

УДК 327.51+327.7+339.92

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Возможна ли иная Европа? ЕС после брексита

Дается прогноз на будущее Европейского союза после решения Великобритании о выходе из него, включая его политические и экономические аспекты. Доказывается негативный эффект этого события для будущего ЕС и в целом для европейского регионализма.

К л ю ч е в ы е с л о в а: брекзит; ЕС; Великобритания; экономика; политика.

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Is another Europe Possible? EU after Brexit

This article tried to clarify the future of European Union (EU) after the UK decision of leaving the EU (Brexit), by taking a closer look to Brexit impacts on the EU, including political and economic effects. This article proposed a total negative effect of Brexit on future of the EU and the European regionalism.

К e y w o r d s: Brexit; EU; UK; economy; policy.

A referendum on Brexit was held on 23 June of 2016, to make a decision whether the UK should leave or stay in the European Union. The Brexit won by 51.9 to 48.1 %.

The UK plans to leave the European Union on 29 March of 2019, regardless of whether there is a deal with the EU or not. After months of discussion, the UK (May's cabinet) and EU agreed an initial Brexit deal on November 2018. It comes in two sections. The first is 585-page withdrawal agreement: shows how much money the UK owes the EU — an estimated 39 billion pound — and what happens to UK citizens living

in the EU and EU citizens living in the UK, also it proposes a method of avoiding the return of a physical Northern Ireland border. Both, the UK (May's cabinet) and EU agreed to put in place a "backstop" to ensure there is no hard border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. The backstop means the whole of the UK will remain in the EU customs union, while Northern Ireland will have to follow single market rules (free movement of goods, capital, services, and labor within the European Union).

A 26-page statement on future relations: considers the type of long-term relations the UK and EU want to have in some parts, like trade, defense and security.

Recent Britain's Parliament Voting for Theresa's Brexit plan on 12.03.2019, Britain's parliament members voted to reject Prime Minister Teresa May's plan (585-page withdrawal agreement — approved by May's cabinet) to leave with deal the European Union, on 29, March 2019.

Brexit supporters in parliament don't accept the Brexit backstop, fearing it will leave the UK dependence to EU rules. Before the voting, Teresa May urged MPs to support her plan, warning that Britain would not step out of the EU at all, if they voted against. A total of 391 deputies voted against the plan, while 242 supported it.

The Brexit Impacts on the European Union Policy with some policy changes:

Ideological shift appears in one subject. As the EU's third most populated state, with more than 12 % of the Union's population, the UK is a powerful player in the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. Its non-presence will impress the ideological balance within the EU institutions.

Defence and foreign affairs also important part of future changes. The UK has been a key power for the EU in foreign affairs and defense (with France — one of the EU's two main military powers), and has major diplomatic network. Without the UK, EU foreign policy could be less powerful. The US considers the UK as a bridge between the US and Europe.

Freedom of Movement is a basic part of EU policy and is a foundation of European Union ideals. The Schengen Area eliminates the requirement for passports and visas by permitting the free movement of people for

several reasons. But, free movement within the European Union is also one of the key issues as to the causes of Britain's separation (Brexit) from the EU.

Economic impacts will have an important influence on the situation. While the trade effect of Brexit on the UK is likely to be negative, its effect on the EU is also expected to be negative. Some EU member states, like Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, Czech Republic and the Netherlands, are more exposed to the Brexit economic shock.

The sectors across the EU that would be most hit by the UK's separation are motor vehicles and parts electronics tools and processed foods. Export of raw materials from the Ruhr valley would also be affected.

The UK's purpose is to have as much access to the EU market without accepting free movement. The influence of this would be felt most on eastern European member states who have around 1.2 million workers in the UK by the end of 2015; the largest groups from Poland, Romania and Lithuania. A year after the Brexit vote, net annual immigration to the UK crashed down by 106,000 with most attributed to EU citizens leaving for other states, with the largest drop among those from the western European states.

At the end of the study we can talk about the following conclusions. If the UK votes to leave the EU, Britain will definitely change, but so will the EU.

Without Britain, there might be less resistance to the establishment of a European defense policy, but there would also be much less ability available for EU operations. The relation between the EU and NATO might also become harder without UK acting as a bridge.

When the United Kingdom separates from the European Union, higher barriers to trade, capital flows, and labor mobility will impact output and jobs not only in the UK but also in the rest of the 27 EU member states. Since Brexit means both parties will withdraw from a frictionless economic relationship, there will be costs on both sides. The impact of Brexit on the EU will result in social and economic changes to the Union, but also longer term political and institutional shifts. Brexit would have a certain negative influence on economy of European countries, especially Ireland, Netherlands, Denmark, and Belgium.

A total negative effect of Briexit on EU economy and policies is expected, as UK is one of the main contributors to the EU budget. Brexit would have long-term negative effects on European Union policies and economy.