

KASDI MERBAH UNIVERSITY-OUARGLA
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English Language and Literature



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Submitted by: Ibtissem BEN ACHOUR

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Before the Jury

Mr.AbderrahimCHEICK

President

KMUOuargla.

Dr.Samira SAYAH LAMBARK

Examiner

KMU Ouargla.

Mr.Djelloul BOURAHLA

Supervisor

KMUOuargla.

Academic Year: 2018 - 2019

Dedication

In the Name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate all praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds; and prayers and peace be upon Mohamed His servant and messenger.

With great honor I would like to dedicate this dissertation:

*To the light of my life my beloved parents; **Abd Elkader Ben acheur & Saliha Seggai***

*To my brothers; **Walid & Abd Fatah** To my sisters; **Widad, Amira & Rima***

For always being there for me.

To my friends who lead me through the valley of darkness with light of hope and

Support.

To everyone loved and respect me.

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List of Abbreviations

EU:European Union

EEC: European Economic Community

ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community

UK: United Kingdom

PM: Prime Minister

WW2: world War 2

ABSTRACT

This study aims to exploring the main causes that led to Britain's exit from EU. By looking at the causes, this study aims to investigate the consequences of what has become known as Brexit. Thus, it highlights the relationship between the EU and Britain. In addition it give an overview about Brexit and the main reason for it's occurrence and the most events that appear after it. The study approaches adopted descriptive analytical method in order to reveal the most important reasons which include immigration, sovereignty and economic causes, and to show the main results that emerged after Brexit referendum which adopt economic and political ones.

Key words: European Union, immigration, sovereignty, Economic, political, Brexit

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Introduction

The EU is one of the most powerful economies in the world. It comprises a group of developed countries in all economic and scientific fields, involving 28 European countries. It began as the EEC then it was established under the treaty of Maastricht as the EU in 1992. The idea of establishing it goes back to 1951 after the World War 2 with the concept that countries which trade together were more likely to avoid going to war with each other. It established with the formation of the ECSC by West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. After years the EU has gradually gained members and become an economic and political partnership, one of these members was Britain.

For Britain, it first applied to join in 1961 under what was the EEC, but it became a member in 1973. Two years after being a member Britain held a referendum to confirm its continuing membership with the EU. So since that year, the idea of Britain exit from the EU became a viable possibility for Britain to become a member of the EU. Up to the date of 1973 when the UK joined the EU, it has marked a great progress as a way to expect that UK GDP would not be raised to 30% if they hadn't joined, by the same token, in 2013 as PM Cameron promised if he would be a leader for a new contract, he would take a referendum to leave in 2015.

On June 23, 2016, Britain held a referendum under what is called Brexit. Brexit is an abbreviation for "Britain exit" referring to Britain's decision to leave the EU. As it mentioned before Brexit was not the first referendum that Britain had held on its membership with the EU. It had its first referendum on June 5, 1973.

In 2016, the recent poll showed that the majority of Britons (51, 9 %) voted to leave the EU, and (49, 1%) voted to remain. The referendum turnout was 71, 8% with more than 30 million voting. The referendum resulted in Brexit cooperation of both UK and EU, more deeply PM. Cameron thought that Britain lost the opportunities of leaving the EU as a means of such political paths to gain the British territory validation for ruling. Moreover, Mr. Cameron did not predict terrorist operations throughout Europe as a way of eastern waves and Syrian Refugees that would be as a main shift should be investigated within EU immigration embassies. Consequentially winners of Brexit fight for UK profits from trade bills by its own regulations, and then they preserve financial fees in EU, also to stay out of EU officials, along with limitations concerning visas

Purpose of research

The major objective behind this study is to investigate and highlight the main reasons that led Britain to announce the Brexit referendum. That has divided Europe into two economical parties which are Europhiles and Eurosceptic. Also it aims to illustrate and shed light on the most important results that obtained from the Brexit referendum.

Research problem

This study investigates the following problematic, what are the causes and consequences of Brexit?

Research Questions

The research questions of the present study are to be formulated as follows:

1. Why does Britain want to leave the EU?
2. How will Brexit effect on Britain's position in the world?

Research hypotheses

Based on the research problem that mentioned above, I state the following hypothesis:

1. The causes of Brexit are immigration, the loss of sovereignty and economic regression.
2. As for the consequences of Brexit they can be put in the emergence of political crisis, conflicts with Europe and emergence of economic challenges.

Research Method

This study will focus on the qualitative descriptive analytical method in order to realize the cause and consequence of Brexit referendum. First, the use of qualitative descriptive method will introduce the relationship between EU and Britain since 1945, and will attempt to show what Brexit referendum is. Second, analytical method is included in study in order to understand what lead Britain to state Brexit, and attempt to show the main important results that Britain will get.

The Research Structure

This study is split into a general introduction, four chapters and a general conclusion. The general introduction defines the questions that this research seeks to answer. As well as the objectives and the methodology, structure of the research. Chapter one discusses the relationship between UK and EU since 1945. Chapter two gives an overview of Brexit referendum and what leads to it and what happened after it. Chapter three examines the causes of Brexit where the focus is on three main causes which are immigration, sovereignty and economic causes. Chapter four is about the main consequence that obtained from Brexit, which presents first one which is sovereignty, then it focus in the Economic and political consequence.

Definition of key terms

European Union

the EU is a group of 28 countries that operates as a cohesive economic and political block. Its official currency is the euro; 19 of its 28 members have adopted the currency. The EU grow out of a desire to form a single European political entity to end the centuries of warfare among European countries that culminated with WW2 and decimated much of the continent. (Will Kenton 2019).

Immigration

Human beings naturally have the desire to move from one place to another in order to find better places for living, housing and security as well, for that they resort to immigration. The term of immigration or migration has no particular definition. According to Shaw's conventional definition; migration is "the relatively permanent movement of persons over a significant distance" (Shaw's conventional definition. 1999) Lee claims that "migrants proceeding long distance generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry" (Everett 1996). While the universal definition of the migration concept is to leave a country and settle down in another. Oxford international dictionary defines immigrations as set of action coming to live permanently in foreign country (Oxford learner's dictionaries, n.d)

Sovereignty

Is the full right and power of a governing body over itself, without any interference from outside sources or bodies. In political theory, sovereignty is a substantive term designating supreme authority over some polity. ("What is sovereignty? n.d)

Economic

Is a social science concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Economic can generally be broken down into macroeconomics, which concentrates on the behavior of the aggregate economy, and microeconomics, which focuses on individual consumers and business.

Politics

Refers to a set of activities associated with the governance of a country, or an area. It involves making decisions that apply to members of a group. It refers to achieving and exercising positions of governance organized control over a human community, particularly a state.

Brexit

It refers to the referendum where Britons voted to exit from the European Union. During political campaigns of 2013 and 2015, Conservative PM David Cameron pledges to hold a referendum with a simple in or out on EU membership. PM Cameron supported the "remain" side which appeared heading for victory until the very end. On June 23,"leave" beats "remain" 52.5% to 47.5%, leaving a deeply divided country. (Benjamin Muller 2019).

Chapter ONE: Background of the Relationship between EU and UK after WW2

Introduction

The United Kingdom relations with the EU have long been one of the most divisive issues in the British politics. This chapter discusses the relations between the EU and the UK since the beginning of European integration after 1945. The EU had its origins in an attempt to link Europe's nations. It started as an EU trade group of six nations in the 1950. Britain didn't join at that time. They were worried about damaging links with the commonwealth, but in 1961 the UK applied first referendum to join the EEC and second one in 1967 but she wasn't allow to join and finally become a member in 1973 when UK joined the EEC. They had to accept many elements that were controversial with British votes. After 41year of the lost referendum the UK decides to leave the EU.

1.1 The Road to joining the EU

Britain's joining the EU couldn't be estimable only in 16 years. Long before they joined, many continentals thought them too different to be constructive members of European Economic Community. During these 16 years there were opposing opinions about whether to join or not to join the EU. Britain was insular, bound by its trade, its markets and its nourishment supplies with the most diverse and the most distant countries often. Her movement is basically commercial and industrial, not agricultural. In all her work, she has very original, special habits and traditions. Briefly, nature and the circumstances of Britain are very diverse from the circumstances of other continentals. So, how can Britain be incorporated into the common market in the way it live, trades and produces because it has been conceived and functions? (Choé Fabre 2013)

After the Second World War, Nationalist sentiment in the UK became stronger; the nation was the European power that resisted Nazism alone for a whole year. But the British viewed the integration ideas as the defeated alliance. Moreover, the government feared that UK participation in the coal and steel community would undermine British workers in social protection and the labor party was suspicious about dominant Christian Democrat government of the six. In 1950, when the six nation of the common market invited the UK to join them, the government refused, arguing that the British coal and steel industries had been nationalized and therefore could not be placed under international management. (ibid)

During the 1950s, the political UK relations with the commonwealth come loose and the economic situation was less appropriate to the UK, particularly in comparison with booming

continental economics. When the six nations signed the treaty of Rome in 1957 that laid down the EEC as a major step in the creation of the EU, the UK refused to join the EEC and supported a free trade area without a customs union. The idea of a free trade area was to maintain a relationship between Britain and the commonwealth and to exclude agricultural products. In 1959, the UK with Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and undemocratic Portugal signed the treaty of Stockholm establishing the European free trade area, which was not such a success for the UK. (ibid)

Britain saw a strong post-war recovery and a powerful alliance in France and Germany. Therefore in 1961, the UK submitted its first application to join the EEC under conservative Prime Minister Macmillan. But France's president De Gaulle vetoed its application, because US were support the idea of the UK in the EEC and De Gaulle realized it as threatening, he didn't want English to replace French as the dominant language of community. (ibid)

In May 1967 Labor Prime Minister Wilson made a new demand for membership in the House of Commons when the UK faced difficult monetary and economic situation. But it was voted again by Charles DE Gaulle. While Georges Brown had changed his negotiation strategy, promising a strong community not only economically but also politically and militarily, and this was supposed to reassure De Gaulle. However, France stuck to its position. The veto of De Gaulle can be explained by the negotiations on agricultural products in 1962 that was Britain invited to and tried to question the basic rules of the common agricultural policy which De Gaulle didn't accept it. It was only after the resignation of De Gaulle in 1969 for the UK to negotiate properly with the EEC. (Choé Fabre 2013)

1.2. THE UK Entrance to the EU

In 1970, the Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath launched the idea of opening negotiation for adhesion to the EU again. The negotiations have been difficult. They focused on details to delay the discussion if the key point of disagreement-transitional measures for the common agricultural policy. This negotiation led by three principles which are the Acquis Communautaire, the Hague agreement, which opened the door to economic, and transitional measures could not alter existing treaties.(ibid)

Finally an agreement was reached in June 1971.And a strong division was created between the Tories and the Labour Party, in which that Labour Party was attracted to nationalization and socialism in one country at that time. Therefore, the Labour Party leader Wilson promised "no entry on Tory terms", but Heath's parliamentary proposal reached on overwhelming

majority if 356 votes in favor of EU membership (244 against). At the time Stephen Tindale, member of the European Reform Centre, explained that there was no huge public debate and no referendum it was the elite that took Britain in EEC. In 1972, the yes vote won by 68 percent but with a low turnout. Exactly on 22 January 1972 the accession treaty was signed. (ibid)

The UK makes a third and a successful application this time under conservative prime minister Edward Heath in 1973, and joined the EEC to be away to stop its relative economic decline. But it was not the end of the debate; Labour was still opposing membership to the EEC. In 1974, Harold Wilson became prime minister he try to renegotiate a more satisfying agreement which would be submitted to referendum. It rose in two main concerns which are the change of the CAP and the reduction of the British contribution. (Choé Fabre 2013)

The UK finally was a member of EEC in 1973, but just two years later, the UK holds a referendum to confirm its continuing membership were put by Wilson into referendum. During the campaign the left part of labour was against and the right part was in favour of the continued membership. The result of referendum in June 1975 was 67 % of voters agreed on being part of the community. The referendum had the positive effect for supporting the UK membership in the EEC, but it didn't solve the problem of the British contribution to the budget. In 1979 the first elections to the European parliament are held. And the Exchange Rate Mechanism is launched, its aim is to harmonise exchange rates across the EEC. (ibid)

1.3. Margaret Thatcher and EEC

In 1979, Margret Thatcher became prime minister. She supported the United Kingdom's accession to the European communities and advocated for a yes vote in the 1975 British referendum on membership. She also supported the free market economy and the reduction of state economic intervention. The iron lady is often referred to as being a Eurosceptic; she was in favour of some kind of European integration, which will enhance Europe's open market. (ibid)

The policy of Margaret Thatcher on European integration was publicly aggressive, but pragmatic in practice. Before taking office as prime minister, the public position of Margaret Thatcher on European integration was the mainstream: as the opposition leader from 1975, she led the conservative party into the 1979 general election and then into government on a Europe platform that didn't call into question the fundamental principles of British membership. European policy on early Thatcher was pragmatic. However, a stringent public expression of what Thatcher considered to be in the national interest of the UK was a characteristic of the policy which soon

emerged. This was shown early in her argument in favour of reduction UK payments to the community budget. (Choé Fabre 2013)

In 1984, Thatcher negotiated a rebate on Britain's contribution to the EC budget. She wins a rebate to recognize how little the UK received in farm subsidies. European dealing with Thatcher was about money. She fought a four-year battle to reduce UK payments to the EEC. "I want my money back" she said and got it in the form of an annual budget discount that ranks the French still. In her 1988 Burges speech, Margaret Thatcher's growing doubts about the direction of European integration were encapsulated. That was the starting point for the current position of the Conservative Party on Europe. (ibid)

Margret Thatcher also signed the single European Act in 1986 which established the single market without borders for European integration. Her name was often used as an inspiration and shorthand for an approach to the organization of free market economics through policies such as privatization. In addition, she was the British prime minister who had allowed Europe to move forward to greater political integration and toward the Maastricht treaty. (ibid)

1.4. The argument and opinion of Europhiles and Eurosceptic

The EU is formed with 28 European countries aimed at achieving their objectives of following single markets due to the law acts that ought to be updated by all state members, relevant to this the EU is the euro zone consists of 18 states which are using euro as their standard currency; along with this Eurosceptic is referred to people who are against the EU union and integration, on the other hand the Europhiles are related to those who are members of EU, however they are not using euro. The conflict was UK should stay into the EU that was considered as a hotly debated matter. And defiantly Europhiles and Eurosceptic have different opinion around that specially politicians and economist.so what was there main opinion.

1.4.1 Eurosceptic Tories and pro-European labour

At the beginning, Labour was rather anti-European and Tories favored; now it's the opposite. This historical overview allows us to understand the current context of the debate.

As far as economic and monetary union was concerned, Thatcher and its successor, John Major, were isolated in their refusal to achieve more economic and political integration and didn't succeed in building alliance and compromise between the council. The removal of Thatcher, the traumatic experience of UK and its exit from the European Exchange Rate Mechanism in 1992, followed by the Maastricht Treaty which created the EU and paved the way for economic union, ensured that Europe undermined the leadership of John Major. The ratification of the Maastricht

treaty was not an easy one for John Major. In 1993, he describe his cabinet's Eurosceptic members as bastards as the observer resealed. (Choé Fabre 2013)

The Tories were increasingly opposed to European integration in the legacy of Margaret Thatcher. For them, the EU become increasingly federal and removed British sovereignty and national identity. Some Eurosceptic Tories opposed the Maastricht treaty's ratification. They voted against Major with labour. Major succeeded in winning the majority of European matters, but it exposed the beginning of divisive lines within the Tories. There have been several difficulties overcome and the UK has succeeded in building alliances with its European partner. It announced the shift in Britain's position in EU negotiations that was to occur with Blair, because Blair and Brown fall over Euro as Tories being. (ibid)

Gordon Brown, like Blair, was a strong pro-European, but he had serious doubts about the euro unlike him. By the end of labour's first term, the problem caused real tension, as Brown, the chancellor, and Ed Balls, his economic adviser, insisted on strict tests. (Choé Fabre 2013)

1.4.2 Europhiles vs Eurosceptic opinion within economy

In order to stay under the EU the members country ought to be reached with certain degree of capitalism via the EU's budget for instance: in 2011 UK achieved 13.8 billion along with EU spending of 6.57 billion of its budget within UK, this gives a Light of proffering by Eurosceptic in means of the UK profits among EU members that always outweighed the budget that was being spent EU in UK. (Danial salder)

Moreover, UK profits have been figured out due to the freedom of trade which is a key of the EU economic state in terms of little regulations on trade fees around the globe because of the trade policy that was concerned with the concept of specializing the productions in addition to the comparative advantages, furthermore free trade has displayed the progress of members in trade spaces on the basis of effective bills that would allow the obstacles in terms of taxes. (ibid)

Like manner, Europhiles suggest another positive con of the UK's membership in EU that would lead to improvement in investment into Britain as well as it has a strong relations among Foreign investments, more particularly this operation gives UK business growth and job opportunities, consequently UK will hugely lose their effective potentials if they decided to stay far away from EU, then in order to be a member of the globe's largest market that will give intensive outcomes to the UK later on, at first it permits the UK to be a central side in whole economy since 1945, secondly UK still owns a huge economic independence as the example of having the second largest share of World exports that would allow the rise of oil production and gas. The Eurosceptic have suggested another mechanisms concerning the British economical system growth if it left EU

as means of regulations contributed around 20 billion each year, by the same token the EU common fisheries commitment has imposed fish stocks fees and supermarket prices that might be cost the UK around 4.7 billion each year along with the agricultural policy that has counted also 10 billion in ways of direct Costs and inflation of food taxes; however, the Eurosceptic have faced this evidence as a concept of the EU acting like an interesting government in addition to delivering the profits from richer to the poorer aiming at developing the economic states of poor areas. (Danial salder)

Conclusion

As a conclusion in this chapter we cover the relation between the EU and UK since the end of World War 2 .In which that the EU was formed by six nation in the 1950s but UK join it after 16 years caused of the opposing opinion about its membership. But after UK entrance the EU there was also different opinion about whether UK stay or leave the EU in which divided the Euro into Europhiles and Eurosceptic.

Chapter Two: Brexit referendum

Introduction

Britain wanted to exit from EU for a long time. Therefore, Britain began campaigning for getting an exit from EU in UK Independence Party by having a referendum on 23 June, 2016 which has been referred to as Brexit. This chapter gives an overview about Brexit, its first part began with an explanation about what is Brexit. Then its second part moves to explain the basics of Brexit by looking at the incentives behind Brexit realization and the reasons that make Brexit as a core agreement. In addition, it gets a look at the polling day of the referendum. This chapter at the end will examine the main event that happened after Brexit referendum.

2.1. Background of Brexit

Brexit stands for British exit that reflects to the UK decision in June 2016 for leaving EU. The referendum was first announced by the PM David Cameron on 23 January 2013. The Britain side has been discussing both the positive and negative the processes of membership within European economy since 1975 with, less than three years after it belonged in the bloc by 67%. In theory Cameron assured the national referendum within European membership union in 2013 with the idea that stands for staying. As a result, Britons elected on June 23, 2016 with the concept of refugee recession that made migration a matter of political rage among Europe and amid guilt that the leaving is relevant on the obey elections laws by camping with 52 percent in ill-defined Brexit. By the same token, the matter of what comes next also considered as a debate after three years but it still vague. (BENJAMIN MULLER 2019).

Moreover to that, the vote results roiled global markets; British economical state departed which leads for the prime minister Cameron declares his resignation. In theory, Theresa May substituted him as a leader of conservative party along with P.M. Furthermore, Britain should approve withdrawal acts within EU before leaving even if it aims to deviate to the no deal exit as a mean of negotiations, but the house of commons refused it 3 times then Theresa May created alternative plans to follow for the fourth after the radical changes that she was aiming to operate. Another fact, the new Brexit deadline is in October with expected changes as follows: UK has to be smart while avoiding to fall down into the trap of EU without written forms of the talks extension which resulted the participation within EU parliament voting with the right to leave either with deal or not. May resignation will impact the leadership to choose her successor who must manage various plans within Brexit realization, more precisely if the next P.M Brexit supporter it could be the stuck for the EU with following no deal, thus there will no extension of two years period of

transformation if the UK leaves with no deal; In contrast, if the P.M wants to stand for the soft one UK might be allowed to remain in the flow of union investments in parallel with single markets. By the same token, the next leader might hold discussions with reavals to achieve balance and return back to May's deal. (Will Kenton 2019).

2.2. The Basics of Brexit

Brexit referendum was holding on 23 June 2016, which held to take vote of Britain citizens to know whether they want to stay in or leave the EU. This referendum launched two campaigns: stay campaign and leave campaign both of these campaigns had arguments that support their decision. So to understand the basic of Brexit we get a look at why Brexit is a big deal and what's holding it up. In addition to look at why does Britain want to leave?

2.2.1. The reasons that make Brexit as a core agreement

Brexit became a significant deal between Britain and EU through several reasons. So the EU and Britain relations considered as remarkable ones around the globe for the reasons of exporting and investments; at first concern EU has boosted London for achieving such worldwide financial platforms, like manner some important business interests decided to leave Britain because of those bills, However, the government has refused that in 15 years with results of progressing in economy from 4% to 9%, Another evidence should be taken into account that Mrs. May assured that Brexit will end up free actions, along with the right to stay around Europe with Labour opportunities. By the same token that was à threatening for some categories in ways of illegal immigration that would allow lose their jobs in addition to the decrease of higher education cooperation. (Benjamin Muller 5/2019).

Moreover, The Europeans are being fear about Britain exist that will damage the western, while it will gain new insights within Americans along with activity to Russia and China which will lead to à European economy and nuclear damage. Moreover, the non-effective Brexit would affect the UK economy negatively and also it could minimize trade operations across Europe that result a financial roil later on.

However, the Brexit supporters think that the UK economical state will progress out of the disappointed experiment within Germany with its domination deals. .(HenryNicholis 2018).

2.2.2. The incentives behind Brexit realization

3 years ago Britain had a referendum which voted to leave the EU .and this referendum is still valid so what's holding it up?

In fact Brexit processes have been regulated effectively by some mechanisms as the referendum made it significantly, Also the Britain conflict parties have been divided into either leaving the parliament or remaining like manner May has spent about 18 discussing to cancel the deal within EU as a mean of keeping customs and trade operations temporarily without assurance because when she proposed it later on in parliament it was refused by remarkable members of 230, then she had tried once again in March which resulted refusal again by 242 voters. While, brexiteers would approve no deal and start supporting Mrs. May due to its benefits as a mean of avoiding the soft Brexit, but also it was remarked by another failure on the basis of 286 which would result May talking with Labour side who can deliver it; however those discussions failed to be achieved that would permits her to cancel the plans for the fourth election.(Benjamin Muller 5/2019).

2.3. The day of referendum elections

During the day of elections the 23 June, 2016 the British voters would aim to valid their process, as it was regarded as the most significant decisions among Britons generations. As a result of that day, the voters were marked by thousands to proclaim their position.(Alice Foster 2017). by the next day of voting Friday 24 June,2016 the result of elections was declared in which 52% or 17.4 million people supported exit campaign while 48% or 16.1 million wanted to be part of EU.(Will kenton 2019). The national declare the Brexit victory followed by Cameron resignation and the parties of campaigns started celebrating the act. (Alice Foster 2017).

The campaigns was confused among both core sides: in one hand, staying supporters within EU were proclaimed of exaggerating threatening to economy, in the other hand the pro_ Brexit was perplexed because of weak management voters concerning how much fees might be spent on healthcare among migrants. In theory, one week before elections the death of the pro EU member of parliament shouted in Public Street. (Henry Nicholis 2018).

2.4. The main event that happened after Brexit

Nine months after the polling day of EU referendum Theresa May triggered Article 50 saying: "This is a historic moment from which there can be no turning back. Britain is leaving the European Union." Basically, the process of leaving EU mainly started on March 29, 2017, the UK had have two years to discuss à New membership within EU under the snap elections on June 8, 2017 that might maintain the country's leadership, otherwise the conservation missed the right for decision making in parliament, then they approved the deal with Eurosceptic democratic unionist

party which resulted May would face obstacles on getting her withdrawal agreement into the parliament. Later on the talks that started on June, 2017 concentrated among questions as Greenland and self-Danish territory in 1985, and then on November 25, 2018 both sides EU and UK are accepted on 585 withdrawal deal along with Brexit deal tackling matters such as: citizen's rights, the divorce bill, in addition to the Irish border.

Consequently, parliament firstly voted on this act on January 13, 2019 by 432_ 202 on purpose to refuse it and renegotiated as a defeat for the government in the use of commons. Then May gives the birth to non-confidence vote on January 21, that was criticized for being unconvinced, Also on January 29, MPs elected for the comeback of May to Brussels in order to eradicate the controversial Irish backstop side of her plan with alternative one and EU has declared that the deal is not opened for talks again. As a result the backstop is a process of avoiding the hard Irish reaction if EU and UK do not agree on free trade deal, later on, MPs voted against her deal by 391_242 on March 12. Despite the fact that May's proclamation is legal to agree on the result which opts for no deal Brexit along with the delay of the parliament only with EU permission, moreover, on March 27 , none of Brexit alternatives voted for the parliament in addition to May's deal that was refused again on 29 March by 58 votes. . (Benjamin Muller 5/2019).

Conclusion

Taking everything into account, this chapter was provided a general overview about Brexit in which it emphasis on the incentives that holding up Brexit and on the reasons that produce Brexit as a big deal.in addition, it talks about the election day of the referendum and it dealt with the decision that were taken after the polling day.

Chapter Three: The Causes of Britain exit from the EU

Introduction

This chapter summarizes what's known about British people's reasons for voting to leave the EU, It attempts to explain the main reasons that lead this referendum .More specifically it is concerned with the increase of immigration each year in Britain, in addition to the union that threat the British monarchy. Then including this chapter with last reason that was economy in which the EU threatens the British economy as well.

3.1. Immigration

Immigration has been argued as a key driving force of voting behavior in the referendum stems from the relatively high levels of net migration to Britain. Immigration was the defining issue of leaving vote, this issue fed into border national and cultural identity issues that fit leave's message - especially to lower - income voters. (24 June 2016). One third (33%) of leave voters aforementioned the most reason was that deed "offered the most effective probability for Britain to regain management over immigration and its borders ". (Lord Ashcroft June 2016). In addition, Britain voted to leave to limit immigration and to cut illegal immigrants.

3.1.1. The reason behind Britain own-borders control

The Brexit deal goes further for such a significant social nation which is migration; this means the EU acts were guaranteed them as citizens along with the right for traveling, living, and labor opportunity since 2008 because of the financial drawback that leads to economic crisis later on concerning such European countries like: Italy, Ireland, and Lithuania. (Timothy B. Lee 2016).

On the basic of the lord Ashcroft's mag poll that was marked 12,369 voters; third of that want to leave with Brexit acts so long as with the offer of "Britain own- regulation" and borders protection. (Lord Ashcroft 2016). Leave advocates argue that Britain ought to be targeted on admitting immigrants who can bring valuable skills to the country and integrate well into British culture. They mention the point - based immigration system of Canada and Australia, that award potential migrants point supported factors like their language and job skills, education, and age. Also they argue that Britain would permit to admit a lot of doctors and engineers who speak fluent English, and fewer unskilled labors with restricted English skills. (Timothy B.Lee 2016)

Moreover to that, in the late years millions of Eastern Europe had come to Britain seeking for better living standards, However Britain government start Weapons used to absorb around 333,000 people since 2015(Timothy B.Lee 2016). In the decade before Brexit vote there was a major increase in migration from EU countries, as a printed by migration observatory. (2019 EU migration to and from UK) Additionally, migration was being categorized to be ruled by the Britain re-right part that authorized by Nigel Farage which opts for decreasing the flood of people or making such alternative plans in terms of public district. (Timothy B.Lee 2016)

As a result, the leave campaign recommended that Britain cannot management the quantity of individuals coming back into the country whereas remaining within the EU very strike. And advised that the considerations regarding levels of migration into Britain over the past 10 years, their impact on society, and what would possibly happen within the next 20 years were additional wide felt and ran even deeper than individuals had suspected. (2019 EU migration to and from UK)

3.1.2. - Britain vote Brexit to limit immigration

Immigration was the maximum critical problem going through the EU in all member states, difficulty approximately immigration had increased in 25 member states. Inflows of EU nationals migrating to Britain stood at 268,000 in 2014, up from 201,000 in 2013. (2019 EU migration to and from UK)

Leader of the right Britain independence party, Nigel Farage, has targeted his campaign for Brexit on limiting immigrants. He argued that EU have refused to focus on the quality of Brexit bills that would minimize immigrants conditions by such hidden acts as follows -Britain have the right to stay alone because they are not aware about the upcoming future, more particularly leave supporters have expand assuring directly about how far the relations will be among several fields, this means Reamainers started claiming Nigel Farage's description of the issue who said that 350 million could be spent on the NHS without taking consideration to the social standards was a mistake especially when the remainers display themselves as a part of wider rift along with the leave supporters expectation of Britain leaving the EU. (Timothy B.Lee 2016)

Immigration has become an extremely politicized issue in Britain, because it has within the US and lots of different places over the past few years. Anti- immigration campaigners like Nigel Farage have argued that the flood of immigrants from Southern and Japanese Europe has depressed the wages of native British employees. Some voters were involved concerning immigrants victimization scarce public services. (ibid)

As a result, leave supporters never been said no for relations only if the voters want, by the same token as the British side had interpreted the act of control as a regulation for no relations more without any political confusion.

3.1.3. Illegal immigration

Since the beginning of illegal immigration crisis, Britain had been more stringent in dealing with them. It amended law in March 2013 allowed illegal immigrants to be arrested and prevented from opening a bank account and from treatment. Britain considered that exit from EU would reduce this crisis.

The number of immigrants in Britain increased into one million immigrants, which was an economic burden and a threat to security, and effect the social fabric of British society. And Britain believes that the flow of migrants caused by the soft law of EU. Therefore, Britain decided to leave EU on the basis of inability to stop the movement of immigrants from the Middle East to Europe, insisting on protecting its borders from the spread that had already hit Paris and Brussels.

Moreover, Theresa may signed a plan with France to fight illegal immigrants between two shores of the two countries, in which Britain allocates a specific amount over 2 years to address the crisis of immigrants in the northern region of Calais.(A Travis 2015)

Mea also explicitly declared that immigration impeded the building of community unity, when she was Secretary of the interior, and considered that migrants had forced many Britons to work at low wages or even unemployed. . (ibid)

Therefore, we can say that Britain's exit from the EU will pose a threat to migrants, especially that prime minister Theresa may has a strict policy against immigration and migrants. . (ibid)

3.2. Sovereignty

Brexit deal was founded among several reasons. Although leave campaign focused on argument about sovereignty. This probably the most common argument in which those in favor of leaving believe in that, leaving the EU would benefit Britain sovereignty because the EU was endangering British sovereignty.

3. 2.1. The rise of nationalism across the world

Britain history, obviously, differ from its European neighbors: it was an island nation. Its position as an island nation makes it out from alternative European nations. The second aim for Brexit is the growing up of nationalism around the globe in terms of rising distrust of major domains such as: finance, trade, and defense organizations that were created by the World War 2. (John Mauldin 2016)

Moreover, there was hidden ordering to such institutions, even though with Brexit solutions. By the same token, the immigration problems was marked as a major triggers, in one hand some EU leaders opted for helping refugees into a valuable act, on the other hand the opponents have seen it as a national issue as it can also affect the internal matters of the country. (ibid)

Consequentially, the EU does not stand for the real meaning of nationalism that is attempted to consider nationality as a cultural right along with deprivation of individuals to make decisions. (ibid)

Brexit was an English nationalist movement. If the leave facet wins the vote, it'll nearly definitely be while not a majority in either Scotland or Northern Ireland and may be without winning Wales either. And therefore the inexorable logic of Brexit is that the logical of English nationalism. (Fintan O Toole 2016)

The most political entity presumably to emerge from Brexit wasn't a Britain with its greatness repaired or a sweetly reunited kingdom. It was a standalone from European country. Nationalism, whether or not we had tendency to prefer it ornot, was almost universal and therefore the English have the maximum amount right to it as anyone else. The Brexit campaign was fueled by a mythology of European country with pride "standing alone"(ibid)

3.2.2. The EU threatens British sovereignty

During the day of referendum Ashcroft's team has announced approximate to 49% wanted to leave the EU as a valuable decisions via Britain in terms of membership regulations far away from UE; as long as the UK side has seen it as a strong incentive for ending the EU regulations in Britain. (Lord Ashcroft June 2016)

The Conservatives, such as London Mayor Boris Johnson and Justice Minister Michael Gove are the politicians who strongly and intellectually expressed their views on the British Right. (Timothy B.Lee 2016).The EU treaties could change the scale of power from individual member states to the central EU bureaucracy in Belgium, Brussels. The EU rules

supersede national laws because the EU has been given ample authority. Those who doubt the integration of Britain in the EU claim that the executive branch is not accountable to voters in Britain or anyone else.(ibid)

Sovereignty within the first sense could be the start line for all freelance states. Necessities of a written condition affected several states parliaments and a constitutional court conflict with the constitution. This polling of sovereignty and restriction on parliament's powers has been voluntarily entered into by Britain. In fact parliamentary sovereignty was an act parliament that was still to use because it provides EU law its force in Britain. However, centered on Britain parliament, the Great Britain was forced in its actions by the agreements it's entered into and laws created under the EU treaties that's why the Britain's sovereign law creating powers were challenged by its membership of the EU. These laws had importance over the laws of the member states. ("What is sovereignty? n.d)

Finally, a clear indication that Britain remains ultimately a sovereign state could be the actual act that Britain was ready to go away the EU.(ibid)

3.3. Economic causes

The British history is special compared to other European countries in case of uncolonized nation; on the basis of this notion it is regarded as isolation power without relevance to the European deal. It joined in 1973 because the absence of options among European states; also the British political systems realized its role against EU as mean of the drip impact on media activities with difficulties to come back in referendum; more deeply the Britain goes to blame the politicians in Brussels along with the significant act that leads to the permission of free movement among accession states by Blair in 2003 that resulted the British and Irish extension. Moreover; the act of free movements by Britain and Ireland in Sweden conditioned by full free Sweden workers activities. (A Riley/S Fellow 2016)

The economic situation of Britain simply becomes the main Cause that lead to this referendum. In which the opponents of UK declare their failure to tackle the core economic unity and success since 2008 by 20% unemployment of southern Europe in distinction among the southern Europeans and Germans who reflect 4.2% of jobless people that resulted an economical departure. Like manner, the reason behind staying in the EU was only due to the alternative economical state, it means if the EU staying united within Britain saving her seemed unfair and would impact the opponents because they thought if they stayed under EU union would make the Britain ruled under its bills. It's clear that, they thought that Europe would provide trade barriers

against Britain; otherwise the UK is Germany's third most important custom interest. In parallel, the European Union didn't form the including financial membership in number of almost e centuries of collaboration as an example: if London Banks were moved to Frankfurt, New York would become a unique magnet because they are not in need. (John Mauldin 2016).And concerning the Eurozone the departures that happened in Brussels and Frankfurt have being considered as an incentive for leaving the currency unity and also because of the economic leaking. (A Riley/S Fellow 2016)

Conclusion

As a wrapping up for this chapter, it provided the main arguments behind the Brexit referendum. In which it focuses on the most important reason for leaving the EU that was limiting migrants that goes into Britain. Moreover to that, it dealt with the second reason which was that "the principle decision about Britain should be taken in Britain ".beside that, it regarded the most important cause which were that the EU pose a threat to the British economy.

Chapter Four: The consequences of Britain exit from the EU

Introduction

Since the vote to leave the EU, there have been consequences on Britain position. Brexit referendum leads many economic impacts in which it effect on UK citizens that living in the EU and effect on migration; it also had affection on trade. In addition, Britain exit make a step change on the British sovereignty and security. Moreover, it bring political crisis that might lead to a new prime minister. This chapter shows that Britain exit from the EU makes a step change in the country.

4.1. The Economic Effect of Brexit

The Economic effects of Brexit were a serious space of debate throughout the referendum on Britain membership with the EU. There's a broad agreement among economists and within the economic literature that Brexit can probably scale back the important pre-capita financial gain level in Britain. So what the main consequences behind Brexit referendum?

4.1.1. Trade operations under Brexit bills

Britain economical activities have been expanded overseas due to their flexible buyers that would resulted the improvement of living conditions as means of exploring new spaces to spread effective goods services for each country needs on the basis of such significant economical seizures condoned by Brexit bills in terms of the following acts:

1. The UK Costs would be affected by their goods and services from local production.
2. All the Costs are considered to be as broader limits for both mentioned sides as a result of staying Britain in the single market than the costumes union.
3. government policy impose virtual taxes related to trade activities abroad including specific standard needs via professional buyers.
4. The reason behind the major tariffs is to limit the long term regulations for environmental preservation that conditioned by written declarations forms. (G Tetlow/A Stojanovic 2008 p 12.13)

Therefore; with a huge concern to the deals hidden acts that result Britain activities not only the single market but also customs union that would impose more trade obstacles among Britain and U.E; more particularly those two parts of concern in trade barriers are becoming real profits based on wTO and Brexit regulations in terms of short run effects of economy that was

considered as a hard factor to deal with because of speed and express delivering of the knowledge and quality of goods.

In fact, this detailed analysis does not aim to concentrate with How Britain economy will grow up in upcoming years compared to what extent the activities can be viewed upon E.U on the basis of those previous deals, consequently any deal that can prevent Britain relations among all investments would reduce economic incomes and living standards later on.

1. Both the deals will minimize U.K living conditions.

2. The trade fees of Brexit are highly considered as more vast than the WTO one for the sake of better express life.

3. All the Costs are considered to be as broader limits for both mentioned sides as a result of staying U.K in the single market than the costumed union.

4.1.2. Effect on UK citizens living in the EU

Another measure of EU_UK interdependency was 1.4 to 1.8 million wanted to live underground the Brexit acts with Rising up of pensions that would be ruled by NHS services, by the same token burdening mechanisms that allow working over the U.K capabilities along with receiving Britain suggestions concerning healthcare and social financial operations that would be stopped later on by the UK government which result the right of living, labor opportunities, and own political regulations. Furthermore, UK would lose the right of voting in the matters that concern EU in terms of: regulations of Child guardianship, right of using public services in the EU territory, and the use of European minor proclamations in all the political matters. (European movement international. The consequence of a British exit from the EU .Page 6)

Consequently, the only affected of the Brexit decisions are the EU and British citizens, there are so many rights has changed. After the Parliament's rights, and the Government has their decision towards their citizens to protect their future whether in British or in the EU, in addition each committee giving decision rights with accordance to their population also with accordance to the Non-deal agreement between Britain and the union.

4.1.3. Effect on migration

Britain office of budget responsibility has been reported that positive migration would affect the British economy on the basis of the following calculation: the high variant will increase Britain profits about 4.5 billion £ by 2020, whereas the low migration will minimize. This

calculation will give the economy a huge growth at about 0.8, in fact there is an explicit relationship among migration flows and growth forecast due to adult people and employment that will result the increase of the income in calculation of 26 migrants have an average of payment more than the fees received. In particular EU migrants have benefited about 20 billion pounds into UK finance between 2001 and 2011 with percentage of 64% via taxes along with migrants services received from 10 newest EU states around 12%; consequently there is a huge evidence that suggested a negative link among both migration and wages due to the UK isolation from Schengen which stands for own territory control along with free movements of goods and services. Moreover Brexit act had many results on immigration in Britain. (European movement international. The consequence of a British exit from the EU .Page 6)

The results of Brexit acts on immigration in Britain are:

1. Between 1995_ 2015 immigrants from EU have increased from 0.9 million to 3.3 million.
2. The occurrence of immigrants increased after A8
3. The EU educated settlers are young with 44% of higher studies.
4. Most people thought that immigration may cause seducement of living conditions because of job, however the immigrants seek for effective services which result the rise of employment opportunities that will affect positively the British economy in parallel Britain born workers.
5. There would be an effect among EU immigrants via unfair payment and less competent UK workers.
6. EU migrants have to pay more fees than they bring out in welfare services that can lead to budget minimizing.
7. Immigrants do not own negative attitude among local services as means of education, healthcare, and social hosting.
8. The right for free activities among isolated markets by European citizens in both sides UK along with EU. (J W Worth / S Dhinga / G Ottaviano / J Van Reenen)

4.2. Sovereignty and Security

“The terms of the UK’s exit from the EU contained in the withdrawal agreement and political declaration have consequences for Home Office responsibilities on policing and security cooperation, UK border operation and immigration”. (House of Commons, 2018). That is to say, it had political implications for the United Kingdom, as it gained control over employment, health and

security laws. In this regard, the referendum on the departure of Britain from the European isolation had a great influence in the imposition of hegemony and refresh its position in international forums, where Britain is devoting a nuclear force and NATO countries and major powers in Security Council.

4.2.1. Sovereignty

The British did not care the fate of their economy following their withdrawal from the European Union, but they turned their full attention to absolute sovereignty and domination of the future of their country. Hence, because of Britain's exit from the EU, other European countries are considering withdrawing. This threatens the authority of EU and its collapse. Thus, withdraws from the international arena once and for all.

As European Movement International indicated that "outside of the EU the UK would no longer be subject to ECJ jurisdiction, EU social and employment policies and theoretically firms exporting to the EU would need to comply with EU regulation". This is why Britain "would be able to negotiate its own trade deals". In the other words, UK managed to negotiate its own trade and economic surprise without the intervention of European countries.

Moreover, the influence of UK manifested in language, culture and law; which it believed that it was bound by the laws of EU and therefore acted freely in its defense affairs. As well as, UK gained seats in international institutions that it lost when it joined the Union.

Yet, the abandonment of the European Union prevented Britain trading with dozens of Third World Countries. Therefore, Britain will weaken in international forums, even though it takes its own affairs well, fighting between sovereignty and finite Influence. Furthermore, Britain was a more prosperous and secures country when it was within the Union; without which it would be weak and vulnerable.

In addition, the appearance of problem that characterized politics of the integration in Europe is "the tension between supranational control and the defense of national sovereignty, and the conceptual conflict this embodies between a Europe des parties (Europe of states) committed to pursuing common national interests, versus a fully-fledged united states of Europe". (Martill, B and Staiger, U, 2018, p. 02).

4.2.2. Security

Despite Britain's diminished role in international forums, it is still a superpower with military influence. It is a nuclear state. We were a permanent member of the Security Council, a

member of the Commonwealth, a member of the Group of Eight and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

As we know, the stark withdrawal of Britain was a shock to the people around the world for many reasons, including fear of terrorism. As Malcolm Chalmers (2018) referred that “it points to the potential difficulties involved in maintaining current levels of cross-border cooperation in combating terrorism and organized crime”. In this regard, Britain believed that its security would be threatened; therefore it withdrew from the EU to prevent the arrival of terrorists to Britain. This is why the borders closed to immigrants to prevent them from entering to country for fear of terrorism.

According to Malcolm Chalmers (2018), “the UK’s vote to leave the EU was not primarily about security. But it could have serious consequences for future security cooperation between the UK and its European neighbors”. That is to say, leaving of the UK from EU had big problems in security among European countries. Therefore, UK wanted to build contribution with EU in security field. As Malcolm Chalmers (2018) said that “the UK government has therefore made clear that it wants to build ‘a deep and special security partnership’ with the EU”.

In contrast, it is clear that this participation will not work, because the EU strived to achieve security and security policies without the United Kingdom. “However comments by government ministers focusing on the UK’s strengths in the fields of intelligence, security and counter terrorism have led to warnings that future cooperation should not be used as bargaining chip in the wider Brexit negotiations”. (Joana Dawson, p. 03).

4.3. The political Impact under Brexit acts

One of the most important impacts that happened after Brexit referendum is that it leads to political crisis in which Theresa may is positioning down as a leader of the conservatives, but there would be a new prime minister that can say what come next Brexit is a non-deal. Both sides of the conflict UK and EU have agreed about another proposition of Brexit due to the 31 October 2019 event as a mean of cross party negotiation among the government and labor to seek for a balance that prevents disagreement. Later on May has lost the vote within the house of commons on the basis of her deal, then a new leader will be selected as a minister with plans of recess in late July during the break of the parliament as a mean of what comes around the Brexit bills that would depend on who gains more. Moreover some other leaders have proposed no deal due to its flexibility in terms of leaving EU without official bills; otherwise some candidates aim for talking with commitments to EU that will result à new public vote that can come as general elections or referendum. (P Bares 2019)

As a first concern, no deal is considered as a common objective if MPs cannot deal with further delays, it will also benefit for MPs to come back on no agreement, however it has counted many opponents to that idea only if they voted on it. By the same token there has been a remarkable discussions concerning whether MPs may stop the no deal if the prime minister contributed for pressing ahead, consequently the P.M might try to deviate from votes preventing in commons house as an example of Belcon who cleared out the attempts of MPs by giving them the chance to clarify. (ibid)

Therefore, there would be a prime minister who has the right to make the Brexit deals come true, so some of the alternatives ideas put them ahead by the leaders who would need the government change regulatory part of the Brexit that provides such significant rights like: money, healthcare, transitions, otherwise the EU is not ready for such actions. Also the alternatives will be changed into political claims along with plans for long term relations among both sides. (P Bares 2019)

In theory, the difficulty that can threat this approach is that it cannot reflect the critics have made against May's deal, then, there would be no time for renegotiating in the period of July and September in addition to nothing important have done in Brussels along with focus on forming the new European commission on November, another further possibility for referendum that could take the same class as 2016 that was considered as a legal operation that would directly impact the UK general voting. More widely there is an option for confirmatory vote which stands for the final agreement for accepting the old deal conditioned by remaining in EU. Further referendum occurs on purpose of political parties act. There would also a legislation to make it occur due to the time restrictions for the electoral commission that could favor the referendum, thus even the legislations favor it but it cannot happen directly only if it is statutory. (ibid)

The new prime minister can make the decision about effective ways to regulate early general elections, then they can ask MPs for voting conditioned by the fixed terms of parliament, as it can make it counted, two thirds of MPs would opt for supporting the operation which would be chosen by the prime minister. Another evidence for credible vote May's government ruled the vote on 16 January by 325, like manner labor could realize no confidence by the law at any time as a mean of fixed elections every five years; however the MPs boost no confidence that would permit the desire and permanency, if a majority of MPs vote for the motion, the countdown will begin the 14 day, during this period if it will an alternative state cannot valid its vote or it would go for Early elections. (ibid)

In the other angle, the European court has regulated the act 50 of the right to cancel the Brexit bills with no permission of the other 27 states, more specifically the act of parliament aims at building effective legislations to be back to the existing deal that imposes May to stay far away from preventing the Brexit act, secondly the MPs supporters will claim everything from the Brexit's, then there would not an evidence for postponing because the new state will ask will ask for more time either for organizing new voting or permitting the sides for no deal Brexit as a result the EU may agree if it would be approved with hidden plans. (ibid)

Conclusion

As a result, Brexit referendum leads to a significant change in Britain's economy, as we summarized in this chapter that will increase trade barriers between Britain and other countries. In addition, there are several effects on Britain citizen living in the EU. Moreover, Brexit will enable Britain to revive itself as a genuinely freelance with link to the rest of the world .Beside that it will have a crucial impact on politics in which PM Theresa May might lose her position and elect a new PM. In spite of the apparent reluctance of many British people to have their country integrated in the EU due to, particularly, historical reasons, knowing that Britain was the superpower in the world and reckoning that Britain had always been such a conservative country, the Brexit, in my opinion, will benefit Britain so much. However, it would always seem wise of the British to see whether the Brexit would affect their economy positively, never forgetting the unison that she can bring, by her being integrated in the EU, to Europe.

General Conclusion

In June 2016 British state a referendum on continuing membership of the EU which is Brexit that represent as turning point in the relationship between Britain and the EU. Brexit declared by several causes, when Britain signed the referendum it has been able to draw some effects from its result.

The ultimate objective through this study is to spot light on Brexit referendum and explore the events leading up to the vote. This research tried to show the most important reasons that lead to announced Brexit. Also it attempted to view the main influence that achieved through this referendum.

To conclude this study, I will answer the research questions that have been asked in the beginning:

First of all, it is about why Britain wants to leave the EU. The study shows that immigration was seen as a major reason to leave the EU. Britons benefit from the ability to live and work in any 27 other member countries. Therefore, there has been a large increase in immigration into Britain. That's why some believe that immigration should be limited and control of the borders should be regained. Sovereignty was another reason in which the EU membership involves giving up control over its own affairs.

Second, it is about answer how will Brexit effect on Britain position. The research shows that the vote of Brexit came with economic consequences. Interm, Britain economy was estimated to have grown 1.8% in 2016 and has continued to grow at the same rate in 2017. Brexit also had several political consequences in which David Cameron resigned as PM. Then the former home secretary Theresa May becoming PM. May was against Brexit during the referendum but after that she was in favor of it because the British people voted for it. She invoked article on March 29, 2017 as the process of leaving the EU. Sovereignty and security had also effected by Brexit, as it gained control over employment, health and security low.

Résumé

Le présent mémorandum a pour objet d'examiner les raisons de la sortie britannique de l'Union européenne. L'étude est suivie d'une approche descriptive analytique qui met en évidence les principales raisons, notamment l'augmentation du nombre d'immigrés et la faiblesse de la souveraineté de l'État britannique, ainsi qu'une étude des relations entre l'Union européenne et la Grande-Bretagne depuis 1945, en plus de donner un aperçu général de l'accord et des raisons de son existence ainsi que des principaux événements survenus après sa signature. En plus de plusieurs raisons économiques. Plusieurs résultats ont également été révélés après l'événement BRICEST, à la fois économique et politique.

Mots-clés: Union européenne, Migration, Souveraineté, Économique, Politique, BRICEST.

الملخص:

تهدف هذه المذكرة لمناقشة اهم الاسباب التي أدت إلى خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي. كما تدرس أهم النتائج التي تحصلت عليها منذ توقيع اتفاقية بريكست في جوان 2016 . لهذا فإن هذه دراسة تسلط الضوء على العلاقة بين الاتحاد الأوروبي وبريطانيا منذ 1945 بالإضافة إلى إعطاء نظرة عامة حول الإتفاقية وأسباب حدوثها وأهم الاحداث التي حصلت بعد توقيعها. إتبع هذا البحث منهج الوصفي التحليلي ليكشف أهم الأسباب التي من بينها تزايد المهاجرين و ضعف سيادة الدولة البريطانية. إضافة إلى عدة أسباب إقتصادية. وقد كشفت ايضا عدة نتائج بعد حدوث بريكست منها الإقتصادية والسياسية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاتحاد الاوروبي , الهجرة , السيادة , الاقتصادية , السياسية , بريكست

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