

## **THE ROLE OF DIGITALIZATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Digitalization is the core *element* that drives *economic growth* in the era of the 4th Industrial Revolution. It must be sustainable and equitable, which *fair distribution* of income. Otherwise, there is a deepening of the asymmetric development of the world economy, which can exacerbate the problems of social inequality, uneven economic and environmental development. Creating fair (economic) space implies forming a multilevel digital regulation at national, regional, and world economies levels. Timely dialogue between governments, entrepreneurs, households, and research societies (research institutions, funding institutions, and professional societies) will support digitalization to achieve sustainable development goals.

The use of quantitative and qualitative research methods made it possible to determine the compliance of digitalization with the goals of sustainable development. The impact of digitalization on different counties was carried out through the econometric analysis. With the acceptance of a comprehensive analysis, we can identify opportunities and threats of sustainable digitalization, which is possible to provide dialogue between all economically active actors.

Digitalization will achieve 11 from 17 goals of sustainable development. The strongest correlation was a notice with social and economic Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). However, it should be noted that there is a negative and non-significant relationship between the individual tasks of social and economic SDGs. Among them are the following SDGs: SDG 1 (poverty), 2 (hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), and 16 (peace and justice, strong institutions). The research found that the link between digitalization and the achievement of the SDGs is far from accidental. This is very important given obtaining significant results during the econometric analysis of sustainable digitalization. More attention is given to using unified, accessible, and open data. In different countries are the complicated mechanism of data collection. They use various methods of calculating the same indexes. Some indicators by the availability of statistics are restricted. The rapid development of digitalization also changes the weight of individual indicators in achieving SDG. For example, the correlation between such digitalization indicators as "the number of Internet users" and "fixed broadband Internet access tariff" is already insignificant, and accordingly weakens correlation one of these indicators on Sustainable digitalization. The tools for digital evaluation should change according to the development of digital technologies.

Digitization creates opportunities to achieve the majority of SDGs. The development of interdisciplinary approaches to forming a sustainable future must be in the context of fast-developing digital technologies and carried out with the

participation of all economically active actors. Particular attention in this process should be paid to the interaction of governments and companies, as data generation and exchange. On the one hand, it will promote effective decisions on the implementation of sustainable digitalization. Working together will be able to create the conditions for solving global problems. On the other hand, there is a deepening gap in the levels of economic development of countries. The close interweaving of opportunities and risks requires informed and informed decisions to promote sustainable development.

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## **THE IMPLICATIONS OF BREXIT FOR THE UK AND THE EU**

Britain's exit from the EU, or Brexit, is an issue that has been repeatedly raised by conservative and nationalist parties. On June 23 2016, a referendum was held on Britain's EU membership in the UK and Gibraltar, in which 51.9% of voters expressed their desire to leave the EU, and 48.1% of voters wished to remain in the EU [3]. An agreement on the terms of Britain's withdrawal from the EU was signed on January 25, and on January 31 2020, Britain ceased to be a member of the EU.

And it is logical that such a significant event will leave certain consequences. One such consequence is that Britain will lose its voice in the EU's highest political bodies, which in turn will affect the balance of power and decision-making. In general, it could have a significant impact on what decisions will now be supported in the EU. Moreover, Britain's allies will lose about 12% of the influence of their votes in Brussels, while the southern powers will play a more significant role [4].

London may also introduce new immigration rules. Before Brexit, the UK was obliged to adhere the principle of the EU – freedom of movement of labor from the EU and the European Economic Area (citizens of these countries could live and work relatively freely in Britain). But leaving the EU is changing that reality. Migration now falls within the scope of British law and London intends to introduce new rules in this area and limit the influx of unskilled migrants from EU countries.

This event could also pose a security threat, as Brexit will complicate international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and the search for criminals. The UK will maintain access to EU crime databases only for a transitional period. These include border crossing data, information on aircraft passengers and vehicle registration, fingerprint databases and DNA profiles, and so on. But Britain will soon have to agree on how to work with the EU on security.

Brexit could also pose a risk to European cooperation in education and science. This could likely negatively affect the cooperation of British scientists with their European counterparts, as well as universities and students in Britain and the EU.