

Brexit: For and Against

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Brexit is considering being one of the most significant events in the European history since the Second World War. Despite the prediction of economic crises, expressed by David Cameron and his Chancellor George Osborne [4], British people voted for leaving European Union. And now the question is was it a deliberated decision or a premature vote.

At the beginning it should be noticed, that although Great Britain was a fully legitimate EU member it managed to avoid the complete integration into European economic and political system. In such a way, Britain didn't become a part of euro-zone, although the possibility of acceptance of European currency repeatedly was up for debate in Parliament. Great Britain did not become a part of Schengen zone as well. All these rates show that Britain had been pursued more or less independent policy being a member of EU.

According to the statistics, presented by Ipsos MORI, since 1970-s till 2016 there had been at an average more than 40 per cent of British people, ready to vote for Britain's Leave EU[1]. In some cases these rates can be also interpreted as the reflection of the attitude of the British people towards the immigration policy. The number of immigrants had increased at the end of 20th century and during the last 15 years it has not been lowering [2]. Apparently, this process assured the growth of the popularity of UKIP (UK Independence Party) with its claim for Brexit. This fact forced David Cameron to promise during the election campaign of 2015 to hold a referendum about Britain's UE membership.

But there was not only the problem of the immigration that caused Brexit.

The Financial crisis of 2007-2008 made the European economics stagnate; a lot of problems still are not worked out [3]. That is why the idea of Brexit seems to be circumspect solutions to escape a lot of potential economic and social problems or to solve some of them which have already concussed Britain's business.

The supporters of EU membership believe that Brexit will cause the increase of the rate of unemployment, but there is also an opposite view of the problem. For example, some economists think that the risk of unemployment is strongly exaggerated, first of all because the number of jobs is not connected with the political alliances, but with domestic and foreign markets[7]. The foreign market, in its turn, will apparently sustain losses, just because the substantial proportion of Britain's foreign trade is aimed at European Union. But it should be noticed, that Britain still has intense economic links with the USA, and at the same time Britain's leave obviously will not cause the severance of economic ties with the members of European Union. For instance, the market of Great Britain is third most important target for Germany's export[3]. The threatening for the banking sector, which is one of the most significant sectors of Britain's economy, is baseless as well, London as the centre of European financial system is acceptable to all.

Although, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the representatives of the leading world financial institutions believed that Brexit would bring new economic problems, some of the economists, such as the group Economists for Free Trade, formally known as Economists for Brexit, took the view that Brexit would make the British economy prosper[5]. This judgment is considering being true in view of the economic policy, pursued by EU. For instance, dissatisfaction at European farm policy, expressed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1984[6], can be characterized as an attempt to avoid some damages for British economy, brought by EU policy. And the fact that Britain should have conducted policy, acceptable for Brussels and unacceptable for the state can be considered as a partial loss of sovereignty.

The Brexit opposition thinks that, leaving EU, Britain is going to become isolated on the global stage and lose its decision-making authority. But in point of fact the danger of the possible isolation is inconsiderable, first of all because Britain's economy is strong enough to manage with the potential crisis and to retain its powerful position. Besides that Britain will obviously remain one of the chief members of NATO and United Nations Security Council.

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