



Brexit: reasons and possible implications

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THE HISTORY OF THE EU

The Treaty of Rome was signed in 1957 by six European countries:



Belgium



France



Italy



Luxemburg



Netherlands



West Germany

The growth of the European Union

1973

The European Communities

The first expansion of the European Communities introduces three new member states:



Denmark



Ireland



United Kingdom



The growth of the European Union

2016

The European Union

1958



1973



1981



1985



1995



2004



2007



2013



EU REFERENDUM

HOW THE NATION VOTED

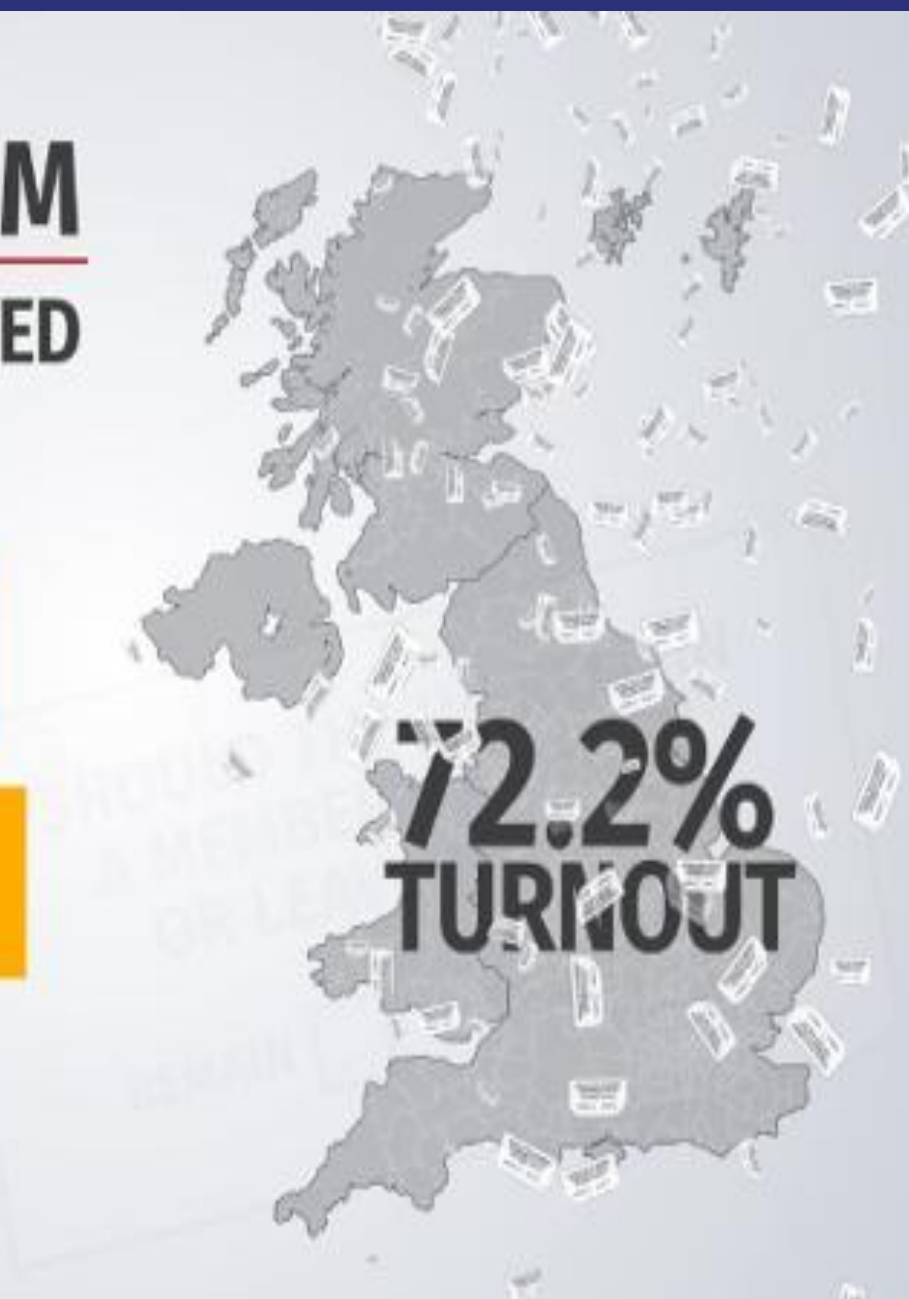
48.1%
REMAIN



51.9%
LEAVE



72.2%
TURNOUT



THE 7 MOST IMPORTANT REASONS FOR THE UK TO LEAVE THE EU

Reason 1: The EU threatens British sovereignty

Reason 2: The EU is strangling the UK in burdensome regulations

Reason 3: The EU entrenches corporate interests and prevents radical reforms

Reason 4: The EU was a good idea, but the euro is a disaster

Reason 5: The EU allows too many immigrants

Reason 6: The UK could have a more rational immigration system outside the EU

Reason 7: The UK could keep the money it currently sends to the EU

BREXIT NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiation
phase 1

- Withdrawal arrangements

Negotiation
phase 2

- Transitional arrangements

Negotiation
phase 3

- Trade relations with EU after Brexit

NEGOTIATION PHASE 1

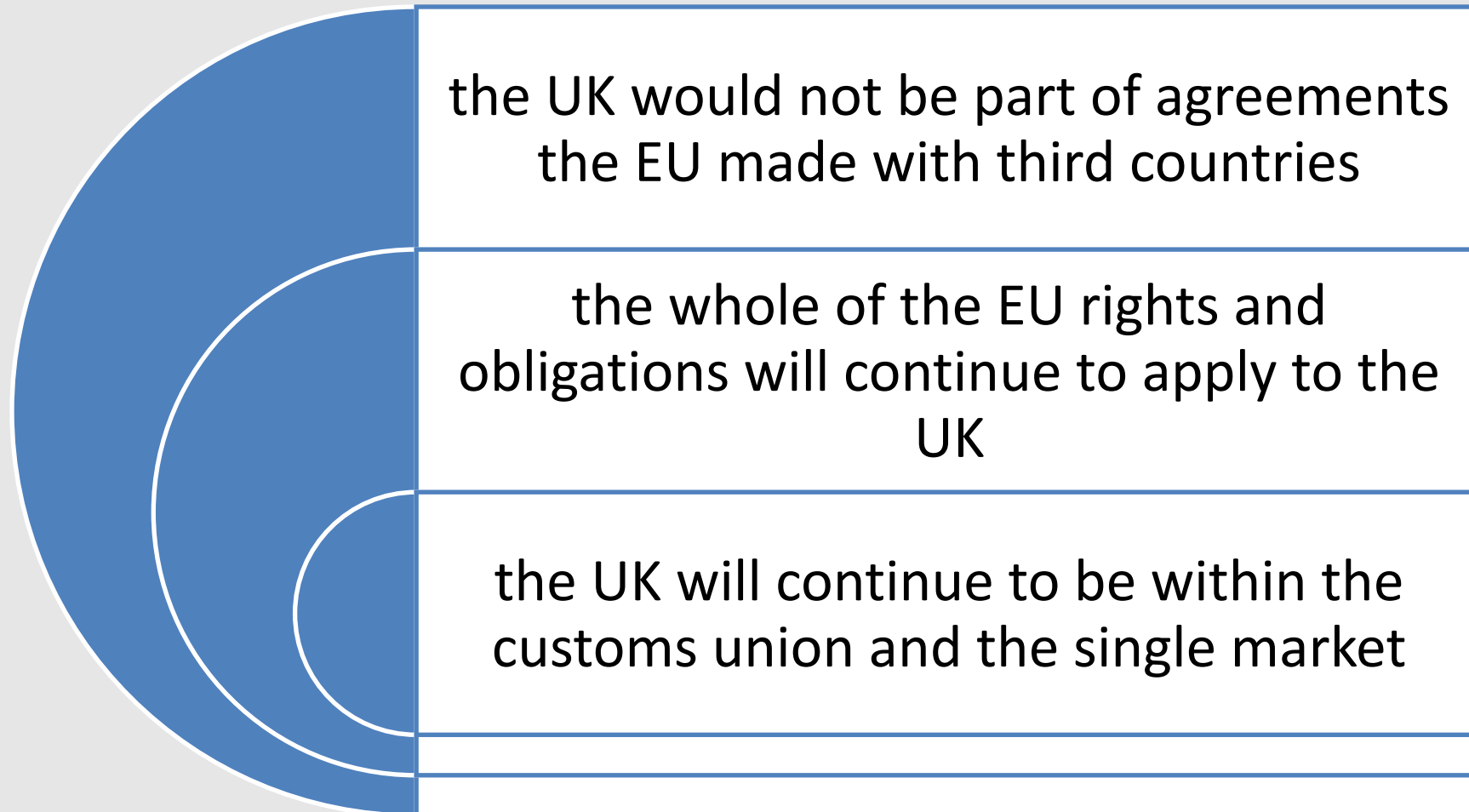
Three main aspects of withdrawal:

guaranteeing
citizens' rights

settling the
UK's financial
commitments

Ireland and
Northern
Ireland specific
border issues

NEGOTIATION PHASE 2: TRANSITION



NEGOTIATION PHASE 3

The main disputes:

- May Cabinet proposal on a "UK-EU free trade area
- Linking of trade agreement between the EU and the UK to payment of financial settlements
- The border issue between Ireland and Northern Ireland

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS OF IRELAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND BORDER ISSUE

A future free-trade agreement between Britain and the EU

"Specific solutions," such as technological alternatives to a hard border

A "backstop solution" of effectively keeping Northern Ireland inside the EU's single market and customs union

CONSEQUENCES FOR THE UK

Positive+

- Prohibition the free flow of people from the EU
- No taxes according to EU guidelines
- Independent market
- Reversion to British pound



Negative-

- Economic decline
- Tariff-free trade status loss
- High import prices
- No longer the base for companies
- Loss of EU's state-of-the-art technologies
- Loss of the ability to bid on public contracts in any EU country
- Complicated trade and travel relations with Ireland
- Loss of Scotland

CONSEQUENCES FOR THE EU

Negative

- Disruption of the EU's internal equilibrium
- Germany's supremacy increase
- Destructibility of the EU's cohesion