

–Frexit 2017 Emanuel Le Macron holds the position of President and is affiliated with the Renaissance political party. His political direction is described as liberal and is associated with values such as Social Inclusion, Pro-European Union, Economic Liberalism, Progressivism, and Centrism. These values collectively influence goals that include Economic Reform to Enhance Investment and Growth, Labor Market Flexibility and Pension Reform, Strengthening France's Role Within the EU, and Environmental Sustainability Initiatives. From these goals emerge various consequences. Economic Reform to Enhance Investment and Growth can introduce Growth and Innovation, signaling that Macron's pro-business stance and modernizing policies may attract investors and stimulate economic optimism, particularly in technology, green energy, and infrastructure sectors. However, this same push for reform, coupled with social spending and environmental initiatives, carries the risk of Fiscal Deficits if government debt grows faster than the economy. Labor Market Flexibility and Pension Reform, underpinned by Macron's liberal approach and Progressive values, reinforces the possibility of rising public debt if growth does not keep pace with spending. Macron's commitment to Strengthening France's Role Within the EU introduces the consequence of Stability in the Eurozone, as markets gain confidence from France's continued alignment with European institutions. At the same time, the pro-EU agenda sends a reassuring signal to investors who value regulatory consistency and see France's central place in the single market as a stabilizing force. These policy directions and reforms, rooted in Economic Liberalism, are also linked to Positive Market Confidence, given Macron's pro-EU positions and willingness to pursue investor-friendly measures.

Marine Le Pen aspires to hold the same presidential position and belongs to the National Rally political party. Her political direction is categorized as Far Right, embracing values such as Nationalism, Protectionism, Euroskepticism, Populism, and Cultural Conservatism. These values collectively guide goals that include Withdrawing From or Significantly Negotiating EU Agreements, Halting Immigration and Increasing Border Controls, Protectionist Economic Policies that prioritize French businesses, and Supporting Social Welfare primarily for French nationals. One immediate consequence of focusing on Nationalism, tighter borders, and anti-immigration measures could be a Short-Term Economic Downturn, where labor shortages and trade disruptions potentially lead to stagnation or recession. Withdrawing from or heavily renegotiating EU agreements, fueled by Euroskepticism, introduces the threat of Volatility and Market Uncertainty, as investors typically react negatively to unpredictability and potential barriers to trade. This possibility of a Frexit undermines confidence in French debt and can lead to Rising Borrowing Costs because wary bond investors may demand higher yields. Should such protectionist or isolationist measures gain momentum, markets could also experience Falling Stock Prices, particularly in companies reliant on European trade and foreign investment. Moreover, French economic isolation could undermine confidence in the euro, weakening the currency and pushing global investors away from French equities.

Among the Far Right values, Cultural Conservatism and Protectionism also influence Halting Immigration measures and prioritizing social welfare for French nationals. These protectionist goals tie closely to the idea of protecting local enterprises from foreign competition, but also risk retaliatory trade restrictions and market uncertainty. The overlapping influence of Protectionism and Euroskepticism can exacerbate negative market reactions, especially if doubts about France's commitment to the European single market

grow. Overall, Le Pen's agenda contrasts sharply with Macron's, setting up a divide between an economically liberal, pro-European framework and a populist, nationalist approach that questions existing EU agreements. Both policy pathways aim to address social, economic, and cultural concerns but diverge sharply on the question of France's global and European integration, the extent of state intervention in the economy, and the management of immigration and social welfare.

#### –Brexit 2020

Throughout this data, there is a tension between Conservative and Labour Party values that shape economic outcomes and societal goals in the UK. On the Conservative side, Boris Johnson represents a leadership figure with a philosophy emphasizing individual responsibility, free market principles, national sovereignty, law and order, tradition, and stability. These values lead to goals such as encouraging social mobility, fostering economic growth and efficiency through reduced regulation, prioritizing national security, maintaining a balanced budget, and promoting family and community values. The consequences of these Conservative goals involve boosting entrepreneurship and attracting investor confidence in sectors like financial services, real estate, and large corporations. However, austerity measures and reduced public spending can initially slow growth and negatively affect public-sector-dependent industries, even as longer-term fiscal responsibility potentially improves market confidence.

The emphasis on "National Sovereignty" also implies an undercurrent of anti-EU sentiment or at least a desire to limit external interference. While not explicitly described as "Brexit" or an anti-EU stance in the text, the focus on self-reliance and border control can lead to reduced alignment with EU regulations or policy frameworks. Such policies may encourage the growth of domestic industries and strengthen defense-related sectors, but could also introduce challenges for businesses dependent on European markets or supply chains. Over time, the consequences might include higher costs of cross-border trade, shifts in investor sentiment, or fluctuations in credit ratings if international markets perceive the country's self-contained approach as protectionist or uncertain.

In contrast, the Labour Party, represented here through Keir Starmer's political affiliation, upholds values centered on social justice, solidarity, collective responsibility, progressive change, democracy and workers' rights, and environmental responsibility. These values fuel goals like reducing inequality, expanding universal public services, promoting economic fairness through workers' rights and higher wages, and tackling climate change. Labour's policies often involve strengthening social welfare programs, nationalizing industries like energy or rail, and increasing spending on public services, which can have varied impacts on the market: certain sectors (such as utilities, transport, or private healthcare companies) may face downturns due to nationalization risks, but improving education, healthcare, or green infrastructure could enhance long-term productivity, consumer spending, and job creation.

Where Conservatives might focus on minimized government intervention and tighter control over international commitments, Labour tends toward a broader safety net and greater government involvement in the economy. Conservative tax reductions can improve corporate profitability but may contribute to wealth disparities; Labour's higher taxes on corporations and the wealthy can squeeze profit margins yet boost the spending power of lower-income

groups. In either case, economic policy choices have downstream effects on both domestic and global markets: corporate tax cuts or increased defense spending can attract global investors, whereas nationalization, ambitious climate initiatives, or expanded welfare could alter trade relationships and market confidence abroad.

Overall, the data illustrates how the Conservative Party's preference for national sovereignty and its implicit anti-EU or reduced external interference stance can affect the UK economy by shaping investor confidence, regulatory frameworks, and trade relationships. Although those policies might bolster certain industries—particularly large corporations, defense, and technology—their effects on market stability and international ties can be unpredictable. Meanwhile, the Labour Party seeks more egalitarian reforms that can rebalance wealth but also alter profit structures and reshape traditional industries. Both parties' approaches carry immediate and longer-term consequences for the UK and potentially for international partners, depending on how far-reaching their policies around sovereignty, regulation, social welfare, and environmental obligations become.