

Brexit triggered

Hilliard MacBeth

Hilliard's Weekend Notebook – Friday April 7, 2017

Prime Minister Theresa May wrote a letter March 29 2017 to Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, to trigger the process of negotiations for the United Kingdom to exit the European Union.

Europe's immediate response indicated that discussions could be contentious.

Did the Prime Minister make a mistake in deciding to revoke membership in the European Union?

The United Kingdom honoured last June's referendum result — 36 percent of eligible voters voted to Leave — and triggered the start of the process of leaving the European Union (EU). The rules regarding exit provide for a two-year negotiation culminating in ratification votes with a majority of 60 percent of the remaining 27 members to pass as well as the European Parliament. If accomplished this would end more than 44 years EU membership. The UK is the first state to request an exit.

OUR PARTNERS

The MacBeth Group

Richardson GMP
10180 101 Street, Suite 3360
Edmonton, AB T5J 3S4

Tel. 1.780.409.7735

Fax 780.409.7777

www.TheMacBethGroup.com

Hilliard MacBeth

Director, Wealth Management
Portfolio Manager

Tel. 780.409.7740



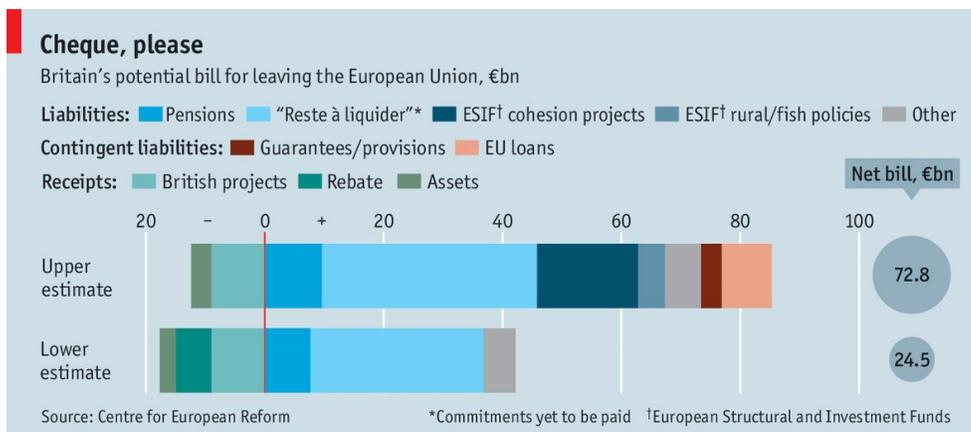
Source: The Independent

PM Theresa May stated in her six-page letter of March 29 that the UK would like to stay in a relationship, calling it a “deep and special partnership” and promoting the idea of the UK as Europe’s “closest friend and neighbour”.

The Prime Minister’s letter goes on to express the desire to negotiate a new trading partnership at the same time as the withdrawal terms are agreed. This seems unrealistic, as the Europeans are not likely to be in a generous mood to grant a new deal. The Prime Minister in the letter also attempts to dictate the terms of the negotiation and put limits on the new partnership.

Manfred Weber, a German politician in the European Parliament (EP), tweeted this: “EU has done everything to keep the British. From now on, only the interests of the remaining 440 million Europeans count for us”.

As well as Europe’s possible hard line in the negotiations, there are major financial implications. To pick just one, there’s the exit bill of between 24 and 72 billion Euros to be paid by the UK as its share of remaining EU obligations.



Economist.com

Source: The Economist

And the UK economy might take a step backward due to the reduced access to the European markets and investment uncertainty during the long negotiation period.

The Pound sterling has declined by about 17 percent since last summer’s vote. But some experts feel the cheaper currency is not a positive for the British economy.

For example, Credit Suisse, UK Economics, said on March 29:

“The effect on overall growth of falling sterling is likely to be negative.

The BoE expects the negative effect of falling sterling on household spending to be compensated by positive effects on business investment and net exports. Our analysis suggests that this is unlikely. As a result, we expect growth to slow down from 1.8%/y/y in 2016 to 1.4%/y/y in 2017, which should tone down the recent hawkish rhetoric of the BoE and keep it on hold throughout 2017. “

The report goes on to say that effect on domestic business is negative as those firms don't benefit from the potential competitiveness boost from the falling pound. But they do feel the impact of higher inflation on import input prices.

Other analysts have expressed similar views, citing the importance of the financial sector to the London economy. A departure of large numbers of highly paid financial executives to Frankfurt and Paris seems likely.

As I wrote last June the United Kingdom might have been wiser to delay their decision by calling an election.

Holding an election would allow politicians and voters to discuss this momentous decision. The results of the election would help to make a final determination on the Brexit question.

But the Prime Minister may chose a different route. Only time will tell if her decision to proceed was a serious error.

Hilliard MacBeth

Hilliard, The MacBeth Group team and their clients may trade in securities mentioned in this blog.

The opinions expressed in this report are the opinions of the author and readers should not assume they reflect the opinions or recommendations of Richardson GMP Limited or its affiliates. Assumptions, opinions and estimates constitute the author's judgment as of the date of this material and are subject to change without notice. We do not warrant the completeness or accuracy of this material, and it should not be relied upon as such. Before acting on any recommendation, you should consider whether it is suitable for your particular circumstances and, if necessary, seek professional advice. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Richardson GMP Limited is a member of Canadian Investor Protection Fund. Richardson is a trade-mark of James Richardson & Sons, Limited. GMP is a registered trade-mark of GMP Securities L.P. Both used under license by Richardson GMP Limited.