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BREXIT: A BLESSING OR A CURSE?

БРЭКСИТ: БЛАГО ИЛИ ПРОКЛЯТИЕ?

The paper addresses the issue of the aftermath of Brexit on the UK's economy. The objective of the article is to describe the beginning of this process and to determine its outcomes. The presentation covers some general conditions of Brexit, for example, the reasons for encouraging the UK to leave or to stay. As far as we know, the people of the UK voted to leave the EU during the referendum - a vote in which everyone of voting age can take part. It was held on Thursday 23 June 2016. This referendum came down to debates on which conditions the UK would leave the EU. It should be mentioned that there are two variants of Brexit: the so called, "soft" and "hard" Brexit, both of which are going to be discussed during the presentation.

Needless to say, that Brexit will affect every branch of economy sooner or later. The withdrawal from the EU means that the access to the common market will no longer be available, and it is now of paramount importance to define the new conditions on which trade relations will be built.

The slump of the pound means imported goods will consequently get more expensive - some price rises for food, clothing and household goods have already been seen. In the presentation the price increase will be introduced as an infographics to show the difference in comparison to prices before Brexit.

The process of Brexit has already been launched by Theresa May. This presentation will embrace the topic of conditions that both sides are setting out. There has already been the sixth round of Brexit talks between the Brexit Secretary David Davis and the EU chief negotiator Michel Barnier.

The UK insists on discussing future trade relations and a plan for a two year "transition" period to smooth the way to post-Brexit relations. However, the EU says they will not talk about the future until enough progress has been made on the other issues.

These are three main divorce issues on the table of negotiations. The first one is the rights of EU citizens in the UK and vice versa. Those EU citizens living in the UK lawfully for at least five years will be granted "settled status" and can live, work and claim benefits just as they can do it now. Furthermore, the PM wants to guarantee the rights of 4.5 million Brits living in Europe.

The second is the issues with Irish borders. The EU tabled a paper which suggested that Northern Ireland may need to stay in the EU customs union if there are no checks at the border. That is something which Britain cannot accept as it would effectively create a border between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK.

The third and probably the most important issue is the money the UK owes to the EU because of long and short-term financial UK commitments made while an EU member. The UK could, in theory, walk away from the EU without paying any money at all. Leading Brexiteers are fond of saying that there is no legal obligation on the UK to pay anything at all to the EU as it departs. There is no deal under the Article 50 that is almost certainly correct as a strictly legal interpretation. And "no deal" on money would also mean "no deal" on any other issues either.

To sum up, it is worth noting that the EU is also going to lose due to the UK withdrawal. Thus, we have an opportunity to discuss some of the main losses of the EU as well.

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CYBERSECURITY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

КИБЕРБЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ПРАВЕ

The topic of this research is very relevant in connection with the fact that the current stage of development of society is characterized by an extremely high role of computer technologies. All these things require the development of special acts that take into account the informatization factor. But, unfortunately, the law doesn't always manage to develop quickly in response to the challenges thrown to it by changes in the world.

In order to understand the phenomenon of cybersecurity itself better, it is necessary to correlate such concepts as cyber attack, cyber crime and cyber war.

The common element of all these concepts is that they are all carried out via computer networks.

The differences are the subjective composition: the cyber attack (and hence the cyber war) is carried out by the state in the name of its bodies or appropriated to it in accordance with the rules of appropriation of behavior. Cyber crime, by contrast, is carried out by private actors.