

Demographic sustainability is the society's ability to support automatically and – using implicit and explicit compensators – to restore as well as to improve its own structure in the context of social stratification, regarding a set of significant parameters, including the economic activity level as well as educational, professional and competence training; demographic sustainability optimizes the production proportions of intellectual and physical capital, provides intensification and continuity of production, increases the population welfare. It was substantiated that the complex of demographic factors, in particular the dynamics of population size and density, the share of economically active persons in its structure, fertility (current, retrospective) and mortality rates, average life expectancy, influenced a long-term economic growth.

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BREXIT AND ITS MAIN CONSEQUENCES FOR GREAT BRITAIN

"Vote for the exit" was the official slogan of the Brexit campaign in the UK. It worked 100% thanks to social networks, promises to save the country and inflating problems of migrants. The referendum was held on June 23, 2016. On the question, "Does the United Kingdom need to remain a member of the European Union? ", 51.9% of Britons answered " no ", 48.1% - " yes ". The turnout was 72.1% [5]. In 2017, the House of Commons and the House of Lords in Parliament passed a bill to leave the UK EU. At the end of 2019, early parliamentary elections were held in the United Kingdom. The largest number of seats in parliament was won by Conservative Party, which advocated Brexit. After that, the parliament very quickly adopted the relevant bill. On January 29, the agreement on Britain's withdrawal from the European Union was ratified by the European Parliament, and 30th – EU Council. On 31 January 2020, Britain ceased to be a member of the European Union (it has been a member since 1973).

Prime Minister Boris Johnson and his associates have promised that relations with the EU will remain roughly the same as with full membership. However, EU countries refused to indulge the first apostate in its history. Britain has become a foreigner, and it had a choice: to make concessions and agree on a partnership following the example of Ukraine, Canada and Turkey, or to slam the door and build relations with its closest neighbor in the image and likeness of Afghanistan – without any agreement. Britain wisely chose the first option. After all, without an agreement, tariffs and other barriers to trade would be inevitable.

The EU accounted for half of Britain's foreign trade, two-thirds dependent on food supplies from the continent, and its industry was intertwined with pan-European production chains, the rupture of which threatened the relocation of British plants and

the loss of tens of thousands of jobs. However, the most important thing in trade with the EU is not cars, medicines or lamb, but financial, transport, legal and other services, which accounted for 80% of the British economy and the lion's share of its exports to EU countries. And here Boris Johnson had little reason to rejoice. His agreement with the EU left barriers at the border open to goods, but in trade in services all the levers were in the hands of the EU. The continent determined exactly what access and under what conditions the island business and specialists would receive to the cherished common market of 450 million people. As the EU has a surplus in trade with Britain and a shortage of services, the new agreement has effectively put all of its current benefits on paper. And in those areas where the British have the upper hand, he reserved the right to remove barriers and restrictions.

Among the significant changes has been the movement of British citizens through EU countries. Holders of a British passport have the right to stay visa-free in the territory of the European Union (more precisely, in the territory of a member state of "Schengen") only for 90 days for every 180 days. Instead, Britain allows visa-free travel to EU citizens for more than six months. However, the British have completely lost the right to work and live freely in any EU country. Symmetrical rules for this review have been introduced in Britain for holders of "European passports". The same goes for social education, higher and medical care.

In the end, the EU did what it wanted, but the United Kingdom did not. Britain has achieved its goal of leaving the EU, but has not lived up to the expectations of Brexit supporters, who hoped to preserve the benefits of membership but get rid of commitments and costs. But still, this is an important agreement, and it was beneficial to both parties. They had to compromise. And most importantly, it showed that both Britain and the EU have decided to part peacefully.

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