

Britain and European Union, the Repercussions of Accession and the Effects of Secession

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Abstract

Europe's openness to the East, while it lives in historical, political, or cultural temporal regions, where soon after a certain crisis was settled, a new crisis emerged, such as questioning the borders and demarcating them again, as well as the dispute between the economic downturn and the necessity of reforms, the place of the ideological confrontation between the East and the West, and the emergence of the phenomenon of fear and caution. Internal dangers replace the fear of external aggression, and the perspective of fear of internal dangers is stronger because it directly affects the security of society and threatens the weakness of the state and its inability to protect internal society. This realistically explains that the concerns and challenges in the security field are constantly increasing, and the problems of the major European countries related to immigration and organized crime may become more severe in terms of their number due to the size of those countries, but they differ from the problems of the dominant countries in terms of their nature and attempts to settle them. Therefore, major private countries, or what were previously called major countries, such as Britain, seek to take proactive measures and measures in anticipation of future threats. In addition, Britain seeks to restore its international status as a great power and its desire to play the role of peacemaker. In order to achieve interests, which is a religion rooted in its history. Those interests must be achieved, even if this is at the expense of European unity, European integration, or the European Common Market.

Keywords: Successive Crises, Gulf Cooperation Organization, European Union Organization.

Introduction

After the peoples were exposed to comprehensive destruction and human genocide, and then an economic collapse to the lowest levels as a result of fighting and wars, and then the entry into a new style of war (the Cold War), the collapse of the bipolar global system, and the emergence of the impact of globalization on the performance of international organizations, as it was one of the important features of the operations. International organizations, is a process of gradual change. This gradual change in change is what shows the dividing line between the different stages of the new world order. In terms of the methodology of integrated analysis, the state of history in international relations can explain the transition of the international order from one state to another as the result of successive crises, whether political, economic, social, or cultural. These crises are the ones that eliminate the usual conditions for the interaction of the main participants, i.e. (the parties to international law), and that these crises resulting from the European and global wars led to a reconsideration of the balance of power of the major countries, and had a local impact on the situation of those countries, and this gradual change in international processes does not. It must be according to an evolutionary dynamic, that is, following a model strategy in management and adopting organizational studies in the work of organizations as systems because the organizations reflect the general principles of those systems and based on the principle of addressing economic and political problems and the problem of demarcating borders, and in order to create a central administration that can manage the affairs of the various disputed areas, this is considered one of the reasons for countries entering and signing agreements and treaties in their various forms, whether bilateral or collective, to establish regional or international organizations. Such as the Arab League and Gulf Cooperation Organization and the European Union Organization, which is the organization that is the focus of our study.

1. Britain's Accession to the European Union

A time in which the strategic confrontation in the post-Cold War environment became with the economic forces active at the international level, after the socialist camp lost its ideological military resistance, and these economic forces began to constitute sources of real danger and a threat that became direct and immediate to American interests, and this threat is represented at the present time by the European Union and Japan. On the one hand, China and some emerging powers from third world countries on the other hand.

On the part of the European Union, great efforts were made towards achieving European unity, facilitating its path, overcoming the obstacles facing it, as well as pushing it towards new paths, to ultimately illuminate two new projects for European integration (Hassan, 2004).

A. The Atomic Energy Project

B. The Project Related to Trade and the Common Market

That idea (the common market) was taken as far as possible by French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman when he called for the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1950 through cooperation between France and Germany. The treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community was signed in Paris (1951), to which the three countries called (Benelux) joined. The main goal is to create a common market for coal and steel and to guarantee supplies in these two markets at a lower price and with greater quality (Kamal et al., 2001).

This is considered by historians to be the nucleus of the establishment of the European Union. Since the document establishing the organization is the document in which the will of the member states is gathered, this necessarily means that every country is free to join the organization within the limits of the availability of conditions and controls for joining it (Shukri, 2012).

From this standpoint, Britain joined the European Union in several stages, starting in 1961 - during London's submission of its candidacy for membership in the Economic Community, as follows (www.aljazeera.net/encyclopedia/events):

- i. Conservative British Prime Minister (Harold Macmillan) (August 9, 1961) submitted a candidacy application for his country's membership in the European Economic Community, which preceded the establishment of the European Union.
- ii. General (Charles de Gaulle) resorts to the veto for the first time (January 14, 1963) to object to the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community. Then he resorts to it for the second time on (November 27, 1967) for the same goal.
- iii. The United Kingdom becomes a member of the Economic Community (January 1, 1973) European Union and at the same time the entry of Ireland and Denmark.

During this stage, which witnessed Britain's accession to the European Union, the entry was preceded by actual preparations in order to accept its membership through its application and fulfillment of the conditions that must be met by Britain, which are represented in the following (www.mawdoo3.com):

1. Preparing to apply all European Union standards and conditions.
2. It took the initiative to obtain the approval of most member states or European Union institutions.
3. Also, the people's approval of Britain's accession to the European Union through a referendum or parliament.
4. Providing the Copenhagen standards.
5. The ability to ensure democracy.
6. Respect human rights.
7. The rule of law.
8. Enjoying a strong economy.
9. Carrying out all tasks, whether economic, political or monetary.

2. Procedures for Britain's Accession to the European Union

The economic capacity or power and information technology have a major impact in determining the state's potential and influence in the international system, especially after the shift of international competition from the military field to the economic and technological field, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the tangible growth of the democratic tendency, the emergence of the private sector, and the dominance of the economic model. The market in most countries of the world constituted meaningful transformations to create a new international order (Al-Bustani, 2003).

The countries of the European continent repeatedly tried to unite the European countries under one banner, and this began since the collapse of the Roman state, and these attempts remained not outside the formal and interim framework, as the establishment of the European Union passed through several stages, including:

1. Year (1951 AD). The establishment of the European Coal, Steel and Steel Community was initiated, and this was done by only six countries.
2. Year (1957 AD). The conclusion of the Rome Treaty between the six countries participating in the founding of the European Community.
3. in 1973 AD. The United Kingdom (Britain), (Southern Ireland) and (Den Mark) joined the project with the first important agreements in the life of the European Union, which is agreeing to approve the principle of electing a European Parliament etc. of the stages (www.mawdoo3.com).

3. Britain's Goal of Entering the European Union

The state is considered a historical stage of human life and constitutes in our society the applied framework for exercising authority, whether within the state itself or between states at the level of the international community (Hamid, 1972). Success in establishing a real joint authority, even to manage a limited sector, will help transform this sector into a locomotive that pulls it behind it. The European integration and integration vehicle to reach its final destination, which is comprehensive European unity (Kamal, 2001).

In fact, the goal of Britain's endeavors became clear with the increase in ambition within the European political elites, that imposing security and stability cannot be achieved without abandoning efforts for the purpose of preconceived ideological perceptions or visions on Europe to justify the general direction and to gradually transform the European security system into European harmony (Nafiq). Britain also aspires to occupy the leading position in the system, which it lost during the First and Second World Wars and after them, and its strategic performance declined in favor of the United States of America, which replaced Britain in its areas of influence within Asia and Africa (Al-Huwainin, 1982).

The important question that can be asked is: What does Britain seek (goal) through its foreign policy and diplomacy?

The answer can be limited to the following broad lines:

1. The peaceful line.
2. The economic line.
3. Security line.

In addition to the goals that Britain shares with the rest of the European countries, especially countries with delicate, homogeneous economies, such as the countries of the European Union at the beginning of its formation (Muhammad, 2003), and those countries regained their economic health.

The countries of Europe were possessed by the purposeful desire to return the conditions of the European continent to its previous state and to establish political systems based on liberal ideology (Wardam, 1997).

4. Britain's Separation from the European Union

British politics has always said that the most important thing Britain is interested in achieving is the establishment of a peaceful world. In the past, Britain believed that the peace it wanted was a peace whose establishment and continuity would be supervised by the British Empire. In other words, a peace that would secure the vital interests of the British Empire. If any country in the world tries to be a competitor to Britain by challenging its interests and forming a bloc against it, it will not hesitate to grant it and achieve a balance that includes all the opposing countries, in which Britain, due to its global influence, plays the role of a balancer for global powers (Muhammad, 1992).

The British policy was and continues to be an expression of absolute support for the strategy of the United States of America. Therefore, it seeks to maintain NATO as the only security organization within Europe and to prevent the emergence of any European force competing with British aspirations with the United States of America in the region and the world. Britain chose absolute loyalty to the United States of America so that it could exercise a more prominent role on the global level if it supported the United States in its foreign policy (Al-Zaher, 2004).

5. Reasons for Britain's Separation from the European Union

England (Britain), isolated on an island and possessing huge overseas possessions, seems traditionally reluctant to consult the hostility of continental countries or others. Therefore, it seeks to calm problems and prevent the aggression of the major powers, not by ensuring that the smaller states guarantee it, but rather by cajoling the major powers (Thayer, 1960).

All peoples have the right to self-determination, and based on this right to freely determine their political entity as well as their economic, social and cultural development (Nofal, 2002).

Based on the above, since Britain's entry into the European Union, it has been taking the initiative and continuously placing obstacles to the leadership of the political unity of Europe, as the period of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's rule witnessed a speck of opposition (Al-Hassoun, 1981).

Then came the turn of John Major, who deliberately adopted a policy of obstruction by postponing the vote in the British Parliament on the Maastricht Treaty. This postponement was intended to provide an opportunity to exert American and British pressure to obstruct European construction (Khuzam, 1997).

It is not surprising that Britain is one of the main pillars of the European Union, the fifth global economy, Europe's financial center, and the owner of the lion's share of direct European investments. But amidst everything that Britain has to offer, most of which you gain from its European membership, that hidden feeling of isolation and lack of belonging remains present among the British, so much so that you hear them calling Europe the continent, and we find tourism agency advertisements in Britain referring to trips to (Europe) as if they live on a continent.

History states that Britain has always maintained a distance between itself and the rest of Europe, even after joining the Union, which did not include the Old Continent, and that accession came late after an initial rejection. When the building block of the European Union was established in 1957 as an economic bloc, Britain at that time refrained from reserving a place for itself within it and did not change its position. Except in the year (1973), that is, 19 years after its founding.

Despite the delay in the decision, it was quickly marred by a crisis of confidence that led to a first referendum. After only two years, Brexit won the European title, but at that time the supporters of Remain prevailed with 97% of the votes. However, the results of the old referendum did not give rise to the desire to secede from the European Union. Rather, it remained present in the British conscience for decades to come. Evidence of this is London's refusal to join the Eurozone and the adoption of the single European currency and its similarity to its national currency. Nor did it accept entering into the Schengen Agreement or the zone. Open borders between European countries.

Until there is a referendum on the British. It led to challenges that the European Union has experienced since the global financial crisis that generated the Eurozone crisis, through the refugee crisis and European planning to address it. All of them formed a new impetus that stirred the desire for secession again in the conscience of many Britons, and various opinion polls indicate that they are slightly more or less than half of the people.

The European Center for Reform, a research institution based in London, went so far as to assert that the refugee crisis has made matters worse if it shows the Union as if it is out of control, especially since it remains an incomplete project due to the constant expansion of its membership.

On the other hand, supporters play on cultural tension, threatening the disappearance of British identity and privacy if love for the European Union remains, referring to the issue of immigration. Every year, Britain receives approximately one million new people, according to what was reported by British media. Even some Britons today call for Britain's independence from Europe.

It seems that the economic concerns of the advocates of survival were not able, during this period, to return the sword of separation to its sheath again (Hese are the reasons why Britain left the European Union, 2016).

6. The Effects of Britain's Separation from the European Union

After entering unipolarity, this matter entailed signs of fundamental changes in the structure of international relations, which since the Vienna Conference in 1815 had relied on the balance of power and then on the balance of nuclear terror in light of bipolarity since the 1950s. The current situation is approaching the concept of the Roman-style empire, that is, what was known as the Roman Peace and what some currently like to call the American Peace (Gomaa, 2004).

In the face of the global transformations that made Britain a major second-class power, it found itself forced to accept the status quo and acknowledge the leadership of the United States of America and go with it according to its global plans for peace and war. Despite all of this, Britain did not abandon its imperial tendency. It clings to the Commonwealth as a means of continuing some of its global influence. Although this commonwealth today has also changed. However, Britain adheres to it morally more than at any other time, but this adherence has been affected by the criticism of Western countries, which until recently accused it of pursuing a dual-purpose foreign and diplomatic policy (Muhammad, 1992).

The post-Brexit transition agreement is set to include a sanctions mechanism through which Britain's entry into the European single market will be restricted if London violates EU laws, according to a draft EU document published on Wednesday. Britain's exit from the European Union in March. ((2019)) will be bound by the Union's rules in exchange for continuing its access to the market until the end of 2020, in accordance with the terms of the transitional phase being discussed with Brussels. During this period, disputes between Britain and the European Union can be referred to the European Court of Justice, but the court may take two years to issue rulings.

Therefore, the European Union wants to establish a mechanism to suspend several benefits resulting from participation in the internal market related to cases in which the court will not issue a ruling in a timely manner, according to the draft legal document drafted by Brussels, and the final document must still be agreed upon based on political agreements reached in April. Last April and December.

The draft includes that Britain will not be allowed to participate in the decision-making process in the European Union (February 7/2018) during the transitional phase. She will only be allowed to attend meetings when invited and on a case-by-case basis. Negotiations regarding Britain's exit from the Union are taking place in Brussels, focusing on issues related to Britain's exit and the transitional period. Britain is scheduled to provide an update on its vision regarding future relations with the European bloc ([www.oraialyoum.com\index.ph](http://www.oraialyoum.com/index.ph)).

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