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## LETTER FROM USGs

It is our pleasure to welcome you all to the third annual session of MUNIA Conferences which will be taking place in Bursa, between the 16th and 18th of November 2019. We, as the Under Secretary Generals of Man Island Talks, are studying at Ipekcilik Anatolian Imam Hatip High School as sophomores.

Delegates of the Man Island Talks Committee will discuss the issues of the constituent four countries with the agenda item of "Negotiations on the political dissociation and the territorial division in the United Kingdom". Also will try to manage incoming crises. The UK has been experiencing many domestic crises due to the growing desire of Northern Ireland and Scotland after Brexit, which has been striving to leave for years.

Being active during the committee requires to have a grasp of the issues. For this reason, we advise you to focus on annotative items from historical events and issues between 2017-2025. We hope you will be pleased with the documents we have prepared in cooperation with our most esteemed Head Hümeyra Ayvaz of Man Island Talks.

Please don't forget that during the committee you will be having a lot of crisis although we know you will deal with all the crises in a wisdom way, just as a reminder be prepared to handle them all.

In addition, before coming to the committee, we expect you to submit a position paper about agenda item that gives the opinion of the country you represent. Please send your position papers to the committee mail address in the below.

Welcome to the Disunited Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The future of Great Britain is in your hands.

Please do not hesitate to contact us via e-mail.

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Best regards,

İrem Tuana Çiftçi

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## TIMELINE

### BEFORE BREXIT

**1536-1542: Wales, a congeries of Celtic Kingdoms lying in Great Britain's southwest, was formally united with England.**

**1707- Scotland formally was joined with England and Wales to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain.**

On both sides of the border, statesmen were beginning to realize that an incorporating union offered the only mutually acceptable solution to a problem that had suddenly become urgent: Scotland's need for economic security and material assistance and England's need for political safeguards against French attacks and a possible Jacobite restoration, for which Scotland might serve as a conveniently open back door. England's bargaining card was freedom of trade; Scotland's was acquiescence in the Hanoverian succession. Both points were quickly accepted by the commissioners appointed by Queen Anne to discuss union, and within three months they had agreed on a detailed treaty. In the meantime, Ireland became the colony of Great Britain.

**1746 - The Wales and Berwick Act agreement was signed, all applicable laws in England were automatically applied to the Wales region as well.**

**1801 - The United Kingdom was formed by the Union of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.**

While the Kingdom of Great Britain had become an empire by increasing its power, Ireland remained rather an agricultural country. Between 1740 and 1741, there was a period of famine and hunger in Ireland. Around 400,000 Irish people starved to death. Inspired by the French Revolution in 1798, the Irish



people were revolted again. After the bloody suppression of this uprising, one objective in the establishment of the United Kingdom was to recognize the religious freedom of Irish Catholics. England introduced a new order under the name of Great Britain and the United Kingdom of Ireland to please the Irish. The name of the UK that has survived to this day is based on this origin.

**The 1830s - Electoral reform acts begin the steady move towards the primacy of House of Commons and universal suffrage.**

**The 1840s - The Irish Potato Scarcity.**

Between 1845 and 1849, it experienced the Irish Potato Scarcity, one of the worst periods of hunger in Irish history. Millions of Irish people were migrated to the United States and the other countries. The population of Ireland had dropped from 8 million to 4.5 million. During this period the usage of Irish Gaelic was declined and the majority had begun to speak English.

**The 1880s - Devolved government for Ireland had become a major political issue, splitting the Liberal Party and reviving a violent Irish separatist movement.**

Between 1886 and 1893, British Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone had tried to make legal changes that would allow Ireland to rule itself, but it could not succeed. The country was divided into two groups: Unionists advocating loyalty to Britain and Nationalists advocating independence.

**1914 – The Outbreak of the First World War**

From 1871 onwards, Great Britain had regarded the German Empire as the most important threat to its activity. Because a strong Germany would be the biggest threat to England. Since the defeat of France in 1871, the hostility towards the German Empire had been the decisive factor in its partnership with France. Likewise, the alliance with Russia before World War I was based on the opposition of Russia's Pan Slavism policy and German policy in the Balkans and Eastern Europe.

**1916 - Easter Rising**

It was the rebellion launched by Irish republicans against the Great Britain administration on April 24, 1916, in Dublin. About 1560 Irish volunteers, led by



Patrick Pearse and Tom Clarke, and 200 Irish Citizen Army members seized the Dublin General Post Office and other strategic points in Dublin. The insurgents proclaimed the establishment of the Republic of Ireland, but as a result of clashes lasting up to a week, the British government suppressed the rebellion and executed 15 leaders. Although the rebellion was not supported by the Irish people, the executions caused a reaction against the British authorities.

### **1918 - The War Ends**

The number of UK War dead run to several hundred thousand. The entente states, including Britain, had defeated the Germans and won the war.

### **1921 - The UK agrees to the Foundation of the Irish Free State after Three-Years Irish War of Independence.**

British Prime Minister David Lloyd George tried to keep control by establishing two parliaments, one for Northern Ireland and one for Southern Ireland. Catholic Southern Ireland, however, refused to compromise the British. Prime Minister Lloyd George had made peace at the meeting table with Irish patriots. As a result of the agreement, Southern Ireland gained independence under the name of the Irish Independent State in practice. Northern Ireland was remained connected to the United Kingdom.

### **1924 - The first government was led by the Labour Party under Ramsay MacDonald.**

### **1929 - World stock market crash. Unemployment had begun to rise in the UK.**

### **1931 - Economic crisis. Millions were unemployed. National Government coalition was formed.**

### **1939 – World War II had begun.**

### **1940 - Winston Churchill became the Prime Minister.**

Fighter pilots repel German air attacked in the Battle of Britain. London and other cities were badly damaged in German bombing raids.

### **1945 -The War Ends**



Churchill commented that the victory of Britain was inevitable and that the future of the empire was secured, but the rapid surrender of Britain in battles against Japan irrevocably damaged its reputation as an imperial power. The world realized that Britain could not protect the whole empire.

### **1947 - India Gains independence from Britain**

India was regarded as the most valuable British imperial possession. World War II had forced Britain to realize that it could not maintain a global empire and the British agreed to Indian self-government. However, they could not find a political solution that was acceptable for both Hindus and Muslims, and the country was partitioned into India and Pakistan. The British were unable to prevent the resulting inter-communal violence which resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths.

### **1948 - National Health Service was established.**

The National Health Service, established by the post-war Labour government, represented a fundamental change in the provision of medical services. Voluntary and municipal hospitals were integrated under state control, exercised by the Ministry of Health.

### **1949 - The Republic of Ireland came into being.**

The Republic of Ireland Act (1948) had come into force on Easter Monday, April 1949, ending vestigial British authority in Eire. Under the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, the British crown had retained some authority in the Irish Free State, although this was limited by the 1937 constitution. The 1948 Act repealed the External Relations Act and took Eire out of the Commonwealth.

### **1950 - British troops arrived to support US forces in the Korean War.**

### **1951 - Conservatives under Winston Churchill won the general election.**

### **1952 - Elizabeth II succeeded her father, George VI.**

### **1955 - Conservatives won the general election, with Sir Anthony Eden as the Prime Minister.**

This Conservative victory, with 345 seats to Labour's 277, strengthened the Conservatives' parliamentary position.



### **1956 - Britain switches on its first nuclear power station.**

Calder Hall, Britain's first nuclear power station - and the first in the world to supply substantial quantities of electricity to a national system - was opened by Elizabeth II.

### **1956 - Britain and France invade Egypt after the nationalization of the Suez Canal.**

The Suez Crisis was sparked when Britain and France, allied with Israel, invaded Egypt over its decision to nationalize the Suez Canal - a vital waterway connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. Under American pressure, the canal was handed back to Egypt and the invasion force was withdrawn. The crisis revealed Britain's declining world status and its subordination to the US.

### **1957 – The Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden resigns and was replaced by Harold Macmillan.**

The Suez Crisis of 1956 ruined Anthony Eden's reputation and fatally compromised his political career. His health seriously diminished as a result. His successor, Harold Macmillan, had been chancellor of the exchequer under Eden. Macmillan was the third Conservative prime minister in as many years.

### **1957 - Ghana becomes the first British colony in Africa to gain independence.**

The British colony of Gold Coast gained its independence, with Kwame Nkrumah as its first leader, following election victories for Nkrumah's nationalist Convention People's Party (CPP). The country was renamed Ghana in the declaration of independence. This event marked the beginning of rapid decolonization in Africa.

### **1957 - Britain tested its first hydrogen bomb.**

The tests had led to a debate in Britain about the dangers of nuclear weapons, and the foundation in 1958 of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).

### **1963 - France vetoes Britain's entry to the European Common Market.**

President of France Charles de Gaulle announced the French veto on Britain's application to join the European Common Market, the forerunner of the



European Union. De Gaulle said the British government lacked 'commitment' to European integration.

**1964 - Labour won the general election, with Harold Wilson as the Prime Minister.**

**1965 - Comprehensive education system was initiated.**

Circular 10/65', issued by the Labour government's education secretary, Anthony Crosland, obliged local education authorities to draw up plans for replacing the existing division between 'grammar' and 'secondary modern' schools to create all-inclusive 'comprehensive' schools. It represented the first step towards a comprehensive education system that served all pupils on an equal basis.

**1971 – The First British soldier was killed in Northern Ireland's 'Troubles'.**

The first British soldier, Gunner Robert Curtis (aged 20), was killed in Northern Ireland's 'Troubles' by the self-styled 'Irish Republican Army' (IRA). He was shot while on foot patrol in North Belfast. British troops had been sent to Northern Ireland in 1969 in a 'limited operation' to restore law and order.

**1971 - North Sea oil concessions were auctioned.**

The discovery of oil under the North Sea was a major boost to British public finances. Drilling and exploration concessions were auctioned to maximize government income, and the first oil was piped ashore at Teesside in 1975. Full-scale exploitation of the fields would not begin until the 1980s when rising oil prices made it economically viable.

**1972- The British Army kills 14 in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on Bloody Sunday.**

British troops opened fire on a crowd of civil rights protestors in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, killing 13 civilians and injuring a further 17. The crowd of between 7,000 and 10,000 people had been marching in protest at the policy of detention without trial. The sequence of events on 'Bloody Sunday' remains highly controversial, with accusations that senior IRA figures were present on the day and shot at British troops.





**1972- Idi Amin expelled Asians Uganda and many settles in Britain.**

**1973-The Britain joined the European Economic Community.**

Britain, Ireland, and Denmark joined the European Economic Community (EEC), brought the total number of member states to nine. The three countries, together with Norway, signed an accession treaty in 1972, but Norwegians rejected the treaty in a referendum. Britain held a referendum on the matter in 1975, after renegotiating its terms of entry, and 67% voted in favour of staying in the EEC.

**1978/79- Struck paralyze Britain during the so-called 'Winter of Discontent'.**

Industrial action by petrol tanker and lorry drivers was followed by hospital ancillary staff, ambulance men and dustmen going on strike. Hospitals were picketed, the dead left unburied, and troops called in to control rats swarming around heaps of uncollected rubbish. A large number of simultaneous strikes, the violence and perceived mean-mindedness of the picketing (which included the turning away of ambulances) created a sense of alarm in the electorate about the decline of British society.

**1979- Scotland and Wales rejected the devolution.**

Scotland, for many years, had certain privileges, but it passed without a parliament of its own, hence the right to self-rule. But in 1978, when the issue of "devolution" came to the agenda in the United Kingdom, a hope emerged for the autonomous rule of Scotland. However, as a result of referendums in Wales and Scotland on March 1, 1979, the Scottish people said yes to autonomy with 51 percent, but the status could not change because the vote did not exceed 40 percent of the total number of voters. Nearly 80 percent of Wales said no in the same election.

**1979- IRA killed the Queen's cousin Lord Mountbatten.**

Elizabeth II's cousin, Lord Louis Mountbatten, one of his teenage grandsons and two others were killed by a bomb on his boat at Mullaghmore in County Sligo, Ireland. On the same day, the IRA also killed 18 soldiers at Warrenpoint in County Down.

**1982- Economic recession led to high unemployment.**



**1982- Argentina invaded the British territory of the Falkland Islands.**

**1984- 12-month 'Miners' Strike' over pit closures had begun.**

A local strike on 5 March over a threatened pit closure in Yorkshire had, within a week, broadened into a national miners' strike. The strike failed and was called off after a year, allowing the pit closures to go ahead. The strike left a legacy of deep bitterness.

**1984- IRA bombers struck at the Conservative conference in Brighton.**

The bombing by Irish Republican Army terrorists of the Grand Hotel Brighton during the Conservative Party conference killed five and left more than 30 injured. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher narrowly escaped the blast. It was the closest the IRA had come to killing a British prime minister.

**1990- Introduction of new local taxes sparks 'poll tax' riots in London.**

**1992- 'Black Wednesday' forced withdrawal of sterling from the ERM.**

Sterling, under strong financial pressure from speculation on the money markets, was pulled out of the European Union's Exchange Rate Mechanism. This was a major blow to the Conservatives' reputation for economic competence, but it relieved pressure on Britain's economy by ensuring that the currency could float independently.

**1997- Britain handed Hong Kong back to China.**

After more than 150 years of British rule, Hong Kong was returned to Chinese control. Britain had held the New Territories north of Hong Kong under a 99-year lease that expired in 1997, requiring the 'handing back' of the colony to China. Under the 'One Country, Two Systems' policy, Hong Kong retained its legal system, currency, customs policy, and immigration laws for a minimum of 50 years after the handover.

**1997- Scotland and Wales voted in favour of the devolution.**

In two referendums, a large majority in Scotland (74.9% of those who voted), and a smaller one in Wales (50.3%), provided the basis for the Creation of National Assemblies with legislative powers. The assemblies first met in 1999,



with the Scottish Parliament, but not the Welsh Assembly, gaining tax-varying powers.

**1998- Good Friday Agreement established a devolved Northern Irish Assembly.**

An agreement between Northern Ireland's Nationalists and Unionists was reached after 30 years of conflict, as a result, British Government negotiations and US pressure on Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army. It set out plans for the devolved government and provided for the early release of terrorist prisoners and the decommissioning of paramilitary weapons. The referendum in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland endorsed the agreement on 22 May. The assembly met on 1 July.

**1999- Britain decided not to join the European single currency.**

Widespread British unease about the European single currency obliged Prime Minister Tony Blair, who was keen on the project, to stay out. The 'euro' was launched as an electronic currency used by banks, foreign exchange dealers, big firms and stock markets in 1999. Euro coins first hit the streets of the 12 'eurozone' countries on 1 January 2002.

**2001- Britain joined the US in strikes on Taleban-controlled Afghanistan.**

**2003- Britain joined the US in an invasion of Iraq.**

**2004- Ten new states joined the European Union.**

**2005- Suicide bombers killed 52 people on London's Transport System.**

**2005 - Irish Republican Army (IRA) announced the formal end to its armed campaign.**

**2007- Leaders of Northern Ireland Assembly sworn in, end five years of direct rule from London.**

**2007 - The Pro-independence Scottish National Party (SNP) had become the largest party in the Scottish Parliament following elections.**

**2008- Financial Crisis**



The government part-nationalized three leading UK banks with a 37 billion pound rescue package. It also pumped billions into the UK financial system after the record stock market falls precipitated by the global "credit crunch".

The financial crisis plunged the UK into a deep and long recession.

**2011 -The referendum rejected the plan to replace the first-past-the-post electoral system for House of Commons with an alternative vote proportional system.**

**2011- Prime Minister David Cameron blocked proposed changes to the EU's Lisbon Treaty aimed at addressing the crisis in the eurozone, over threatened to the independence of the City of London as a financial centre.**

**2012 - British and Scottish governments agreed on terms for a Scottish referendum on independence in autumn 2014.**

**2013 - Prime Minister David Cameron proposed a referendum on whether to leave the European Union after the next election.**

**2014- The support for the anti-EU UK Independence Party (UKIP) surged in local and European elections.**

**2014 - Voters in a referendum in Scotland rejected independence, with 55% opting to remain part of the United Kingdom and 45% favouring independence.**

**2015- Scottish National Party won all but three seats in Scotland, becoming the third-largest party in parliament and dealt a heavy blow to the opposition Labour Party.**

**2016- Political crisis after voters in a referendum opted to quit the European Union. David Cameron resigns, succeeded as the Prime Minister by his home secretary, Theresa May.**

**2017 – Formal negotiations began to end Britain's membership of the European Union.**

Early elections, called by Prime Minister Theresa May to strengthen her hand in negotiating Britain's exit from the European Union, results in a hung parliament and a fragile Conservative minority government, kept in office by an



agreement with the main pro-British party in Northern Ireland, the Democratic Unionists.

**2018- Two key ministers, including Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson, resigned in protest at the government's plans for a free trade area with the European Union.**

**2019-The UK and EU negotiated the UK's exit.**

The UK had long been expected to leave the European Union at 11 pm on 29 March 2019. However, following a House of Commons voted on 14 March 2019, the Government sought permission from the EU to extend Article 50 and agree on a later Brexit date.

On 20 March 2019, the Prime Minister wrote to European Council President Donald Tusk, asking to extend Article 50 until 30 June 2019.

Following a European Council meeting the next day, EU27 leaders agreed to grant an extension comprising two possible dates: 22 May 2019, should the Withdrawal Agreement gain approval from MPs; or 12 April 2019, should the Withdrawal Agreement not be approved by the House of Commons.

On 2 April 2019, the Prime Minister announced she will seek a further extension to the Article 50 process and offered to meet the Leader of the Opposition to agree on a deal that can win the support of MPs.

At a meeting of the European Council on 10 April 2019, the UK and EU27 agreed to extend Article 50 until 31 October 2019.

This paper provides a timeline of the major events leading up to the referendum and subsequent dates of note, looking ahead to expected events as the UK and EU negotiate Britain's exit.

**2019- UK exited from EU.**

After negotiations in Brussels, the United Kingdom left the European Union with no-deal. Prime Minister Johnson remarked that despite all the offers they could not compromise.

UK entities submit to the CSSF an application for authorization, notification or information of alternative actions taken to address the loss of passport rights



by 31 October 2019. Depending on the submitted information, the CSSF may grant UK UCIs and/or their managers the opportunity to carry on with their activities in Luxembourg until 31 October 2020.

## AFTER BREXIT

**2020-The Transitional Period to end on or before this date but may be extended (NB the UK Government referred to this as the implementation period).**

During the Transitional Period, the UK remained an EU member in all but name but has no representation in EU decision-making bodies. The UK could negotiate, sign and ratify international agreements but they could not enter into force or apply during this period unless it was authorized by the EU.

### **February, 2020- UK's Bank Problems**

The National Bank of England had said that a no-deal Brexit triggered a material shock to the UK's economy while causing widespread disruption for EU companies by cutting them off from London-based banks.

### **April, 2020- Crisis of Nourishment and Medicine**

As Britain left the EU with no-deal, trade with the Union became subject to customs controls and customs duties. In this context, the supply chain was experiencing long-term delays and disruptions. This was supported by the fact that only 2.6 million trucks were passing through the port of Dover.

In 2018 alone, the UK's total food and beverage imports amounted to £ 48 billion. Approximately 71 of these were imported from EU member countries.

Barclays estimates that the total annual cost of the non-disagreement to the food and beverage retail sector would be around £ 9.3 billion. Also, considering that the margins of the sector in question were between 3 and 5 percent, the additional customs costs would be reflected directly to the consumer and this will cause inflation to rise.

Britain's exports to the EU had a 44 percent share of total exports. The country exported £ 274 billion of its exports worth £ 616 billion to EU countries. In 2018, the UK's imports from EU countries amounted to £ 341 billion.



The disagreement of separation required the country to trade by the tariffs and regulations of the EU and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

According to the WTO trade principles, the UK had become a third country, required comprehensive and regulatory procedures between the EU and the imports and exports of pharmaceuticals, chemicals and food products. This had led to an increase in customs duties in the UK's trade with EU countries and third countries.

Brexit and the UK not only deprived them of free access to the common market but also lost preferential market access to more than 70 countries with which the EU has entered into trade agreements. This has affected 60 percent of all UK exports.

The sectors most affected by the value-added were mainly the chemical industry, machinery, and automotive sectors.

Answering questions from the AA correspondent, Oxford Economics UK Chief Economist Martin Beck, according to a survey conducted by the Bank of England (BoE) in 2019, only one-fifth of the companies were determined to be ready to deal with Brexit. For this reason, crises occurred in unprepared companies.

Also, serious disruptions occurred in the pharmaceutical sector. Due to the delay in drug transports, including insulin and influenza vaccines, patients suffered a lot. Due to the shortage of medicines in the country, drug prices were increasing. The UK government had said it would do all it could to prevent flu and epidemic spread. Nevertheless, the public is in fear.

**June 2020- The new government took office in Northern Ireland's abandoned parliament in 2017.**

DUP leader Arlene Foster said there was "no possibility" of the parties' agreement, saying the talks collapsed due to a dispute under the Irish Language Act.

In his call to the central government in London, Foster argued that a budget for Northern Ireland and political decisions should be started.



Negotiations were reported to have failed due to a dispute over the issue of Irish as well as Irish's official language status in Northern Ireland.

With the collapse of the negotiations in 2018, the transfer of the powers of the Northern Ireland regional government to London came to the agenda but the Irish people did not accept this.

In the elections held this year, the Sinn Fein Party won 48 seats in the 90-seat parliament and was able to rule alone. Then the deputies took their seats in seats that have been empty for 3 years.

### **2021-UK reserved fall more than 50 percent.**

According to the EU Ministry of Business, Energy and Industry Strategy Officials speaking to the FT, every EU member country had had to keep 61-day oil consumption as a reserve, according to EU rules. This corresponds to 11 million tons for England, approximately 85 million barrels of oil.

British government said that after Brexit (leaving the EU) this figure decreased to 4.5 million tons, that is to say, 35 million barrels.

According to the FT, British government's decision on the post-Brexit period was influenced by the lobbying of the fuel sector in the country. In this way, the sector aimed to reduce costs by using emergency oil reserves.

The British government said that as a result of the country's separation from the EU without an agreement, the energy sector was not expected to comply with the rules on the reserve level set by the union.

### **2021-Northern Ireland Borders**

The lack of the physical border between Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom, and EU member the Ireland Republic, made it difficult to control the customs of the UK.

The biggest fear was that Northern Ireland had become a part of the Republic of Ireland, the pre-independence referendum in Scotland and the fragmentation of the United Kingdom.

With Brexit, the British government, the EU, the Republic of Ireland as well as a formula to satisfy all parties in Northern Ireland could not be found.





### **Spring, 2021- Royal Dinner**

To get back together and talk about the solutions in the aftermath of the events in the country after the Brexit, the heads of 4 local governments took part in the dinner organized by the royal family.

The sincere poses of the presidents together are thought to be a sign that there is no problem among the prime ministers of the country. Their statements on the screens were also quite peaceful and optimistic. This meal gave the public hope that problems can be solved.

### **2022- Scottish Uprising**

Scottish people who thought that they were not free in the previous years, they want to leave the United Kingdom with the crises after Brexit, a show by the actions they call. People gathered in the state centres in Scotland, " Boris Johnson resignation " began to protest march with the slogan. The Irish local government also made a statement stating that it supports these marches and that it was behind the people. The walks continued with the growing crowd every day.

### **2023-The Man Island Talks committee was formed.**

After the Brexit, a committee was set up to discuss the problems of countries in the United Kingdom because of the increasing crises in the UK, the welfare of people and the desire for freedom in Northern Ireland and Scotland. The first meeting of the committee took place in Man Island which is in the waters of the UK and the date was November 16, 2023.

### **2023- 1st Annual of Man Island Talks Committee gathered together.**

In a press release after the 1st meeting of the Man Island Talks committee; The prime ministers of Ireland and Scotland, with the support of the people, held Boris Johnson responsible for all the negativity and crisis during the meeting said. Certain decisions, lack of plans and uncertainty from the committee surprised and stimulated the UK public.

The crisis in the meeting did not only affect the country but also caused the market values of the country to decrease day by day. This leads to a decline in the UK's prestige in the eyes of other states.



## **2023 – Problematic Situation**

While the people of Ireland and also Scotland have made Prime Minister Johnson guilty for every bad going action in the land, other nationalities were pretty fine with the prime minister. That case caused a lot of unrecognised crisis among the British people.

### **June, 2024- Resignation of Boris Johnson**

Boris Johnson was forced to resign because he was responsible for many incidents, such as his inability to manage the process of leaving the European Union, the intense pressure from Scotland and Ireland, customs problems.

On this resignation, the people are talking about who will be prime minister.

### **July, 2024-New Prime Minister was clarified.**

After a short wait, Mary Augston from Conservative Party took up the post of prime minister.

Mary Augston made a promise that they would quickly regain the glory of the country and that the UK would solve post-Brexit problems. The public shares that they are satisfied with the new prime minister.

### **August, 2024- Decision of Reorganize 2nd Annual Session of Man Island Talks Committee**

Representatives of the country met in Nottingham to decide whether the Man Island Talks Committee should meet again to solve the country's problems. The UK's new Prime Minister, Mary Auston, said that if the meeting is repeated this year, it will be more productive and will create many plans for the future of the country. As a result, it was decided to convene the committee again.

### **2024- 2nd Annual of the Man Island Talks Committee**

The new Prime Minister, Mary Auston, who came to power after the resignation of Boris Johnson, and representatives of 4 countries met again in the second session of the committee. During the meeting, temporary solutions to the economic and political crises that were on the agenda this year were produced. Also, agreements for certain passport and customs crises with international problems were determined. The statements made after the



meeting pointed out that the meeting was fruitful but the immediate solutions would not have permanent effects.

## **2025- The Current Situation**

After the second session of the Man Island Talks Committee, Britain was able to overcome many of the crises in the country. But It did not gain international strength. Although the stock market values of the country are quite low compared to the post-Brexit, they are no longer losing value. Prime Minister Mary Augston says the country's economy will become ahead of Brexit in no more than a year.

## **2025 – So Far**

### **COUNTRIES**

#### **UNITED KINGDOM**

The United Kingdom, island country located off the Northwestern Coast of mainland Europe. The United Kingdom comprises the whole of the island of Great Britain—which contains England, Wales, and Scotland—as well as the northern portion of the island of Ireland. The name Britain is sometimes used to refer to the United Kingdom as a whole. The capital is London, which is among the world's leading commercial, financial, and cultural centres.

Through subsequent conquest over the following centuries, kingdoms lying farther afield came under English dominion. Wales, a congeries of Celtic kingdoms lying in Great Britain's southwest, was formally united with England by the Acts of Union of 1536 and 1542. Scotland ruled from London since 1603, formally was joined with England and Wales in 1707 to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain. (The adjective "British" came into use at this time to refer to all the kingdom's peoples.) Ireland came under English control during the 1600s and was formally united with Great Britain through the Act of Union of 1800. The Republic of Ireland gained its independence in 1922, but six of Ulster's nine counties remained part of the United Kingdom as Northern Ireland. Relations between these constituent states and England have been marked by controversy and, at times, open rebellion and even warfare. These tensions relaxed somewhat during the late 20th century when devolved assemblies were introduced in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.



Nonetheless, even with the establishment of a power-sharing assembly after referenda in both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, relations between Northern Ireland's Unionists (who favour continued British sovereignty over Northern Ireland) and Nationalists (who favour unification with the Republic of Ireland) remained tense into the 21st century.

The United Kingdom has been a leading trading nation for more than 500 years. In the 19th century, the British industry helped make the country the most powerful nation in the world. It was still one of the strongest economies on Earth. With the no-deal Brexit, however, most things have changed as it is mentioned in the timeline and the kingdom is now in the middle of the division.

## ENGLAND

England is one of the countries that make up the United Kingdom. The country on the island of Britain is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea in the east and the English Channel in the south. The country covers the central and southern parts of the British island. On the island of Britain, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland together form the United Kingdom. England has a flat topography. There are small hills between the wide plains. This feature makes it possible to do agriculture. However, England is a major industrial country. The form of government is constitutional monarchy based on the constitution. The official language of England today is English spoken in many cities in the world. Its population is around 55 million. It is the most populous country in the United Kingdom. About 60 percent of the population is Christians. Almost 25 percent of the population does not consider themselves a member of any religion. The rest are minorities of Muslims and Jews.

In addition to being the financial centre of Europe, one of the most important cultural and tourism centres in the world, only the capital London received 5.2 million tourists last year according to official figures. It has one of the most powerful economies in the world. In the country where the mixed market economy is dominant, free-market economies are also applied. There is a highly developed social welfare structure.

England makes a serious contribution to the economy of the United Kingdom to which it is a part. The UK was also a leader in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries and technical fields such as arms, aerospace industry, software



production. But what happened after the Brexit has deeply affected the country. Although still the most developed country in the United Kingdom, it is declining against Europe. Central London was Europe's largest stock exchange. 100 of the largest 500 companies in Europe were in the UK, but companies gradually began to withdraw from the country. Along with these economic crises, there are problems in important ministries such as health education. The British people, who are accustomed to prosperity, are still unhappy with the way the country and the Kingdom go, even though it still has the most powerful services in the United Kingdom.

Due to the protests in the country in recent years, the tourists come to England with hesitation. England is in a difficult situation with the demands of Northern Ireland and Scotland to leave the United Kingdom.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

The region, known as Northern Ireland, has a different history. The island, which is connected to the Kingdom of Ireland (1541-1800), became the London-based United Kingdom in 1801 under the Union Law (1800), which united Ireland and Great Britain.

The population of the country is 4.710.000 people. 53.1% of this population belongs to Protestant (Presbyterian, Irish Church, Methodist, and other Protestant denominations) and 43.8% belong to Roman Catholic Church.

In a 2005 survey in the region, 58% of the population concluded that Northern Ireland maintained its unity with the United Kingdom, while 23% united with the Republic of Ireland to favour a united Irish state.

Northern Ireland has traditionally had an industrial economy, most notably in shipbuilding, rope manufacture, and textiles, but the heaviest industry has since been replaced by services, primarily the public sector. Seventy percent of the economy's revenue comes from the service sector. Apart from the public sector, another important service sector is tourism, which rose to account for over 1% of the economy's revenue in 2004. Tourism has been a major growth area since the end of the Troubles. Key tourist attractions include the historic cities of Derry, Belfast, and Armagh and the many castles in Northern Ireland.



These large firms are attracted by government subsidies and the skilled workforce in Northern Ireland.

After the Brexit, as in the whole of the UK, Northern Ireland is in the economic crisis. The problems in the exports and imports affected the textile sector deeply. Even though the country's market values have decreased, the problems of passports and visas have been hampering tourism.

English is spoken as a first language by almost all of the Northern Ireland population. The Irish language (Irish: a Ghaeilge), or Gaelic, is a native language of Ireland. It was spoken predominantly throughout what is now Northern Ireland before the Ulster Plantations in the 17th century and most place names in Northern Ireland are anglicized versions of a Gaelic name. Today, the language is often associated with Irish nationalism (and thus with Catholics). However, in the 19th century, the language was seen as a common heritage, with Ulster Protestants playing a leading role in the Gaelic revival.

Northern Ireland shares both the culture of Ireland and the culture of the United Kingdom. Those of Catholic backgrounds tend to identify more with Irish culture, and those of Protestant background more with British culture. This has caused the two communities to become polarised.

Education in Northern Ireland differs from systems used elsewhere in the United Kingdom, although it is relatively similar to Wales. A child's age on 1 July determines the point of entry into the relevant stage of education, unlike England and Wales where it is 1 September. Northern Ireland's results at GCSE and A-Level are consistently top in the UK. At A-Level and BTEC level 3, one-third of students in Northern Ireland achieved A and distinction grades in 2007, which is a higher proportion than in England and Wales.

In Northern Ireland, the Brexit decision created a shock. Brexit jeopardized the Good Friday Agreement. On the island of Ireland, every day 30,000 people cross from one side to the other, and trade relations amounted to 39 million euros per year. Northern Ireland, which has large agricultural areas and stands with European Union funds, is no longer granted. While Northern Ireland is tied to European Union funds at a rate of 90 percent on agriculture, the border issue with the Republic of Ireland is now very difficult and the country has worn



out. Therefore, the majority of people follow a separatist policy. It can be said that Scotland and Ireland are alliances in this sense.

## SCOTLAND

The population of Scotland is 5,424,011. 62% of Scotland's population stated their national identity as 'Scottish only', 18% as 'Scottish and British', 8% as 'British only', and 4% chose 'other identity only'. Scotland has three officially recognized languages: English, Scots, and Scottish Gaelic. Scottish Standard English, a variety of English as spoken in Scotland, is just over half (54%) of the Scottish population reported being a Christian while nearly 37% reported not having a religion.

Scotland's primary exports include whiskey, electronics, and financial services. The United States, Netherlands, Germany, France, and Norway constitute the country's major export markets. Edinburgh is the financial services centre of Scotland, with many large finance firms based there, including Lloyds Banking Group (owners of HBOS); the Government-owned Royal Bank of Scotland and Standard Life. Edinburgh was ranked 15th in the list of world financial centres in 2007, but fell to 37th in 2012, following damage to its reputation and in 2016 was ranked 56th out of 86. In 2019, because of the Brexit, it dropped to the bottom of the list.

Education in Scotland is overseen by the Scottish Government and has a history of universal provision of public education, and the Scottish education system is distinctly different from those in the other countries of the United Kingdom. The Scotland Act 1998 gives the Scottish Parliament legislative control over all education matters, and the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 is the principal legislation governing education in Scotland. Traditionally, the Scottish system at secondary school level has emphasized breadth across a range of subjects, while the English, Welsh and Northern Irish systems have emphasized the greater depth of education over a smaller range of subjects.

Health is a matter that is devolved, and considerable differences have developed between the public healthcare systems in the different countries of the United Kingdom. Though the public system dominates healthcare provision, private healthcare and a wide variety of alternative and complementary treatments are available for those willing to pay.



The Scottish people, who rejected the Brexit process from the very beginning, are very complaining about the crises. The majority of the people and the government follow a separatist policy. As mentioned in the timeline, the Scottish people continue to attract the attention of the United Kingdom through post-Brexit liberation actions and put the kingdom in a difficult position.

## WALES

Wales is one of the four countries of the United Kingdom. Its capital and largest city are Cardiff. Bristol, south of Wales, south-west of Britain, St. The George Canal is located in the west and north of the Irish Sea. In 1999, the Welsh national assembly was established with a popular vote in 1999, with a limited right granted by the United Kingdom. Constitutionally, the United Kingdom is the sovereign state on the whole island. All reign rights on the island belong to the united kingdom. In 1999, some of the powers of the united kingdom parliament were transferred to the national assembly in Cardiff. However, the legislative jurisdiction of the Welsh country covers matters of concern to its country.

By the end of the 19th century, in Wales, there was a desire to get rid of Britain's political hegemony - to achieve an independent or wide-ranging status. In the elections held, 12% of the population of the country voted for the parties with this desire. Welsh nationalism has the idea of getting rid of British oppression and preserving its cultural identity and different codes from British culture. They oppose the differentiation of Wales under British identity.

Its population is 3.1 million and constitutes 5 percent of the whole island. In the researches, 71% of the country's population identifies itself as Welsh (Gal, Welsh) as a national identity. The origin of the people of Gal is based on Celts. They are related to the Scots, the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, the Irish and the people of the Cornwall region. 72% of the population defines themselves as Christian. The Welsh Presbyterian church is the most common sect in the country. Anglican Wales Church is the second-largest church. The number of people speaking Welsh in the country is about 750 thousand. This number constitutes 25% of the Welsh population. The rest of the population speaks English. In England, 115 thousand people speak Welsh. The number of people





who speak Welsh outside the island is about 35 thousand. They migrated from Wales to the USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand.

Over the past 250 years, Wales has evolved from an agricultural country to an industrial country. In the country where the post-industrial economy is dominant, it has been the locomotive sector and the services sector since World War II. The gross value added per capita is £ 15,400 per capita. This amount is the lowest in the United Kingdom in terms of per capita value. Wales has the highest unemployment rate in the entire Kingdom. Although it was with England in the process of leaving the European Union, Brexit seems to have affected Wales the most. While the economy was already behind other countries of the kingdom, life with Brexit came to a halt. Wales is one of the countries that is slowly considering to leave but is still abstaining because of its economy, health and education department.

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