financing including the ones of media, as well as the other rules on the organization of the electoral campaign (15-23).

The EU Referendum Bill of 2015 had a second reading debate. It was passed in June 2015 and resulted in 544 votes for yes to 53 for no. That was after six hours of debate. According to Goldsmith, it did not differ from any other second reading debate in terms of duration and content (Goldsmith, “the 2015 EU Referendum Bill: five years on”).

The bill had its third reading in the autumn of 2015 in the House of Commons. It received A yes vote 316 to a 53 Noes on 7 Sep 2015 (UK Parliament, “House of Commons Hansard Debates for 07 Sep 2015”). The Bill then passed through the Lords in the usual way. Both Houses had to agree to every part of the Bill. And on 17 December 2015 and received the Royal Assent by the Queen; which means that the bill now has become an act of

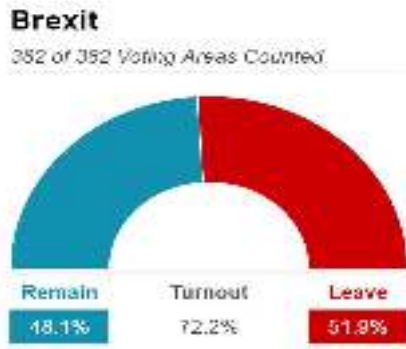
parliament. The Minister for Europe, David Lidington, and Minister for Constitutional Reform, John Penrose, said: “It was a clear manifesto commitment of this Government to give the British people a say on the UK’s membership of the EU”. “Today the EU Referendum Bill was granted Royal Assent, which means a date for the referendum can now be set as soon as the Prime Minister gets a substantial agreement for reform in the EU, and will be at the latest by the end of 2017. “The British people will then have the final and decisive say”. (UK Government, “EU Referendum Bill receives Royal Assent”).

On the 20th of February 2016, The British Prime minister, David Cameron, announced that the exact date in which the Referendum will take place will be 23 June 2016. Hence on that day, the Electors should go to the polls in order to give their word on the question of the referendum ballot paper that has been formulated earlier (“EU referendum timeline: Countdown to the vote”).

2.2. The Brexit Referendum

The process of the Brexit referendum took place in the UK on June 23rd, 2016 when over 46.5 million of British adult citizens conducted the referendum (“Results and turnout at the EU referendum”); the referendum that was held in a total of 382 voting areas around the United Kingdom (“Full results for Brexit vote”). The colloquially termed “Brexit”, was in form of a single question asking the respondents to choose one of two possible options, namely, whether the UK should remain or leave the European Union (EU) and it settled on giving the Leave side 51.9 per cent, against 48.1 per cent for Remain. Considering this result, it was claimed that the majority has chosen to leave the European Union (“EU Referendum: Final Results”).

Figure 5: Brexit Overall Results



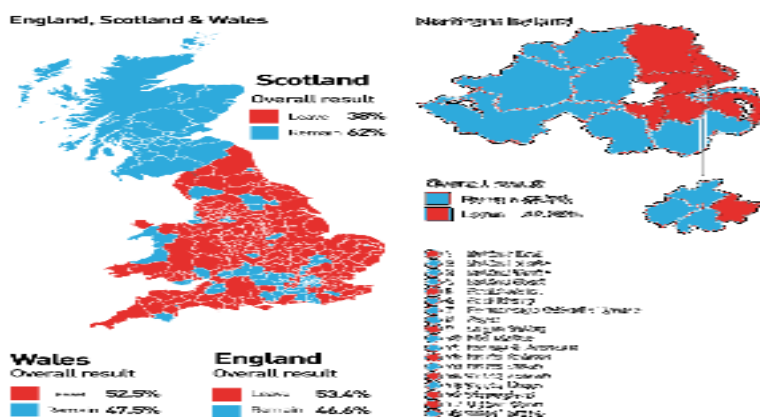
Source: “Full results for Brexit vote”. irishtimes.com. Web. 2016.

<<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/world/brexit/results>>.

2.2.1. Who Voted in the Brexit Referendum and for Which Choice?

The people from the four regions (countries) of the United Kingdom have participated to express their position concerning the Brexit and the results can be shown and listed as follows: in England, 15 million voted with 53.4 per cent for leave, while 46.6 per cent that represents 13 million chose remain. Northern Ireland, by 349 thousand votes with 44.2 per cent for and 440 thousand votes with 55.8 per cent remain. Scotland, by 1.018 million votes with 38 per cent for and 1.66 million votes with 62 per cent remain. And Wales, by 854 thousand votes with 52.5 per cent for and 772 thousand with 47.5 per cent remain (“Full results for Brexit vote”).

Figure 6: Brexit Results for Each Country



Source: “Full results for Brexit vote”. irishtimes.com. Web. 2016.

<<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/world/brexit/results>>.

2.2.2. The Reasons behind the Choice

The reports that have been made on the reasons that pushed the public to vote leave stated a clear belief that there are three main reasons including economics, sovereignty, and political elitism; for economics, the government believes that EU brings negative impacts for British economy because it is an unbalanced economic organization. For sovereignty, Brexit is a symbol that a nationalism rising. Lastly, for political elitism, it is beneficial for government to make policies and decisions by themselves far away from any other dictates that come out of any other external authority or organization (Friedman, “3 Reasons Brits Voted For Brexit”).

First, the economic reason started with the recession of the EU in 2008 with the collapse of EU banking system starting by Iceland, Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece, and Spain which led to loss of confidence between these countries and in the European business and economy (Kenton, “European Sovereign Debt Crisis”). The European Union could not find a solution to the present financial relationship which led Britain to role the financial side for two centuries along with the falling GDP due to the recession and it negatively affected the British economy (Friedman, “3 Reasons Brits Voted For Brexit”).

The second reason is sovereignty where the mistrust appeared about the emergence of trade and defense organizations after the second world war like the international monetary fund and the north Atlantic treaty organization (NATO), and because of this mistrust of these organizations Britain believed that they can take control from individual nations, The Problem which may pose a threat to the sovereignty of UK. Finally, the political elitism, or as it is called, the political leadership, faced a deep loss in the remainers of both conservative

and labour parties who wanted to stay in the EU membership while they opposed the brexiteers who belong to their parties; this third group of those who wanted to leave the EU saw that the establishment of these parties is against their interests. Especially that they claim that the Brexit would threaten they also said that the possibility of Brexit fearful financial markets, they believe that the incompetence of the financial industry has created a disaster for many. So it is crystal clear a British exit would only threaten the British elite (Friedman, “3 Reasons Brits Voted For Brexit”).

According to some other studies that have been made on the reasons behind choosing to stand with the leave side, immigration was the decisive factor that urged the people to choose to leave the European Union. As the British Social Attitude has posted a survey in which it deduced that the people were more concerned about the millions of non-British people who came to the UK under the rules of the freedom of movement during the previous years; this study used a sample of 3000 of the British people. The results of the study have shown that 73 per cent of the people who were afraid of the consequences of immigration have voted leave, while 36 per cent of the people did not see any problem in immigration. At the same time, 45 per cent of the people who have faith in the government tend to choose leave. However, 65 per cent of them show mistrust in the government and this means that the trust in the government was a less controlling factor in the choice of the people during the referendum. To deduce that the ones who voted leave are particularly the people who were concerned about the social consequences of immigration; which reveals that the major factor that controlled the decision of the British citizens was Immigration (Bulman, “Brexit: People voted to leave EU because they feared immigration, major survey finds”).

Indeed, that was the trump card played by the Leave Campaign Since it has grown up the sentiment of anti-immigration and affected the choice of the majority of people who voted leave. The leaders of the Leave campaign, including Boris Johnson, argued that those who

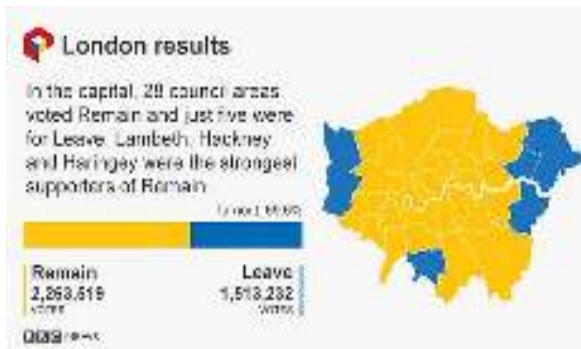
voted leave wanted to retrieve their freedom out of the EU under their famous expression, take back control (Merrick, “Brexit Leave campaign 'stirred up' fears about immigration, says Boris Johnson’s deputy”).

On the other hand, there was the Remainers led by David Cameron and they based their emphasis on the economy especially that the studies that they made were clearly showing that the people think that it would be best for the UK economy if Britain does not leave the EU. However, this would only make them in a weak lead and the leave campaign might win because other studies claim that the people are not too much concerned about the damage that might happen if Britain leaves. In the study that Opinuum organized, the findings show that 40 per cent of the people think that the Brexit will have no advantages nor drawbacks on the economy of the Kingdom, while 23 per cent of them believe in the damage of the economy once the country leaves the Union, when the other 21 per cent think the opposite of the 23 per cent (Helm, “Poll boost for Remain campaign”).

After winning the economic argument, the Remain leaders were pretty sure that they will win in the EU referendum and had no will to change their strategy that is based mostly on economy (Eaton, “By winning the economic argument, the Remain campaign believes it will win the EU referendum”).

However, although the Remainers warned that leaving the EU would decrease the average income of a person by more than 4,000 pounds a year, yet a research of public opinion clarified that proofs which the experts and leaders provided can convince only the people who trust them. And that is what the Brexit results in London have proved. The outcome of the referendum proved that the majority of citizens in London chose remain instead of leave because they were afraid that leaving the EU will damage their economy and pockets (Citrin et al. “Brexit proved again that identity can trump economics”).

Figure 7: Brexit Results for the City of London



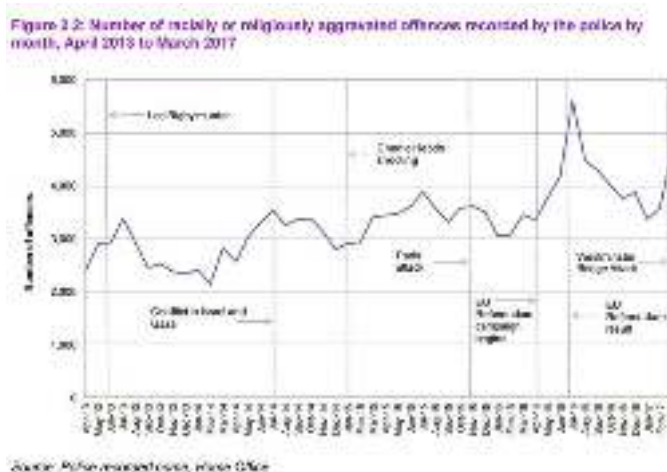
Source: “EU referendum: Most London boroughs vote to remain”. BBC News. Web. 24. June. 2016. < <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-eu-referendum-36612916> >.

In a new research on why remain leaders failed to persuade the public to vote remain, a paper has been published as part of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) revealed that the people were not convinced that the presence of the EU was beneficial for Britain in the recent years and neither the absence of the Union will be affecting the Kingdom in the future. Also the Remain Campaign strategy was not persuasive because many people tend to like Boris Johnson more than David Cameron. Another point was the mistrust of people in the analysis of experts concerning the downturn in economy; instead, they strongly believe that immigration and identity were even more effective. Hence the people will not be worried about economy alone and they will definitely turn their focus on the fear of immigration (“New research uncovers the reasons why Remain campaign failed to convince enough voters of economic case to stay in the EU”).

The Fear of others in UK have witnessed such a huge increase that hate crimes have increased exponentially among the people by 29 per cent in the year that followed the referendum. Around 80 thousand hate crimes in England and Wales in the year 2016-17. These attacks were pushed by hostility, race, nationality, religion and other factors (Dearden,

“Hate-crime reports rise by almost a third in year as Home Office figures illustrate EU-referendum spike”).

Figure 8: Number of Crimes Pushed by Identity before and after the Brexit Referendum



Source: Dearden. “Hate-crime reports rise by almost a third in year as Home Office figures illustrate EU-referendum spike”. Independent. Web. 17. October. 2017.

<<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/hate-crimes-eu-referendum-spike-brexit-terror-attacks-police-home-office-europeans-xenophobia-islamophobia-a8004716.html>>.

2.3. The Withdrawal Agreement

After the result of the referendum has been settled and the decision to leave the EU has been officially set, the British government discussed and negotiated many points with the European Council concerning the process of leaving the Union and what should be made before that. Theresa May, the previous prime minister, has negotiated and drafted the withdrawal agreement bill. This bill is made in order to discuss the powers granted to the EU in shaping the UK law, to protect the rights of the British civilians, and to define the payment methods that Britain owes the Union as well as to set the deal upon which the UK gets the

green light by the European parliament to carry on its Brexit (“What is the Withdrawal Agreement Bill (WAB)?”).

The UK has to draft Its Withdrawal agreement bill because of the rules that have been stated by the EU in The Article 50. This article claims that once a country that belongs to the Union makes a request for leaving, it has to negotiate its process of leaving until the negotiation ends with an agreement that suits both sides. In the case of UK, the withdrawal agreement will include the Points mentioned before in addition to the Northern Ireland Protocol, or the Irish border (“What is the Withdrawal Agreement?”).

The agreement consists of two major Sections: The first one is the Withdrawal Agreement itself, which includes a Protocol on Ireland and Northern Ireland, while the second part is a Political Declaration that points out the framework which defines the future relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union. And right after the referendum of June 23rd, 2016, the preparation for the Brexit started, and the first notification about the desire of the UK to leave has been sent to the European Council by the prime minister Theresa May on 29 march 2017, this notification automatically activated Article 50 under which the negotiation will take place until the leaving enters into application two years after the notification according to the article (European Commission. "The EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement").

The bill covers three main points: The first point is about paying which stands for the amount of money that the UK will have to pay to the EU in order to break the partnership, is valued 39 billion dollar. The second point is concerned with immigration whereas the citizens of the member states of the EU can travel freely with their families with no visa required until the day of the transition period that has been recently declared to be December 31st, 2019. The third point represents strategic plans on How to avoid the return of a physical border

between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland when both UK and EU share it as a border (“Brexit: Your simple guide to the UK leaving the EU”).

2.4. British Announcement for the Exit

2.4.1. The Process of Leaving

The Brexit referendum was proposed for the first time by the former Prime Minister David Cameron, who campaigned for the staying of UK in the EU and was betting his own position on a Remain win. The results of the vote disappointed him and led to his resignation especially after the pound sterling had lost 20 per cent of its value in the financial markets. This terrible fall led the people to criticize Cameron and made them withdraw their confidence from him. In a fit of public anger and disappointment, few hours after the results of the referendum, in the Downing Street, London, David Cameron announced his will of resignation by the start of the next Conservative Party Conference in October 2016 (Honeyman, “Brexit resignation: why British PM David Cameron had to go”).

David Cameron resigned even earlier than expected. After his resignation, it will be Theresa May who will fill Cameron's shoes. After the conference, David Cameron was replaced by the conservative party leader Theresa May as the first Female prime minister since Margaret Thatcher (Sandford, “Theresa May to replace Cameron as UK prime minister on Wednesday”). As a new PM, Theresa May stood outside the parliament in front of the public and said: “Brexit means Brexit and we are going to make a success of it. Second we need to unite our country and third we need a strong new positive vision for the future of our country.” (May 2016). After this substitution, a new competition awaits; which is the departure of her country from the EU. The European leaders are expecting the negotiation process to move quickly, while May said that the UK would not be rushed into leaving the European Union (“UK: Theresa May set to replace David Cameron as PM”).

May was belonging to the Remainers, but she knows that the will of the people must be implemented, so claimed that Brexit means Brexit and started to form a new government by appointing the leaders of the Leave Campaign, most importantly, Boris Johnson, who was the previous mayor of London, he has been taken through the government elevator straight to the office of the Foreign Minister. The other anti-European Union leader to be appointed was David Davis who was taken to the newly created position of Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union (“Theresa May takes over as Britain's Brexit PM, appoints Boris Johnson as Foreign Secretary”).

2.4.2. Article 50

For the EU, the Brexit referendum is not yet official and it only reflects the desire of the British people. May tried to make a request to the Union to prepare for informal discussions before the official announcements. But the EU rejected and claimed that the referendum is still not official unless the Union receives a demand to activate Article 50. It means that Brexit will enter into force only when the British prime minister sends a notification to Brussels in which she mentions the desire of Britain to leave the EU by virtue of Article 50. May promised that Article 50 Will be Activated before March ends (Rankin, “EU commission still refuses UK talks before article 50 triggered”).

On 29 March 2017, Theresa May, as a prime minister, Notified the EU that The United Kingdom intends to leave the Union under the terms of Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. When activated, this act means an official announcement to start the process of the withdrawal. This article claims that the member state will no longer become a member and would leave the EU after a two-year period unless there would be a suddenly required extension. So it means that the UK will leave the EU on 29 March 2019 according to The

European Union Withdrawal Act 2018 that has been enacted by the European Council (“Article 50: UK set to formally trigger Brexit process”).

Brexit officially started. And the UK has now two years in hand to handle the business and reach a deal with the EU before reaching the limit of the Brexit timeline. Article 50 is short and unclear; ambiguous since the ones who created it did not think it would actually be used someday. The timeline is one of the few points that Article 50 brought clearly. If the deadline is exceeded without an agreement, there will be a Hard Brexit (Nelson, “Brexit begins: The UK now has two years to untangle itself from the European Union”).

According to economists, there is a difference between what is called hard exit and what is termed as soft exit. They point out that a hard Brexit is complicated and could bring risks to the nation, while the soft Brexit is less in terms of risks but keeps the nation in a middle situation; as if it did not exit the EU. On the other hand, the government insists on a hard Brexit case, as it claims it would bring back full control over its borders and puts an end to immigration. Because remaining a member of the Single Market means to accept free movement of E.U. citizens, and that is what Britain wanted to avoid (John, “What Exactly Is a 'Hard Brexit,' Anyway?”).

For May, Britain will leave the whole bloc including the EU customs and the single market. Thus, the UK will not be “half-in, half-out” of the E.U.” and she claimed that a deal can be made only if both sides agree to it, stating that a no-deal Brexit is better than a bad deal (“Brexit: UK to leave single market, says Theresa May”). However, many experts believe that the logic that May have adopted concerning a no-deal Brexit would be disastrous to the British economy because in such circumstances that Britain is facing during the negotiations, the phrase would sound risky. This statement can be accurate in case UK is

negotiating a fresh trade deal with America or China since it guarantees the safety of products. In this situation, leaving the negotiation would not bring an extra damage to the economy. However, a no deal with the EU is itself considered as a deal which drops the UK out of the EU without a future trade deal which is the ultimate bad deal (Chu, “Theresa May's 'no deal is better than a bad deal' Brexit logic could end up destroying the British economy”).

May started to negotiate the path of leaving with the EU by proposing the withdrawal agreement; this last includes several points such as paying, immigration, the problem of backstops that could be placed in the borders between Northern Ireland that belongs to the UK and the Republic of Ireland which is involved in the EU community (“Article 50: UK set to formally trigger Brexit process”).

2.4.3. Snap Election

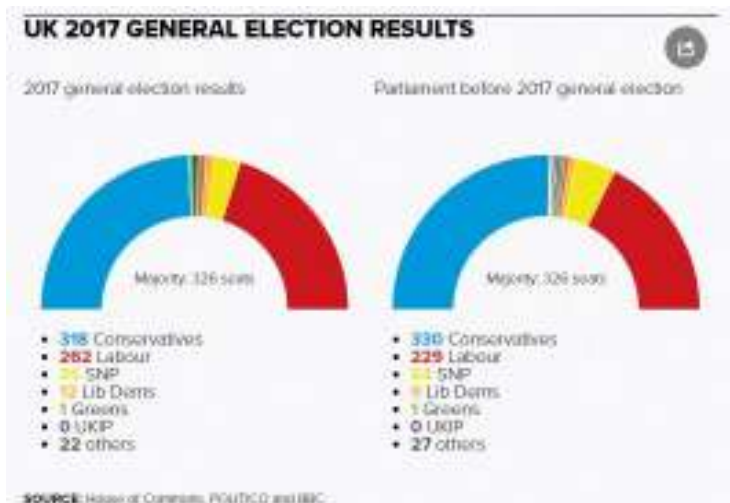
With the will of the UK government to have a full Brexit, or as termed, hard Brexit, as well as to rapidly seek future trade deals, and the EU intentions to firstly settle the problem of the membership, both sides are still too far from reaching any nearer possible agreement since there is plenty of points yet to be discussed especially that a no-deal Brexit means no single market, the goods will no more enter without checks, so it causes a tremendous loss of billions, a lack of food, and a lack medicines as well. In addition, lots of British live outside the Kingdom and lots of European people live inside the Kingdom; there is around 3 Millions of non-British who live in Britain, same as another 1 Million British citizens who live outside Britain; all of them will face the same question and ask about what would happen to them including their work, health care and insurance, education, and many other rights. Despite all what has been mentioned, the other big rock that stands in front of the exit door is the Irish Border (Nelson, “Brexit begins: The UK now has two years to untangle itself from the European Union”).

On April 2017 May called for a snap election to be held on 8 June. And she claimed that this election would offer Britain the needed certainty, stability and strong leadership to handle the EU withdrawal (“Theresa May's argument is Brexit?”).

Although it has been argued that such kind of an early election would deviate the concentration from the Brexit negotiations, Theresa May surprised the public opinion by calling a snap election on June in order to offer stability and certainty for the UK during the departure from the EU; the experts saw that May intended to increase the majority of her party in such a time where she receives some polling which tells her that their opposition, The Labour Party led by Jeremy Corbyn, is living its weakest days; which means that holding an immediate election will enable her party to win a two-thirds majority of parliament seats in the house of commons in order to gain support in the Brexit negotiations as well as to prove herself worthy of leadership. The Parliament has accepted that move and voted 522 to 13 in favor of a snap election to be held on 8 June, and a campaign to be starting on May 2. The campaign started but Corbyn proved himself a worthy opponent against May who seemed for some observers as a weak campaigner (Wallenfeldt, “Theresa May - Call for a snap election”). While Theresa devoted her campaign to criticizing Corbyn and neglected her own plan, Corbyn was busy gaining the population he needed in that campaign especially by the youth after his worthy promises including taxes on rich and security and other interests for the youth (Hunt and Wheeler, “Theresa May: 10 reasons why the PM blew her majority”). The Election Day witnessed such a surprise in which the people punished May (Wallenfeldt, “Theresa May - Call for a snap election”). It was so because the conservatives lost their majority that they were holding in the House of Commons; before the vote the conservatives had 331 seats, (more than enough to have the majority which stops at 326 seats as a minimum), but after an unnecessary vote, the seats decreased into 318. On the other side, the Labours secured 29 more seats in the House of Commons. In a defeat that has been referred

to as one of the biggest own goals in British political history (Hunt and Wheeler, “Theresa May: 10 reasons why the PM blew her majority”).

Figure 9: Results of before and after British 2017 Snap Elections



Source: McTague. "Theresa May clings on after UK returns a hung parliament". Politico. Web. 6. September. 2017. < <https://www.politico.eu/article/uk-election-ends-in-hung-parliament/>>.

In a situation that is known as Hung Parliament, when no party has the necessary majority, then no party is eligible to form the new government and in this case the prime minister, Theresa May, brought a solution to the problem since she is still in power, May planned that the conservatives will retain the majority and announced that she would form a minority government through “confidence and supply” support by making an alliance with the Democratic Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, DUP (Stack, “What Is a Hung Parliament? What Does It Mean for Britain?”).

The objective of the DUP is to keep Northern Ireland within the UK; it is unionist. The story that lies behind the Irish borders has a relationship with the independence of the Republic of Ireland from the UK. When the Republic has got its independence, there was a

big conflict a war between Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland. The Republicans sought the independence of N. Ireland from UK and get it United with the Republic of Ireland, while the Unionists wanted to stay within UK. It was not only a political conflict because the Unionists were also known to be Protestants, while the Republicans were Roman Catholics, the thing which makes the war even more aggressive; a war that lasted for 30 years until the late 20th century. That war is referred to as The Troubles (Wallenfeldt, “The Troubles”).

On June 26, the government of May has reached an agreement with the DUP leadership, in terms that the DUP would give the government its support on votes of confidence as well as the votes related to the Brexit negotiations along with other decisions that the government makes such as security legislation, the budget, and NATO defense spending. In order to exchange benefits, the government would add £1 billion in extra funding for Northern Ireland over the next two years. That extra supply for Northern Ireland has received some criticism from Welsh and Scottish leaders. After finding the solution for the Hung Parliament problem, May returned to her true business of leading the British government, and carrying on the mission of making a solid path for the negotiations on the driving her country out of the EU membership. During the next months, The chief Brexit negotiator, David Davis, started the conversations on the withdrawal plan with the other EU counterparts. But the rest of the year 2017 witnessed dramatic and huge changes in the Cabinet that saw many resignations of many leaders due to different reasons and circumstances. By the alliance of the DUP with the Conservatives, May has obtained 10 new seats; (of the DUP), so she got 328 seats; more than enough to form her government (Wallenfeldt, “2017 U.K. general election results and “confidence and supply” support from the DUP).

Getting back to the withdrawal process, under the Section 13 of the European Union Withdrawal Act 2018, there has to be an approval by the parliament whenever a withdrawal

agreement is proposed and agreed between the Union and the Government. As the Act states, the withdrawal agreement may only be ratified if the House of Commons has approved the withdrawal (“UK Govt, Statement under section 13(4) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 - HTML version”).

2.4.4. Negotiations on the Withdrawal

On July 2018, May announced that she made a progress in the withdrawal agreement and prepared a plan with her government; a strategy called Chequers Plan (Wallenfeldt, “2017 U.K. general election results and “confidence and supply” support from the DUP). The Chequers Plan guarantees a good and strong relationship between the kingdom and the Union concerning freedom of movement for goods, as well as the single market after the Divorce. This plan will also enable the UK to get out of the Single Market, restricts the freedom of movement and in the same time UK will stick to the rules and the standards of the EU in terms of the movement of goods under a strategy called the common rule book (“Chequers Plan”). This common rule book strategy is supposed to be what the British people are waiting for, especially food producers, farmers, and fishers, since it was against the immigration of the people from the EU to the UK (““Common rule book" for UK-EU food standards is welcome; many questions remain”).

The Chequers Plan, according to the Prime Minister, Theresa May, is the only provided option which guarantees that there will be no need for a hard border between the Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (“Theresa May: Chequers plan 'only one to avoid hard border’”).

Simon Boyd, the Managing Director of REIDSteel and a member of the CBI Manufacturing Council, has argued, concerning the Chequers Plan and the Common rule book, that this plan would be catastrophic for the British economy as he stated:

Our company John Reid & Sons Ltd (REIDsteel) has just committed to the largest single investment in its long history. By the time we celebrate our centenary in 2019, our preparations for a multi-million-pound investment into a state-of-the-art facility should be well under way. It will allow us to improve productivity and become even more competitive on the world stage while securing the future of our company into the next 100 years. This exciting and forward-looking development has been long in the planning, following our vote to leave the EU in 2016. But the recent Chequers proposal, which I believe to be an atrocious betrayal of what we voted for, will risk this investment and damage SMEs like ours which make up the backbone of the British economy. Michel Barnier is reportedly 'strongly opposed' to Chequers and the common rulebook for goods; perhaps this may be the only area where he and I are likely to find agreement. (Boyd, 2018)

While most of the Government members have agreed on this step, the hard Brexiteers saw that it was not the deal they are seeking and believed that May has given lots of compromises which will make the Brexit deal too soft. The discussion on this plan led to the resignation of the Brexit Secretary of State, David Davis, as well Boris Johnson, the Foreign minister at that time. That withdrawal agreement which sets out terms for a smooth and orderly exit from the European Union, as well as a political declaration that clarifies a framework for the future relationship to be negotiated, was concluded on 25 November 2018. According to the agreement, the U.K. has to pay a bill of \$50 billion in the frame of long-term financial obligations between the UK and the EU. This plan is about to put an end to the freedom of movement between the UK and the EU, and that was the central objective that was set by Britain in the Brexit negotiations under the anti-immigration approach. despite the fact that the exit deadline from the EU was set up for March 29, 2019, the agreement

concluded that Britain would stick to EU rules and standards until the end 2020 (Wallenfeldt, “EU agreement, the call for another referendum, and the Irish backstop”).

In November 25, 2018, Britain and EU agreed on almost all the points in the withdrawal including the rights of citizens, the divorce bill, and the Irish border. The parliament voted on this agreement in January 15, 2019 and they rejected it with 432 voices that said no while 202 voices said yes; a historical defeat on her withdrawal agreement plan (Kenton, “Brexit, The Article 50 Negotiating Period”).

The Labour Party leader, Jeremy Corbyn, indicated that a vote of confidence in the government is immediately needed to be held. But May survived that vote of confidence by 325 to 306, because she received some support from the DUP and some rebellious Conservatives who have recently voted against her in the vote on the Brexit agreement (Wallenfeldt, “The first “meaningful vote,” surviving a vote of confidence, and the breakaway Independent Group”).

According to May’s speech in November 2018, the deal which has been delivered on the vote of the referendum will bring back control, money, laws and borders, free movement, job security, security of citizens, and the union of the United Kingdom, otherwise a leaving with no Brexit deal would occur. In the opinion of the prime minister May, the only option provided is that the Brexit deal will allow the UK to retain control and build a shining future for the nation or else the entire deal will fail with uncertainty (Henley, “Theresa May's Brexit deal: everything you need to know”).

On March 12th, 2019, the negotiations have been restarted in order to get the deal done, but May failed again, and this time by a difference of 149 votes. For the third time, she tried to impose the Brexit deal and failed again (“Brexit: MPs reject Theresa May's deal for a second time”).

This agreement was rejected three times by the House of Commons though the assurances and further legal guarantees provided by the EU. By the last rejection of the withdrawal agreement approval vote on 20 March 2019, the then Prime Minister asked the European Council for an extension to the notification period. An extension was agreed twice. The last one presented the 31 October 2019 as a new date of British exit. The Parliament subsequently passed regulations changing the date of exit day in the European Union Withdrawal Act 2018 to 31 October 2019. These many attempts of extension led the British parliament to discuss the Efficiency of the government of her majesty (EU Commission, "The EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement").

Severely facing a high peak of pressure over failing three times to seal the deal is the deadlock for such a British prime minister. In a fit of rage and anger over the decisions and the failure, Theresa May could not take it anymore and finally resigned on 7 June 2019, Theresa May resigned as leader of the Conservative Party. After she surrendered the leadership, the party chose Boris Johnson as a new leader and the resigning prime minister was replaced by the new Conservative Party leader and the former mayor of London, Boris Johnson, as a new prime minister on 24 July 2019 (Mackintosh and John, "Brexit failure forces British Prime Minister Theresa May to announce resignation").

On 19 October 2019, The European Union has received a request made by the new British Prime Minister for an extension according to article 50 on 9 September 2019. The European Union Withdrawal (No. 2) Act 2019 specifies that the Prime Minister must ask for an extension until 31 January 2020, and the EU must accept this offer in case it has been made. This demand was preceded by major event upon which the Brexit process has quickly evolved. It was when the press discussed what the prime minister wrote on 27 September 2019 saying: "We are gathering in Manchester at a crucial time" and finished by stating: "We are leaving the European Union by October 31st come what may". (Johnson MP 2019) this

situation signifies that Britain will leave even if they did not reach an agreement and the fact that October 31st is the real deadline and will never be another extension no matter what the cost is. But this threatening speech provoked a Problem that everyone would be suspicious about; every single British citizen will ask himself: What would happen if the UK leaves without a deal? The answer is what the government and majority of politicians as well as citizens fear. A no deal Brexit means that there would be no transition period after UK leaves and the EU laws would stop applying to UK. For the UK, its value as an effective power in the world stands on its relationships of co-operation and collaboration with the other countries of the whole world. Most of these relationships are governed under the laws of the EU through many agreements. That is to say if the UK leaves with a no-deal Brexit, these agreement will be cancelled and will stop applying the moment that the laws of the EU stop applying to the UK (UK Govt, “International Agreements if the UK leaves the EU without a deal”).

However, in the Party Conference that was held in Manchester on October 2, 2019, the Prime minister insisted that the government will do the best to achieve a Brexit deal before the deadline by proposing a new withdrawal agreement. The UK government drafted a new bill that contains the enhancement of technology and other ways of trade strategies to avoid the Irish border checks; a strategy which guarantees that Northern Ireland will stay tied to the EU Single Market. A day after, unexpectedly, the Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn made fun of that renewed plan and called it a rehashed version of previously rejected proposals and argued that Northern Ireland businesses do not like it either. So did the European commission that rejected the proposal arguing that it does not provide a basis" for a Brexit deal. Another hope shined immediately on October 10 when a private meeting took place between the British and the Irish prime ministers. This meeting of Boris Johnson and Leo Varadkar resulted in a possibility of finding a solution, a pathway to a possible deal. By October 17, the

British prime minister said that he reached an agreement with the EU leaders concerning the Irish backstops; this agreement states that all of the UK will leave the EU Customs Union including Northern Ireland. So Johnson wanted to negotiate the withdrawal agreement with EU and remove the backstop in order to get the approval so that the MPs agree on the Brexit deal. A success for Boris Johnson waits only for the agreement of the British House of Commons because The EU has already endorsed the Withdrawal Agreement bill including the revised Protocol on the problem of Ireland and Northern Ireland (eliminating the 'backstop') when the European summit of October, 2019 in Brussels was held (Stefanello and Sandford, "What's in Boris Johnson's Brexit deal with the European Union?").

On October 19, the House of Commons did not agree to vote and passed an amendment known as Letwin amendment that was proposed by the MP Oliver Letwin, to delay the decisive vote which means an awakening of the Benn Act, the Benn Act claims that if the parliament did not approve a deal or a no-deal exit before 11 P.M, that means Johnson must request another seek a three-month Brexit extension according to Article 50. And so was it, Johnson failed to hold the vote to get the Brexit deal done and the third extension of the period under Article 50 has been accepted until 31 January, in order to allow sufficient time for the ratification of the Withdrawal Agreement. The European Council president, Donald Tusk, confirmed the Brexit extension in accordance with the agreement of all the EU member states and he says the goodbyes to the British friends, motivating them to make the best use of this time (Harris, "UK PM must ask for Brexit extension after MPs vote for approval delay"). On the same day, in an unsigned letter sent by the British prime minister to Tusk, the government requested a Brexit delay until the end of January 2020 but with an unusual rule this time; the government said that if it managed to ratify the withdrawal agreement sooner, the extension could be shortened (Sandford, "From deal to delay: what happened with Brexit in October?").

After a long debate on the European Union Withdrawal Agreement Bill by the House of Commons, a debate that took so long, even more than two months, The UK House of Commons finally settled on calling for the yes/no vote and exactly on 9 January 2020, they voted 330 to 231 in favour of the Withdrawal Agreement Bill. Following that, the bill was passed to the House of Lords to agree on it the week after. And on January 24, 2020, the group of British representatives along with the European parliament have ratified the Withdrawal Agreement before two days from the Brexit deal, and finally, it received the Royal Assent and signed by Queen Elizabeth II (“Brexit: MPs give final backing to Withdrawal Agreement Bill”).

By the evening of January 31, 2020, at 11 PM, The UK finally got its European divorce and is officially out of the European Union membership under the celebrations and protests of the British citizens across the country as the clock counted down to 11 p.m. GMT, opening the door for the transition period (Payne et al. “Brexit finally happens: The United Kingdom has left the European Union”).

2.4.5. The Transition Period

Britain will have a transition period, this Period is included as a part of the Brexit process and it starts from the day of the Brexit announcement ‘January 31, 2020 to December 31, 2020’. During this period, the UK will stay as a part of both EU customs and the EU single market including: Travelling from and to EU countries, freedom of movement, in addition to the trade relations that will remain the same without any modification. The reason behind the transition is that the UK and the EU still need to agree about all the details concerning the new relationship between them, particularly on trade, so that during the implementation period, the UK will be out of the EU with no trade change between them like the economic zone and the single market, the main difference is that the United Kingdom is

obliged to follow the rules of the European Union. This includes the same payment in the European Union budget, accepting the ruling of the European court of justice. Also allowing the free movement of people is included as well. However, the voice of the UK will be useless in changing the rules or even making new ones like voting no vote. This is why the British government insists the transition period to be so tight and it will be ended by the end of the year (Edgington, “Brexit: What is the transition period?”).

2.5. Things That Will Change and Things That Will Remain

During this period, some things will eventually change and others will remain the same with no modulation.

The main things that will change are pointed according to the agreement:

1. The UK members of parliament will lose their seats: after the Brexit, all the representatives that are sent on behalf of the UK government are obliged to leave all the political institutions and agencies in the European Union.
2. No more EU conferences: The previous mayor of London and the current prime minister of the United Kingdom Boris Johnson will be invited to the EU council summits if he wants to join them in, and the same thing for the British government.
3. New trade deals: the United Kingdom will start new negotiations and trade deals with countries across the world for new exchange deals. As for the UK-EU trade, the trade will remain the same until the end of the transition period when extra charges on goods are worthless after the transition period.
4. Changing the color of the UK passport: The current color of the passport of the United Kingdom is red, but the minister of immigration Brandon Lewis has announced in 2017 the return of the blue-gold design.

5. Brexit coin After leaving: the coin of the UK changed to a new one with the date of 'January31' with the phrase 'Peace, Prosperity, and Friendship with all nations.'
6. The UK's Brexit department shuts down: The team that negotiated the UK-EU Brexit will be liberated on the January31.

Concerning the things that will remain the same

1. Traveling and movement of people: The citizens will be able to travel from UK to EU member states with no troubles and as for passport control, the British government will take care of them.
2. Driving licenses: They will continue to be accepted as long as they are valid.
3. European Health Insurance Card: These cards are used to provide the British inhabitants with medical treatment in case of illness or accident, and the citizens can use them in any country that belongs to the EU.
4. Living and working in the EU: Freedom of movement will continue to apply during the transition period so that the British people can live and work during this period.
5. Pension: The citizens living in the EU territories will continue to take their state pension and the annual increase.
6. Budget contribution and trade: The UK will continue to pay for the EU budget during the transition period along with trading that will continue without any charges being introduced (Edgington, "Brexit: What will change after Friday, 31 January?").

The UK benefited since joining the EU community. Economically, it pushed the Kingdom over the edge so that it has become more powerful. However, since the process of the Brexit referendum, many problems emerged. It is true that the UK will have a transition

period to solve the remaining problems with the European Union, but it is not clear yet whether there would be another extension of this period after the pandemic or it will be enough for The UK to fix all the issues with the European Union. And most importantly, will the kingdom be able to make new relationships with several countries for the future trade deals.

Chapter Three

Examining the economic impact of the Brexit and listening the political arguments for the consequences of the Brexit

The British Government of Boris Johnson finally succeeded to bring Britain out of the European Union. A new experience is waiting for the UK outside the door of the EU. This chapter integrates three main sections that investigate the changes that occurred and will occur and examines the consequences of the Brexit on the British Economy regarding the arguments of the politicians and the economy experts.

The first section listens to the arguments of the politicians who are split either into proponents who support the Brexit or opponents who are against it.

The second section states the economic arguments that are in favor of a U.K. Brexit and the arguments that are against.

The third section examines the economic consequences on many sectors and services including finance, insurance, the future of both citizens and immigration, and jobs. In addition to the analysis of changes that the British cabinet have inserted into the systems of immigration for the near future that is concerned with the transition period and for the far future after the transition period is over.

3.1. Arguments of Politicians for and Against Brexit

3.1.1. The Proponents

The proponents of the Brexit are many, starting by the prime minister Johnson himself, who was fervent to pass the Brexit deal, the conservative members of the parliament agreed on the Brexit deal, the minister of justice, Gove, has supported the Brexit deal since he was a close friend of Johnson, the leader of the conservative party, Grayling, has also supported the Brexit deal (“Brexit: politicians for and against”).

The Irish Prime Minister Varadkar agreed on the Brexit deal and he said that the withdrawal agreement would allow leaving EU in an orderly way (“Who supports the new Brexit deal and who is against it?”)

The UK independence party is a British political party that deals with the policy of supporting conservatism, and euroscepticism; this party is totally with the Brexit deal and supports the total departure from the European Union (“UKIP Policies, Brexit”).

3.1.2. The opponents

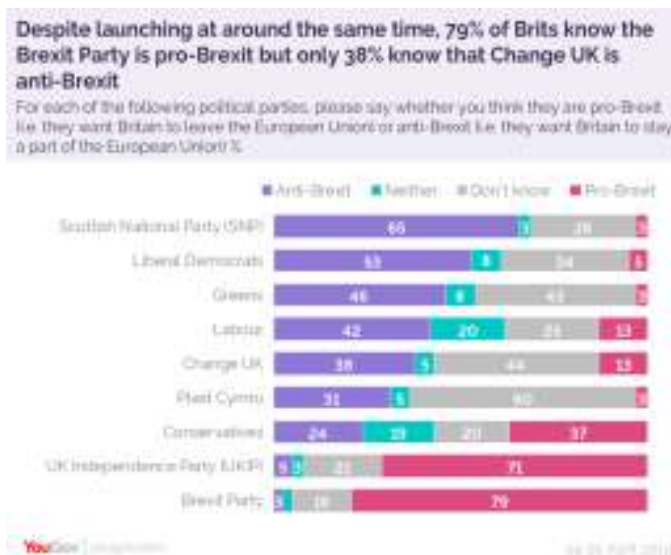
The opponents of the Brexit are many starting by Scotland; the leader of the Scottish national party Sturgeon who said that the agreement would take Scotland out of the European Union, the Single Market, and out of the Customs Union. And this would be against the overwhelming democratic will of the people of Scotland The liberal democrats oppose the Brexit deal and in favour of delayed the Brexit deal, the leader of the party Swinson said that she is more determined to stop the Brexit and the liberal democrats support her (“Who supports the new Brexit deal and who is against it?”).

The Labour Party opposes the Brexit deal; Corbyn, the leader of the labour party, considered it a worse deal and said that he would be neutral if he was the prime minister and

labour party would renegotiate the deal and keeping UK in the EU customs union, and in the single market (“General election 2019: Brexit - where do the parties stand?”). While The Democratic Unionist Party said that they oppose the deal of Johnson regarding the customs and the border of Northern Ireland with Ireland in the transition period (“Northern Ireland's DUP opposes UK government's Brexit plan”).

The statistics below show all parties that are for and against Brexit:

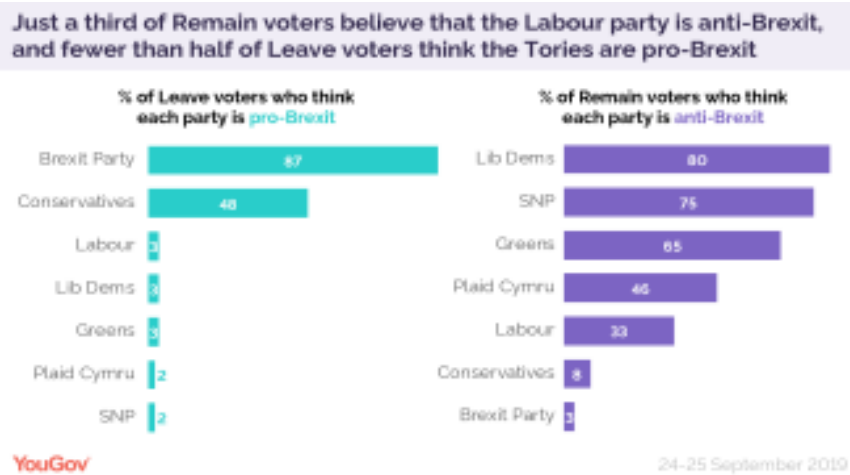
Figure 10: Vote Results on What the British People Think about their Parties Concerning the Brexit



Source: “Which parties are pro and anti Brexit?” YouGov. 24-25 April 2019. Web 24-25.

April. 2019. <<https://yougov.co.uk/topics/politics/articles-reports/2019/04/30/which-parties-are-pro-and-anti-brexit/>>.

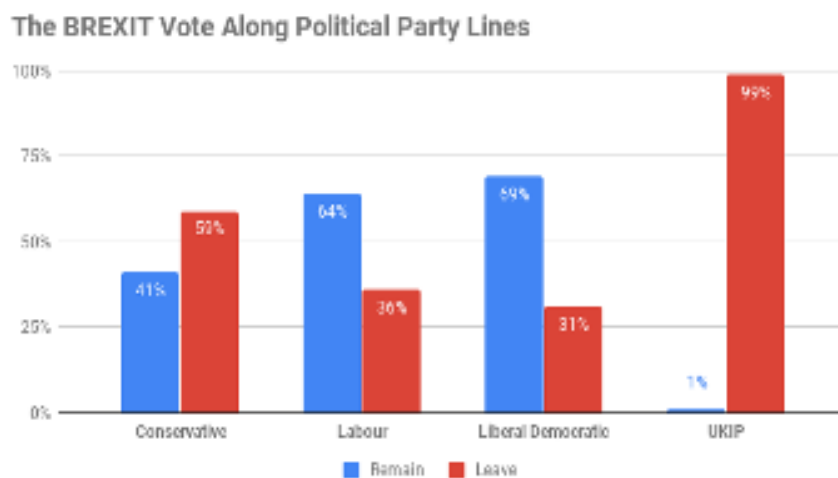
Figure 11: Results of how Remain and Leave Voters Viewed the Main Parties' Brexit Policies



Source: George Martin. "Just six per cent of voters think the Labour Party is pro-Brexit, poll shows." yahoo.com. 1. October. 2019. Web. 24-25. September. 2019.

<<https://news.yahoo.com/labour-party-yougov-poll-anti-brexit-175038364.html>>.

Figure 12: The 2016 Brexit vote along Political Party Lines



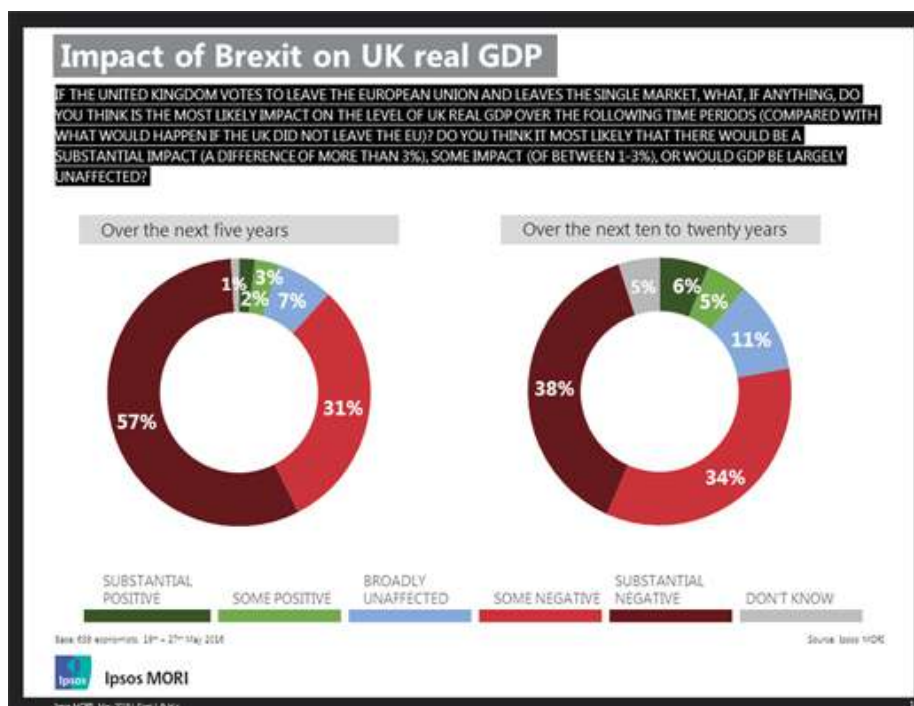
Source: Carlos L. Yordán. "The 2016 BREXIT Vote: Part Two." Cyordan.name. 9. April. 2019. Web. 9. April. 2019. <<https://cyordan.name/uncategorized/the-2016-brexit-vote-part-two/>>.

3.2. Economic Arguments for and against Brexit

Ipsos Mori is a market research company in the United Kingdom and it was formed by fusing both Ipsos and Mori in October 2005. The function of this market is to make surveys about wide range organizations and other market research agencies (“Ipsos Mori”).

The following relative circle summarizes the results.

Figure 13: Economists' Views on the Impact of the Brexit on UK Real GDP



Source: "Economists' Views on Brexit." ipsos.com. 18-27. May. 2016. Web. 28. May. 2016.

<<https://www.ipsos.com/ipsos-mori/en-uk/economists-views-brexit>>.

After conducting an online survey of both members in the economist society and the society of business economists by asking about the probable effects of Brexit and the single market on the variety of the economic indicators like GDP, the results of this company were as follows:

1 72% thought that the most probable consequence would be a negative impact on UK true GDP in the next 20 years.

2 88% thought that it is probable that GDP would be affected negatively in the next five years, and 4% thought that GDP would be affected positively within the same period of time, and their argument were the loss of access to the single market with 67% and reducing the investment with 66%.

3 45% predict that the UK unemployment rate would increase in the next ten years if the Brexit became true and 33% assumed that the unemployment rate would be unaffected and 17% of them assumed that the unemployment rate would be lower.

4 68% believed that the Brexit would increase the risk of the economy by having a threat of the economy and having a severe shock while 22% believe that there would be no difference (“Economists' Views on Brexit”).

3.3. The Economic Consequences of the Brexit

3.3.1. The Impact on the Financial Services and Insurance Sectors

3.3.1.1. Financial Services

Concerning the financial services, after the Brexit, major economic factors were damaged: stock markets, pound sterling (Clarence-Smith, “The Impact of Brexit on the Financial Services Sector”).

It was claimed that because of the Brexit, the global stock markets lost two trillion Dollars in value since the Pound Sterling value decreased (Lash and Krudy, "World stocks tumble as Britain votes for EU exit").

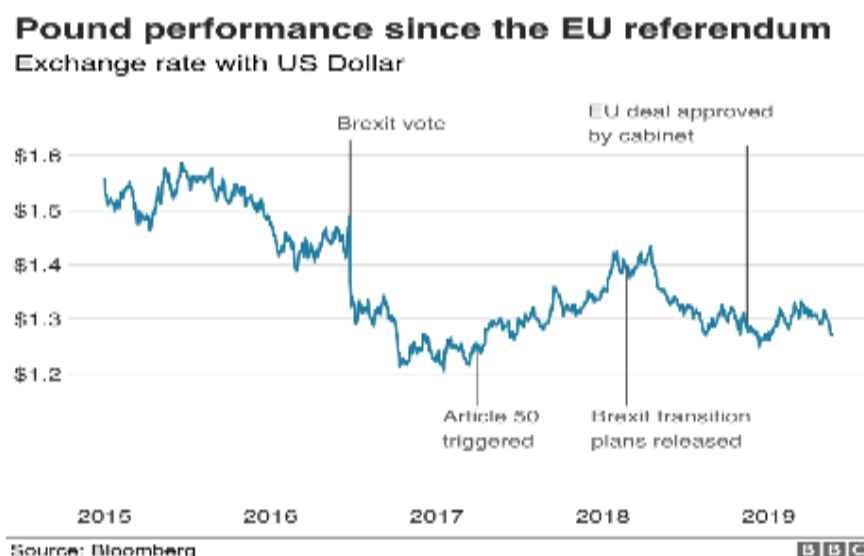
Also the financial times stock exchange group is an independent organization in the field of creating index offering for the global financial markets (Young, “Financial Times Stock Exchange Group—FTSE”).

This organization decreased with 3.2% after the Brexit referendum. The British banks like the Lloyds, Barclays, and the Royal Bank of Scotland decreased with 30% due to the referendum (Lash and Krudy, "World stocks tumble as Britain votes for EU exit").

Since the referendum days, the pound sterling dropped down with 1.4 per cent compared with dollar so that 1 pound sterling equals 1.301 dollar. The main reasons that made the sterling slide are the holidaymakers that left for the late-May half-term break. Also the American-Chinese trade war has to do with the sterling fall (Peachey, “Holidaymakers hit as pound slides”).

The following graphs show how sterling perform after the Brexit referendum

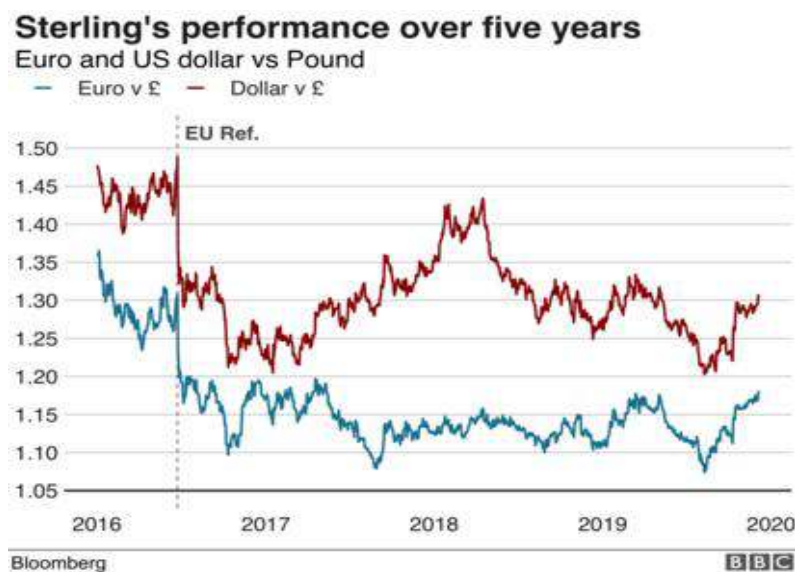
Figure 14: Value against US Dollar before during and after the Brexit Referendum



Source: Kevin Peachey. "Holidaymakers hit as pound slides." *bbc.com*. Web. 22. May. 2019.

< <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-48348607> >.

Figure 15: British Pound against Euro and US Dollar over the Last Five Years



Source: " Pound surges to two-year high against the euro." bbc.com. Web. 4. December. 2019. < <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-50656107>>.

Before the Brexit referendum, the United Kingdom was able to access to any markets in the European economic area using the pass porting rights regardless to the European organizers and following the rules of the European Union members, but with the Brexit has occurred the financial services will take a new path starting by making new trade deals with nations that are out of the European Union and other nations across the world (Warner, “How will Brexit impact UK financial services?”).

The United Kingdom took the privilege of the common rules between the European Union and the World Trade Organization, WTO, that is based on the idea that any country that does not belong to the EU and wants a special deal must meet the standard of the bloc whether if it on immigration or movement of goods. And by applying this rule, the United Kingdom could boost the financial services through reducing capital requirements, facilitating taxes, and set the labour laws free. But there are some risks behind that like the intimidation of closing the British financial services in the European Community, and the

impact of Brexit on the profitable of export in the country (Warner, “How will Brexit impact UK financial services?”).

3.3.1.2. Insurance Sector

The British Cabinet declared that it wants the European insurance in addition to the rest of financial insurance sectors that work inside the kingdom to continue including both signing new contracts and servicing the existing contract in the transition period, the government of the UK made a stipulation to other firms telling them that they must have a legal framework in case they do not want to make a new trade deal with the United kingdom after Brexit (James et al. “Brexit for the insurance sector: No-deal regimes in the UK and Europe”).

3.3.2. The Future of the British Citizens Living in the European Union after Brexit

During the transition period, the British citizens will be able to travel and work with no trouble according to the British government that has got important arguments with the rest of the European Union member states to protect its citizens (UK Govt, “Living in Europe”).

So the government had to take some steps:

- The withdrawal agreement gives warranty to British citizens who are legally live in the European countries and protect their rights like traveling, working, and freedom of movement during the transition period.
- The UK made a detached, a temporary agreement with countries that are not members in the European Union and guarantee freedom of movement since these countries are members of the European Economic Area like Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein. So, to make this agreement able to protect the rights of British citizens including travelling and working.

- The United Kingdom signed an agreement with Switzerland which does not belong to the European Economic Area but accepts freedom of movement and this point allows the British citizens to have their rights in this country in case they need it (Wright, “British citizens in Europe after Brexit”).

Also, the government has discussed some other prerogatives for British citizens living in the EU during the transition period among these:

1. Having Vacation in the European Union: the British citizens can travel to any country that is member of the Union during the transition period with no visas, and there will be a period of ninety days free travel with no visas for tourists.

2. Having Full-Time Job in the European Union: during the transition period, the British citizens will have the right to get a full-time job if they are eligible, but by the deadline of the transition period, new classification will begin to earn a job taking eligibility into consideration.

3. Pension to the EU Countries: British citizens whose are legal citizens in the EU whether labours or retirees and need pension before the end of the transition period will be able to get their rights as members in the block including retirement pension and the right to travel to any country from the block.

4. Getting an Erasmus Program: Erasmus program is the program of the European Union to support education, training, and sport in Europe. Despite of the fact that nearly seventeen-thousand students took their education program out of UK between 2017 and 2018, some educational colleges are still available for students and qualified trainers to get a job and an Erasmus program after Brexit (EU Commission, “What is Erasmus+?”).

5. Apply for Arts Funding: the program of ‘creative Europe’ will remain open for British applications.

6. Getting a Literature Award: the British novelist Melissa Harrison earned the ‘UK European literature’ in 2019 for a novel that explores the dangers of nationalism and xenophobia, the prize fund is open, in 2020, for British citizens.

7. Cross-Border Health Care Opportunities: The citizens of the EU have the right to get a health care from any other European Union country and get Compensation for care abroad by their home country (“After Brexit, Ten advantages left for the British citizens in the EU”).

3.3.3. Migration and Economy

Immigration is the movement of people from one country into another for residential (“immigration”).

3.3.3.1. Economic and Social Benefits and Drawbacks of Immigration

3.3.3.1.1. The Benefits

(1). Divesting Local Economy

Immigration brings new perspectives, experiences and skilled labours which will lead to boost solidarity within community by making immigrants work, earning wage, and increasing the local production, and maintaining a strong economy.

(2). Helping In Creating Global Market

When it comes to immigrants, they help to participate in making strong overall economy, and it helps more when immigrants have opportunities to keep on for higher education or high-skilled employment.

(3). Creating a Fairer Level of Population Distribution

People overwhelmingly come from crowded countries to get new opportunities, and immigration allows people from undeveloped countries to earn opportunities for themselves.

(4). Increasing the Population

By legalizing the situation of immigrants and make them legal citizens either by wedding, scholarship, working, or obey the law of the country that they are residing in, and that lead to share more wisdom and knowledge within the community.

(5). Encouraging Entrepreneurism

Most immigrants are entrepreneurs with high education, professional experience, and innovative ideas. They are also productive in working, and making businesses active, which lead eventually to investing more labours in work.

(6). Benefiting Families in The Country

The social purpose of immigration is the ability for families to provide themselves and contribute to their local community even for the illegal immigrants, and that is the reason the presence of immigrants is beneficial to everyone.

(7). Gap Filling In Certain Labor Markets.

Despite of low wages in low-skilled employment area, immigration fills the gap that might come from when there is low employment rate and that is due to the ability of immigrants to reduce the risk of low performance issue that might happen in the local economy.

(8). Encouraging The Economic Recovery

Immigrants usually look for job opportunities and they take any chance to get a work especially in the places that are damaged economically either with no job at all or with lack of working skill which lead to faster economic recovery.

(9). Encouraging Lower Prices At The Point Of Sell

Immigration benefits both immigrants and the extra labours who work in industries which means that lawyers and supervisors are equal in having opportunities. And the rise of need of workers will drop the prices of goods and services leading to benefit from lower prices (Gaille, "21 Big Pros and Cons of Immigration").

3.3.3.1.2. The Drawbacks

(1). Over Population Issues

Since immigrants reside to the developed countries, that results overcrowded population compared to the undeveloped countries resulting imbalanced in distribution of population and leading to issues in accessing the resources at the local level where there is high percentage of immigration.

(2). Disease Transmission

Immigration can cause diseases through transmission like what happened with the smallpox that occurred due to transfer of agent across the border of North America with immigrants.

(3). Wage Disparities

This occurs when immigrants come from developing country to developed one willing of having a good job with high wage and that can create wage disparities in the local population and affect the growth of jobs through less incomes.

(4). Creating Stressors On Educational and Health Resources

This is when immigrants come for a new life, and communities invest by obliging children of the new immigrants to have education and healthcare services and since most immigrants will not stay for a long time, this will affect cost the investments lot for money and affect it at the end.

(5). Exploiting Immigrants

Labour laws that have never caught or arrest any immigrant, whether a new immigrant or illegal one; it is easy to report these immigrants by accusing them as illegal immigrants or refusing to pay own wages.

(6). Integration Difficulties

In some societies, diversity is unaccepted in some countries, especially when it come to norms, values, perspectives, and that is due to the mentality of societies like the isolated ones leading high level of carefulness with these types of societies.

(7). Splitting Up Families

When the legal period of residing in a certain nation for immigrants, families will face troubles in fixing their administrative situation and that could reflect on children, and it might affect their living due to their less opportunities for family employment (Gaille, "21 Big Pros and Cons of Immigration").

3.3.3.2. A Prejudice against Immigrants

In the shadow of immigration and its effect on the results of the Brexit referendum, a study that has been carried out in the days of the referendum was very helpful to understand the reasons behind the choice of the people in the Brexit referendum. The results of the study

come out with a conclusion which claims that the areas with low numbers of immigrants were more likely to support the withdrawal. That was due to the prejudice of those natives and what they think about immigrants. Dr Rose Meleady claimed that the people who have worries of immigration are more likely to form a prejudice that is almost unreal. The process of the study took place before the referendum when the researchers spotted and chose 417 of the people who were on their way to vote and asked them many questions about their views. The researchers used a psychological measure, known as the feeling thermometer, to determine how cold or warm they felt towards immigrants. The statistics have shown that supporting the Brexit has gone in such a positive correlation with the dislike of foreigners that was more appropriately than many other factors. In contrast, the will to vote Remain was correlated with positive contact with immigrants. Dr Meleady, of the University of East Anglia, stated that the results have proved that prejudice against EU immigrants can be taken as a deciding reason behind the choice of a leaving vote. So the people who met EU citizens living in Britain were keen to have a good experience and were therefore more likely to vote Remain (Johnston, “Brexit: Anti-immigrant prejudice major factor in deciding vote, study finds”).

3.3.3.3. Why the UK?

When it comes to immigration, lots of people prefer the UK due to the economic facilities and the labour markets that the kingdom offers in addition to getting a job as main reasons that go with the availability and the ability to learn the English language, or getting opportunities in study (Kone and Markaki, “Why do immigrants come to the UK?”).

There are other reasons to immigrate to the United Kingdom among them:

(1). Excellent Education System

When it come to educations, students prefer the highest level of British colleges to continue their graduate studies like the University College in London, the Royal College of Music, the University of Kingston, and the London Business School which considered as best colleges in United Kingdom.

(2). Easy Integration Into the Community

Immigrants should not be panicked when it comes to integration to the community and that is due to the fact that the British authorities fights all kinds of racism in additionally to the existence of the non-profits organizations that help foreigners to integrate in the community through all types of projects that might help immigrants.

(3). Taking Advantage Of an Excellent Healthcare System in UK

Once immigrants have regular residence in the United Kingdom, they have the right to register in the national health service which is important for both local and foreign citizens in the kingdom taking into consideration emergency cases as top priorities.

(4). British Citizenship Comes With Full Rights

Foreigners who lived in the United Kingdom with a clean criminal record for five years, and good information about culture and life in the United Kingdom can apply for British citizenship. The citizenship for those under eighteen-years-old can get nationality with no obstacles.

(5). The Work Permits In UK Are Easy To Obtain

Citizens who do not live in the United Kingdom and need to work can apply for permission to work according to their types of visas (“5 Reasons to Immigrate to UK”).

3.3.3.4. The UK Passport

The British passport is ranked in the seventh place with the ability to access into one-hundred-eighty-five countries with no visa (“Henley and Partners passport index”).

3.3.3.5. Types of visa

3.3.3.5.1. Work Visa

This type of visa is classified into sub tiers according to type of the work the person wants:

a. Tier 01: This type is for exceptional talents for those who are experts in their fields.

b. Tier 02: This type is for offered a skill job with a salary and it is divided into subtypes:

b.1. Intra-company transfer: This type is for workers whose transferred to other company inside the kingdom.

b.2. Minister of Religious: This type is for people who found a job in a faith or charity community.

b.3. Sport Person: This type is for elite athletes or coaches that the sport governing body chooses them.

c. Tier 03. Temporary Workers: this type is for temporary workers in charity or sports person in a governmental authorized exchange or as part of an international agreement.

3.3.3.5.2. Study Visa

This type is for the students who want to continue their study in the kingdom and it is divided into subcategories:

- a. Short-Term Study Visa: This type is for short courses like English language courses, this type is temporary visa that remain useful for eleven months
- b. Child Student: This type is for children between 4-17 years old who study in free British school.
- c. General Student: This type is for students over sixteen who have been given a place in the course (“Visa types for UK”).

3.3.3.6. Post-Brexit Immigration

After the Brexit, the British government decided not to give visas for unskilled workers in the new immigration system. Workers with low skill will not obtain visas to work in Britain according the plan of the British government after Brexit, the government insists on employees to stop relying on cheap labor from foreign countries and invest more resources in keeping the their skilled labour in addition to focusing on machines and computers. The ministry of interior said that the citizens from the European Union countries will be treated the same as the citizens of other countries and that after stopping work under the European Union laws of freedom after the deadline of the transition period. The home secretary Patel said that the purpose of adopting the new immigration system was to attract the most intelligent and best people to Britain by encouraging the right talent and reducing the number of the simple-skilled immigrants who come to Britain. Patel said also that the new immigration system will ensure high-skilled economy with high productivity. In the new immigration system, immigrants who want to come to Britain will have to collect seventy points including points awarded for proficiency in English language, job, salary, PHD degree, work in sectors that suffered from shortage of employment in a famous industry, the British government will also determine the required jobs for immigrants like carpentry, dyeing, and childcare.

Those new instructions will allow the European citizens to come to Britain for six months with no visa but they cannot work during this period. For those who have certain skills, they will have to obtain employment contract in addition to gathering seventy points and there will be no jobs for those workers in simple jobs like restaurants, hotels, nursing homes, and food factories. This new plan will not permit new arrivals to receive government financial benefits but only if they have the right for permanent residence in Britain.

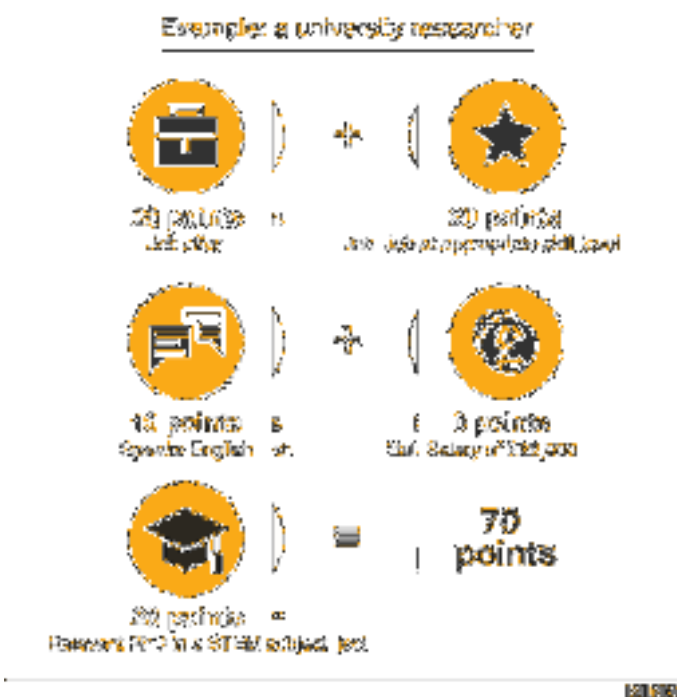
For current situation, citizens from the European Union have the right to have financial benefits from the government by proving that they are economically active, and there will be no benefits for citizens out of the European Union but only if they get permanent residence in the kingdom (“Immigration: No visas for low-skilled workers, government says”)

- (1) Ten points if the immigrant speaks English.
- (2) Twenty points if the job has an appropriate skill level.
- (3) Zero points for if the salary range between 20.80-23.093 Euro.
- (4) Twenty points if the job is listed in the shortfall list.
- (5) Ten points if the applicant has a PH.D.

The picture illustrates the way to get the 70 points that make the immigrants able to make a request for UK visa under the laws of the new immigration system

Figure 16: Rules on how to Get the 70 Points under the New Immigration System

How to get to 70 points



Source: "Immigration: No visas for low-skilled workers, government says." [bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-51550421). Web. 19. February. 2020. <<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-51550421>>.

3.3.3.7. From Illegal to Legal British Immigrant

There are some solutions to fix the problems of refugees in the UK among these:

- (1). Lack of work, bad education, or visiting family.
- (2). Existence of a threat in hometown like terrorism and wars.
- (3). Living with a partner that resides in the United Kingdom.
- (4). Family visiting in case they reside in the United Kingdom ("Your options if you're in the UK illegally").

3.3.4. Post-Brexit Jobs

It is claimed that a trip of looking for a job tends to be a hard path most of the time especially that the corona virus pandemic has made the problem even bigger than it was before (Arkley, “job Hunting During Coronavirus: Our Guide”).

Taking into consideration the critical days during which Britain has announced its withdrawal. The day Britain claimed its European divorce, an unseen enemy started to hit and stretch across the nation; according to the British mass media, two cases have been confirmed on January 31, 2020 (“Corona virus: Two cases confirmed in UK”).

After the Brexit, some industries suffered from the Brexit like: traveling, tourism, and automotive industries; car companies like Honda, Ford, Land Rover, decreased their jobs due to tariffs on vehicle exports. The Guardian reported that a third of the seasonal jobs of the United Kingdom in both summer activity and ski reports vanished due to fears over Brexit, also leaders of travel industry mentioned that their business models are not fixed after the Brexit (Arkley, “Brexit and Jobs: The UK job market after leaving the EU”).

To sum up, it is noticeable that the Brexit referendum affects the British economy particularly on financial services and insurance sector. However, it is not clear yet if the decisions that the British cabinet will be the same after the covid pandemic or there will be new rules to save both insurance sectors and financial services, in addition to the sector of jobs that was damaged through the loss of third seasonal jobs, but it is not clearly stated if there will be new solutions and decisions to be taken to save this sector precisely after the covid pandemic. The UK should take the advantage of the rules that were made between both EU and WTO to boost its financial services in parallel with making new financial services with different countries across the world to save its financial and insurance sector. As for the sector of jobs, the UK should benefit from the new immigration rules that the British cabinet made to diversify and flourish the sector of jobs.

Conclusion

This study revealed that the British economy witnessed a great power especially after the industrial revolution that fostered the British economy, yet the European Union membership enabled it to gain an incredible economic power along with the privileges that the EU offers to the member states.

Thanks to all these events, Britain was ascending towards a monumental transformation. However, with the Beginning of a European divorce through the Brexit referendum, this British flying machine will undoubtedly change course over the upcoming months and even has the potential of a possible U-turn or two. Whether under a transition period or without it, The United Kingdom has already bought the flight-ticket, unknowing of where is it going to land. The Brexit referendum affected the British economy negatively especially on both financial services and insurance sectors and caused a loss of the global stock markets, a dramatic drop of the pound sterling, in addition to an intimidation of closing the British financial services in the European community despite the benefits of the rules between EU and WTO that could boost the British financial services.

So, the responsibility now solely rests on the shoulders of the designated pilots of this vehicle to do their best to avoid any kind of erratic turbulence that will definitely lead them to making a catastrophic nose-dive, The leaders of this Aircraft should be accomplishing a safe and sound disembarkation of its precious cargo of Economy. During this short amount of the transition period, the British citizens can work and travel to EU countries, and the same thing for other countries that can protect their rights. For immigration, the British cabinet invented new immigration rules to all immigrants in the world including the EU citizens, these rules are based on a gathering points system. For the world of jobs, it is clear that the Brexit affected some British industries like travel, and tourism.

The UK should have an extension of the transition period to get done with the remaining problems that it shares with European Union in addition to making new relationships with several countries to get new MPs parliament seats, new conferences, and mainly, new trade deals.

While still making new trade deals with countries across the world could save the British financial services in parallel with making new financial services with different countries across the world to save both finance and insurance. For fixing the problem of jobs, the UK should make the best use of the new immigration rules that the British cabinet made to diversifying and flourishing the sector of jobs.

But still, Even though the post-Brexit destination is vague and unpredictable, one thing is certain; Brexit was a clear example and lesson that was full of possibilities for unprecedented territory and is simultaneously plotting a new course and a new future game theory that is full of choices for other entities who wish to book their seat to the same experience.

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