

Assignment 1

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Academic skills

A report on deciding whether the UK should leave or remain in the European union



Content Page

Introduction on how we decided on having a vote to leave or stay in the European Union

The Scottish take on the public vote

Former Priminister's mistakes

Introducing new leadership under Theresa May

Negotiations and bills being drafted

Arguments AGAINST for the UK to leave the European Union

Arguments FOR the UK leaving the European Union

Conclusion

Reference list

For and against Leaving and staying in the European Union.

On the 29th march 2017, leaving the European Union was triggered by former Prime Minister David Cameron on the next day to this plan being introduced the great repeal bill was published in order for members to have a understanding of what may occur, Donald Tusk President of the European council negotiates guidelines on the leaving process, within this position the British public had a chance to vote on what they wanted for the British public if they wanted to leave or remain in the European union, in the vote there was many political parties which gave their own opinion on what they thought would be best for Britain. Within this campaign many political leaders gave false promises within leaving or remaining for example, when leaving the European Union the British people were promised there would be a large amount of funding to be put back into the NHS which would approve the service and budget that the NHS desperately need. Over the months of campaigning many politicians appeared on TV programmes like question time and our national news to voice their opinion. When voting the British public voted to leave the EU with a majority of the vote, however the percentage of the vote was only a fraction higher with 51.9% of the people voting to leave the EU. "Leave won by 51.9% to 48.1%. The referendum turnout was 71.8%, with more than 30 million people voting". (Wheeler, 2019)

In Scotland there was a majority of the country who wanted to remain in the European Union, with a percentage of 62% of the Scottish public voting to remain, when Scotland realised that the majority of the vote was to remain, the Scottish Prime Minister Nicola Sturgeon identified this, herself and the SNP (Scottish National Party) have had many talks about now leaving Britain and identifying themselves as an independent country.

When the vote was announced former Prime Minister David Cameron of the Conservative party, realised that his campaign to remain in the EU was denied and said it was "time for fresh leadership" (BBC News, 2016), after the vote Cameron realised his time as a Prime Minister and the British public would not support him, he then decided to resign from his positions which led to the country having no Prime Minister, within the Conservative party they had a democratic vote to decide who they would want as the next Prime Minister, however it was not decided by a general election, within the party Theresa May was elected to become the newly elected Prime Minister.

When Theresa May was elected she was left in a very hard situation where she has had to negotiate Britain leaving the EU, where it becomes very difficult as May was not very active throughout the Brexit campaign and didn't have any knowledge on what was best for the country. This would be hard for someone to negotiate a fair Brexit that allows Britain and the EU to have a fair deal on leaving. For the last two years May has had to negotiate with Brussels on a deal that she believes to be fair and beneficial for Britain however her party and the opposition was not confident with a deal which was being discussed this week on if they wanted to declare this proposition to be passed or have a vote of no confidence. Within the months after the big general vote, Theresa May has been able to speak closely with EU leaders and her shadow cabinet in order for her to come to a reasonable offer on how

they want Britain to leave the European Union. Within the EU trades with countries like America and China stand at some of the biggest trades throughout Britain, according to Breemer “Britain accounts for just 13.6% of China's current trade with the EU” (Breemer, PG 1, October, 2018) however with Britain in negotiations with Brussels, China with the position they are in would try and come to a deal post Brexit to be able to keep trading fairly.

Within negotiations a 585 page withdrawal document was made in order for parliament to Read and understand the negotiation, when Britain leaves it is believed we will owe the European Union 39 Billion pounds, however parliament were advised that there would be a house vote where members would vote If they agreed with these negotiations and then a draft paper would be sketched up, The PM postponed a Commons vote scheduled for 11 December to seek "further assurances from the EU for MPs about the post-Brexit plan for the Irish border" (Hunt, 2018)

Within Brexit there has been many arguments for and against Britain leaving the European union, in order below arguments against Britain leaving will be shown,

1. within the world there is no country that has total sovereignty , however May contradicts herself by saying she is trying to fight for Britain to be independent once again in a press conference she attended however she knows she will never achieve this .”To become, once more, a fully sovereign and independent country”. (Rampen, 2018)
2. Within remaining in the European Union , it acts as a barrier as a defence, the European Union allows to share valid information on immigration and if there are any border or suspicious activities that need to be addressed, the former home secretary told May that Britain was safer and have got a lot of safety where the European union are concerned. Head of MI6 tells May “this will threaten the national security of the country” (Merick, 2019)

3) throughout the Brexit campaign, the SNP (Scottish National Party) led by Nicola Sturgeon has voiced their opinions on Brexit and have campaigned strongly to stay in the EU due to border policies, Scotland voted to remain in the EU but was out voted by other constituencies around Britain. "Go back and negotiate, let's keep us in the single market and customs union.” (Edington, 2018) In recent debates the SNP members in the house of commons left as John Bercow asked the leader of the SNP to leave.

Within Brexit there are various good points to counter the negatives,

To stay in the European Union funding becomes available where we are able to trade through the European Union under certain guidelines, to also remain in the European Union we have the protection of other countries to talk and to share information regarding issues where more than one country are involved, within the European Union laws are set in place that we follow as part and parcel of being members, if we leave however laws will have to be re looked at in order for us to have a structure where we can follow a structure and guidelines, if we remain Scotland will remain with Britain as a EU member and apart of Britain because the borders will not be effected and trading in Scotland can continue to improve their economy and have trading rights with other European countries.

Brexit still remains in debate and will be put towards the house of commons and will come up with a fair vote which demonstrates to member that this deal is fair and acceptable for Britain to accept. However, the Priminister for Japan said, "That is why we truly hope that a no-deal Brexit will be avoided, and in fact that is the wish of the whole world" (Heffer, 2018).

With Brexit now being set in today's common law set by the queen herself it means that the united Kingdom will need to leave with a deal, however with the current priminister being Boris Johnson he has not demonstrated any other deal that will be good enough for the UK to leave.

Reference list

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