

"Should the Britain remain in the European union?"

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In the last few years, there is a rise in the call for the UK to leave European Union (EU). Few years back, complaints were registered about EU directives over the bendy banana that didn't reside, but the same was taken as sacrosanct, that EU membership was in the interest of Britain. What has changed and would this change give benefit through leaving or through negotiating over the free trade agreement that enables the advantages of European Union membership with supposed cost?

Should Britain stay in EU?

Model of European unity

Since 1945, there is a relative prosperity and peace in Europe, which is a significant achievement by observing the past inter-European conflicts. UK is the intrinsic part of EU, whether they agree or not. It's better to adopt an opportunity and become a member of the EU and support in maintaining the Europe harmony and integrity. If Britain left EU, then political isolation might occur (The UK and the EU: Better off out or in? 2016).

However, the question that arises is that does UK should be a member of EU to achieve this? The UK can still contribute in the ideals of Europe without even signing all economic and political integration, which EU wish to elite to and pursue (The UK and the EU: Better off out or in? 2016). Countries within Europe that are out from EU like Norway and Switzerland also tries to build and maintain friendly relation with the Europe.

Free Trade

One of the best advantages of EU is that it's the key trading partner of UK, and EU membership has support in minimizing trade issues like both the tariff as well as non-tariff

barriers. EU is quite critical to the economy of UK. Therefore, leaving EU can put this significant factor of Britain economy under the threat.

The Eurosceptics hope mentions that UK can go the political connection with EU, but it can still maintain agreement of free trade. Just like the model of Norway and Switzerland is not at a disadvantage by staying out from EU (EU Membership: Reasons for and against Leaving 2015). It is suggested by evidence that EU is interested in accommodating the UK as its free trade partner. "If the UK cannot help in trends that move towards connecting with Europe, then they can nevertheless remain friends but on variant sides. In this case, a free trade agreement can be imagined.

Free Movement of capital as well as labor

Other advantages of EU are to enable the people free movement across the borders. As per European Commission, there are more than 15 million citizens of EU that had moved towards EU countries to enjoy or work. People in the UK are not able to either work in these countries. Migration has also supported in minimizing the ratio of dependency that has enhanced the budgetary position of government (EU Membership: Reasons for and against Leaving 2015).

It is argued that labor free movement from the Eastern Europe has tried to create more issues. Providing shortage of housing aggravates problems related to overcrowding as well as huge immigration has put a strain on the housing of UK.

Easiness in studying Abroad

There are around 1.5 million youngsters, who had completed a particular part of their education in another member state through the support of programs organized by Erasmus. The

possibilities to study abroad are referred as positive by around 84% of the citizens residing in EU (Clements 2015). Again, there exist a hope that the UK can try to maintain its labor free movement, but with more constraints on various immigrants that come from The East of Europe.

EU Economic Strength

After the war, the economy of EU started doing well that enables in sustaining the rise of real per capita GDP as well as living standards. It could be applied to the arguments that favor membership of Britain (Clements 2015).

It's the main weak point of EU. The EU cannot point towards the economic strength and its stability. Structural issues with monetary union and euro have created the austerity of EU, along with the moderate growth of the economy, and high level of unemployment. It is argued that Euro political pursuit, as well as single currency, has come at the cost of a sense of economy (Clements 2015).

Issues in Eurozone:

Euro has failed in accounting for differentiation in competitiveness, which has created an imbalance in trade and has lead to weak demand in local market. However, it is good to point that the UK is not part of the euro; therefore, they don't share the cost of single currency. However, the UK economic performance is not that better than partners of Eurozone. Therefore, leaving EU wouldn't change many situations. Britain is not in the euro, and ECB wouldn't bring change in their economic policy, as UK left EU (Springford 2013).

Membership cost

The state of Treasury mentions that net EU cost was £7.6 billion between the years 2010-11 and increased up to £4.7 billion between the years 2009-10. These figures are in small percent that is spending by the government of UK, who spend £194 billion on social security (Springford 2013). The Britain attains advantages from the spending of EU and its structural support them in decreasing regional inequality with EU.

However, it is argued that actual price is near to £10 billion. Most of the spending in the UK is more than wasteful (Springford 2013). Despite several reforms, the highest goal of EU is spent on agriculture that provides benefits to agriculture and economy. The Britain achieves fewer portions from agricultural policy.

Democracy with international economy

Various problems such as global warming, agriculture, fishing or either competition policies are those issues that require agreement with EU. In the present global economy, one can easily handle the problems on their own. If the policy of fishing is irrelevant, then, in that case, UK requires working in the structure of EU for enhancing it (Lea and Binley 2012). Leaving EU implies that the UK has no stand, and the situation can even get worse.

However, it is argued by critics that EU has getting cumbersome, and it's challenging to have a useful say over significant problems. Rising problems need to be decided by Qualified voting that implies that UK might agree over the rules which they don't agree with (Lea and Binley 2012).

Personal View

My views are instinctive to help in the attempt at EU and its integration. Even though there is certain cost such as policies of agriculture and inefficient, the hope is still that the net benefits try to outweigh it, especially; I don't think that the UK can move alone. However, I can view the attraction that why not have the advantages related to membership of EU such as free capital movement, free trade as well as qualification acceptance without all the unrequited integration of politics and economic policies that could damage the EU. If one can explore and agree with the people, even though they don't share the motive behind it.

Specifically, the EU attitude towards the unemployment as well as the single currency is the actual concern. According to my perception, the single currency structurally sound not right, and instead of bringing EU nations together, it might create an increase in the activities of extremist politics, due to the high social cost that revolves around the consequences of high and austerity unemployment. Finally, leaving EU wouldn't bring much change in things; in this case, the trade might be unaffected. There is no substantial reason behind the leaving EU that could importantly bring change in the way business is done. But leaving EU wouldn't bring change in the issues that arose through the experiments of the single currency. Also, in this case, money that is saved through leaving EU would be not so important. As it wouldn't make any dent in the budget deficit of UK.

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