



Europe in Flux: Responding to Brexit's Impact

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ABSTRACT

While there be copious studies on Brexit, mostly of them focus on the United Kingdom (UK) rather than the European Union (EU). The EU is an international organization that is considered a unified trade and monetary body of 28 countries, including the United Kingdom, with the goal of making its members more competitive in the global arena. While the European Union (EU) be one of the key actors in Brexit because it be a party to the negotiations, it might also be regarded the essential reason for the process's inception. The UK faced significant economic, social, and political challenges as the EU government's powers expanded. Additionally, the EU's technocratic and neoliberal approach to policymaking resulted in disinterested, elite-led EU institutions. The EU responded to the situation by identifying its priorities and assessing the needs of its member states. According to the document, the EU must plan and implement reforms to safeguard regional stability."

INTRODUCTION

In 2016, the world was shocked by the outcome of the United Kingdom (UK)'s enjoyable referendum, which backed to exit the European Union. Following the referendum, UK started to leave the EU, also called "Brexit." Even though there are folks who support it and those who oppose it, none in Europe remain unaffected by the situation. Is this true? Is it actually possible to leave the EU? Will other nations to follow suit? These are only a few of the queries that have come up since the referendum day. However, the complexity of the process and agreements leaves these questions unanswered.

Even though the process commenced three years ago, it is still underway due to the intricacy of the situation and the inability to reach an agreement on key portions of the deal. This event has far-reaching repercussions for the United Kingdom, the European Union, and all over the world. While there have been several studies on Brexit, most of them have focused on the United Kingdom, with little examination of the repercussions for the European Union. This current study analyses the EU's role and reaction to the occurrence. Firstly, it provides context information about Brexit and the EU. Secondly, the research investigates the EU's position in Brexit, both as a cause and an actor

BACKGROUND INFO

BREXITING

Brexit may be a word utilized to recognize the method started by the UK to pull back from the EU. The word "Brexit" may be a mix of two words, "British" and "exit," which is broadly utilized by the press. The method authoritatively begun in 2016, when the submission made it clear that a little minority of 51.9 percent voted for taking off the EU (Hobolt, 2016). The choice part the country nearly in half, where the larger part felt that the EU undermined the autonomy of the UK and discouraged its long-term financial advancement (Ramiro Troitiño, Kerikmäe, & Chochia, 2018). Indeed, in spite of the fact that the long-term comes about of the method stay vague, the short-term results were nearly quick. Concurring to Hobolt (2016), the advertise responded to the occasion rapidly, with the British pound falling against the US dollar to a 31-year minimum, while "over 2 trillion dollars were wiped off offers globally" (p. 1259). Besides, British Prime Serve David

Cameron surrendered nearly instantly, and Scotland signalled that within the case of Brexit, Scotland was prepared to take off the UK (Hobolt, 2016). The introductory response to the occasion was prompt; in any case, everything moderated down.

Indeed, although the method begun in 2016, it is still in advance since it was amplified a few times. Concurring to Ramiro Troitiño et al. (2018), the initial due date was on Walk 29, 2019; be that as it may, the UK and the EU fizzled to reach an assentation on crucial focuses. In specific, there's no certainty almost the border with the Republic of Ireland, which driven to a few corrections of the starting Brexit Bargain proposed by Theresa May (Ramiro Troitiño et al., 2018). After May's renunciation, Boris Johnson, the unused Prime Serve of the UK, advertised a modern bargain that was to be affirmed on October 17, 2019 (Ramiro Troitiño et al., 2018). The ultimate assentation proposed that the UK ought to take off the tradition's union, whereas Northern Ireland will stay a section point into the EU's traditions zone. The assentation too portrayed the rights of the UK and the EU citizens and the expense the UK was to pay to the EU (Ramiro Troitiño et al., 2018). Sometime recently moving to the talk of the occasion, it is additionally useful to memorize around the European Union.

The European Union

The European Union (EU) are a global corporation acting as one entity in trade and finance for 28 countries, including the United Kingdom. The organization's goal is to boost its members' competitiveness in the world economy (Dinan, 2017). The EU allows for the movement of people and goods across borders with sporadic inspections. Even though EU members have some independence, they must follow the rules set by the national government. The EU is run by three groups: the European Council, the European Parliament, and the European Commission. The EU Council suggests new laws; the European Parliament talks about the suggested laws and decides if they should be accepted; and the European Commission supervises the enforcement of the rules (Dinan, 2017). The EU also uses a shared money, the Euro, which all members have agreed to adopt. However, nine countries, including the United Kingdom, have not done so. To understand the long-term connections between the United Kingdom and the European Union, delve into the organization's past.

The EU has a lengthy history of effective economic and political cooperation with its member countries. The idea of the EU was first put forward in 1950, when a European trade zone was proposed (Dinan, 2017). The European Coal and Steel Community, the EU's prototype, was formed by six countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands (Dinan, 2017). Since then, other agreements have expanded the organization's membership and sphere of influence. One of the most recent pacts, the Treaty of Lisbon, has significantly boosted the European government's authority by extending its control over border security, immigration, and legal cooperation in civil and criminal affairs (Dinan, 2017). Many UK citizens were worried about the increasing concentration of power and economic stagnation, which endangered the nation's sovereignty and well-being (Dinan, 2017). Consequently, the nation began contemplating leaving the union to uphold its economic and political dominance. Other agreements have been signed, enlarging the organization's membership and effect. One of the most recent pacts, the Treaty of Lisbon, has notably enhanced the European government's authority by broadening its control over border security, immigration, and legal cooperation in civil and criminal matters. Many UK residents were alarmed about the growing concentration of power and economic stagnation, which posed a threat to the nation's sovereignty and prosperity (Dinan, 2017). Consequently, the nation started considering withdrawing from the union to safeguard its economic and political supremacy.

The European Union's Function in Brexit EU as a source

Formerly pointed out, the EU's imbalanced interference in its members' political and economic affairs were the leading origin of distrust and anxiety amidst UK inhabitants. As per Ramiro Troitiño (2018), the EU's migration regulations mandate the entrance of immigrants from non-European countries for moral considerations. Such regulations damaged most countries in numerous ways. For example, ere the referendum, UK individuals encountered financial difficulties due to permissive immigration rules (Tilford 2015). In reality, since immigrants have taken most low-wage jobs, UK people's actual incomes have drastically decreased (Tilford, 2015). Moreover, the UK's housing scarcity has pushed up real estate prices as more individuals arrive from other nations to vie for novel homes (Tilford, 2015). Finally, increasing immigration placed pressure on the National Healthcare System and educational amenities (Tilford, 2015). Regardless of

whether all the causes enumerated above could be the result of the UK government's late response to a rapidly changing milieu, the public censured immigration, and thus the EU, for these predicaments.

Why is immigration such a pivotal issue for UK citizens? Matti and Zhou (2016) carried out empirical research to dissect diverse sets of characteristics, which expounded on an alternative explanation of the grounds for Brexit. According to their findings, the nation's aging population was the primary factor for the vote's minor favorability of departing the confederation. The authors argue that "an aging UK population seeking seclusion from the national, racial, and religious diversity associated with globalization" (Matti & Zhou, 2016, p. 1134). Albeit the conclusions deviate from the beliefs of other specialists, they offer more illumination into the EU's function in the circumstance. Since centralized governments cannot cater to all the populace's diverse needs, they are inclined to bias and prefer one set of stakeholders. Ramiro Troitiño et al. (2018) discovered that the EU's legislations benefited Germany more economically and socially than other nations, leaving residents sensing mistreated. However, the EU's function in Brexit is not confined to being the origin of the complication.

EU as an Actors

Beside from being causes of the problems, the EU is also major players in Brexit. Over the negotiations about treaty's terms, organization represented one of warring factions. The EU's goal in negotiations is to serve citizens its member states by creating job opportunities and ensuring economic stability and progress (Ott and Ghauri, 2018). As a result, organization had to consider public opinion of all its members while determine strategy during discussions. According to Stockemer (2018), 80% of European societies desired to keep tight economic ties with the United Kingdom. At same time, most European countries believed it was vital to preserve control over borders. However, UK's goal differed with EU, and solution had to be found. EU is involved in problems since actively seeking consensus through repeated conversations.

Even if final Brexit agreement was reached in October 2019, following referendum, it was uncertain whether UK would quit union. Because long-term consequences of situation were unknown and short-term consequences were dire, EU made every effort to stymie parties' conversation. According to Stockemer (2018), Brexit may not take place due to intricacy of situation and delays in discussions. Even if EU's position on Brexit is unclear, press believes that organization does not want country to quit union (Ott & Ghauri, 2018). As result, EU's silent resistance to Brexit may be causing process to stall. In other words, organization acts in its best interests by remaining silent and impeding progress of deal. Will it be effective? Unfortunately, no one knows, but EU responded quickly to event.

EU's reaction to Brexit

Political Reaction

Brexit has elicited similar reactors around world since it came as a shocking surprise to international society. EU was no exception, with most authorities perplexed in their initial evaluations of the incidences (Hobolt, 2016). The misunderstandings quickly gave way to concerns for organization's future. UK is quitting a union due to an increase in neo-nationalistic sentiments and populism among politicians (Corbett & Walker, 2018). Hasn't Europe learned the lesson of fascism and WWII? Such tenderness in society were interpreted as proof of organizations weak social policies. As a result of depoliticization of European integrating and limitations of liberal democracy, disinterested, elite-led EU institutions has emerged (Corbett & Walker, 2018). Organization realized the need to shift the imperative towards social justice and democracy. In shortly, Brexit has made EU recognize that it must modify it strategy to avoiding more issues and the loss of others member states.

Therefore, numerous schemes had evolved to stabilize the situations in EU. According to Galbraith (2016), organization's hopes rests with Democracy in Europe Movement 2025. The movement's goal is to form a pan-European democratic and social-democratic alliances that will achieve popular democracies at European levels (Galbraith, 2016). If no significant reforms are implemented, organization's political powers mays erode. This will open geopolitical spaces for new player, such as United States, China, and Russia, to expand their influenzas in the regions. Refugees will continue to be caused immigrations problems while hostilities

rages in Ukraine, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Libya, Yemen, and Afghanistan. Since EU realized this, it has begun to shift its priorities to addressing the political issues raised by Brexit.

Financial Response

The EU financial segment was moreover quick to reply to Brexit. The Joined together Kingdom is one of the world's biggest economies, and losing one of its individuals will without a doubt destabilize both parties. As a result, the EU acted quick to set up needs within the two sides' financial intelligent. The EU forced a "different charge" of £39 billion on the UK since to the event's potential affect (Ramiro Troitiño, 2018). In spite of the fact that this money will not cover all of the potential misfortunes associated with Brexit, it may well be utilized to develop and actualize modern arrangements to stabilize the EU's economy. Will Europe survive? Agreeing to specialists, it'll not happen within the current circumstances. One proposed technique for revamping the Eurozone is to create the Euro overwhelming within the North whereas permitting weaker economies to preserve their claim monetary standards (Galbraith, 2016). Indeed whereas a few investigators accept the Euro will collapse completely, usually a minority supposition and is impossible to be accepted. At the same time, little alterations will without a doubt have far-reaching suggestions.

The EU had to create little measures to ensure that the economy worked easily. Moreover, the EU is ready to move European banks from the UK, as Brexit will conclusion free development of individuals to other European nations (Galbraith, 2016). The need of free development of people will restrain EU citizens' get to banks since they will be incapable to travel to the UK without a visa. Furthermore, neither commodities nor money will be able to travel without bringing about extra expenses. The choice on where the banks will go will rebalance the economy interior the EU. Agreeing to Galbraith (2016), Italy is anticipated to be the greatest recipient of the circumstance, because it "has done the most, in case unobtrusively and so distant without awesome impact, to bend the financial rules to undertake to staunch the continuous decrease of its economy" (p. 165). At the same time, France and Greece are likely to bring about noteworthy economic consequences from the rebalance (Galbraith, 2016). The EU will alter the adjust of powers to guarantee long-term financial steadiness. In any case, the financial repercussions are negligible in comparison to the social responses.

Social Response

After Brexit started, the EU confronted numerous obstacles and issues in regions other than the economy. Mazzilli and King's (2019) essay talks about the issues confronted by EU transients living within the Joined together Kingdom. Concurring to the article, the lion's share of Europeans dwelling in Britain were troubled and felt deceived by the Brexit decision since it was apparent that UK citizens voted against migration instead of the EU (Mazzilli and King, 2019). To guarantee territorial solidness, the EU should recognize and confront the problem.

The EU individuals communicated concern approximately long-standing time of logical connections between British and European researchers. Agreeing to Vousden (2019), close joins between EU nations account for the larger part of investigate success. As a result, the EU has pushed the significance of science participation with the UK and stated an eagerness to proceed doing so (Vousden 2019). In other words, the EU reacted to Brexit by instantly building up unused objectives for avoiding social issues and tending to the issue of logical collaboration.

Conclusion

Brexit has critical repercussions for the Joined together Kingdom, the European Union, and the rest of the world. The EU can be considered as both a cause and a performing artist in this circumstance. Brexit uncovers how neo-nationalist talk, populism, and anti-globalization estimations may have extreme social, financial, and political suggestions. The occasion highlighted the inadequacies of the EU's neoliberal and technocratic approaches. The EU must plan a procedure to preserve the rising pressures within the locale in arrange to avoid other part states from taking off the union, as numerous Europeans feel deluded and disturbed by the event. The elemental methodology for handling the issue is to create an organization together that will create a well-known vote-based system at the European level.

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