

Evaluate the reasons for staying in the European Union

Executive Summary: Introduction,

This report will evaluate the reasons why the UK should remain in the European Union. Although there has been speculation and thoughts about leaving the European Union, the intention of bringing countries together in order to become one is beneficiary because of peace, trade, and free movement. In the 1960s, According to (Europ.eu) the EU was created after the second world war, allowing countries to form a union in order to prevent wars. This encouraged 28 countries in Europe to come together as one to protect each other, prevent wars. As a result, the EU has brought more than 70 years of peace to a continent scarred by centuries of war, we can achieve even more if we vote to stay. Now it's a challenging time period for the United Kingdom whereas the vote for Brexit happened in 2016 and 51% of voters chose to leave the European Union. This infers that more than half of the voters believe that leaving the EU is better for the country. Some Reasons why Brexiteers vote to leave is focused on the membership fee, sovereignty, and security (Theweek, 2019) . This report will evaluate the reasons why the UK should remain in the European Union the arguments that will be accounted for is single market (freedom of movement, trade, goods/services), immigration, and security.

Discussion: Results

Firstly, the single market is the freedom to move from one country to another, trade goods/services, and money. European Union's single market is Europe's most ambitious aim of joining together (Chapman, 2018). It has broken all trade barriers between member states allowing them to trade with each other without any cost such as tariffs and/or passport checks. In the single market, Britain exports 44 percent of exports within the EU and according to the Office of National Statistics, that is £220bn out of

£510bn (Independent, 2018). Certainly, It should be noted that this sum will potentially increase if the UK was not under the European Union and/or left without a trade deal. An analysis by The Independent found that exports from Britain would be at least £4.5bn per year considering tariffs alone. In addition, the UK remaining in the EU will result in relatively more saving and more funds will be available as they will have money to finance more services such schools, capital, and also healthcare. It's also possible that the UK would have to trade under the rules and regulations of the World Trade Organisation and this also includes tariffs as well. In the single market, labour mobility is substantial as it enables workers from one country to another to work and earn minimum wages. This helps with economic growth within the EU and its member states because production is increased as migrants who are qualified to work can utilise their skills and knowledge in any country in the EU. As a result, businesses will have a wide range of recruitment and allowing them to increase profit because they will have a more motivated workforce.

Secondly, Immigration has been an issue for Brexiteers and in the referendum, the debate that tends to occur quite often is that immigrants are reducing job opportunities for UK-natives. Immigrants who come into the UK are most likely to be in work and less likely to claim benefits, according to Jonathan Wadsworth from the London School of Economics and Political Science. In Wadsworth claim, he gives statistics that about 44% of migrants have some form of higher education compared with only 23% of the UK-born. Migrants who are in the EU consume goods and services the same as UK-borns. The more they are immigrants of working age, the more demand will increase in the market resulting in an increase in production. In addition, immigration increases labour flexibility in the market because migrants are free to move in any country in the EU and occupy any vacant jobs such as nursing, teaching, and or agriculture. Brexiteers often tend to believe that job availability is more difficult due to high increase in immigration. On the contrary, immigration have aided the UK from overcoming financial crisis and recessions. Around 1995 to 2015, immigration

grew significantly from 0.9 million to 3.3 million. In this time period the EU nationals share grew from 1.5% to 5.3% of the total population and from 1.8% to 6.3% of the working age population. Immigration has a positive impact on the economy of the UK and it without a doubt, outweighs the cost of immigration.

Lastly, In the European Union, member states like the UK are able to engage in the EU security and defence initiatives through the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The EU has no army directly under it, but however, agreements are required by member states to the creation of an EU-led military operation then contribution follows after agreements to capabilities and assets towards the military operation. The UK currently contributes to seven of 16 EU-led military operations. The UK is a big contributor to the EU security activities with its engagement with the eu budget. In fact, according to the Institute of Government, the UK finances approximately 16% to the eu budget. Because the UK is a top contributor to the EU in terms of militarism, leaving the EU means that they will no longer be able to participate in any CSDP operations. Not only lack of participation but also all UK military and civilian personnel deployed of EU-led operation would have to return to the UK (Mills, 2019). It should be concerning because the CSDP member states funds resources to achieve goals like: Humanitarian and rescue missions, conflict prevention and peacekeeping, military advice and assistance, and crisis management. It could be more difficult to manage these aims and goals better than before if any member state chooses to leave and particularly the UK.

Conclusion: Recommendation

In conclusion, the EU is a union formed to bring european countries together as one to share one currency, the same aims and goals in order to bring success and protect each other. Its single market is the more crucial reason why being a member is beneficial because it makes trade more convenient by breaking down trade barriers and trade is really important for countries as it determines whether there will be growth in the

economy. In addition, the European union also brings immigration to countries and allows those immigrants to work and claim wages which they can invest back into eu countries resulting in an increase in share and growth in the economy as demand is increased and production as well. And because the UK play a major role in the CSDP as they finance 16% to the eu budget, leaving the EU will mean that the military will lose a handful of help and financial support to accomplish civilian goals and military operations.

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