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GREAT BRITAIN AND BREXIT: CAUSES OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UK AND THE EU

Introduction. The development of integration processes in the XX century became the reason for the creation of a number of political and economic associations, whose goal was a common development in peace and harmony. Although the United Kingdom joined the European Union, however, this decision from the very beginning of the London-Brussels cooperation has been criticized many times, and therefore the question of the termination of integration has been quite frequent, and the disintegration of the country during the whole period of British membership has been quite commonplace. On the 2016 referendum, the population of the United Kingdom expressed their desire for a separate development of Britain from the EU (later referred to as Brexit). The topic of the paper is undoubtedly relevant because despite the result of the referendum, political bargaining has not ended yet, damaging the UK economy, so the gloomy future of the Kingdom in case of leaving the European Commonwealth can be easily forecast. The United Kingdom is already sustaining economic losses with separatist sentiment growing in some regions. Moreover, intense arguments between top-echelon government officials are unlikely to end.

Review or recent publications. Among the scientists concerned with the UK's exit from the EU are I. Spivak, who explored the root causes of the UK's decision to exit; E. Popko, who examined the preconditions for a referendum on the UK's exit from the European Union; T. Neprytska studied the impact Brexit has on European integration processes. Besides, important research into Brexit has been done by J. Zahoruiko, O. Yizhak, O. Koval and others.

Objective of the paper is to analyze the causes of the discrepancies between the UK and the EU, as well as predict future scenarios for the development of the events and the prospects that they expect in case of different decisions.

Results of research. Since the beginning of the cooperation of the Foggy Albion with the Commonwealth, there has been deep skepticism over positive effects of integration. The consequences include currency issue, refusal to sign the Schengen agreement as well as a number of different political and economic agreements; loss of national identity due to the rapid influx of cheap labor and just people willing to reside in the United Kingdom on social benefits. Federalization of the European Union, and the banal disappointment in the EU geopolitical system added to the deterioration in the relationship between the UK and its European partners. Moreover, all the conflicts and disputes on the political arena convinced the

proponents of the UK sovereignty to support termination of the country's membership in the EU.

Table 1

The main causes of divergences in the views of the UK and the EU

Source: created by the author based on: [1, 2, 3]

Problem issues	Points of view	
	Great Britain	European Union
Currency issue	Refused to change your own currency with a European one	Conducting monetary policy and implementing a common currency
“European feudalism”	The requirement of complete autonomy of the state in matters that do not go beyond the country. Bringing Brussels closer to regional authorities	The allocation of each country's rights to self-government and the resolution of internal problems without the intervention of European institutions, the so-called “principle of subsidiarity”
Migration	Limitation of the number of quotas on external migration, protection of the rights of the UK native inhabitants	Conduct an active policy on social and material security for migrants from disadvantaged countries
“Euroscepticism”	Limitation of the validity of some points in the Maastricht Treaty, membership in favorable terms for the UK	Providing various kinds of incentives to preserve the unity of the European mechanism

The long-standing disagreement between London and Brussels and their inability to find a solution made the UK citizens to use 50 articles of the EU Treaty, which provides for the use of a mechanism to terminate the country's membership in the association. However, the launch of Brexit process has not only complicated the resolution of controversial issues, but also added new ones. The EU has been interfering with Britain's internal affairs, setting terms, conditions and pressing recommendations for foreign and domestic policies, so the UK government announced a referendum where the British were able to determine the fate of their country, raising the question of the expediency of membership in the EU.

Conclusion. The study showed that nowadays Great Britain is going through a crisis of their modern history, which is likely to affect the further fate of the entire European Union. There is a high chance for the UK to leave the EU, which will lead to a rapid decline in the country's economy, a decrease in investment attractiveness, increase in migration rate, loss of authority, frequent protests and split in society. Furthermore, government inaction, which, after three years from the referendum day still does not have a clear position regarding the quitting the Commonwealth poses a

rather serious threat to the Britain, whose future prospects are obscure. In the event of the termination of integration processes, both parties will suffer economic losses, and besides, the whole essence of the united countries can be disassociated, which will call into question the meaning of the existence of the EU, as other members of the Eurozone would not refuse to improve the conditions of their membership through political bargaining.

At the same time, it is possible and even necessary to settle the conflict between London and Brussels in order to preserve the unity of democratic countries and to continue integration processes and joint measures aimed at building a common future and ensuring the prosperity of the member states. This result can be achieved through only one of the scenarios of the course of events, and time will show whether the UK government will want to bend the line of autonomy of its state, insisting on a separate and independent development.

References

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PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE IMF

Introduction. Taking into account the current difficult economic conditions, we can see that despite the positive examples of cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the prospects for the development of bilateral partnership in the monetary sphere, such a cooperation can be negative for the economy of the state in the absence of a clear strategy of the state economic development.

Review of recent publications. The issues of interaction and cooperation of Ukraine with the International Monetary Fund are highlighted in the works of such Ukrainian scientists as V. Andriychuk, I. Balik, I. Belarus, L. Grishina, P. Karas, as well as foreign scientists, including L. Erhard, L. Balcerovich, J. Williamson, R. Mandela, and others.

However, despite the considerable number of publications on Ukraine's cooperation with the IMF, this issue requires further study and analysis to determine the most rational ways of developing effective cooperation between our country and the IMF.