

**Great speech is an argumentative essay****PM speech at Vauxhall on the EU referendum: 10 March 2016**

**From:** Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street and The Rt Hon David Cameron MP  
**Delivered on:** 10 March 2016 (Transcript of the speech, exactly as it was delivered)  
**First published:** 10 March 201

**N.B. Notes on blue colour are just personal comments from an argumentative essay's perspective, not on any political stance @ Avenue du Conseil**

**Source:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-at-vauxhall-on-the-eu-referendum-10-march-2016>

**The Prime Minister gave a speech setting out the economic arguments why Britain should remain in the EU.**

The Rt Hon David Cameron MP

**Introduction**

There is going to be lots of debate about Europe over the next 3 and a half months.

But the biggest issue on the ballot paper on June 23rd is this: **our economic future.**

**And as I've said before, the question isn't whether Britain could still be a great country outside Europe. Of course we could.**

**(Define the issue and make confirmation among the public paying the way for the following rationale: why stay)**

**The question is:** where will our **economy** be stronger; where will our **children** have more opportunities; where will families have the most **security**; where will Britain be **better off** – in or out of a reformed Europe?

**(The questions focus on four major aspects: economy, children (future of the country), security and welling-being.)**

**I know** that as people make up their minds, what they want – more than anything – are the facts and arguments.

**But I know** people also want to understand more about Europe, and in particular the single market.

**(Two "I know" in opposite stances. First "I know" shows the Prime Minister understands the people's voices and admit the pure fact. Then second "I**



@Avenue du Conseil

**know” tries to transfer the tone in the other way around—“to understand more about Europe”. There must be development on this point.)**

So today, I want to explain **what this market is, how it works, and what its advantages are** – and crucially how it should change in the future, under the agreement I negotiated and what that means for you, in terms of jobs, prices, investment in our economy, and your family’s financial security.

**(Rationalize the meaning of the speech and organize the argument in different aspects.)**

At the same time, I want to challenge those who advocate leaving to be equally clear about the alternatives that they propose for our relationship with this single market.

**(Challenge opponents)**

Because if there’s one thing lacking in all they have said so far, it is specifics, particularly about this issue.

What trade relationship would Britain have with Europe? What deals would we sign with the rest of the world? What tariffs would British business have to pay?

There are so many people in this country who need answers.

The **farmer** wondering if his beef will be subject to duties.

The **factory worker** wondering if his company will cut investment.

The **young graduate** wondering whether she’ll be able to get a job.

That to me is the difference in this referendum.

**(List three main stakeholders in the referendum who might be negatively affected by the Brexit.)**

On the one side, we have facts about how a single market in a reformed Europe makes Britain better off, all drawn from experts’ projections, and other countries’ experiences.

On the other side, we have unanswered questions.

So as you make what will be the most important decision for this country in a generation, **let me take you through the three big advantages of the single market:**

**First**, how it allows businesses, like this one, to trade tariff-free with the European Union.

**Second**, how it removes the barriers that not even the best free trade agreements can completely tackle.



**And third**, how it enables the European Union to strike the most ambitious and comprehensive trade deals with the world.

And as I do this, I want to turn to the big questions that leave campaigners need to answer.

Remain: Tariffs

So first, selling to a continent full of customers – **500 million people** – tariff-free.

**(Numbers speak louder to help the public configure the impact.)**

**Before we joined**, we faced extremely high tariffs:

14 per cent on cars.  
17 per cent on bicycles.  
32 per cent on salt.  
37 per cent on china.

Even, oddly, 20 per cent on gloves – but only 13 per cent on socks.

**This all meant** higher costs for businesses and for consumers – and less choice on our supermarket shelves.

**Today**, there is one tariff in the single market: and it is zero per cent.

**And what it means** is this:

A British businesswoman can sell her goods in Berlin as easily as she can in Birmingham. **(A concrete story)**

A lorry that sets off from Sunderland doesn't have to deal with layers of bureaucracy in every country as it heads towards for instance Salzburg.

And industries that were once struggling to survive are now thriving.

**(Contrast on the different scenarios before and after the joining of EU. Really good technique to support argument. Also, For each part, simple development of ideas with signal words “ this meant”.)**

**(Illustrate with a specific case in automobile industry)**

Let's take your industry: cars.

For every 100 cars we make, 23 stay here in Britain, 33 are sold beyond Europe – but the biggest proportion, 44 of that 100 cars, they go to the continent.

Why? Not just because of our proximity.



But because those cars – made inside the single market – are around 10 per cent less expensive than if they had been subject to the tariffs that are imposed outside the single market.

And it's not just the selling that depends on Europe; it's also the making.

Because in the single market, components are tariff-free, too.

And that is vital to Britain, where 59 per cent of car parts by value are imported.

So as you look at the cars that are lined up here, ready to be shipped, you're looking at an industry that is completely integrated with the single market.

And that's good for the people of this country – it creates 140,000 jobs in the car industry; supporting an extra 300,000 jobs; and generating £12 billion a year for our economy.

**So many industries benefit from a tariff-free Europe.**  
(A sub- topic sentence to summarize the case.)

(Second case on chemicals and pharmaceuticals)

Look at chemicals and pharmaceuticals – nearly 140,000 jobs; worth over £22 billion pounds; selling over 50 per cent of their exports to Europe.

Look at food industry – 370,000 jobs; worth almost £20 billion; selling over 55 per cent of exports to Europe.

So when I hear people argue that, by being in this single market, we are “shackled to a corpse”, I say: you won't find the people in these industries saying that; or the towns whose employment depends on them.

It's by being in the single market that so many of our companies are growing.

And it also helps us attract a huge amount of investment to the United Kingdom.

**Of course, businesses invest in Britain for many reasons** – our skilled workforce, our flexible labour market and low taxes.

They invest because of our effective but low regulation – one of the least restrictive in the OECD, in fact, despite our membership of the European Union.

And they invest because our economy is strong.

That's worth thinking about for a moment.

(Speak highly of why Britain attracts investment for the purpose to illustrate the following point: the benefits have gotten after joined EU in a historical point of view.)



When we entered the European Community, **back in the 1970s**, with high inflation and frankly zero confidence in our economy.

**Today, 40 years later**, our country is much stronger and better off – with one of the fastest growth rates and lowest unemployment rates in Europe.

Now of course, we have turned round our country's fortunes through our own efforts – not least through fundamental reforms in the 1980s.

But when you consider the country Britain is today compared to when we joined the EU, **it is hard to sustain the argument** that being in has hobbled us or crippled our ability to do well.

**(Show reason why the opponents' ideas cannot stand)**

Far from holding us back, our membership of the EU is one reason why countries want to invest.

And every day, foreign companies invest £142 million here in Britain, companies like BMW, Bosch, Ikea, Nissan and Siemens. And of course General Motors.

That doesn't just create jobs; it helps us to finance what economists call our current account deficit – meaning we can pay our way in the world.

**And it's small businesses that are affected as well.**

**(A transitional sentence to lead into small businesses.)**

Nearly a third of Federation of Small Businesses members import or export overseas, and 80 per cent of those who export sell to Europe.

And it's not just those trading directly with Europe; it's those connected to that process – in the jargon, in the supply chain: the factory that makes the components for the car company; the local printer who makes leaflets for the factory; the sandwich shop that caters for the printers.

So many businesses succeed, directly and indirectly, because of this free-trade system.

Indeed, 3 million people's jobs in our country are already linked to it.

And, because of the changes and reforms I've secured in Europe, I'm determined that many more businesses will succeed, too.

During that renegotiation I got some clear commitments: to complete the single market in services, in digital and in energy.



This really matters for a country like ours because over three quarters of our economy is made up of the service sector, and we are one of Europe's leaders in technology and renewable energy.

So the result is clear: more jobs, more investment, lower prices, greater economic security – and hardworking families better off.

Leave: Tariffs

Those who want to leave aren't clear about what sort of access that we'd have to the single market after we'd left.

Clearly there would be a strong case for trying to secure full access.

But as the German finance minister made clear last week, if you want that you must pay into the EU and accept complete the free movement of people - two of the reasons many people cite for wanting to leave the EU in the first place.

**Norway** is one example of a country we could follow. They have almost full access to the single market.

But they pay into the EU; accept nearly double the number of EU migrants per head that we do and still have to put up with tariffs on some of their goods.

Crucially, they have no say on the rules of the single market, whereas we do.

Now others will say: let's sign a free trade agreement like **Canada** is doing. And yes of course – perhaps we could.

But their free trade agreement is not anything like being in the single market and it retains a number of tariffs and quotas.

Will Canadian farmers have unrestricted exports for their produce? No.

Will Canadian car makers be able to sell their cars in Europe without cumbersome rules on the origin of each part? No.

Their agreement with the EU is over 1,400 pages long – 700 of which are exemptions from free trade demanded by either side.

Now that might work for Canada, which sends around a tenth of its exports to Europe.

But it wouldn't work for Britain, with around half our exports going to Europe.

Then there are those who will argue that we could pull out of the EU and fall back on World Trade Organisation rules.

But that wouldn't mean tariff-free trade.



Even with the WTO Most Favoured Nation treatment, we'd be exposed to tariffs of 10 per cent on our cars, 11 per cent on clothes and 36 per cent on average for dairy products. What would happen to jobs in those sectors?

Of course, each of those three outcomes, access to the Single Market, but accepting fees and migration; a free trade agreement; or WTO rules, all of these are do-able. And people who want to leave the EU should decide which they favour.

But there is another key question. Would Britain get a good deal?

Now here I want to cut through some of the rhetoric.

Because we have the leave campaigners saying any hint that you think Britain may not get a good deal is somehow "talking Britain down".

And we have remain campaigners saying it's all very difficult and all very hard.

So I just need to present you with the facts, so you can make up your own mind.

If Britain was to vote to leave, we would have to enter discussions with the EU on what our trade relationship should be like.

And these will be the negotiating dynamics:

**One nation negotiating with 27 nations.**

**Britain's market of 60 million negotiating with a European market of 440 million.**

Britain, a country which sells 50 per cent of its goods to a European bloc, compared to a European bloc which sells only 7 per cent of its goods to us.

Those are the facts. I will leave it to you to judge who the balance favours.

Remain: Non-tariff barriers

Now the second big advantage of the single market is that it doesn't just eliminate tariffs, it eliminates other barriers to trade – things that are known as non-tariff barriers.

These are the often more technical rules but they impose hidden costs on businesses.

Things like refusing to recognise the professional qualifications of your staff.

Or saying that your company has to set up a separate legal entity in every single country you want to trade in.

This is particularly important for Britain, which relies less on goods, which are hindered by tariffs, and more on services, which are hindered by these non-tariff barriers.



We've already demonstrated how effective we can be at bringing down the barriers.

In the 1980s, a lorry load of goods setting off from Manchester to Milan would be carrying 88 separate documents.

Today, thanks to this internal market which we drove forward, they have been replaced with just one piece of paper.

Before the 1990s, airlines could be blocked by other countries from flying where and when they wanted.

Britain helped end that, and that spawned EasyJet, Ryanair and Jet2.com, and opening up the continent to British businesses, students and holidaymakers, making travel much, much cheaper.

Of course it's not always easy.

There are times when changes to these non-tariff rules can cause us problems. But frankly that's no surprise when you have an organisation of 28 different members.

But on the big questions, we have a seat at the table to help shape those rules and promote Britain's industries.

One of the biggest non-tariff barriers is the ability of countries to ban your product on the basis of often spurious concerns.

With a seat at the table and enforceable rules, we are able to challenge those things.

And that's what we did in 2001 when the European Court of Justice overturned France's bogus ban on British beef.

Without the single market, there are obstacles to selling meat for instance to some of our biggest trading partners – even our friends, like America.

How much British beef do you think we sell in America? None. All because of restrictions that are nearly 20 years old.

That shows just how important it is to be able to shape the rules to suit our interests, which the single market in the EU enables us to do.

Then there's for instance the financial services, employing 1.1 million people in this country and adding £133 billion pounds to our economy.

This industry goes way beyond London; two-thirds of financial sector jobs are based outside the capital.

All have the benefit of being able to trade in the single market of 500 million people without having to set up an office anywhere else other than the UK, because we are in the EU.





Recently, there was move that could've forced UK-based companies that clear euros – a bedrock of our financial services, to move inside the Eurozone.

That could've been deeply economically damaging for our country.

But we had our seat at the table, and we were able to stop it.

And through my renegotiation I've made sure a proposal like that can never happen again.

And let me be clear: I am the first to say that there needs to be further reform of the EU.

My renegotiation isn't the end of the road for reform.

It's another important milestone in our ongoing mission to make sure the EU works for us.

Leave: Non-tariff barriers  
Now what about the alternatives?

We need to be clear.

If we voted to leave, we could sign the best possible free trade agreement in the world with the European Union, but it still would not come close to giving British companies the access they get to the world's largest free trade area from the single market.

Why?

Because – and this is really important point – even the best free trade agreements leave many of these non-tariff barriers in place.

For British firms like this, it would be a return to the bad old days of endless forms and burdensome bureaucracy and, along with losing out on the benefits of a more complete single market, it could cost Britain over £50 billion, according to the London School of Economics.

That's not all. Those who want to leave Europe claim we would be repatriating powers.

But leaving Europe would in many ways give us less control:

We'd still be affected by its rules if we wanted access to the single market – we just wouldn't have any influence over them.

Just ask Switzerland.



There's a reason their banks base substantial operations inside the UK: they have no agreement that guarantees their access to the single market.

And then there is Norway.

As their prime minister said only last week: "We lack influence in important decision-making processes in the EU. We have special arrangements on some issues, but basically we have lost our sovereignty."

That is what the Norwegian Prime Minister is saying outside of the EU because of the relationships they've signed with the EU. Now that's a really important point.

Remain: Trade deals

The third big advantage of the single market is that it actually helps us to trade the world over.

Those who imply there is some sort of choice, between trading with Europe on the one hand and trading with the rest of the world on the other hand, are wrong.

It's not either/or. We've got to do both.

Indeed, the fact that we are part of such a huge market – of 500 million people – means our companies have the platform to grow, scale up quickly and take on the world.

But on top of that, our membership of the single market means we are able to trade with many more countries beyond Europe, on a preferential basis, because the EU has free trade agreements with them.

Adding those countries – like Mexico and South Korea – to EU member states means we can trade more easily with a third of the entire world.

This really matters.

The EU-South Korea trade deal may not sound like a big deal for Britain, but ask the people who work in this industry.

Since it was implemented, car exports from Britain to South Korea have nearly quadrupled.

And this is just the beginning.

I put at the front and centre of my renegotiation clear commitments to complete more preferential trade and investment deals right across the world.

There are another 9 on the way – from Japan to India and America.

Take the EU-US trade deal, known as the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership.



When complete, it will make it easier for one of the world's richest economies to buy British products.

But it isn't just about the big industries that benefit. It's also the small ones.

A company like Amtico flooring – they could be free from tariffs of up to 12.5 per cent if they are allowed to send their stock between their Coventry and Atlanta plants.

Think of Five Point Plus, who make car harnesses for children. They could sell their products to many more people.

So we should see British business after business break into America – thanks to our deal through the EU...

...which could make our economy up to £10 billion a year better off.

Leave: Trade deals

If we vote to stay in a reformed Europe, we know we get these preferential trade deals.

But again, a vote to leave is a vote for huge uncertainty.

Leave campaigners say countries would queue up to sign trade deals with us, and sign them quickly.

But I believe that is guesswork. And guesswork at a time when we need facts.

One fact is this: it can take years to strike trade deals. The Canada-EU deal took 7 years and it's still not implemented.

And that's ignoring the fact that many of these countries may not even start negotiations until they know what relationship we have with Europe once we've left.

What would happen to British jobs and business in that time?

Here's another fact: if Britain voted to leave, there's a process under Article 50 of the European Treaty which would give us two years before all the trade deals we have through the EU – with over 50 countries – would fall away.

Are those who advocate leaving saying they would've sorted out individual replacements with each territory and each bloc in that time?

Fact number 3: countries like America have said they would much rather do regional trade deals like the one we are currently negotiating.

As the US Trade Representative put it: the United States is "not particularly in the market for free trade agreements with individual countries".

Now look what happens to those countries who do such deals.



When Switzerland signed a trade deal with China, they had to scrap tariffs on nearly all their Chinese imports, while some Chinese tariffs would only be dismantled over 10 or even 15 years.

So this is the question: if we left Europe, who would we sign trade deals with? How long would that take? What would be the terms? How can we be sure no jobs would go in the meantime?

We can't.

A vote to leave is a leap in the dark.

Families' finances

So that's what our membership of a reformed Europe offers: certainty.

Tariffs abolished. Non-tariff barriers eliminated. A deeper single market completed. Trade deals with the rest of the world signed.

Again, as Mark Carney has said, our continued membership reinforces our economic dynamism and leaving as he put it would be "the biggest domestic risk to financial stability".

When it comes to the single market, we can chart the sort of positive gains we will be looking at as it completes the reforms I've secured.

The single market in services could see GDP increase by 2 per cent, action on e-commerce through the digital single market could be worth 1.7 per cent of EU GDP and those forthcoming trade deals could boost our GDP, too.

These gains cannot be dismissed.

Every one per cent increase in GDP is equivalent to more than an additional £275 per person.

And this extra growth could also mean billions more in tax receipts to spend on our schools, our hospitals, our army and our police.

So this is the bright future we could have in a reformed Europe.

Let me be clear: this isn't the whole economic case for membership; it is just the gains we can get from staying in a reformed single market – there will be fuller Treasury analysis in the coming weeks.

But it does show the sort of gains our membership of a reformed European Union could deliver.

And compare that to the alternatives.

We've had some of the key leave campaigners admitting various things about leaving Europe in the last few weeks.



They've said it might lead to job losses.

That there would be dislocation, uncertainties and costs.

That there would definitely be some problems, even pain.

That they cannot offer any guarantee that jobs wouldn't be lost.

That there could be higher tariffs.

And that there would be an economic shock.

It's worth remembering what a shock really means.

It means pressure on the pound sterling. It means jobs being lost. It means mortgage rates might rise. It means businesses closing. It means hardworking people losing their livelihoods.

For those who advocate leaving, lost jobs and a dented economy might be collateral damage, or a price worth paying.

For me, they're not. They never are. Because there's nothing more important than protecting people's financial security.

That's why I believe we are better off in.

### **Conclusion**

And it's not just me. So many who create jobs and growth in this country agree.

Look back over the past 3 weeks.

Carmakers, like BMW, Ford, and yes, Vauxhall.

Telecoms companies, like BT and Vodafone.

Aerospace manufacturers, like Rolls Royce and Airbus.

Retailers, like Asda and Mothercare.

Pharmaceutical companies, like AstraZeneca and GSK.

Travel firms, like EasyJet and Tui.

And our biggest investors, like O2 and General Electric.

**(Lists of companies to support the argument)**

Together, along with a whole host of other businesses, all have said we are better off in.



@Avenue du Conseil

Now those on the other side may plead it's all a conspiracy of scaremongering.

I would ask yourself: is it?

Because these companies are actually making a positive case – positive arguments about jobs and investment but they also know how fragile the global economy is – and how **perilous it would be for Britain to burn bridges with our biggest trading partner.**

So this is the message I want to go out – to the eurosceptic and the agnostic; the floating voter and the first-time voter:

Taking advantage of the single market is one of the ways this country has made itself great.

As I've said before, I don't love Brussels; I love Britain – and my mission is to make it greater still.

Looking at what the experts say and the way the evidence points and viewing it all in the light of our financial security, and what makes our people better off, I believe the best way to do that is by remaining in a reformed Europe.

**(Review major points to get the belief...)**

And I hope that's what we'll do – for the sake of every family in our great nation.

Thank you.

