

Possible aftermaths of brexit for british people

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‘ I don’t want this country for the first time in its history to be defined by its fear and suspicion of others.’ – tweeted Armando Iannucci before the Brexit referendum.

A survey conducted by ITV for Good Morning Britain found that 53 per cent of voters now back remaining in the EU, compared to 47 per cent who still want to leave – a boost for campaigners who believe a “ people’s vote” could stop Brexit.

A country known for its diversity and superiority on various fronts may be reduced to a territory with slowed economic growth, higher trade deficit and tension at its borders. Leaving the EU would bring in difficulties in terms of jobs, the NHS, export and import. A good deal would have taken care of certain aspects of the situation but the gradual progression in terms of Brexit adopted by the government is likely to be more harmful than helpful.

The belief that more jobs will be created for British born citizens is a myth as more companies and factories are moving out of the UK with the future absence of benefits and laws they used to enjoy. As the government moves towards a no-deal Brexit, almost 87, 000 jobs would be lost in London alone, with the capital’s economic output 2% lower in 2030 than what would be expected under a soft Brexit according to an analysis by Cambridge Econometrics. Companies like Rolls Royce are considering moving their operation to Germany to avoid hassle due to Brexit.

With more and more EU nurses and doctors leaving the UK after the Brexit vote, the NHS would be left in a position where it would not be able to function. Britain lacks the medical workforce needed to fuel and run the NHS

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and vacancies are usually filled by foreign doctors and nurses with data from the General Medical Council (GMC) showing that 36.7% of our doctors are non-UK trained with 11% trained in the EEA (excluding the UK) and the remaining 25.7% have been trained internationally. The argument that the positions can be filled with trained UK medical workers is a disillusioned stance as it requires money and time to do so. The EU provides us with pre-trained professionals and allows automatic recognition of professional qualifications and exiting it would mean extra burden of training, recruiting and looking after standards followed by these workers for a system like the NHS which is already overburdened by a deficit of finance and a growing number of patients. 51% of UK medicinal and pharmaceutical products are sent to EU 27 countries, amounting to approximately £11 billion in revenue for firms based in the UK and inability to access the EU single market would translate into shifting of various headquarters of leading pharmaceutical companies from the UK to the EU and the loss of a huge amount of revenue and taxes.