

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

AZERBAIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

INTERNATIONAL GRADUATE AND DOCTORATE CENTER

MASTER DISSERTATION

on the topic

“BREXIT: FUTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN’S BUSINESS IN EU”

Mahmudov Samir Rasim

BAKU – 2022

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Elm andı

Mən, Mahmudov Samir Rasim oğlu and içirəm ki, “Brexit: Future of Great Britain’s Business in EU” adlı təqdimatımı elmi modellərə və informasiya hüququna uyğun olaraq və tədqiqat işində qeyd etdiyim bütün mənbələri əks etdirərək yazmışam.

BREXİT: BÖYÜK BRİTANIYA BİZNESİNİN Aİ-DƏ GƏLƏCƏYİ

XÜLASƏ

Tədqiqatın aktuallığı: 2020-ci ildə bütün il dünya yeni bir təhlükə ilə qarşılaşdı: COVID-19 və ya sözdə Coronavirus. Milyardlarla insanın həyatını təsir edən bu virus, xəbərlərin ən üst sıralarında yer aldı. İqtisadiyyat çökdü, işsizlik tükəndi, karantinaya qarşı üsyanlar başlandı.

Tədqiqatın məqsədi: Bu tədqiqatın məqsəd və vəzifələri İngiltərədə biznesin gözləntilərini anlamaqdır. Düzgün bir tədqiqat nəticəsində İngiltərənin gələcəyi üçün fərziyyələr bu araşdırmada öz əksini tapacaqdır.

İstifadə olunan tədqiqat metodları: Bu tədqiqat üçün istifadə ediləcək metodlar kəmiyyət məlumat toplama və SWOT analizidir. Rəqəmsal məlumatların toplanmasına kömək edən hər hansı bir ənənəvi və ya onlayn məlumat toplama metodu kəmiyyət məlumatlarının toplanmasının sübut olunmuş metodudur.

Tədqiqatın informasiya bazası: İşin informasiya bazasını respublikamızda mövcud olan qanun və sərəncamlar, statistik hesabatlar, digər mənbələrdən məlumatlar və əlilliyi olan insanların mövzu tədqiqat mövzusu ilə əlaqəli iqtisadi fikirləri təşkil edir.

Tədqiqat məhdudiyyətləri: Müəssisələr üçün Brexit-ə uyğunlaşmaq olduqca böyük bir problem olaraq qalır. Əlavə yeni qanunvericilik və kooperativ texnologiyaların, İngiltərə və AB-nin bunları (AB) istifadə etməsi səbəbiylə yaxın bir neçə il ərzində tətbiq olunacağı ehtimal olunur. Gözlənilən yeni islahatlar gələcək proqnozu məhdudlaşdırır

Tədqiqatın elmi yeniliyi və praktik nəticələri aşağıdakılarla izah olunur: Aparılan tədqiqat işinin yekununda deyə bilərik ki, müəssisələrin iqtisadi inkişafı üçün Brexit və ya başqa növ viruslar əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə zərər yetirir.

Nəticələrin istifadə olunma biləcəyi sahələr: Dissertasiyada təqdim edilən nəzəri müddəalar elmi araşdırmalarda, müvafiq müəssisə və təşkilatların fəaliyyətlərinin təkmilləşdirilməsində, mənfəət ödəyiciləri olan təşkilatların iqtisadi təhlilləri ilə əlaqəli məsələlərin həllində istifadə edilə bilər.

Açar sözlər: Brexit, təsir, analiz, iqtisadi, biznes

Brexit: Future of Great Britain's Business in EU''

SUMMARY

The actuality of the subject:In 2020, the whole year the world faced a new threat: COVID-19 or the so-called Coronavirus. The virus, which affects the lives of billions of people, has been at the top of the news. The economy collapsed, unemployment ran out, quarantine riots.

Purpose and tasks of the research: The purpose and objectives of this study are to understand the business expectations in the UK. As a result of a proper study, the assumptions for the future of England will be reflected in this study

Used research methods: The methods to be used for this research are quantitative data collection and SWOT analysis. Any traditional or online data collection method that helps to collect digital data is a proven method of collecting quantitative data.

The information base of the research: The information base of the work consists of laws and decrees existing in the republic, statistical indicators, information from other sources and opinions of people with disabilities on the topic.

Restrictions of research: Adapting to Brexit remains a major challenge for businesses. Additional new legislation and cooperative technologies are expected to be implemented in the next few years due to the use of them by the UK and the EU (EU). **Expected new reforms limit the forecast for the future:** The novelty and practical results of investigation: At the end of the research we can say that Brexit or other viruses do significant harm to the economic development of enterprises.

Scientific-practical significance of results: The theoretical provisions presented in the dissertation can be used in scientific research, improving the activities of relevant enterprises and organizations, solving problems related to economic analysis of profit-making organizations.

Keywords: Brexit, impact, analysis, economics, business

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| CIS | Commonwealth of Independent States |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| IT | Information Technology |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| US | United States |
| USA | United States of America |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic: The year is 2020. This whole year world met with a new threat: COVID-19 or the so-called Coronavirus. Affecting to lives of billions of people this virus has taken the top places in the news. Smashed economy, expanding unemployment, riots against the quarantine. This virus came at the time of the UK's and Europe's most challenging time. If the top news were about Coronavirus in the second line would be Brexit. Rising Euroscepticism since the 1980s, the need for free trade, always sticking to rules with or without wanting it and other things made the UK make a referendum. In Jun 2016 PM of England, David Cameron held a referendum which he promised to do in the 2015 national election. Many ask the reason of such promise. David Cameron was in favor of staying in EU, but Conservative party which he represented was deeply divided over Europe. The hardline Eurosceptics from Margaret Thatcher's time had not gone away. They had been more vocal with the signing of the Maastricht treaty in 1992. The Maastricht Pact, also known as the Treaty on European Union, was a treaty that brought European people and countries closer together. It laid the foundations of a single currency, free movement for its people and etc. They say it gave much more power to Europe. Conservative MPs rebelled and voted against it. It was a vast plague in Parliament in the time of John Major. In 2010 Conservatives were back at the power in Government with the leadership of David Cameron. As it is mentioned, he was in favor of staying in the EU, but he could not run away from the Europe question. In 2011, 79 MP's from his party defied him and backed on Europe Referendum. The pressure was rising with the rise of Eurosceptic party UKIP with the leader so-called the man of people Nigel Farage. They started to gain more seats in Parliament and Europe Parliament. In 2014, they gained 24% of seats, and it was the first time that other party rather than Labor and Conservative parties gained more seats in EU parliament. The humiliation led to such a promise to stay in power. After winning a national election and the Referendum of Scottish Independence in 2014, these surprise wins made him stay optimistic about a referendum. However, sticking to the same strategy did not

work out as expected. Pole that was held to finally have an end to debates to leave or stay in the EU have resulted in with 51% saying to leave. Immediately next day David Cameron has resigned as a prime minister. New Elections were held, and a new prime minister was selected Theresa May. The May deal or so-called Chequeens deal had three key settlements

1. Financial Settlement

2. EU citizen rights in the UK, UK citizen rights in the EU.

3. Preventing hard border between Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

585 pages of this article only seven pages were about Free Trade. Allowing only financial centers to enter Europe's market with only passports, impact on Educational system, complexity over Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, not a good free trade deals and other regulations that May presented didn't go as planned. Her deal was rejected three times in House of Commons and led to her resignation in Jun 2019.

As 2020 is coming to an end, and world news manchets are filled with two top news's. When the vaccination starts and will there will EU and England come to an agreement on Brexit. Germany will face a hard impact from it. Out of 50 regions which will have most impact is located in Germany. For now, France's need is to agree on Brexit and keep up with the solidarity of the 27 Member States. Uplifting news for French is that The European Banking Authority will be moved from London to Paris due to Brexit. EUs nations are following it as well as competitor nations like Turkey. Turkey is following the Brexit interaction intently, particularly concerning inquiries of the EU financial plan.

Brexit will cause the deficiency of a few billions of euros from the European Association financial plan, and as an up-and-comer country, Turkey is getting assets from the EU. Boris Johnson has requested clergymen to get ready for the "solid chance" of a no-bargain Brexit, cautioning that the UK hazards being "secured in the EU's circle" as senior Conservatives encourage him to track down an arrangement. There can be an Australian expression leave.

Statement of the problem and learning level: This part of the report will focus on the final outcome of the British issue. With a GDP of \$ 2.83 million in 2019 and a population of over 66 million, the United Kingdom is the sixth largest country in the world after the United States, China, Japan, Germany and India. Includes UK, UK, Scotland, Wheat and Northern Ireland. His personal satisfaction is usually considered high and the economy is very different. The sectors that have contributed the most to the UK's GDP have been management, corporations, development and the travel industry. There are special rules, such as the assessment of free resources. The main reason for Britain's exit from the EU was to facilitate trade. He also said that since the order came into force in June 2016, the government intends to encourage allies and non-EU countries such as China, India, the United States, Australia and New Zealand. In 2016, EU1 accounted for 48% of UK exports, and the value of goods imported from the EU was higher than imports from the rest of the world. According to 2016 statistics, the total import of England from EU was 318 billion pounds, and export to the EU was 235.8 billion. Almost half of the export goes to the EU. Another big part of the export goes to the USA with 99 billion pounds. From 2011-2016 export to EU has fallen, but export to the USA rose 26% in the same period. Future problems in UK businesses are not going to be in their self-production but in exports. Again to say England can freely trade with 27 countries in the union. Without a good deal, it will be hard to get into the EU market. Because hard borders are expected come, let's say that you have an agricultural business and you produce an apple. You used to sell apples to 27 countries freely without any custom. After Brexit when the borders will be made, and customs come out, it will be hard and expensive for you to sell your apples. Besides, because of customs fees and an increase in delivery cost will make your product expensive and your buyer will search another in the union—this just a simple outcome of no-deal Brexit and harsh borders. Distance is important. Although the Irish economy is much smaller than Italy or Spain, the value of Britain's trade with Ireland is higher than that of Britain and Italy or Spain. But another major problem that the EU and the UK cannot agree on is the Republic of

Northern Ireland. Ireland will be governed by EU law, while Northern Ireland will be governed by Britain. In this scenario, the UK is planning to make hard borders between them. Hard borders that were forgotten after "Good Friday" deal which allowed Northern Ireland to have two passports and move easily to Ireland.

In any case, in the particular states of present day reality, the issue of expanding the seriousness of modern endeavors needs inside and out innovative work of suitable suggestions.

Purposes and objectives of the research: Purpose our research to know how Brexit and other pandemic situation impacted to the world business.

Object and subject of the research: Objectives and goals of this research are to understand the future of the business of England. Effects of no-deal Brexit and free trade. By good observation, assumptions will be made for the future of the UK. To give conclusions for this topic is not easy. So many respectable researches have already given their thoughts and predictions. But without a concrete answer to how the UK will leave all the predictions can have no mean. But it can be seen that there will be no deal. On 13 of December, head of both countries Brexit planners had to meet. It was told that the meeting went hard, but some progress was made to come to an agreement. In any case, a UK government source later minimized progress, saying: "Talks stay troublesome and we have not gained huge headway in that frame of mind, notwithstanding endeavors by the UK side to carry energy and thoughts to the interaction."

Research methods: Methods that will be used for this research is quantitative data collection and SWOT analysis. Any traditional or online data collection method that helps collect statistical data is a reliable data collection method. Observations will be made about the deal. Once the deal is made, it will be less complex to come to predictions. Through SWOT analysis, Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat of deals outcomes will be presented.

Research database: The strategic premise of the review depended on an assortment of current strategies: a methodical methodology, logical and monetary factual dissects, the similarity strategy, techniques for relative and master

evaluations, determining, displaying, and so forth. The exploration techniques utilized in this work depend on the accomplishments of a complex of monetary, sociological and ecological disciplines.

Research limitations: However, for businesses, adapting to Brexit remains an enormous challenge. Additional new legislation and cooperative technologies are likely to be introduced over the next few years due to the UK and EU's use of them (EU). And new reforms that are being expected limits further forecasting. Right now, deals are being inspected and examined through the businesses—for example, the decline in fish business. Through the years, most fish or sea products companies are exp

Scientific novelty of the research: The scientific novelty of the research is the analysis of the impact of the Brexit virus on the UK and the world economy on a modern form of internal control and the setting, theoretical substantiation and solution of practical issues.

Scientific and practical significance of the results: The hypothetical and pragmatic meaning of the exploration lies in the way that its outcomes, brought to the degree of functional suggestions, can be utilized in the exercises of the power subjects of Azerbaijan, just as in the administration practice of monetary elements when settling on functional and key choices and advancing seriousness of modern ventures.

I CHAPTER. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.1. Background of EU Brenxit

The European Union (EU) is the financial and political institution of 28 European countries (officially the European Union). In 1957, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany introduced the Rome Plan (EP) for the establishment of the European Union and the status quo for the European Union (European Commission). The European Union was established in 1993 as a result of the victory of Maastricht, which was adopted after the introduction of the concept of European citizenship. Croatia is the 28th and last member state of the European Union. The number of members has dropped to 27 since Britain left the EU.

The word "Brexit", a combination of English words and retreat words, has long been on the EU's agenda. Britain has set a June 23, 2016, vote to leave the European Union. The referendum is likely to be the best political decision Britain will make in the near future. If Brexit is adopted, radical changes are expected that could have a profound effect on British policy and the EU's position at the international level. This analysis covers key discussions to define Brexit; Its purpose is to examine the impact of the referendum results on UK and EU policy. It is useful to look first at a brief history of Britain's relations with the EU.

Britain's relations with the EU and the background of Brexit

Britain's relationship with the EU is a problematic example. Because, since the past, the British, on the one hand, tried to have a say in the future of the continent by taking place in Europe, on the other hand, they tried not to compromise their "national sovereignty" rights that they cherished. As Winston Churchill stated in 1953, many British political elites preferred to say "We are with them but not with them" when describing the UK-EU relations. Other EU member states have also tried to come up with conciliatory solutions to London's demands, taking into account the important contribution of the UK to the strength of the Union. In this delicate balance, Britain was always 'an actor with one foot inside

and the other outside' for the EU. For example, the UK was not included in the Euro and Schengen Areas, two important pillars of the integration project. Therefore, this difficult alliance was sustained despite various setbacks. However, the 2008 global economic crisis and the ensuing developments created a significant break in the said disequilibrium.

With the catastrophic crisis of 2008, the EU was rapidly experiencing a "Great Crisis". First, the euro crisis has had a negative effect on the spirit of unity within the EU. The EU has not been able to cope with the economic crisis and is experiencing economic growth problems. As we know, the eurozone grew by only 0.7 percent between 2010 and 2014. The UK is 2.5 times the eurozone average. As a result, British politicians began to see the EU as a crisis, not a source of wealth.

Second, the pressure on tens of thousands of migrants at the gates of Europe has created new concerns for Britain, which has long denied freedom of movement and residence. The refugee crisis, which comes at a time when Britain is on the agenda to cut off state aid to refugees and restrict their work, has not only weakened the EU. He also moved the Euro-skeptical line of error in the UK. Finally, the EU's growth in international relations, especially in the Ukraine-Syria crisis, has drawn sharp criticism from the United Kingdom.

In this case, the British again faced the ancient question: can the EU regain sovereignty that cannot be entrusted to the UN in economic, security and political terms? Otherwise, what compels Britain to adopt EU legislation that is "not conducive to making Britain a freer, richer and fairer country"?

As these talks continue, the Conservative Party, led by British Prime Minister David Cameron, has decided to hold general elections on June 23, 2016 to decide whether the UK will join the European Union. Political parties have also identified the main reasons for the competition. The ranks and alliances regarding the country's staying in the EU or leaving the EU have also become clear. From this point on, the outcome of the referendum will be determined by the capacity of the parties to persuade the British public and the quality of the arguments they use on this axis. Staying together despite all kinds of problems for an important segment

on the right and left of the political spectrum, especially Prime Minister Cameron, points to the "best option possible" for England when compared to its alternatives. Cameron' Except for the 5 ministers in the cabinet, 16 ministers argue that the country should stay in the EU. The main opposition Labor Party also favors the country's continued EU membership.

Those who favor the country's stay in the EU especially draw attention to the economic and commercial benefits of membership. England makes about 45 percent of its total exports and about 54 percent of its total imports with EU countries, and about 2 million EU citizens work in the UK. In addition, it is argued that if the UK leaves the union, its international effectiveness will decrease and the security threat in the country will increase. As a result, the adoption of Brexit will have profound effects on both British domestic politics, the UK's position in the EU and the EU's place in the international system. Considering the repercussions of the result on the UK and the EU, the following determinations come to mind.

Possible Consequences of the Referendum and Its Effects on the UK

First of all, the UK's departure from the EU threatens the country's own integrity. Scotland is in favor of staying in the EU. Although the Scots decided not to leave the UK with around 55 percent of the votes in the 2014 referendum, they keep on their agenda as a serious choice to go to the referendum once again and to stay in the EU if the country leaves the EU. It is worth remembering that Catalonia in Spain has taken this decision. It is possible that similar trends will increase in other European countries where there are different examples of federalism.

However, some economists think that the UK will experience an economic disaster if it leaves the EU. When the UK's commercial partners are analyzed, Germany has been in the first place since 2003 according to the total trade volume. The Netherlands, another EU member, is third on the list after the USA. Other countries with which the UK trades heavily are France and Belgium, which rank fourth and fifth in the list.

In the event of a decision to leave as a result of the referendum, the UK will have to make mutual trade agreements with EU member states in order to continue

its economic development. Of course, this will not be an easy process to complete from today to tomorrow. It may take a long time for the foreign trade volume to reach today's levels by making new negotiations and completing commercial agreements by considering mutual interests. As can be understood from this, it is possible to foresee that the exit of the UK from the EU will both shake the country's economy and disrupt the EU economy, which has not recovered yet.

Possible Consequences of the Referendum and Its Effects on the EU

The impact of Britain's exit from the EU could be greater for the EU than the UK. Such a decision could encourage more EU countries to take similar action. Public opinion polls show that there is an increasing tendency in many countries to once again poll the public's decision on this issue through referendums. It is feared that citizens of Denmark, Sweden and some Central European countries may decide to leave the EU one after the other in these referendums due to the disappointment of not finding what they hoped for in the EU. The number and success rate of political parties is increasing in Europe under the influence of extreme right-wing and nationalist movements created by the refugee crisis, increasing xenophobia, terrorist threat and racism.

TTIP, which is negotiating between the USA and the EU, may receive a significant blow if the UK leaves the EU. As it is known, the UK is among the member states that have made the greatest effort to conclude this agreement as soon as possible. Therefore, while the possibility of Britain's departure from the EU will decrease the dynamism of the negotiations; While dealing with the negativities of losing an important member, the Union may stop seeing TTIP as a priority issue, which Germany and France are not very enthusiastic about anyway.

The UK is a key participant in the EU's security and foreign policy formation. Therefore, a possible separation carries the risk of reducing the collective foreign policy capacity of the Union, as well as adding a new one to the current crises of the EU. Being at the forefront in terms of its international responsibilities and having access to foreign policy resources in diplomatic, military, development and similar fields, the positive or negative contribution of

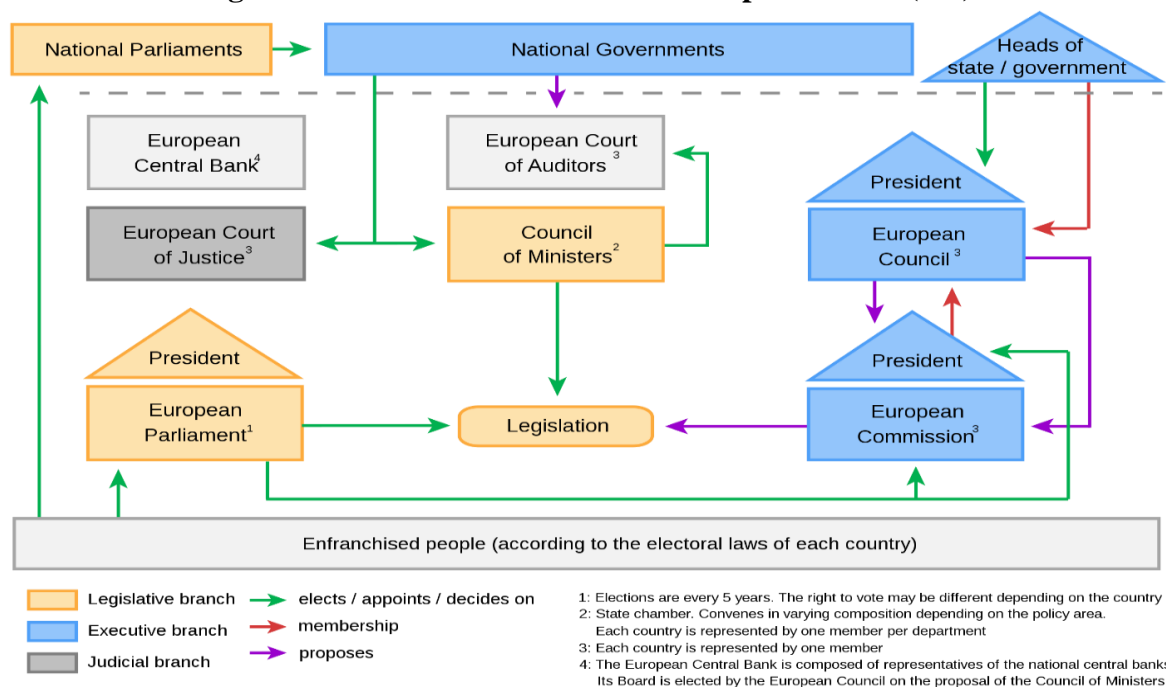
the UK to the formation and initiatives of a collective EU security and foreign policy is very important.

The result of the referendum is expected to be known on the morning of 24 June after the closing of the polls on the evening of 23 June. Regardless of the outcome, it is possible to state that the referendum in England will start a new era in the EU. Even if the UK decides to stay in the EU at the end of the referendum, the polarization that will result from the very close ratio of 'yes' and 'no' votes at the end of the referendum will create a new trend both in the UK and in the EU, and it will lead to new searches for the future of the EU. expected to gain momentum. If the result is that the UK leaves the EU, it is not expected to happen immediately. It should be underlined that it will take at least 2 years for the UK to leave the EU, and during this time the UK will continue to comply with EU rules.

The EU adopts a set of standard rules that encourage the development of individual shows internally to ensure free access to capital, products, institutions and individuals; Support the adoption of housing / judicial laws; and experiences in agriculture, fishing, landscaping, and business. Shortly after the creation of the European Union, the border system was abolished by all member (Schengen) financial institutions (European Internet Access, 2010: p.3). With the exception of the federal government, which counts the pound, all 27 EU members have used the euro as their standard currency. The most recent change in the structure of the EU is the Lisbon victory (2009).

Modernization and the addition of regulatory elements have contributed to the sustainable development of the EU. No group other than Free Britain, which is now considering leaving the EU, has been cleared of the EU or its higher education. The European Union is estimated to be the largest global economy, accounting for 500 million (approximately 7.3%) of the total world population (UN Division of Measurement, 2016) (Babynina L.2016: p.33). In 2016, the EU produced \$ 16.477 trillion in GDP, equivalent to global visual GDP (22.2%) and control capital (16.9%). In 2012, the European Union received the Nobel Peace Prize for its role and efforts in unifying Europe after two world wars (BBC, 2012).

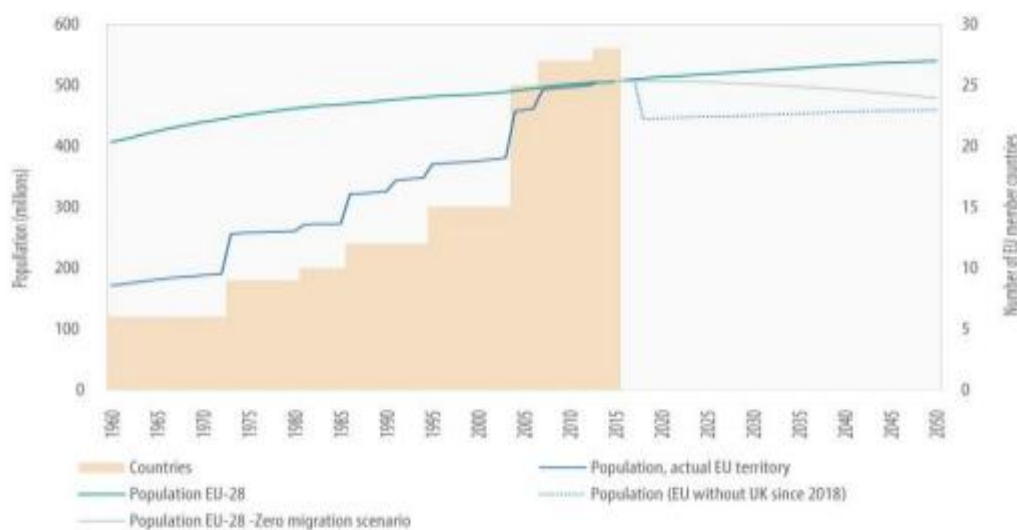
Figure 1: Political structure of the European Union (EU)



Source: <https://bohatala.com/the-impact-of-brexit-on-uk-economy/>, 01.01.2022

Thanks to the joint security arrangement, the EU has played an important role in defense and remote communication. It is also represented in the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the G7 and the G20, and maintains a lasting peace rapprochement around the world. The European Union is a growing superpower in the future due to its global influence and vital importance (Craig, P. 2016:p.44).

Figure 2: EU population: Past expansions and future contractions (Post Brexit)

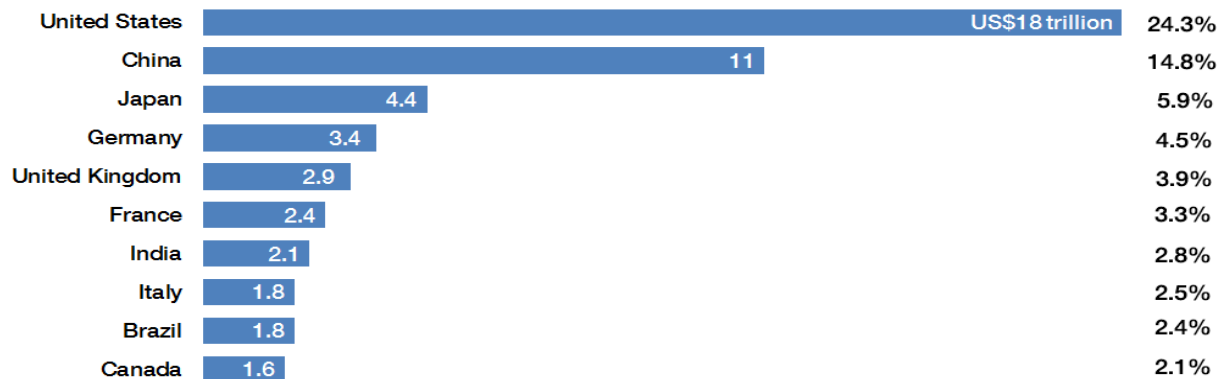


Source: <https://www.oecd.org/fr/economie/the-economic-consequences-of-brexit-a-taxing-decision.htm>

Figure 3: Largest economies by nominal GDP in 2017

The world's biggest economies

GDP in current USD and share of global total, latest World Bank data, 2015



Source: World Bank and Visual Capitalist

Source: <https://www.oecd.org/fr/economie/the-economic-consequences-of-brexit-a-taxing-decision.htm>

Figure 4: Nominal GDP – IMF WEO 2015



Source: <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-49027889>

After the announcement of Brexit, there were concerns about the financial and political situation in the UK, which affected the EU and the rest of the world. Some issues still need to be addressed by key policymakers, such as setting a timetable for Britain's exit from the EU; Rules; and so on. Some lawmakers have previously recommended holding public contests to complete the withdrawal, which could require the repeal of the 2011 Legislative Assembly Act (Davis, D. 2016: p. 32).

There were clear differences in election models in different areas (Habermas, J. 2012: p.122).

In July, the Foreign Selection Committee was told that Prime Minister Cameron had refused to recognize the important benefits of the Brexit plan, calling it an act of gross negligence. The financial results of Brexit were discussed long after they were announced, and discussions have been going on ever since. The rest of the group and the British Treasury shared the general view that living in the EU would be rich and beneficial to climate change (Somai, M.et al., 2016: p. 12). The EU encourages the reduction of duties and a balanced increase in public investment, which will increase the financial well-being of individuals (Brown, G. 2016: p.37).

1.2. Beyond Brexit

Agriculture is the backbone of every nation and its economy. The task is quite complex and, in addition to research, includes demonstrations of many important nutrients. Describing farms as large, beautiful, and ruined, they emphasize the importance of downsizing and organizing simple and quality offices. As a result, the British government is a strong supporter of changes to agricultural subsidies within the EU and is likely to implement this general law after leaving the EU. However, it seems that the government is not fully capable of opposing this step because it is involved in the political system. So far, the government has said it will continue to fund the agricultural show until 2020.

The government is currently investigating the scope of US / Canadian insurance assistance. These parts or inaccuracies cover large control costs, but can be useful in reducing control requirements. From 2021, the UK plans to reduce aggregation in the top five communities of less than £ 1 billion over the long term, which could be used to pay dividends to consumers. The move will allow the UK government to save about £ 2bn a year, force the NHS to coordinate £ 40m a week and meet the need to reduce WTO support donations to 5% of households. The implementation of the five-year process will strengthen the future plans of the

agricultural sector. Funding can be used to provide and pay employees in business, not in the agribusiness sector (Cernobbio, F. G. 2018: p.19).

As will be shown, subsequent adjustments to EU settlements did not ultimately address the issue of integrated models. The cross-border model failed to agree on many key issues that remained the cause of the conflict within the union. These are:

- the battle between the net payers and net beneficiaries of the EU financial plan;
- the inability to complete specific parts of the single inside feature;
- the need of participation of a couple of countries inside the Schengen zone;
- the monetary association doesn't fuse all part expresses (the quit statement, derisions);
- no normal situation on the money related smaller;
- no normal situation on the financial and keeping cash association;
- no normal imperativeness approach;
- broadening imbalances inside the headway of districts and countries: inability to meet the goal of monetary, social, and provincial union;
- no normal situation on the development advancement of the European Association (e.g. the promotion of Turkey) (Evenett, S. J. Fritz, J. 2016: p. 119).

Brexit, which led to the decision of the European Union, is far from stable. Britain's exit from the EU violates long-standing laws that can protect civil justice, although communications are often conflicting. According to the author, the main reason for Brexit is the reluctance of government officials to accept the normality and demands of the show's consolidation. It also refers to political statements and financial institutional statements. After adjustments to the EU plans, the issue of pilot development was finally resolved. The sharing fair offers solutions to various problems that are uniquely a source of struggle within the association.

Europe soon became a reality, and the European Union continues to disintegrate. The unified model of merging state power with technical models since the 1950s gives the impression that the EU will not survive the crisis; This can be a

good continuous preparation, and any game plan can include group measurements that focus on the latest concerns raised by external or internal units. In any case, reaching Europe is a political process and an ongoing process. As a result, no matter how much the background is enough for effort and policy, Europe's mixed system will continue.

- no normal situation on the movement of outsiders and the working of the Schengen area.

Extraordinary Britain as often as possible restricted the advance handle of integration beneath- taken by the other part states. As a result, it accomplished uncommon conditions for its participation within the European Union, specifically, it remained exterior the Schengen and euro zones (Gifford, 2016: pp. 779–794). With respect to the Constitution of Essential Rights, it negotiated partitioned terms within the shape of the British Convention with an opt-out alternative. It moreover did not formalize the Arrangement on Steadiness, Coordination and Administration within the Financial and Money related Union of 2011, which entered into constrain on the 2 Walk 2012. Hence it remains exterior of the Financial Compact. Britain habitually expressed that it found itself confined since it was not able to go to the euro bunch summits (driven by the team of France and Germany) and had no say in deciding the course of Union approach.

As is known, the UK is an open economy. Its share in world goods trade is approximately 10% in exports and 5% in imports. Its share in service trade is 2% in exports and 5% in imports. 12% of UK goods and services demand originates from EU countries. For all these reasons, the future of commercial integration is the most important issue for the UK. It will have to reshape its trade policy with the EU, but it is unclear exactly how. Scenarios vary between the most favorable trade model, in which the United Kingdom remains in the EU customs union, and the most unfavorable, in which trade will take place under the World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition, the problem is not only customs tariffs, but also the confusion arising from different regulations and different standards of countries. In the ongoing negotiations, in which the economic relations between

the parties are tried to be determined, there is no clarity yet. It should be noted that the Single Market has made intra-EU trade much easier by removing both tariff and non-tariff barriers. After Brexit, existing trade agreements between the EU and the three countries no longer apply to the UK: the EU currently has trade agreements with 83 countries and they are ongoing. According to Article 129 of the draft agreement, the United Kingdom must comply with international agreements signed by the EU during the transition period by 31 December 2020. The agreement will be called an "EU country", but will appoint representatives of the federal government. During this transition period, the United Kingdom can discuss, sign and ratify international trade agreements, but these agreements do not apply during the transition period.

According to the views supporting Brexit, EU membership restricted the UK's trade with non-EU countries due to customs imposed on goods from third countries. The United Kingdom, which accounts for approximately 15% of the EU's Gross Product, has an important place in world trade independently of the EU. The United Kingdom's other important trading partners, especially in service trade, are the USA and China. Since 2012, the UK has been increasing its trade with non-EU countries, with most of these countries the EU does not have a preferential trade system. For this reason, the United Kingdom thinks that leaving the EU will increase its exports to these countries.

But on the other hand, the United Kingdom makes about half of its foreign trade with EU countries. More than half of the foreign direct capital in the country comes from the EU, and the share of especially the Netherlands, France and Germany in the total foreign capital is around 60%. 97% of the UK's foreign investment is directed to EU15 countries, half of which is in the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Apart from all these, around 2 million EU citizens live in the UK and 1 million UK citizens live in other EU countries. Problems can also be expected in the situation of European citizens residing and working in the UK after Brexit, and UK citizens residing and working in European countries. Spain, France, In countries such as Ireland, where retired British people are heavily settled, there

will be uncertainty about the pension and health rights of these immigrants. All this interlocking picture increases the uncertainties about how Brexit will work. While the Lisbon Treaty made it possible for countries to leave the EU, it did not provide complete clarity on how post-secession relations would be arranged. This makes it difficult to calculate the economic effects. However, most of the studies using different research methods and models appear to have negative economic results. The most commonly used calculation method is simulations using general equilibrium models. The basic assumption of these models is that Brexit will affect the cost of trade between the UK and its trading partners, which will result in trade volume.

According to a 2015 study by the London School of Economics (LSE) Center for Economic Performance, the UK's leaving the EU and joining the European Free Trade Area may cause a contraction in GDP between 2.2% and 9.5%. Almost all of the studies have emphasized that Brexit will have a negative impact not only on the UK economy but also on the entire EU economy.⁹ Although the OECD (2016) published a document showing the results of the research conducted by all these different institutions, it could not affect the Brexit decision.

By simulation, Dhingra et al. calculated the cost of customs tariffs and non-tariff barriers and problems in intra-EU trade, including 35 countries and 31 industries and intermediate inputs in trade¹¹. negative model was examined. In both cases, the UK's contribution to the EU budget is decreasing and the damage to be created by post-Brexit trade barriers will far exceed the financial gain. EU countries are also adversely affected by the decrease in trade, the country most affected is Ireland. Brexit causes a 0.14% decrease in EU per capita consumption in the positive scenario and a 0.35% decrease in the negative model. In the short run, the UK GDP of the Brexit process is -1.3% to -5%, 5 and in the long term (2030) it predicts that it will decrease between -1,2% and -7,5%. A loss of -£600 to -£5,200 is also estimated in per capita incomes. ¹³ More worrying is the loss of consumer and business confidence and its impact on spending. As a result of both the depreciation of the sterling and the substitution of imports with more expensive

ones from outside the EU, the input prices of the enterprises will increase and the increased production cost will negatively affect the consumer welfare.

The simulation calculations in the studies mentioned above are based on assumptions about how the UK will regulate its relations with EU countries and other trade partners after Brexit. The real economic consequences may outweigh the results of these surveys, because the consequences of the elimination of the free movement of goods, services and people are significant not only for tariffs but also for non-tariff barriers. In particular, there may be problems regarding standards and regulations on issues such as health, safety, and the environment. The Brexit approach could create market volatility and reduce international investment. In many countries where the United Kingdom is listed as the capital of the European Union, uncertainty over legislation and regulation is a cause for concern. Withdrawal of investments until the relationship and agreements between the UK and the EU are clarified could have negative consequences for the real and financial markets. Sterling's decline before and after the election was a quick statement.

In the studies conducted on the negative scenario in which trade between the UK and EU countries will be within the framework of WTO rules, the negative effects of uncertainties in the renegotiation of trade agreements have been calculated.¹⁴ Trade with the EU, on the other hand, will be subject to tariffs, customs controls and regulatory controls applied by the EU to third countries. Customs as well as regulatory controls will increase trade costs significantly, as the UK will not be part of the EU's mutual standards recognition system. For example, Honda, which has to transport 2 million components to its Swindon facility every day, has calculated that each 15-minute customs delay will cost £850,000 per year. Shutting down and manufacturing the Swindon plant, which employs 3000 people, with a decision taken in 2020, Japan,

The results of studies on the long-term effect are very different from each other. According to UK Treasury, NIESR and LSE Center for Economic Performance calculations, results' range from about ten percent of GDP loss¹⁶ to

Minford's four-point gain¹⁷ published in *The Economist*. There are differences in analytical techniques as well as assumptions. In addition, the inability of the studies to take financial services into account is an important shortcoming. In London, the financial center of Europe, finance and insurance services account for 7.5% (2014) of value added and 13% (2014) of exports. About a quarter of the financial sector's income is linked to the EU. According to one calculation, if the UK trades with the EU under WTO rules, the income of the financial sector will decrease by 12-18% and employment will decrease by 7-8%.¹⁸ In the negative scenario of Dhingra, the production of the financial sector falls by 6.4%. The Bank of England has also tried to draw attention to the macroeconomic effects of the financial instability that Brexit will create.

The European Passport Regime refers to the situation in which financial institutions can operate in all other EU member states, based on the authority in the home country. Thanks to the passport regime, third country banks also open subsidiaries in London and serve the whole EU in wholesale financial market activities. A significant number of UK-based companies exercising free access or passport rights are branches of EU-owned banks, investment companies and management firms. These companies operating in London, the European financial and capital center, have gathered their activities in a single center, minimizing their costs and gaining effectiveness in risk and capital management. In addition, they are able to employ skilled labor due to free movement. In the event that the UK leaves the EU, these companies will automatically lose their passport rights. These companies will have to move their operations to other EU countries and will lose all the aforementioned advantages. While this situation creates a serious cost increase for companies, it is also a significant economic loss for the United Kingdom.

Iain Mansfield, who received the 2014 Brexit Award from the Institute of Economic Affairs, drew three scenarios for the future of the United Kingdom. According to the most positive scenario, "Openness but not Solitude"²⁰, the UK's EFTA relationship remains intact, receives concessions in exports of agriculture

and services, and continues free trade with the EU's trading partners, with minor changes. In return, it accepts half or less of the EU acquis. The positive effect of this on the UK's GNP is 1.1%. In the most likely scenario, the UK will sign an appropriate secession agreement, maintain relations with EFTA countries and free access to some service sectors, in return adopting two-thirds of the acquis. Its financial contribution to the EU gradually decreases over five years, only continuing to support some programs such as research. The EU's trading partners also maintain the Free Trade Agreement system with the UK with minor modifications. Although it was affected a little negatively at first, relations with the EU in the process give confidence to international capital and foreign capital returns to its former level. The positive impact on the UK's GDP is +0%. In the unfavorable scenario, the UK will have to leave after two years without a deal. Access to the free market is completely eliminated and UK exporters can trade in most favored country (MFN) status. The UK loses preferential access to the 53 countries with which the EU has preferential trade, does not sign a new Free Trade Agreement, and countries like Canada and South Korea refuse to apply the terms of their agreement with the EU to the UK. Foreign capital investments fall, international financial markets react negatively, the UK borrowing rate rises, foreign trade shrinks. Its impact on GNP is -2.6%.

Despite warnings based on all these calculations, politicians presented a different picture to the public. In her speech on April 25, 2016, Theresa May emphasized that the United Kingdom is the fifth largest economy in the world and the fastest growing economy in the G7, that it attracts one-fifth of the foreign capital directed to the EU, and also emphasized its importance in terms of military and intelligence services. He also specifically stated that he went beyond. In the same speech, Theresa May emphasized that they are the world's largest soft power, and that they are in the right time for trade and that their language is the world language, and of course we can exist outside the EU. In his speech on 21 May January 2017, the Prime Minister stated that the United Kingdom would make a new free trade agreement with the EU, which would ensure free trade in goods and

services between the United Kingdom and EU countries. He also emphasized that the United Kingdom would leave the EU customs union and make commercial agreements with non-EU countries. Although May sought electoral support for this position in June 2017, the Conservative Party lost a majority in the Parliament and the Brexit debate took a different turn. While a significant portion of politicians supported Brexit, the UK business community, which had a better understanding of the economic dimension of the issue, generally supported staying in the EU. According to the results of the survey conducted by the Chambers of Commerce, 55% of the members expressed an opinion in favor of the UK staying in the EU. Especially big companies They acted with the awareness that the free movement of products, services, persons and capital provided by the EU internal market is indispensable for their commercial interests. On the other hand, there are those who think that it would be more advantageous for the United Kingdom to act alone in negotiating trade deals, rather than as a member of a 28-member bloc. In addition, it should be noted that SMEs, which cannot benefit from the benefits of the EU internal market, are willing to leave the EU membership due to the additional cost of EU regulatory rules. There are also those who think that it would be more advantageous to act alone. In addition, it should be noted that SMEs, which cannot benefit from the benefits of the EU internal market, are willing to leave the EU membership due to the additional cost of EU regulatory rules. There are also those who think that it would be more advantageous to act alone. In addition, it should be noted that SMEs, which cannot benefit from the benefits of the EU internal market, are willing to leave the EU membership due to the additional cost of EU regulatory rules.

As can be seen, the advantages and disadvantages that the UK will face after Brexit are discussed under various models or scenarios. The point of all the discussions is “To find a way to benefit from the economic privileges of the EU without participating in the political costs”. While supporters of Brexit believe that it can happen, opponents of Brexit (BremainRemain of Great Britain in the EU)

believe that minimal common political institutions are essential for deep economic integration.

Apart from the scenarios covered by the work of the UK government, which are explained in detail below, different scenarios have been brought to the agenda. One of these scenarios is the "Swiss Model". As an EFTA member country, Switzerland bases its relations with the EU on more than 100 sector-specific bilateral agreements. These agreements provide the service sector with limited access to the Single Market and no access to the banking sector. Considering that 80% of the UK economy consists of services and banking sector, it can be thought that the Swiss model is not very suitable for the UK. In this model, the UK has to become a member of EFTA again. Moreover, although Switzerland contributes a certain amount to the EU budget and is not obliged to comply with all EU law, It has to impose the *acquis* in the areas where it maintains its relations with the EU and where free movement is valid. This is also a negative situation for the UK.

The Trade and Cooperation Agreement is in favor of the EU in many respects. It preserves the indivisibility of the four freedoms so that the integrity of the Single Market is not damaged without disrupting long-term relations by going beyond the classical free trade agreement. From now on, the UK's trade with the EU became more difficult and expensive. If the UK tries to subsidize exporters, as this is against both WTO rules and the signed Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA), negatively affected firms can go to UK courts and have the money returned to the Treasury.

CHAPTER II. ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT WITH THE APPLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. Euroscepticism as a reason for Brexit

Euroscepticism is developing in the EU. In 2016, 33% of Europeans relied on the EU, but 27% preferred it. For comparison, in 2006, 50% of Europe was good and 15% was bad. At the same time, believers in the EU in the UK fell from 36% to 20% (Godino, R., & Verder, F.2014: p. 27). The reasons for this situation can be traced primarily to the financial crisis (2008+), constitutional crises, EU crises and the need for stability in the EU, reflected in temporary dislocations. In addition, Euroscepticism is the result of a state of emergency in the idea of European development with state-owned proposals for change in the existing institutional vision (Habermas J., 2012: p. 22).

Evidence of this research was presented by David Cameron in London on January 23, 2013, where he sharply criticized the EU's position on the management and success of emergencies in the EU. Crisis The reality of the Union, the crisis in the eurozone, the slowdown in the European economy and the need to respond to the EU's internal problems (Euronews, 2015: p. 21).He said that the Union must respond to changes in the world that weaken its position in the world. As a result, he stressed the need to strengthen EU competition, expand the integration of its activities and mobilize financial institutions. He also called for raising the party's profile by strengthening some of the country's parliaments and returning more power from the EU to the national level. He also called for a more equitable system in organizations and increased treatment, as well as an end to discrimination against non-European countries. He went on to say that Britain would prefer to stay in the EU (Emerson, M. 2013: pp. 1-6). On 18 and 19 February 2016, Incredible Britain renegotiated EU membership terms. The most popular;

- Great impact for Incredible UK;
- Increased attention to branch instructions;
- Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the "Close Union" Act;

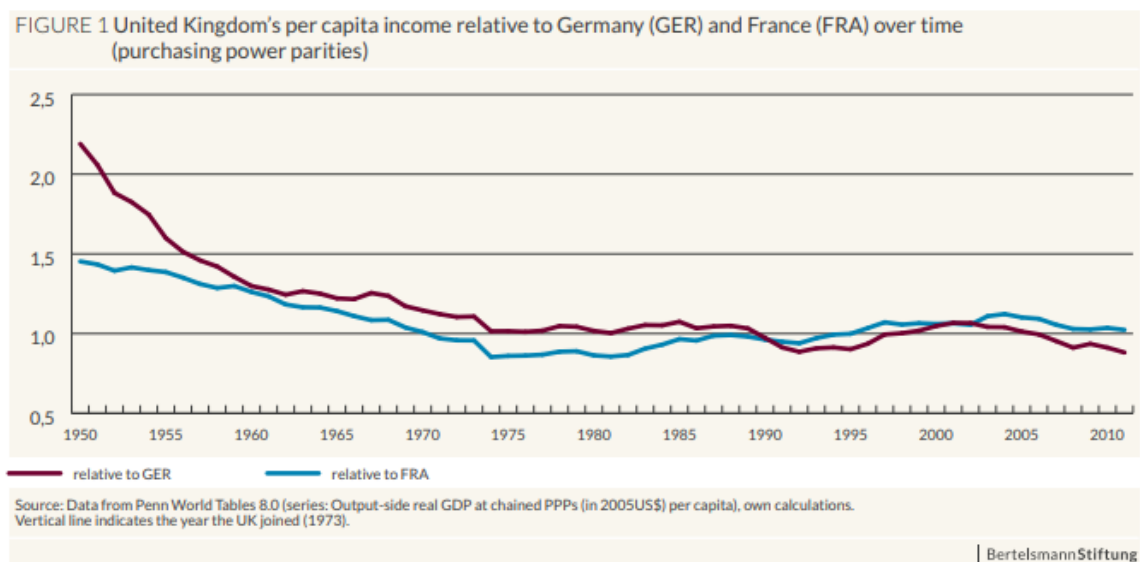
- Strengthening the legislative branch of the Milli Majlis.

The presentation was held on June 23, 2016. Voter turnout was high, with 72.2% eligible to vote. The majority of Britons, 51.9%, chose to leave the EU, while 48.1% had to stay (Evenett, S. J. Fritz, J. 2016: pp. 447). Many whites were surprised by this decision. There will be a warning to EU elites that this will lead to changes in the situation in Europe and will lead to measures to address regulatory and utilitarian emergencies in the EU (Evenett, S. J. Fritz, J. 2016: p. 526).

2.2. Analysis carried out of the research methods

Britain joined the European Economic Area (EEA) in 1973, and legal and fixed exceptions from a fund that could be added to British law will not be direct or visible for long and are suspected of geopolitical and financial warfare. Although the member has never been expelled from the Union, the Lisbon Treaty (2009) provides for exclusion from the EU. It is also often expected that the UK's decision to leave the EU will be largely political; However, the statement is intended to show that the need for the UK to leave the EU is justified for conflicting and political reasons, although it is not yet financially relevant.

Figure 5: UK per capita income relative to Germany and France



Source: <https://www.cairn.info/revue-de-l-ofce-2020-3-page-43.htm>

Therefore, this document will serve as a guide to where Britain can leave the EU and establish a clear and organized organization of the government's response to this interesting, geopolitical event that took place after the end of the 2017 project. Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein are individual members of EFTA. The 1960 constitution agreed between European states to change AET tariffs for public registration without any restrictions.

The AIA agreement has won EFTA countries, with the exception of Switzerland. EFTA consists of three national bodies: the Secretariat, the Information Office and the EFTA Judicial System. Similarly, the EFTA is considered to be a controlled zone, not a customs integration related to trade within the EU. On the other hand, participants in the Facilitated Trade Zone can be exempt from STA with foreigners and pay their bills; But such countries cannot do so when uniting traditions (Alderton, J. and Kavanagh, H. 2021: p. 213).

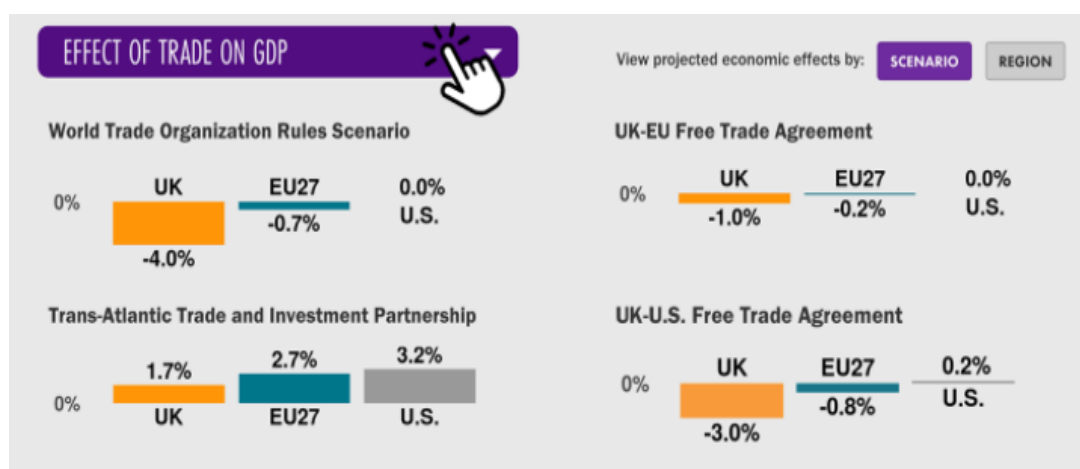
EFTA countries have the right to full equality between agriculture, fisheries, the family and various other entities. In another example, Norway is part of the EFTA and AEA, and although member UK, EU and AIA rely on sending about 1,000 new orders each year, only 350 new directives are consistently trusted. Future reductions in the number of directives will allow UK firms to virtually reduce the burden of managing EU membership, and the clearly increasing impact of cost reductions and support for such firms on the global business sector will be very beneficial. In addition to complying with EFTA agreements, EFTA has various STAs and negotiates with various countries such as Canada, Mexico, Singapore, the Republic of Korea, Chile, Turkey and South Africa. In addition, it should be borne in mind that the EU has not closed its records for more than 18 years, but EFTA, by the way, closes its records every year.

However, due to unemployment, EFTA members such as Norway and Switzerland are 3.4% and 3.1%, respectively. It is possible that EFTA individuals are interested in the many financial opportunities and the insurance and expanding benefits it brings to the EU. On the other hand, the sum of the various EU countries and the unemployment rate in these countries at the time of writing: France 10.9%,

Germany 5.2%, Greece 27.4%, Ireland 12.5%, Italy 12.5%, the Netherlands 8.5% , Poland 13%, Portugal 15.6%, Spain 25.98%, Sweden 7.5% and the unemployment rate in the European region 12.1%. Along with these lines, the difference between the EU and EFTA countries in terms of unemployment can be clearly and demonstrated. In addition, given the 7.6% unemployment rate in the UK, seeking an EU link from the EFTA will help reduce unemployment in the UK by building closer ties with the EU. In addition to the effectiveness of EFTA participation, AITA has about 90 employees, although there are more than 20,000 employees in the EU, which contradicts the EU organization and the number of EFTA members. Allen, K. 2021, p.13).

This is typical of the bottom-up management of EFTA, which reduces interference in States Parties to such exchange agreements. Moreover, if the UK seeks this ideal partnership with the existing EU, the UK will be as important a part of NATO's security partners as Norway. EFTA membership will be technically assessed as EU membership. People from EFTA, like Norway, actually go to an important part of the meetings the UK is currently attending; The British delegation will therefore continue the current limit. The UK will also discuss development and progress with EU partners. The idea of Britain's exit from the EU and other relations with the EU are often discussed about Britain's future on the planet.

Figure 6: Effect trade on GDP



Source: <https://www.rand.org/pubs/tools/TL277.html>

Border officials and travel documents have been removed from EU data to ratify the Schengen agreement, which has resulted in cross-border controls. In addition, the coordination of joint operations between law enforcement agencies and the police has been improved. Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Switzerland are not part of the EU, but are part of the Schengen area. The research document includes the location of central libraries in the Schengen area of the above-mentioned countries, as explained in 13/42;

- Participate in online payment opportunities;
- Implementation of the provisions of the Schengen obligations and each Schengen document used in accordance with them;
- Schengen suspension - equivalent documents, but in no case without the right to vote.

Table 1: An economic comparison between UK and such EFTA countries as Norway and Switzerland

Table 1
An economic comparison between the UK and such EFTA countries as Norway and Switzerland

| Area | UK | Norway | Switzerland |
|-----------------|--------|----------|-----------------|
| Agriculture | Yes | Yes | |
| Fisheries | Yes | Yes | |
| Oil and Gas | Yes | Yes | |
| Engineering | Yes | | Yes |
| Finance | Yes | | Yes |
| Pharmaceuticals | Yes | | Yes |
| Chemicals | Yes | | Yes |
| Agreement | EU/EEA | EFTA/EEA | EFTA/Bi-lateral |
| Unemployment | 8% | 3% | 3% |

Source: <https://www.oecd.org/fr/economie/the-economic-consequences-of-brexit-a-taxing-decision.htm>

The financial analysis shows that the UK is likely to be in a worse financial position outside the EU. Britain's failure to achieve trade and negotiations with the

EU after Brexit will have negative consequences for Britain and the EU, and no one is close to expecting any US victory.

The decision to leave the EU without a game changer and apply only the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO) will result in better money for the UK. An analysis of this scenario suggests that trade under the WTO rules, when merged with the EU ten years from now, will reduce it by about five percent of GDP, or \$ 140 billion.

The outcome of the WTO is that the UK is likely to move too far away from EU rules and, as a result, gain access to the non-financial community and undermine the UK's ability to offer businesses to EU countries. EU. Regional institutions, including finance, control the UK economy and account for about 80% of UK GDP.

Under the auspices of the WTO, the European Union will also lose the financial capacity of the federal government. The EU's financial problems could reach 0.7 percent of GDP in the decade after Brexit.

7 Although the widening trade deficit will shock the UK under WTO rules, it will lead to a financial crisis, many of which see its current status as part of the European Union.

In many cases, the most useful will be a three-dimensional UK-EU-US scheme similar to TTIP. The UK will have a GDP of 7.1 times higher than WTO rules, which would be a good comparison to the EU's continued membership. This is because the UK will provide a unique platform for US and EU business centers and benefit from improved funding for TTIP. In any case, a plan similar to TTIP is not uncommon in today's world of government.

The terms of a "sensitive Brexit" will not be as important to Britain as the three-dimensional UK-EU-US public transport plan. All three situations are different from the current EU support structure, which could lead to additional financial problems for the UK economy.

After Brexit, the political and security consequences will be even more important for the United States. The money boom and bust that the United States

needs in Brexit is nothing more than a plan like TTIP, which has achieved significant monetary growth for the United States. The United States will lose its influence and perspective in the era of a strong EU, especially in global, security and political processes (Mitchell, I. 2021: p.46).

The EU will include Britain in the Brexit agreement, but may want to take a "problematic" approach. Europe's main political ambition is to ensure that other countries do not lag behind.

If the process continues to present the best plan for all public affairs, it will be important for the UK to find a way to move away from the "real problem" and move towards a "smoother game". The UK's attempt to assess Europe's sustainability seems futile, as integration is best for all EU countries.

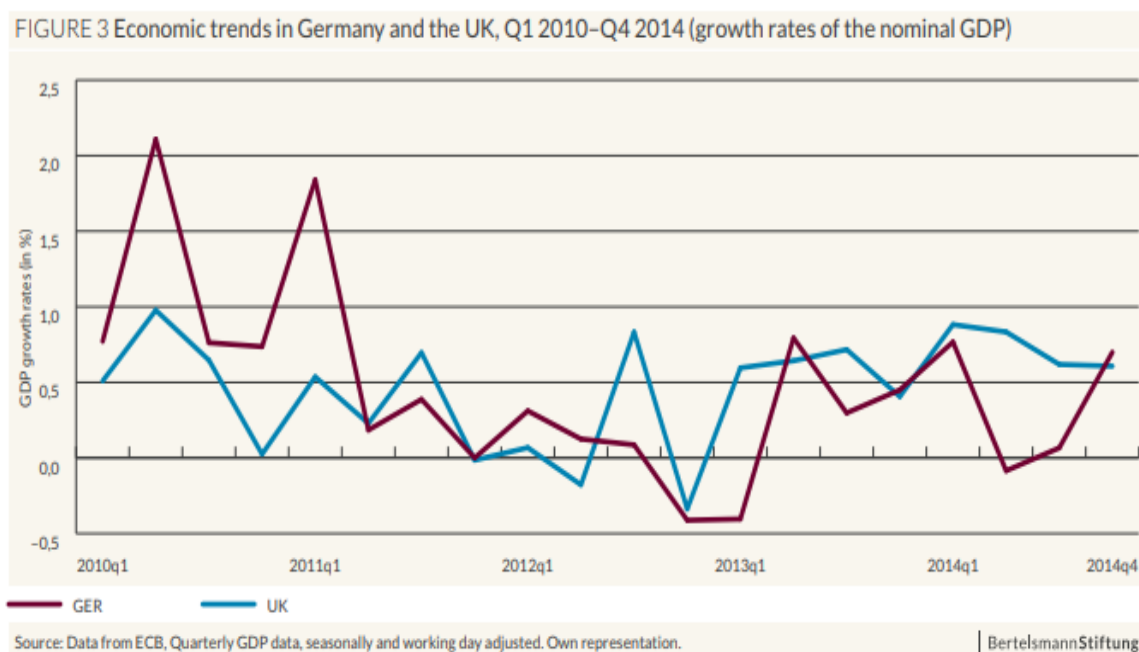
As a rule, it is in the interest of the UK and, to a lesser extent, the EU to work together to achieve a kind of open trade and a post-Brexit vision.

In the 1970s and 1980s, consolidated states such as Germany and the European Union made financial progress (Figure 7). For years, the two oil crises have separated and caused floods. In the 1990s and mid-2000s, the UK, like all EU countries, reached higher levels than Germany (between 2-4%). The state of emergency declared in 2007-2009 had a serious impact on all European countries, resulting in a decline in financial performance. The federal government saw a 6% decline in per capita GDP. Germany also suffered, rising by 5% in 2009. In 2010-2013, the recovery process was hampered, growth was almost non-existent and reached 1%. In 2010, Germany was able to recover quickly from the disaster; the rise of England was not very strong. Recent data show that since mid-2012, the strength of the investment sector has been more relevant in many quarters than in Germany, and for the eurozone in general (not screens).

Undoubtedly, the United Nations and the Eurozone began to argue over financial terms. Although long-term interest rates in the UK have risen since the beginning of the year, they have fallen slightly in Germany. In any case, most of the borrowing costs, which are often high in the UK, can undoubtedly be achieved at a higher rate. A review of the coast shows that the UK economy looks relatively

small. Using the overall financial plan Figure 7. New Year is a turning point. Although Germany's social responsibility was significantly higher than the UK's GDP at the beginning of the new millennium (37%: 59% compared to 2002), it was lower than the UK's in 2011 (2014: 77 and 87%). The global financial crisis of 2008/2009 resulted in a large influx of borrowers not from Germany but from the United Kingdom.

Figure 7: Economic trades in Germany and the UK



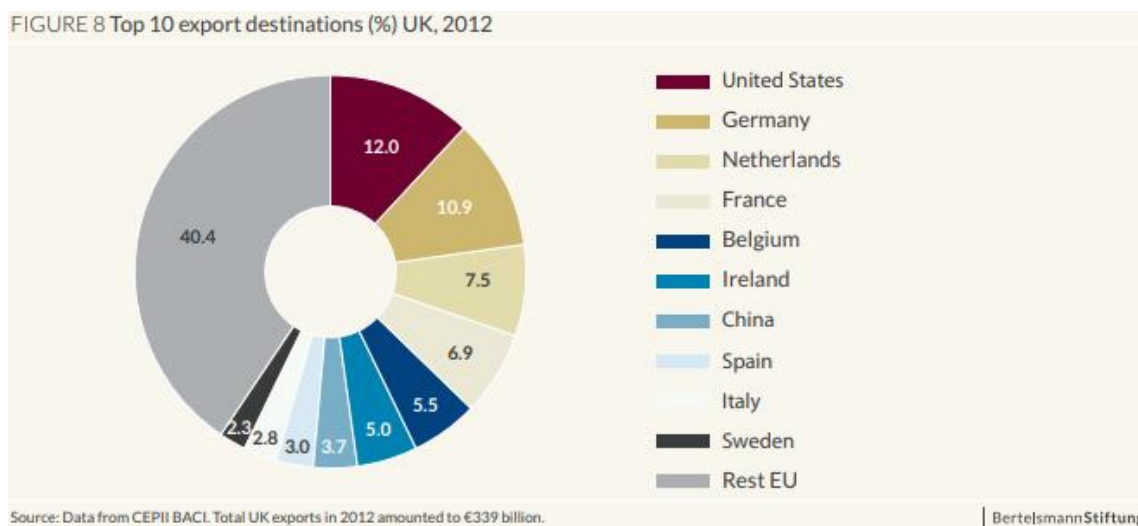
Source: <https://oecdecoscope.blog/2017/10/17/mitigating-the-negative-economic-impact-of-brexit/>

Despite the trade situation, the EU and the UK are gradually becoming more interconnected through speculative communications. The figures show an increase in undisclosed direct investment (FDI) in the horse kingdom between 2001 and 2012. Growth increased in the period leading up to the financial crisis directly related to the UK. In addition, the FDI from other EU countries rose from \$ 250 billion to \$ 500 billion during this period.

During the years of the financial crisis, there was a huge decline in the EU IDE, and it has more to offer than the full IDE. However, the FDI (including the EU) has started to rise again compared to 2009. Figure 8 provides information on the founders of the EU FDI (\$ 735 billion since 2012). The Netherlands, France

and Germany are the largest recipients of financial support, accounting for about 60% of the EU's FDI. The top 10 countries account for about 97% of FDI. Focus and Eastern Europe are below FDI in the horse kingdom.

Figure 8: Top 10 export destinations UK



Source: <https://voxeu.org/article/implications-brexite-rest-eu>

2.3. Free trade access to third world and developing countries

After Brexit, there must be a continuation of "duty-free money" with public approval, and in addition to the UK's priority, the office has already been acquired by many countries. It is important to remember that this step has nothing to do with the ongoing agreements between the EU and the UK and will not force businesses and investors to continue their strategic plans, but may be successful (Evenett, S. J. Fritz, J. 2016: p.45).

The British government has taken a united approach to Brexit, advocating the use of an independent trade approach. In any case, in the "trade for development" desert, the UK needs to explore ways forward based on the existing EU, for example. Implementing the protection of the British currency by perpetuating "duty-free words" uses special regulatory measures for other countries (Barder, O. 2016: p.27).

As a result of Brexit efforts and the government's response, the UK is ready to continue its modern "business for development" approach to free trade and

untapped financial ties and to adapt to the demands of the British Prime Minister. so that. "World Leader in Free Trade." It is a fact that changes in government plans have a significant impact on the opening up of the developing world and beyond. Therefore, a continuous study of the impact of domestic trade on the formation of governments was established to determine the methods used.

The zoning of borders related to sections, fees and VAT reduction is clearly under the jurisdiction of the State Council. In any case, rapid progress can be made in defining the role of free exchange under stable governments. As mentioned above, these steps have many problems. These rules will come into force after the UK's secession from the EU (2019), so you need to be careful when using this time to meet with established states and build a real partnership. Due to low imports from developed countries, existing prices will be reduced; proper receipt of foreign receipts; Improving competitiveness and quality (Dallago, B. 2016: p.17).

The departure of the United Kingdom has all the implications for a change in the governance and strength of the EU. Brexit can strengthen the Franco-German center, which is still the same as the others. Britain's emergence will raise three key issues facing the EU: how to manage Brexit for the first time is almost always in question; Denying how participation is built between the EU and the UK; The third and final problem is how the EU will regulate its relations with Britain after graduation (Kaveshnikov N.Y., 2011: p.59). At the same time, the EU acknowledged the spread of fear and uncertainty among four-element Europhiles and Eurosceptics;

First, the departure may indicate that in the future, any country that cleanses the EU will face a crisis that could lead to the collapse of the EU. There is talk of whether the euro will survive, but the confusion over Britain's secession will be very different: In any case, the EU must reconsider its legislation and re-interview others. In this regard, we see in Berlin a lot of evidence to read from a number of EU countries, which discourages them from leaving: German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier said that "it looks like a sad day for Europe and Britain." In addition, politicians and terrorists could increase the domino effect of Brexit on

other EU citizens. In this regard, the President of the French Conservative National Front, Marine Le Pen, said that the "victory of speed" is very important "for holding equal elections in France and the EU."

Second: Without Britain, Europe would be smaller. The UK accounts for 12.5% of the EU population, 14.8% of the economy and 19.4% of trade, but only trades within the EU. During this enlargement, the UK faces a turnover of £ 28 billion, has about 2.5 million EU citizens and is one of the main supporters of the EU budget (12% of the budget).

The examination obviously shows the power of government over confederal parts. The current structure in this manner addresses a compromise between two contending dreams; it tends to be implied as a mutt combination show and joins government and confederal highlights. Confederal parts include:

- regard for differences and national identity;
- back for social and phonetic diversity;
- the guideline of subsidiarity;
- components of decision-making based on the rule of unanimity;
- instruct that address the public interface of part states, like the Office of the European Association and the European Board;
- the indisputable piece of the Office of the European Association (earn back the original investment with to that of the European Parliament) inside the dynamic handle and helper enactment;
- the piece of public parliaments in assistant sanctioning (the yellow and orange card technique). Government parts include:
 - the situation with the European Association as an overall association;
 - legitimate subjectivity;
 - supranational educate like the European Commission, the European National Bank, the European Parliament, the Court of Value of the European Association, the European Court of Examiners (Mitchell, I. what's more, Barder, O. 2021:p.12)

- the Council of Locales and the European Monetary and Social Advisory group, in light of the rule of social investment;
- the post of the Leader of the European Board of trustees with wide-going powers, informally implied as the leader of the European Association
- the post of the Tall Specialist of the Association for Outside Endeavors and Security Strategy; – the post of the European Ombudsman;
- the diminished piece of unanimity inside the navigation plan and an augmentation in meaning of qualified bigger part casting a ballot;
- the move missing from the standard of triple bigger part towards the rule of twofold overwhelming majority in qualified largest part casting a ballot;
- the strong aspect of the European Parliament in assistant definitive cycle;

The ifo exchange model, depicted completely in Felbermayr et al. (2017a) is a balanced, comprehensive trade volume model in which 50 of the 44 countries operate and where regions can help each other and hinder trade in terms of costs and NTBs. The model records more than 90% of value added and sales. An unusual feature of the layer model is the additional chains of total value. Data are from the World Output Data Set (WIOD). Another advantage of the model is that it can be effectively classified using economic and ethical standards, taking into account compliance requirements. The level of attraction shown above stimulates attention.

Of particular importance in the two industries is clear: the flexibility of degree changes that affect the volume of trade and the impact of non-monetary barriers on trade. To participate in business plans and integrate them into existing mixed research, we use statistical methods to assess individuals according to a payroll and measure their impact on trade operations using the secret model6 group (Single European Market and Customs Union, EU Monetary Union, Schengen Agreement). and other free trade agreements) give us the right to assess government assistance and trade risks that exist at different stages of business development.

The following business principles are based on a psychological test: if the UK we live in today can leave the EU, it can demonstrate its commitment and rebuild the foundations of the NTB, as it can change flows and the structure of the plant. What is it like to have a certain reward of creation in this ordinary world? Our quasi-static recovery test is in 2014, where we have data reflecting the modeling conditions for countries. All rivers and regions. Estimates are based on annual statistics for 2000-2014. High risks for fixed costs and fixed exchange rates cannot be identified. Unusual business risks - for example, growth as a result of a company's growth or collapse - are not well calculated. This indicates that the model has a lower limit for long-term accidents. High exchange rates, such as hedged or non-performing bonds, have boosted Britain's spending in the EU and nearby trading schemes. This could result in the importation and re-introduction of the exchange - the main purpose of which is to require additional money for trade between the UK or the EU27 and another country - for the success of individuals and companies. The exchange rate fluctuates, but in the case of Brexit ethics, the risk is not significant due to the correlation of inflation. Gender studies show that Brexit could lead to major reductions in employment and trade between the UK and the EU. Both risks (due to high trade barriers) and payment risks (due to reduced local workforce) are key.

In the case of the WTO, Britain's spending in Germany has been significantly reduced; Fraud practices reflect the general decline of global trade in Britain. situation. Undoubtedly, despite a comprehensive and prudent trade agreement between the UK and the EU, the number of British visits to Germany continues to decline. E is 24%. Professional relationships are more accepted. Note that in other EU countries there is a fiscal impact close to the level of the WTO (FTA level). These curves are between -53% (-28%) for Lithuania and -22% (-6%) for Luxembourg.

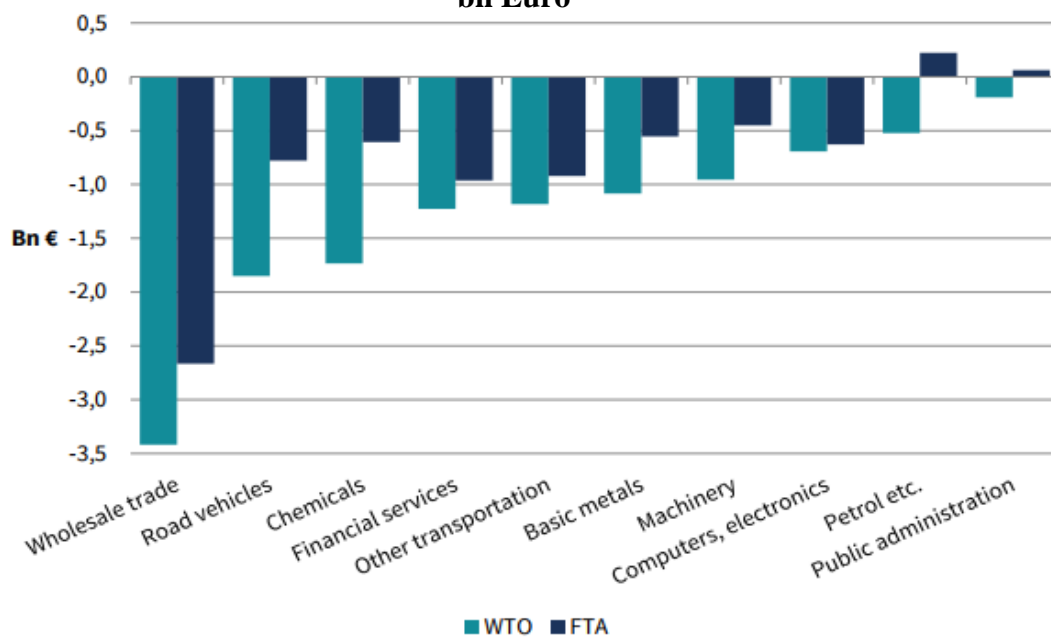
Routes from Germany to the UK will be reduced by 33% in the WTO and by 9% in the DCFTA. Figures 8 and 9 show the evolution of the effects of regional exchange between the United Kingdom and Germany. The changes have cost the

World Trade Organization and the FTA billions of euros.⁸ Exchange discounts and road transport scenarios show the most acceptable discounts from the UK to Germany. The fact, even with the DCFTA, British entry into Germany in these two areas drops by 2.7 billion euros (-52%) and 0.8 billion euros (-25%), freely.

Currency associations are local rules regarding the exchange rate. Your secret level of €1.7 billion will be equal to -71% or -1.2 billion euros with The situation with WTO entry will be more than free in terms of DCFTA (-55% or -1.0 billion euros).

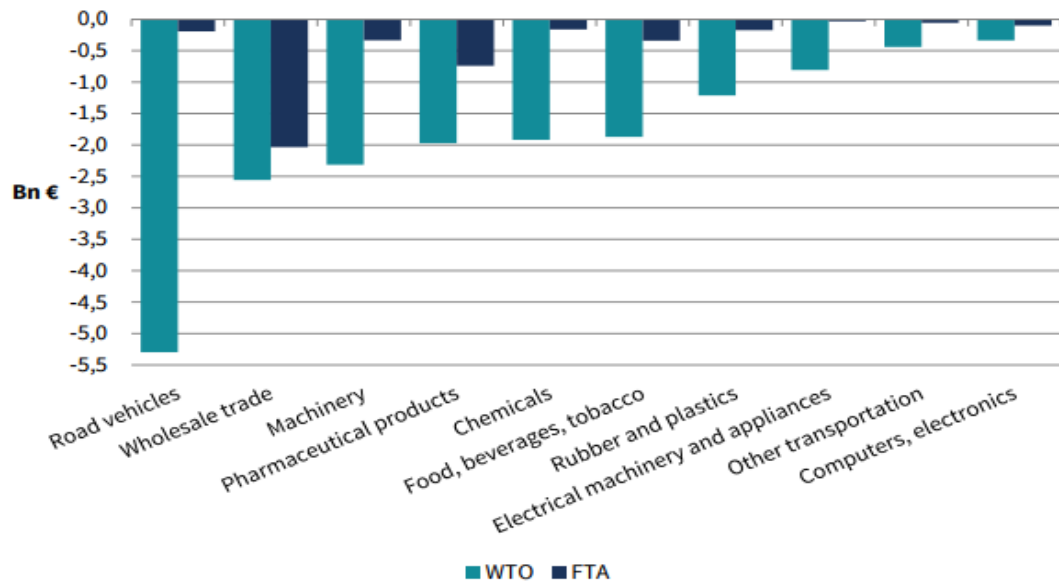
In Figure 9, the German refinancing exchange combines the best exchange rate movements; the situation with the WTO and the DCFTA shows natural disasters worth more than half or more - 2 billion euros in German fees in the UK. The areas closest to this drain are the most affected. These include German prescription products (4.4 billion euros), mechanical fitters (7.1 billion euros) and street vehicles (18.9 billion euros) very high cost of volumes to the UK. Drugs is the hardest hit industry of all time, resulting in a drop of 17% (-0.7 billion euros). DCFTA. By isolating this, road transport has almost no impact (-1% or -0.2 billion euros). In case In the event of a hard Brexit, road vehicles lose the principal (-€5.3 billion), followed by cashback (-€2.6 billion).

Figure 9: Changes in Sectoral Trade Effects, UK Exports to Germany, Top 10 Sectors, in bn Euro



Source: <https://voxeu.org/article/implications-brexit-rest-eu>

Figure 10: Changes in Sectoral Trade Effects, German Exports to UK, Top 10 Sectors, in bn Euro



Source: <https://voxeu.org/article/implications-brex-it-rest-eu>

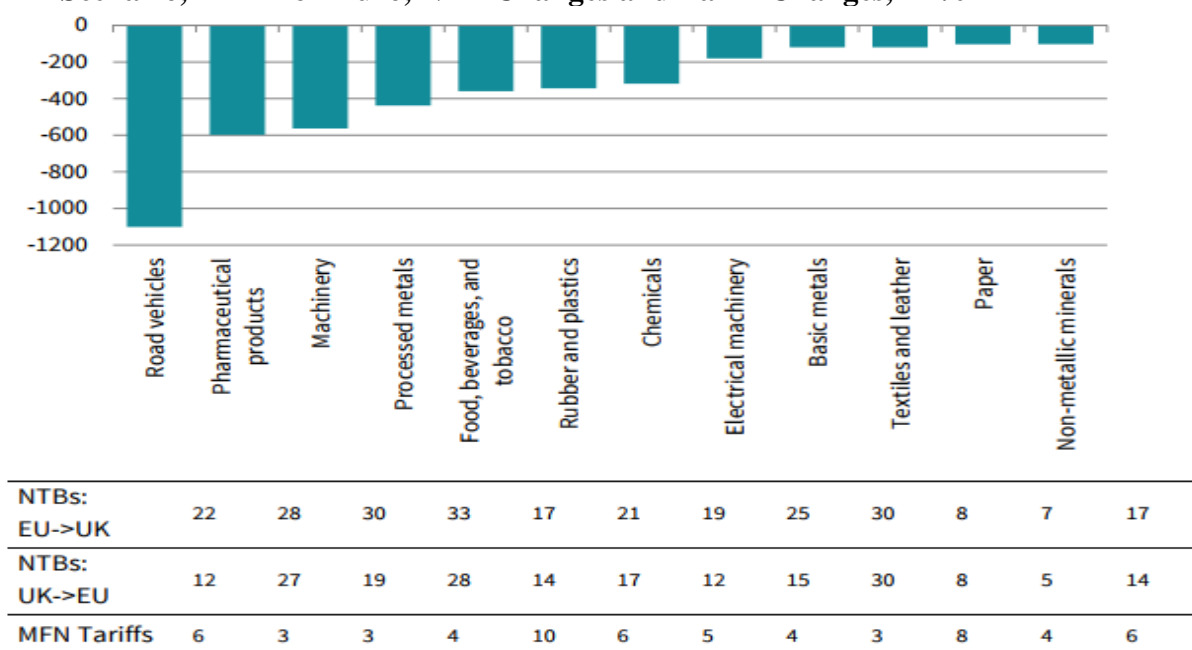
We currently analyze esteem added impacts for the most influenced German enterprises under the WTO situation. Reenacted misfortunes add up to 4.5bn Euro for the 22 merchandise areas; administrations areas add another 1.6bn Euro. Henceforth, 3/4 of German financial misfortunes come from assembling businesses. Generally speaking, products areas lose esteem added, aside from other vehicle gear (shipbuilding, airplane development, rail line innovation) and mining and quarrying, which acquire hardly. Administrations give blended outcomes.

Figure 11 shows the additional impact of respect for the 12 German companies that were by far the hardest hit by the WTO situation. In addition, we provide data on the economically assessed characteristics of the adventurous exchange costs of EU unification to be negotiated with Brexit and the most favored nation claims to be made between the EU and the UK. The results again show that the EU-27 countries were more useful in choosing the EU than the UK. Declines in NTB tend to be higher for EU countries, but most UK counties are also seeing double-digit declines in NTB. German street vehicles register the best episodes with 1.1 billion euros, which is typically a sixth of the usual Brexit finance costs.

Drugs lose another 600 million euros, art loses 560 million euros. Additional cost influences during the formation of districts are rapidly weakening.

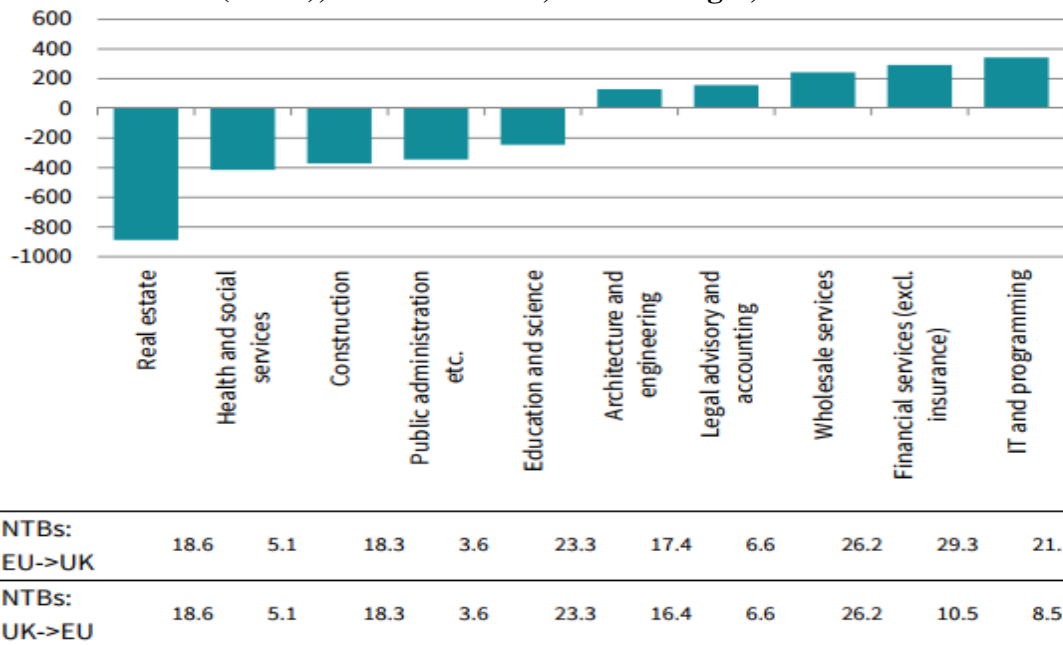
Figure 12 shows the five overall productive areas and the five worst-performing areas of German aid under the WTO. As has often been emphasized in the course of the discussion, Brexit also opens doors. The reproductions predict that the German currency area will only grow by about 300 million euros, the administration of rebates will increase by more than 240 million euros. In different organization regions, adventure advice is also useful; these circuit breakers for IT and programming (340 million euros), certified consulting and accounting (160 million euros), and planning and organization (130 million euros). Interestingly, the NTBs are balancing out the additional costs expected in all newly transferred districts. In fact, German companies could lose up to 890 million euros on the ground. In addition, prosperity and community organizations, promotion and strategy of the council can also amount to about 400 million euros each. The latter is clearly not affected by the new trade restrictions, but indirectly through the reduction of Germany's cash income.

Figure 11: Value Added Effects on Top Manufacturing Sectors in Germany WTO Scenario, in million Euro, NTB Changes and Tariff Changes, in %



Source: <https://www.oecd.org/fr/economie/the-economic-consequences-of-brexit-a-taxing-decision.htm>

Figure 12: Value Added Effects on Top Services Sectors in Germany Scenario 1 (WTO), in million Euro, NTB Changes, in %



Source: <https://www.oecd.org/fr/economie/the-economic-consequences-of-brexit-a-taxing-decision.htm>

The sectoral incremental changes in the UK were extremely new, comparable to those in Germany under the WTO. More importantly, the disasters copied in the UK regions are €22 billion, while the UK regions are under €6.3 billion. So companies are, in any case, more critical of UK Brexit costs than stock regions. In the regularly discussed area of financial administrations, there are additional misfortunes of 850 million euros. However, they do not rule out cash spending, as the NTB decline in monetary administrations due to the UK's membership of the EU is not assessed as particularly significant. What worries me is the fact that the UK has an extremely solid lead in the field of accounts. The much more modest defense industry could face additional losses of €660 million. The total costs include several administrative areas, such as abatement (-4.4 billion euros), design and engineering (-2.7 billion euros) or notice and official accounting (-1.2 billion euros). Our breeding practice shows that certain vehicle areas can benefit from Brexit, but the profits are somewhat small.

On the other hand, the most affected products are electrical appliances (-1.6 billion euros), manufacturing (-1.4 billion euros), other transport (-1.2 billion

euros), common metals and gadgets (-1 billion euros each).) was. The champions contributed 950 million euros to food, branding and tobacco, mining, agriculture and official organizations.

As indicated by the IMF (2018a), the UK's revenue deficit will be 2.5% with a free trade agreement and 4% without a plan. Under AB27, competition will be exempted from 0.8% and 1.5% of GDP, but Ireland in particular will lag behind the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium. In one way or another, Ireland may be able to attract part of the planned FDI in the UK. (Bishar, 2019) The Sixth Standard Impact of the Long-Term Impact on GDP in the WTO Situation. The UK's gross domestic product was 3.2%; Ireland (3.6%) and Malta (3.4%); It will be 0.6% for AB27 (1% for the Netherlands, 0.85% for Belgium, 0.35% for Germany, 0.3% for France and 0.2% for Italy).

All studies should examine the impact of Brexit on foreign trade between the UK and the EU27. As shown in the gravity examples, trade between two countries can be done using factors such as multiple currencies, the two countries in question, geographical distance, common language, important relationships, and traditional workplace interest. The gravitational model is used to estimate the UK's exit depreciation (and sometimes FDI) by comparing the four markets included in the FTA or WTO framework. Two or three estimates can be used directly to reassess the size of the trade deficit between the UK and the EU27; Some describe the negative impact of the NTB as progress in market consolidation. Various studies are particularly relevant in the construction of NTBs, which may occur as a result of the transition from a single market to the FTA or WTO system (Bolshova N.N., 2016: 123).

Therefore, the decline is usually measured by the change in the exchange rate at the past price of market flows. It can be argued that these estimates distort the effects of Brexit, as they fully reflect (estimate the revenue from entering the market rather than exiting the market) and cannot justify the effects or hysteresis. Similarly, comparisons may claim that the impact of a single market is more risky

for the UK than the average for other EU countries. Two or three comparisons also take into account the growth of business with third countries.

It should be possible to measure the entire scale or sphere and can be added to split currents, being more careful, but the decision needs to be tested. Regional floods by the NTB. In gravity models, the impact of Brexit on exchange rates does not depend on assumptions about the settlement of new trade deficits; These are latent stages, but the results are highly dependent on these hypotheses in TB and NTB samples. The problem of "directional convection" in gravitational models is often discussed appropriately.

Given the decline in trade between the UK and EU 27, this could escalate between EU 27 and non-EU countries. From a European point of view, how to study the impact of prices and closures in any market as a whole: for example, in the British market, French products will lose their integrity, and products that are not in the UK or abroad. EU, but not SD and other EU. The weakness of British products in the French market will help France and other EU products.

Association for the Development of Real Estate Security and the Development of Non-Governmental Organizations and others. Show clear negative or valuable Brexit results. Along these lines, the delivery of organized generous producers (such as whiskey) can be a huge missed opportunity, and the food industry as a whole. By ramping up Brexit, the UK must replace imports with its products after Brexit.

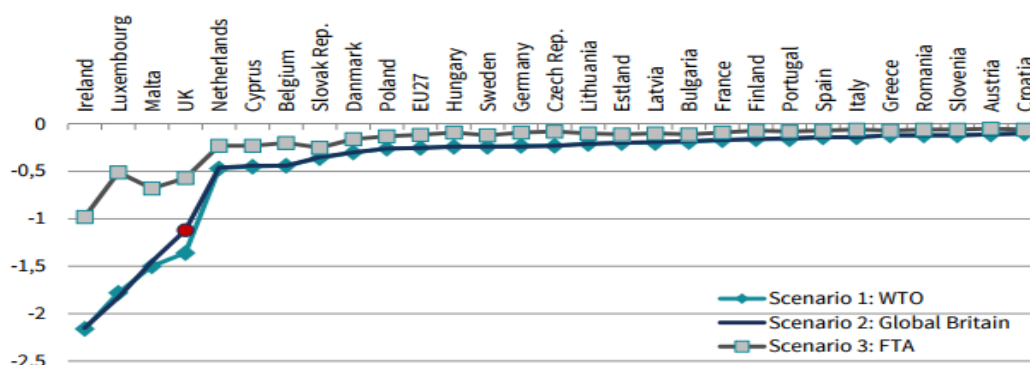
Figure 13 shows the percentage of GDP per capita of gross domestic product (and EU27 total) in 2014 in EU countries and the percentage comparable to business in 2014. Brexit was overblown for the UK. The EU27 is a common country.

Due to the Great Depression, the UK will lose 1.4% of GDP per capita, while the European Union will lose an average of 0.25%. The Netherlands is the fifth most popular country with about 33% of the UK. Germany lost 0.23% of per capita income, France lost 0.17% and Spain lost 0.14%. Southeast European countries are undergoing additional cuts. Combining the TLC's will with the UK, US, Japan and

Canada in general creates a 1.1% smarter barrier for the UK in terms of what happened. After all, some new FTAs are likely to return The UK's exit from the EU is apparently a dirty road. On a wise assessment, we cannot cover the Brexit burdens of the FTA framework, which is notably more influential with foreign countries than the European Union. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there Topographic and socially distant countries generally share higher migration costs than their European neighbors. Only Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta have the same impact as the UK certified. The explanation is the importance of the United Kingdom In the areas of added value, power and influence as a process for obtaining employment or a market for these peoples. that's it Agrarian food concerns - especially important for Ireland - are also associated with associations such as money or water. The decision will help reduce the burden of Brexit for all European public assemblies. In line with the ethics of the DCFTA similar to the EU-Korea FTA, the UK's gross domestic product per capita fell by 0.6% and the EU unit fell by 0.11%. Luxembourg, in particular, is likely to reduce its burden due to deteriorating conditions in large relief areas. In any case, Ireland will lose more than the UK, but not in the context of the World Trade Organization or the UK in general. German mourning will drop to 0.1%. In the EU, real wages fall between 0.1% and 1.6%.

Differences from homemade raw materials as the order is not considered. In the complex context of Brexit, the general disappearance of the United Kingdom, in any case, the normal events of the European Union; In subtle breach conditions, in many cases, it is very high. Because the EU is much more than thinking about changing the rules for the UK, it is even wrong – splitting the economy will have disastrous consequences. It is clear that the intricacies of future exchanges will have a profound effect on the UK economy. For the remaining 17 EU27 individuals, soft Brexit (DCFTA) will have an after-effect. None of the EU's multilateral states can benefit from Brexit - neither heavy nor thin.

Figure 13: Effects on Real for every Capita GDP (in %)



Source: <https://www.oecd.org/fr/economie/the-economic-consequences-of-brexit-a-taxing-decision.htm>

Organizations would now be able to enroll from outside the UK under the new movement framework, yet provided that the representative meets specific measures and applies for authorization. This could make hardships for the help area, which vigorously depends on unfamiliar merchants to fill ability holes. Laborers should now procure a specific number of 'focuses' to get a visa to work in the UK, and these focuses are granted in light of their abilities, experience, and English language capability. We expect that because of these new guidelines, dealers will be compelled to build their costs and work only with talented UK laborers. Furthermore, organizations are probably going to put a more noteworthy accentuation on worker maintenance, as recruiting new merchants will be more troublesome than any time in recent memory. Likewise with numerous different ventures, the assistance business has been needed to hold fast to a plenty of guidelines and guidelines. Most of these guidelines depended on European principles set up by the European Association. There have been a few worries about the effect of Brexit on these guidelines and the effect on merchants and organizations. The Development Items Guideline (CPR) sets up rules overseeing development items, and there have been extra guidelines administering the development and other exchange ventures. The UK has decided to fit its norms with those of the EU, which implies that merchants will see little change. When the UK left the EU and the progress time frame terminated, the new UK norms produced results. Since these principles are indistinguishable from those in the EU,

there is practically no distinction. It is as yet suggested that all merchants confirm that no new changes have been made to the particular principles that apply to their work. It is consistently the dealer's or alternately business' obligation to guarantee that generally security guidelines are observed. Merchants are answerable for their own wellbeing and security, just as the wellbeing and security of those affected by their work.

III CHAPTER. INFORMATION BASE FOR THE APPLICATION OF SELECTED RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Analysis carried out with the applications of the research methods

The Brexit saga has finally come to an end. The conclusion of the year was marked by Boris Johnson being elected as a member of parliament and proclaiming that Britain was on the brink of a future free of tariffs.

“This is the first time in the history of our country that we will open a new chapter in our national story,” he said as parliament members passed his EU trade deal on Christmas eve, negotiated over months with Brussels.

Following the talks, the UK and the EU finally agreed to build a future relationship that would end at 23:00 GMT on 31 December. The trade agreement contains new guidelines on how the UK and the EU will work together in trade. While the UK is in the EU, businesses can buy and sell goods across EU borders without paying taxes. One of the last strong areas of post-Brexit trade negotiations was fishing. Although fishing on both sides of the canal is a small part of the economy, it carries a lot of political pressure, and part of the 2016 “memorial” campaign is to restore British water control.

While part of the threat, Brexit also offers opportunities for global development, which is important for nation-building. Here are some of them:

1. 0.7% of British aid has already passed the European Commission. If someone chooses to invest in this aid after Brexit, he or she can focus on the poorest countries / communities or focus on other issues that serve the same purpose, e.g. World Bank, UNDP and UNHCR.

2. It can be argued that states created in connection with the separation of the EU from the Single Market can enter the UK market duty-free and through negotiations. In any case, the UK must comply with WTO rules before making this decision. It seems to have to choose between applying big governments or making big ads.

3. Although travel to the UK will often decrease after Brexit, there will be more opportunities for non-EU countries, especially the Union, to visit the UK. This will be financially beneficial for all those who move with their families (Mitchell, I., Barder, O. 2021: p.34).

4. The UK can be a strong supporter of reducing / clearing donations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. These donations could be canceled after Brexit, giving priority to developing countries' agricultural and fishing businesses. In this way, in arrange to dodge lessening, the EU would get to recharge UK commitment to these endowments. This situation would too be useful for the creating nations. Moreover, for expanding worldwide nourishment supply, the UK seem put logical confinements on GMOs (Hereditarily Adjusted Living beings) and other phyto-sanitary measures, which prevent rural trades of creating nations. (Barder, 2016:p.32).

Ian Perkes, CEO of Brixham Seafood, found himself getting into financial difficulty nearly 200 miles away in Brixham on the Devon coast. Perkes previously had an open border with the EU's main market, and now he sees only roadblocks. Similar to his counterparts in Scotland, he has had to temporarily halt exports because of the difficulty of securing the correct paperwork, and delays at the border. "Last year at this time, we had 85,000 pounds' worth of exports in the first two days of the year," he says from his office overlooking the port. This year: 0.

BBC claims that the English fishing amount is in the ownership of vessels situated in Iceland, Spain, and the Netherlands. That means 130,000 tons of fish each year, 55% of the portion's yearly worth in 2019. Standards are utilized by a few nations to oversee shared fish stocks. The fishing armadas of every nation put forth the lines on the quantity of fish of every species that can be taken.

The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) of the EU sets amounts between EU Member States, and adjoining nations have comparative arrangements set up. One of the essential points of the Fisheries Act is to guarantee that "fishing exercises of UK fishing boats carry social or monetary advantages to the United Kingdom" As long as the armada is 100% unfamiliar claimed, current guidelines express that the

vessels should have a "financial connection" to the UK. In the event that they satisfy any of these five conditions, it implies that they arrived at any rate half of their catch in UK ports or utilized a greater part of British groups. To meet this necessity, raise the arrival prerequisites from half to 70% for standard gets caught by English enlisted vessels landing multiple tons each year.

"60% British-claimed; 60% British-manned; (and should) land, interaction and sell 60% of their gets in Britain" is the thing that Leave Fishing for tries to change the guidelines for. As indicated by an EU source, British arbitrators at one point demanded that boats should be greater part British-claimed to get a bigger catch in UK waters, yet that proposition was prohibited from the last understanding.

After Brexit, Britain will have less "global power", which will be used, for example, to stimulate dynamic change and solve problems around the world. After Brexit, the UK's capital seems safer after moving from the EU to the rest of the world. Overall, the UK's influence on EU agreements was strong due to strong support for open and benevolent trade fairs, the abolition of farm money and the organization of practical, humanitarian aid to the poor, and the departure of the British. From the country. Nice sound from the EU. Overall, Brexit threats are more important than opportunities. The British government faces the difficult task of realizing the people's preferences and dictating the future shape of the EU.

In the process, future measures are needed to prevent the negative consequences of Brexit and take full advantage of the opportunities. Finally, the outcome of the Brexit option could be a serious warning to beneficiary partners around the world and to the mechanical advances of the last few years that these key benefits should be shared equally. Wealthy communities and citizens. Poor nations, on the other hand, have the lasting effects of something else.

Following the Brexit vote, three FICO indices typically cut the UK's FICO: Standard & Poor's fell from AAA to AA, Fitch Gathering fell from AA + to AA, and downgraded Moody's forecast from "waste" to "bad."

To increment monetary soundness, on July 5 the Bank of Britain diminished countercyclical capital cushions, in this way furnishing moneylenders with an extra £150 billion in loaning.

The dread of a business property estimation drop made financial backers start recovering interests in property reserves, making Standard Life boycott withdrawals on July 4, and Aviva to stick to this same pattern the following day.

The Monetary Occasions anticipated the impacts of Brexit on the financial area on October fourth, 2016. The City of London is a worldwide forerunner in monetary administrations, particularly cash exchanges, which incorporate euros. This is made conceivable by the EU-wide "passporting" understanding for monetary items. On the off chance that the passporting arrangement lapses because of a Brexit, up to 35,000 monetary help industry occupations could be lost, and the Depository could lose around 5 billion pounds yearly in charge income. In roundabout ways, these numbers could ascend to 71,000 employment misfortunes and 10 billion pounds of expense every year. Roughly 2% of the yearly English expense income would be the outcome.

By July 2016, the Senate of Berlin had sent solicitations to London-based organizations empowering them to migrate to Berlin (Nelson, F. 2016: p.17)

George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, endeavored to console monetary business sectors on 27 June 2016 that the UK economy was not in some hot water. This followed media reports that 66% of organizations accepted the result of the mandate would bring about unfortunate results, remembering a decay for the benefit of authentic and the FTSE 100. A few English organizations had additionally anticipated that speculation decreases, employing freezes, and cutbacks would be important to manage the mandate's result. Osborne expressed that England was confronting what's to come "from a place of solidarity" and that no crisis Spending plan was needed right now. "Nobody should question our assurance to keep up with the financial steadiness we have conveyed for this country Furthermore, to organizations enormous and little, I would say this: English economy is on a very basic level sound, exceptionally serious, and just

getting started." On 20 July 2016, the Bank of Britain delivered a report expressing that while vulnerability had expanded "essentially" since the mandate, it had not yet arrived at a tipping point. Around 33% of contacts overviewed for the report, then again, expected "some adverse consequence" in the coming year.

In September 2016, following three months of positive financial information following the mandate, observers proposed that a large number of the negative assertions and forecasts made by the "stay" camp had neglected to emerge, yet by December, examination demonstrated that Brexit was affecting expansion.

The public sector's finances shrank by £26 billion a year. This equates to £500 million per week and is increasing. According to one estimate, the British economy is 2.1 percent smaller than it would have been had the first quarter of 2018 not occurred.

STRENGTHS (+)

Small businesses are simpler to alter. Compared to expansive organizations, we have less frameworks input and are more dexterous and quicker to reply to alter. Entrepreneurial soul is an intrinsic human quality that looks for openings. In deed in times of financial vulnerability and downtimes, business visionaries are always out there seeking out for modern openings to capitalize on. We are a country of "keep calm and carry on." Too whereas it may be cliché, the British individuals are down to business and are able to work together in upsetting circumstances. I accept the commerce community will join together indeed more to trade data and resources.

WEAKNESSES (-)

Decisions are troublesome to form when there's vulnerability. It is completely fundamental for you, as the trade proprietor, to consider the dangers of any trade choices you make. Whereas numerous openings exist, few of them ensure victory and great fortune isn't continuously on the side of the courageous. Your staff may be contrarily influenced. An even greater issue, especially if you enlist EU citizens who, within the conclusion, may got to take off the UK, taking off you with a work force issue that may take time to resolve. Small- and medium-sized ventures are

exceedingly helpless to cash stream issues. Presently is the time to hamburger up your budgetary resistances on the off chance that you have got however to arrange for a decrease in loaning and financing, or an increment in intrigued rates. Due to rising costs for a few imported products, it's exceptionally likely that doing trade will be more costly. Scheduling and delay issues. Indeed in spite of the fact that much is being said almost the bringing down of EU ruddy tape for businesses, post-Brexit exchange with the EU seem lead to indeed more traditions printed material and checks. This can be particularly genuine within the occasion of a no-deal Brexit.

OPPORTUNITIES (+)

It is presently the perfect time to survey your supply chain and hunt for ways to save money and streamline forms. Notwithstanding of Brexit, doing this can be great trade hone. Because the pound's esteem has decreased since the Brexit vote, businesses sending out products have seen way better monetary returns. Consider sending out after you haven't already done so; but center on non-EU nations is exhorted. The capacity to exchange with non-EU nations will most likely increment. As businesses move absent from the EU (and Brexit transactions will have a gigantic affect on this zone of exchange), businesses are looking to non-EU nations to exchange with, which is expanding the advertise. Less ruddy tape from the EU. One of the most prominent openings businesses confront is that the UK will not be bound by the 19,000 EU rules and directions, which liberates the UK to type in laws because it sees fit.

THREATS (-)

The complete handle of enlistment can be disappointing. Unskilled workers from the EU regularly work within the UK, but there are no promises that they need to or will be able to stay within the nation. In this situation, this places extra weight on commerce proprietors to discover workers from the UK or non-EU nations. Goods from exterior the EU, such as the United States and China, will be allowed within the UK advertise. When buyers have more choices, businesses are confronted with unused competitors who don't need to take after the rules of the

EU's single showcase. Consumer investing shows up to be debilitating. This can be more often than not ascribed to the falling pound, which has caused rising expansion. A serious downturn in your trade may happen in case you depend on UK buyer investing (which has been a critical supporter to the UK economy over the past year). Financing may be diminished altogether. Keeping money get to may be limited post-Brexit, and making changes to your trade keeping money and back may result in a considerable affects on your cash stream, benefits, and development. Unless you make plans in progress.

3.2. Research limitations

However, for businesses, adapting to Brexit remains an enormous challenge. Additional new legislation and cooperative technologies are likely to be introduced over the next few years due to the UK and EU's use of them (EU). And new reforms that are being expected limits further forecasting. Right now, deals are being inspected and examined through the businesses—for example, the decline in fish business. Through the years, most fish or sea products companies are expecting to earn less before Brexit. Right now, government officials are making promises for change which in conclusion proves that there will be slight or huge legislations.

It is difficult to assess the impact of the leave, which could take place on October 31, 2019. Stocks, apparently caused by the fall in the pound and the enterprise, as well as at the family and company level for initial reasons. The biggest weakness is the new trade. UK may decide not to impose (except green) or not barriers. In any case, the EU27 considers it mandatory to address this issue with the Irish Line. Countries affiliated with the EU and the FTA may contact these gaming plans in the UK or consider them old. As of November 2019, 13 of the 36 FTAs in the UK, which are part of the UK, have been effectively relocated (see note 3), but give Japan, Canada, Egypt and Turkey permanence. The most serious danger is that it is difficult to assess, the negative impact of the offspring chain, but there may be companies.

He worked hard to prevent this. On the other hand, there is no risk of a financial crisis as the UK maintains financial stability and the UK banking structure is adequate (see Bank of England, 2018). The Bank of England recently announced that it will try to "earn" up to 2% of its finances through work and activities. " (Expected spending deficit for 2019 is 1.3% of gross regional product). Depending on the cost of compliance and the impact on the enterprise Outside the government to portray another picture of progress for Britain. Some exams assess the impact of Brexit on EU27. At first glance, it's like expanding UK-EU trade the gross regional product for the UK should be 4.65 events for the UK compared to the EU, and the impact for the UK should be 4.65 events, but this depending on the commercial structure; One might assume that there is a non-linearity because the reality in the European Union is less for British companies.

Markets in the UK with less EU companies; The UK can take advantage of EU27 business completion, which will hit the EU MS; UK may not expand barriers to EU27 grants; The UK can choose to sign FTAs with non-EU countries countries; but in reality some migration flows, some companies around the world and some foreign investment will move from the UK to the EU27. .Each word Sterling's degradation could spread the story between Britain and the EU. The effect is the opposite between the EU member states their trade meaning, speed and movement circle (average consumption associated with UK imports, etc.) and their trade structure. Ireland is the most influential but influential country in the world in terms of trade with the United Kingdom. Condition with the Irish limit. In each case, they have seized it, despite obstacles we can scarcely imagine. " For example, Mayer et al. (2018), unified market interest shifts trade between member countries, but its gross domestic product accounts for 4.4% (and 2.3% for the UK). Experts use the model to assess the impact of multi-regional income and to assess the impact of the European Union on the UK. They note that UK UK payments for EU27 fell by 32% and EU27 UK payments fell by 31%.nIn the end, the shortcomings in certified use will be almost nonexistent, as the impact of the cost of running ahead will not be considered for long:

2.76% for the UK, 0.78% for the EU 27, Ireland is the most influential country (8.16%), and a little later Luxembourg (in the light of financial institutions) and Malta . Increasing transparency from the UK to non-EU countries (“Global Britain”) will lower prices for the UK and significantly increase prices for the EU 27. The most important and key EU relations in the world will be limited. Given the complex but smart Brexit (the UK will not write off all its debts and the NTB will not work), the impact of the EU27 will be the same as the impact of the UK.

CEPII passed the same tests. The impact of Brexit on British business and its impact is being assessed for the first time. Estimates give large numbers for trading risk, but underestimate for ODP risk. In terms of monetary policy, the UK-EU trade deficit will decrease by 36%, while the non-EU trade deficit with the UK will increase by 12%. Under the monetary agreement, the UK's gross domestic product for the EU will be between 2.4% and 0.4%. In terms of the WTO, the burden will be 2.9% for the UK and 0.5% for the EU. The FTA crisis, along with the federal government, Canada, the United States and Australia, could reduce GDP by 0.5%. The differences between the weapons will be the same for AI27 MS, Ireland and the UK. MFN experts expect the UK to use the NTB, which may not be available for low demand in the UK and potentially avoid the NTB.

The events of 2016 create unsustainable roadmaps such as Standard and Poor's (S&P Global, 2018), where no game plan results in a significant reduction in home prices (-15%) and prices (-14.5%). In household consumption (-7% after 2 years), for example, gross regional product decreased by 5.6% by 2020. In the UK, household spending is expected to fall by 35% in September 2018 and there will be financial problems as in 2008. So this is a bit misleading.

According to NIESR's October 2018 figures, the pound will depreciate by another 10% after the tournament. It redistributed half of the government's spending obligations (for example, 0.25 ODP). In 2020, the initial drop in ODP will be 2.9%, 2.2 degrees from caves, 1.3 degrees, 0.4 points for personal

consumption and 1.0 points for compensation is an important result (AN Tsibulina, 2019: p. 1)

According to the latest IMF data (IMF, 2019), after 2 years, in the absence of a game plan, about 3.5% of the UK ODP and 0.5% of the EU27 ODP will yield negative results. The IMF acknowledges that UK payments to the EU are generally linked to the MFI, and claims that the UK is exempt from a one-time fee for 87% of imports. NTBs will increase by 14 percent on a consolidated basis; The EC27 tariff will be reduced to 25,000 per year; financial conditions will be very stable (+20 places for UK security companies); And the balance will be weak. Finally, in the UK, revenues will fall by 3% (limited trade reduces capital growth, so stocks and labor will fall below consumption limits) and for the EU27 it will fall by 0.3%. In the long run, this work seems close to a positive diagnosis.

The average survey may suggest that Sterling will drop by about 10% (a critical level from 2016) and that temporary courses will limit the weight of the stock organization, so the new commercial responsibility may be to some extent (per question).); the financial system would not be expandable (asking a fee of 0.2 EDP); The inflationary effect of the fall will affect the 1.5% issue, which will reduce its use to 0.8% of GDP; Finally, an 8% drop in workload (eg 0.8% of GDP) can be attributed to the stability of commercial equipment. In these circumstances, an outcome not favorable to the UK's success will be capped at 1.4% of GDP by 2020. However, this is the case. The composition of money assesses the impact of Brexit separately, depending on conditions and assumptions. In the context of the World Trade Organization, the UK TDP results range from 13.3% to +7%. The center asks for 4.5%. Various assessments are rated incorrectly, often for political reasons, or as a result of Brexit not being friendly to help in the future.

Improve the British economy, or the consequence of additional freedom. Rest in the British economy The location was much closer than the concrete estimates announced. Recently, Brexit has not allowed business experts to restore their status due to their inability to predict the financial crisis.

Putting together a bilateral economic union would create a daily basis for a dirty world; Under the auspices of the World Trade Organization, it is possible to advocate the adherence to related principles, which should consider labor rights, social security, security and biological guidelines.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Consumers are still looking for new shopping opportunities, writes Emma Watson. Small businesses are less organized and more active and react more quickly to change. The UK will no longer be bound by EU 19,000 rules and regulations and will be free to draft legislation if Britain so wishes. Watson writes that businesses seeking to trade with non-EU countries are expanding the market. He said the British were familiar and could work together in crisis situations.

Unskilled workers from the EU often work in the UK, but there is no promise of residency. Non-EU products such as the United States and China will be allowed to be displayed in the UK market. Consumer spending looks weak.

The outcome of Brexit varies depending on whether a withdrawal agreement is reached (Brexit "purchase"). Under the terms of the agreement, the United Kingdom will block access to 759 peace agreements with 168 non-EU countries after leaving the EU. Trade analysts expect Brexit to have immediate and long-term effects on the UK and some EU economies. There is a general consensus among financial analysts and financial secretaries that Brexit will not reduce the wages of every citizen in the UK in the long run and will affect the real economy. Since June 2016, research has shown that the challenges posed by Brexit are reducing UK production, public wages, trade deficits, employment and global trade.

Many companies have been affected by Brexit. One of them is the fishing industry. According to Vice News, 90% of fishermen support Brexit. This is the idea that put an end to the unjust rule of the sea. According to the Ministry of Environment, Food and Civil Affairs, between 2012 and 2016, the EU exported 760,000 tonnes of British water annually, while the United Kingdom exported 90,000 tonnes. Many fishermen thought that leaving the EU would bring prosperity. The EU quota system is inefficient in mixed fishing and is the reason for its abandonment. If the fish weighs more than the quota, whether it is dead or not, it must still be thrown back. Prime Minister Boris Johnson asked the EU to

give them 80% of the total value they owned, but agreed with 25%, which would fall to 15% years later. Fishermen feel the loss and betrayal of this failed trade. Fishermen also wanted more control over foreign ships, but this did not happen. Some believe Johnson made the decision because the sector accounts for only 0.1% of UK GDP. Over the past year, Brexit has had a significant impact on the services industry and the businesses it supports. Today we look at how individuals and companies in the UK have been affected by the Brexit deal in December. On the eve of Brexit, there were many concerns about the impact of the UK on the construction industry.

Boris Johnson's agreement with the EU in December 2020 freed many construction companies from their contractual obligations. However, some businesses and retailers are still concerned about the availability of construction materials. Imports of materials from the EU remain duty-free. This means that many construction companies and retailers will be reluctant to pay high prices for construction materials, which has been a concern in recent months. In addition, the agreement reduces the likelihood of depletion of available resources. However, there are a few things to keep in mind about construction, trade, and changes in Brexit. Prior to signing the existing trade agreement, many in the industry expressed concern about the impact of Brexit on imported goods without trade. These concerns became more real in December, when the lines in the ports were suspended and people began to gather. Fortunately, the trade agreement allows for faster transportation of goods such as construction materials to ports. In January, the ports are still operating and traders are waiting for the delivery of goods. Despite the trade deficit, there were still difficulties in the supply of construction materials. This is not entirely related to Brexit; Many factories delayed production in response.

Some industry experts believe that the Brexit deal is too late, as some traders will feel the effects of uncertainty for a very long time. In addition, there is uncertainty and delays in commercial services, which is a cause for concern. One of the main concerns is that the Brexit agreement will result in higher building

prices. Many of these risks have been reduced thanks to the free import agreement, and prices are expected to remain unchanged. It is likely that this will continue the annual growth that is characteristic of all building materials, but not because of Brexit concerns. Many local traders and businesses have benefited from EU policies that allow them to operate freely in Europe. However, after the Brexit vote, EU trade in the UK continues to decline. These immigrants from the EU initially helped bridge the gap in skills in the industry and were recruited by local businesses. There are common concerns that Brexit will lead to a lack of skills in construction and other services. Freedom of travel between the EU and the UK will be suspended from January 2021, and the Brexit agreement has introduced new travel regimes for residents of all countries. EU citizens working in the UK can apply for the EU Advisory Program.

Norway, of course, is not a member of the European Union. However, Norway is a founding member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which is linked to the Union, including the European Economic Area (EEA), established in 1994 after ratification in 1992. It was established in 1960 as an exchange in the European Economic Union (EEU), the main ancestor of the European Union. Although Norway belongs to both the AET and the EU, it suspended its laws in 1972 and 1994. According to the 2018 European Social Survey, 73.6% of Norwegians will vote "no" to the mandate to join the EU. Norway provides two land routes under some EU agreements: Finland and Sweden. Norway has joined the EU Single Market under the EU Agreement. The plan offers free transportation of goods, capital, businesses and individuals between the EU and EFTA, including Norway. The development of the product implies the absence of ordinary duties, except for food and beverages (funded by the European Union). Annual expenditures on fisheries and agriculture exceed 100 million euros. Norway's full participation in the EU will eliminate these accusations and reduce food prices. Farmers and fishermen oppose it, as it will increase competition for the country's producers. As Norway is a member of the Schengen area, the free development of individual citizens reflects the special

relationship between Norway and the EU. In particular, the study recommends and recommends Norwegian legislation similar to UK law. Although British officials say everything is in line with the economy, investors do not agree. For example, research shows that fishermen feel humiliated and betrayed. Only EU members agree, but the UK's fishing industry is in turmoil every month, but it could suffer as negotiations continue.

Financial analysts are adamant that leaving the EU will have a negative impact on the UK economy over time and in the long run. In 2016, market analysts found that Brexit could lower per capita wages in the UK. Studies conducted in 2019 and 2017 show that the exact ratio of the UK's gross domestic product is 1.2% -4.5% of per capita income and from 1% to 10%. This test varies depending on whether the UK leaves the EU or not. In January 2018, the UK government announced a Brexit investigation; Over the next 15 years after Brexit, the growth of the British currency will slow to 2-8% in terms of the agreement. Many trade analysts say EU accession has had a devastating effect on trade and will continue to do so when UK trade prices fall. A study by Cambridge College financial analysts found that in the event of a "difficult Brexit" in the UK's return to WTO rules, tariffs would be lifted on 33% of British and EU products, or a quarter. Financial crises and serious risks of various products are up to 1 percent from taxes.

The results can be applied in the context of trade and borders. Proponents of the EU have argued that a debt freeze could increase government spending to reduce taxes or destroy assets. Statistics show that the UK's total public liability (excluding payments) in 2014 was £ 18.8 billion, or £ 18.8 billion, about 1% of domestic production, or £ 350 million a week. hit. Reimbursements are set in the UK because of lower EU costs compared to other parts of the country; Debt fell to 14.4 billion pounds, about 0.8 percent of GDP, or 275 million pounds a week. At a time when the EU's spending on the UK is tightening, the average debt over the next five years is about £ 8 billion a year, about 0.4% of total wages, or £ 150 million a week. According to a report by the Institute for Monetary Experts, a

measure of the financial impact of Brexit in the UK shows that even if a government agency has to pay to the EU, less money will be received.

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