

membership in the European Union was to encourage the EU leadership as well as the governments of the leading member states to make concessions to London."A significant part of future attention, including EU forces and resources, will be absorbed by building new relations between Britain and the EU," Umland said [11]. Undoubtedly, Brexit will form many internal problems for the European Union, which will mean that Ukraine may for some disappear from the spotlight of its partners in the EU. There is no doubt that, with the release of the United Kingdom, Kyiv will lose some of the strong support for its European aspirations within the EU. Britain, as we know, was against the deepening of integration within the European Union, but supported its expansion at the expense of new members. The United Kingdom has long been one of the key players supporting the European aspirations of our state. In addition, Britain is one of the main forces in the European Union, which advocates the preservation of sanctions against Russia. The United Kingdom plays the role of a nucleus in the camp of European countries (Poland, the Baltic States, Romania, Bulgaria, Sweden), which are cautious about Russia after its aggression in Ukraine and are not going to make concessions about sanctions. According to G.Kukhaleishvili, Britain is the only European country that, in its authority and economic influence, can equitably enter into a debate with the Franco–German tandem, as well as with certain political circles of member states that question the expediency of continuing anti–Russian sanctions ( Italy, Greece, Slovakia). As a result, according to O.Riabchina, we will lose one of the strongest friends of Ukraine in the European Union, whose rigid position in counteracting Russian aggression often balances the moderate Franco–German position [1]. As the diplomat, Maidan of Foreign Affairs expert O. Hara, Britain, as a strategic ally of the United States, played an important role in shaping the united position of Washington and Brussels on Russia's containment. Brexit, meanwhile, entrusts the fate of European sanctions to the Franco–German tandem, which reinforces the position of supporters of the "carrot policy". Therefore, the development of policy in this direction can be more likely to unite than to disassociate players in the European arena. According to some calculations, the EU "costs" 430 pounds a year to British households. Eurosceptics believe that this money can be spent more for the benefit of its own state, that is to research and inventions in the fields of science and technology. But, on the other hand, the EU is paying attention to the fact that these households cover their losses, gaining up to 3,000 pounds of benefits from membership in the European Union. And another important reason was standardization. The British do not like the fact that the EU sets standards and standards for sizes, forms of things, and more. EU lawyers are convinced that the availability of one European standard is much more convenient and advantageous than the twenty–eight national standard. In turn, opponents of EU membership believe that the country must have national control of everything, especially on security, employment and health. It is believed that Britain's exit with the EU can create a "domino effect". Under conditions where the opposition will deepen political integration in London, while the elites in Brussels and the national capitals will be scared by the prospect of a collapse of the EU, Europeans can give Berlin a complete map of blanche for quick and decisive integration reforms aimed at making a European Unity is so deep and fundamental that nobody even has the idea of leaving the Union. Under these conditions, Berlin will be able to slow down the implementation of the steps Britain has hampered, namely: – registration of a pan–European migration policy; – creation of a single EU army; –

Strengthening the integration of the budgets of the EU member states. The specified requirements can be divided into four blocks [3]: – Integration and sovereignty: London demanded from Brussels that the main goal of integration – the creation of an "ever closer union" – did not extend to the UK, which allowed the latter not to participate in further political integration.