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BREXIT AS A FACTOR OF DISINTEGRATION OF EUROPEAN UNION

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European Union was found in 1958 and was named European Economic Community which function was just economic cooperation but it had a very important aim which was the unification of Europe. The official attitude of Britain towards European integration, perhaps, begins with the speech of W. Churchill in Zurich in September 1946. He then proposed creating a semblance of the United States of Europe - a regional European union based on the alliance of France and Germany, to put an end to the wars in Europe, resolving the "German question"[1]. This is why it was started by the France and Germany whose cooperation and alliance according to many experts was the key to the peaceful and prosperous future. Throughout the following decades European Economic Community evolved into the European Union as it is known today and unified under its flag 28 countries and its integration didn't show any sign to stop and there were and still are countries that desire to be a part of such a successful and profitable organization.

That was until the 2010s when different problems occurred one after another. Starting with the Euro-crisis which showed the disadvantages of having common currency for such a big amount of states and how it is hard to control a system like that. Next, the Migrant crisis, began in 2015 and caused a lot of problems for the EU. This crisis a topic for a separate article due to its large-scale and importance and influence on the EU. But since it is linked to the topic of present article it is important to state the influence of this crisis. So, the in 2015 European countries faced a huge problem with strong flow of the refugees and asylum-seeking migrants from Middle East and they had different opinions on how to deal with them whether they should accept them all or close the borders. This caused the disputes among the European leaders since the states-members are not equal in economic aspect and cannot manage with such amount of refugees or that some countries that are located closer to the sea, which is the main way for migrants to reach to Europe, are the most damaged by this crisis. Hungary, which served as the transfer country for the refugees to the rich western states began to close the borders despite being a part of Schengen Zone [2].

Thus, the article come to the main problem of the EU nowadays which is Brexit. Since the very entry of UK to the European Union it was one of the leading countries of the organization due its economic and political strength. However, it always was half-participating being a part of the EU but not of the Schengen Zone or remaining non-euro state using its own currency. Still, United Kingdom was one of the most important participants of the EU and its leaving will cost EU a lot. The process known as Brexit has ended on February 1 of 2020 with UK leaving the EU.

In June 23, 2016 in UK was held a referendum asking its citizens on whether should UK remain a part of the EU or not. The results were doubtful since 51,9 percent of voters supported the leaving. Another interesting story is that major part of population of Scotland, which is a part of United Kingdom, voted to stay within the EU. The first political event after the vote count was the resignation of British Prime Minister D. Cameron. The British Prime Minister said: "I fought against the exit with all my heart, but the British chose a different path. So, they need a new prime minister".

As it was already mentioned United Kingdom since the very entry into the European Union was half-participating and was not involved in many EU activities and organizations. But this euro skepticism existed in UK since the very establishment of the European Economic Community because England decided to stay neutral in this matter. Then, UK changed its mind and tried to become a participant of EEC twice in 1963 and 1967 but both times it was vetoed by the French President of that period Charles de Gaulle due to the British connection to the US and its possible influence on the whole Community. In 1973 it, finally, became a part of the EEC after the resignation of de Gaulle. And they faced some contradictions with EEC in many spheres such as financial, agricultural and trade and it resulted in a form of the first referendum on leaving the Community in 1975. This time, the results showed that most part of population of the UK is interested in being a part of EEC and they stayed in it.

In 1993, by signing the Maastricht Treaty European Economic Union evolved into the European Union and from the economic community it became the political alliance which is shown in its new name. In this period there was created the euro scepticist party in United Kingdom who supported the leaving the Union but was in minority. Since then the relations between these two UK and EU stayed calm and stable until the 2010s came along with the Euro-crisis which brought problems to every EU country which gave the population of each state to doubt is it so efficient to stay in the EU and the UK was the one who doubted most and the Eurosceptic party gained more and more power. Euroscepticism was also due to deeper reasons - the very logic of integration, which inevitably required a closer union of the EU member states, and Britain demanded exceptions for itself [3].

In 2015, on May 28 the conservative government under the David Cameron leadership introduced the European Union Referendum Act 2015 on the second referendum on leaving the EU. In June 2015, the House of Commons supported the bill, and on November 10, 2015, David Cameron announced the official start of a campaign to change the conditions for UK membership in the EU, while members of his party, as well as members of the opposition party, officially supported the majority in preserving the country's membership in EU.

In a referendum on June 23, 2016, 51.9 percent of voters supported the British exit from the EU. In different parts of the country, the results of the voting differed, for example, the inhabitants of Scotland and Northern Ireland spoke out mainly against the withdrawal, and the representatives of England and Wales - for. The first reaction of the world community was somewhat surprised - the results of the referendum even shocked some, as many political scientists predicted a different outcome of the vote, taking into account the fact that the country's ruling Conservative Party at that time officially opposed the exit from the EU, and in February 2016 at a special summit, the British government even managed to agree on new, additional to existing, exclusive conditions for the country's permanent membership in the EU.

Brexit shocked the United Kingdom very much so that within the country there was a lot of political disputes on the parliament level on that topic and caused a series of trials in courts of England and Scotland. Already on February 1, 2017, British MPs in the first reading voted for the bill on leaving the EU with 498 votes to 114, and on February 2, the Government published the final version of the government's exit program after the fact. This process took a lot of time and caused a lot of proceedings and it should get another article dedicated to it. Paradoxically, the outcome of the referendum partially became a natural reaction to these circumstances. Brexit Supporters convinced the electorate that even if composed of more economically weak association of Great Britain managed to achieve such impressive results, then with exit from the EU, freed from restrictive bureaucrats policy guidelines of Brussels, the British economy is a there is a new dynamism that will allow London during the negotiations about a new format of relations with the EU to achieve from partners more concessions [4].

At midnight from January 31 to February 1, Central European time, Britain formally withdrew from the European Union. In Brussels, the British flag was lowered at the European Parliament building, replacing it with the flag of the European Union. It was a historical event for its influence on European integration and symbolizing the possible disintegration of EU.

The first time in EU history any country decided to leave the organization and having in mind how many crises took place in previous decade and how harmful they were it creates a precedent for the next state that would come to conclusion that being a part of such union is bringing more cons than pros.

Experts throughout the world divide to different points of view on what will happen after Brexit, what will happen to EU and would it end their further integration. It is impossible to say that difference in opinions is linked with difference of origin of the expert since experts from different regions cannot come to agreement on how Brexit would impact both sides of the event. But it is possible to say that most of the world experts tend to claim that EU will face some problems caused by Brexit but after some time of healing it will be rehabilitated but this will depend only on the Paris-Berlin alliance and cooperative work.

The further integration of EU is still a topic of discussion for political scientists and the most probable impact is that in the next decade EU will not try to evolve any further but stay in the current position and the inter-dependency between member-states will stay where it is now. This is caused by many events such as Euro-crisis which showed that monetary system of the EU is still vulnerable and unstable, the Migrant crisis demonstrated the disadvantages of open borders and no passport control between states and some countries even considered the idea to close the borders with other Schengen Zone countries. Brexit's influence accumulated all of the impacts of previous crises and symbolized the vulnerability of the EU such as disintegration when all the countries are able to leave at the first danger. In conclusion, it should be noted that Brexit is one of the most important events in the EU history and it is one of the most dangerous threats to the European integration.

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ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

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After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Kazakhstan almost immediately became the object of increased attention of a number of European countries, and then the entire European Union. Initially, the interests of Brussels and the capitals of leading European countries to Kazakhstan were related to global security issues: the nuclear weapons inherited by the Republic of Kazakhstan from the USSR and the voluntary renunciation of them.

Only later did energy issues come to the fore: the presence in Kazakhstan of significant reserves of hydrocarbons and uranium and, consequently, the possibility of their large-scale deliveries to Europe. In addition to this, the task of drawing Kazakhstan into the orbit of Western