

BREXIT

The Future for the UK after Brexit

A Bit of Common Sense from the UK

By Mark Angelides

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Depending on whose narrative you believe, the UK is either headed for a fast-rushing collapse or a period of prosperity the likes of which the world has never seen. The truth, as with most things, lies somewhere in the middle. The future is a big question, and depending on which areas of policy get you fired up, your reaction to Brexit may be many things at once.

The UK's future after Brexit is still very much uncertain. Is this perhaps a vindication of the Remain camp's warnings about driving blindly away from the EU? It's actually not. It is, however, very much a result of prevarication on the part of the British government. The very thing that the economists, experts and government Ministers warned of was "a period of uncertainty that will destroy the British economy". And this is exactly what we have.

Prime Minister Theresa May's refusal to activate Article 50 and begin the separation process is doing more for investor uncertainty than the actual referendum ever could. With thousands of civil servants and advisors under her control...surely she should know this.



Prime Minister Theresa May's

Employment after Brexit

"Leaving the EU could lead to 3 million job losses" stated the ex Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg. His information was and is false. The author of the report from which Mr. Clegg got this idea, even stated himself that this was not what his figures implied. Pre referendum, the British public were told that the economy would crumble and lead to unprecedented job losses.

ONS figures from December 2016, show that employment post Brexit has reached an all time high of 74.5% and that 106,000 more people were in work than the previous three months. While it is true that we have yet to actually leave the European Union, it clearly shows that businesses are still hiring and the country is producing new jobs at a record rate.

Immigration

Immigration was one of the key driving forces behind the Brexit vote. The lack of border control, the inability to turn away convicted murderers and rapists, and perhaps most importantly, not being able to adequately plan for housing,

school and hospital numbers because we had no idea of how many people would actually come all lead to the Brexit victory. And this feeling hasn't lessened in the aftermath.

With terror attacks in Germany, France and Belgium. Sweden becoming worse than any other European nation for sexual assault (according to their own figures). The British people are starting to think that they dodged a bullet. Britain may still have many problems, but importing new threats is no way to get started solving these problems. With a managed immigration policy, Britain can start to fill key sector roles, plan for school places and budget local councils appropriately.



Swiss army chief André Blattmann warned, in a Swiss newspaper article, the risks of social unrest in Europe are soaring and advises the Swiss people to arm themselves



Investor Confidence

Whilst many expected the immediate market downturn that occurred with the Brexit vote to continue long after, there appears to be a very positive upswing happening right now. With many companies saying that they will stick with the UK (despite saying that they will leave, before the vote), new investors are quite literally lining up to do business with a non-EU UK.



Although business, markets and the economy are important, they do not reflect the mood of a nation; they do not tell of people's feelings, their worries and their desires. The Brexit vote and the Trump election were both fought on feelings (and this is no bad thing). They were a last ditch attempt to regain control of lives that have for too long been considered as nothing more than numbers on balance sheets.

People voted to become humans again. And this is the real mood of the UK. Those that voted to leave the EU look (for the first time in many years) to the future with hope that they have regained their pride and can be counted as a real person again. Whether or not Brexit is good for the economy, this was a price worth paying.

The project relies on the redistribution of wealth through net contributors which alleviate the costs on multinational corporations via "working tax credits" and "in-work benefits".

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