



The Ripple Effects of Brexit on Global Trade Patterns

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Introduction

The decision of the United Kingdom to leave the European Union, popularly known as Brexit, in 2016 has generated a series of reactions and counter-reactions in global trade patterns. The magnitude of this decision is far-reaching, and it has sparked a series of debates on the potential impact on global trade policies, regulations, negotiations and trade agreements. The outcome of Brexit is unpredictable, although some factors such as trade agreements, loss of access to the EU market, and the shifting political climate are already manifesting. The decision to leave the EU has not only affected UK's trade relations with the Union but also impacted other countries with trade connections with the UK and the EU. The effect on the global economy is significant, and it will take policymakers and experts considerable effort to mitigate the inherent risks. This white paper is a detailed analysis of the impact Brexit has produced on global trade patterns, and how these effects have created a ripple whose effects are felt in countries that have significant trade relations with the UK and the EU.

Brexit and its potential impact on global trade patterns

Brexit, the decision of the United Kingdom (UK) to leave the European Union (EU), is one of the most significant geopolitical events of the 21st century. The decision was made through a referendum held in June 2016. The fallout from Brexit has been complicated and far-reaching, with implications not only for Europe but for the rest of the world. The UK is both a significant importer and exporter of goods and services globally. However, after its withdrawal from the EU, the UK's trade agreements with other countries become unclear. The UK's ability to negotiate new bilateral trade agreements with non-EU countries will depend on its relationship with the EU. Moreover, Brexit has a potential impact on global trade patterns, which could lead to changes in the current world order, and many countries might look into revisiting their own trade agreements. As the fifth-largest economy globally, it's uncertain how Brexit will unfold, but it will undoubtedly be a crucial factor that will impact global trade patterns and create a ripple effect in the years to come.

According to experts, Brexit is likely to have significant economic and political ripple effects on the global stage. One of the most prominent effects is likely to be felt in international trade patterns. Leaving the EU means that the UK will need to negotiate new trade deals with countries across the world. This process is likely to be lengthy and uncertain, leading to potential trade

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disruptions and reduced market access for UK businesses. Additionally, countries within the EU may be less likely to engage in trade with the UK, given the additional customs duties and other trade barriers that will be put in place as a result of Brexit. This could have a knock-on effect on global trade patterns, as countries shift their trading relationships to account for the new realities of UK-EU trade. Overall, therefore, Brexit is poised to have a wide range of complex and far-reaching impacts on the global economic landscape, with the precise nature of these effects only now beginning to emerge.

What is Brexit?

Brexit is the term used to describe the exit of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) which came into effect on January 31, 2020. The decision to exit the EU came after a referendum held in June 2016, where the majority of the UK population voted in favor of leaving the bloc. The negotiations for Brexit lasted for several years before the deal was finally agreed upon. The impact of Brexit on global trade patterns has been enormous, especially for the UK and the EU. The UK's decision to leave the EU has created significant uncertainty in the region, leading to significant changes in trade and investment. The UK's exit from the EU has meant that it will no longer be part of the single market, Customs Union, and Common Agricultural Policy, among others. Hence, it has been a significant challenge for the UK to set its trade policies and relationships with other countries. The ripple effects of Brexit are yet to be fully realized, and it will be interesting to observe how it will continue to impact global trade arrangements.

Explanation of Brexit and its components

Brexit, short for "British exit," refers to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU). The decision was made after the UK held a referendum in 2016 where 52% of voters opted to leave the EU. Brexit involves many components, including changes to customs and trade agreements. The UK was previously part of the EU Customs Union, allowing for the free movement of goods between member states. With Brexit, the UK has left this group, which means new trade agreements must be established. The UK has also left the EU Single Market, which allows for the free movement of goods, people, and services between member states. This means that the UK and EU will need to negotiate new deals to maintain similar levels of access to each other's markets. Additionally, Brexit involves new policies on immigration and the UK's role in EU decision-making processes. These changes have had ripple effects on the global trade landscape, altering supply chains and trade patterns.

Chronology of key events leading up to Brexit

In June 2016, a referendum was held to determine whether the United Kingdom should leave the European Union or not. The referendum resulted in 52% of the voters opting for Brexit, which led to a series of events that culminated in the UK's departure from the EU on January 31, 2020. After the referendum, the British government triggered Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, which began a tradecouncil.org

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two-year process of negotiating the terms of the withdrawal. In 2018, the UK and the EU agreed on the withdrawal deal, which included a transition period until the end of 2020, during which the UK would continue to follow EU rules and regulations. The UK Parliament, however, rejected the deal three times, which led to political turmoil and prolonged uncertainty. Finally, in December 2019, the Conservative Party won a majority in the UK general election with the promise of "getting Brexit done." The withdrawal agreement, including the Northern Ireland Protocol, was passed by Parliament, and Brexit became a reality on January 31, 2020.

Brief overview of the EU and UK trading relationship pre-Brexit

Prior to the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, the trading relationship between the EU and UK was characterized by a high degree of integration and interdependence. The UK was a key member of the single market, which enabled the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital across the 28 member states. As such, British firms had easy access to a market of over 500 million consumers, representing a significant proportion of UK exports. The UK had also negotiated several bilateral trade agreements with the EU, covering a wide range of sectors such as agriculture, energy, and transport. These agreements aimed to reduce barriers to trade and promote mutual economic growth. The UK's decision to leave the EU has since created significant uncertainties regarding the future of the trade relationship between the two parties, as negotiations for a future trade deal are still ongoing.

Brexit has significant implications for the economies of the European Union (EU) as a whole. With the loss of a major member country, the EU's economic output and bargaining power are likely to be diminished. Additionally, the United Kingdom was a net contributor to the EU budget, providing funding for initiatives and programs throughout the region. Without this funding, other member countries may need to increase their contributions, leading to potential political tension and disagreements within the bloc. Moreover, many businesses in the EU have strong ties to the UK, with supply chains and trade relationships spanning the English Channel. The uncertainty and potential disruption caused by Brexit may lead to a decline in economic activity throughout the region, particularly in countries that rely heavily on trade with the UK. Overall, the impact of Brexit on global trade patterns is likely to be significant and far-reaching, with the potential to reshape economic relationships between countries and regions for years to come.

The expected fallout from Brexit

The anticipated ramifications of Brexit are vast and far-reaching. The UK's exit from the EU fundamentally alters the landscape of European trade relations, and the uncertain impacts of the event have generated economic and political uncertainty throughout the world. In the short-term, Brexit is likely to cause a recession in the UK, with job losses and market disruptions expected. Its impact on the European Union and the Eurozone is likely to be less severe, as the bloc's remaining members take steps to minimize the risk of contagion. The long-term outcomes of Brexit are yet to be fully realized, but it is clear that the decision to leave the EU has set the UK on a path of economic and political recalibration. The UK is now responsible for its own trade policies, regulations, and standards, and must negotiate new trade agreements with countries around the world. This presents a unique opportunity for the UK, but it will also require difficult choices and trade-offs as the country navigates its new position outside the EU.

Effects of Brexit on the EU and UK economies

The effects of Brexit on the EU and UK economies are manifold. The UK is predicted to face significant revenue loss resulting from a decline in trade with the EU, which is its largest trading partner. Disrupted supply chains, reduced foreign investment, and an increase in tariffs and taxes on goods and services may adversely affect the UK economy. The EU, on the other hand, may experience a downturn in its exports to the UK and a decrease in its GDP due to the economic contraction caused by Brexit. Countries with close trade ties with the UK and the EU, such as Ireland, Netherlands, and Belgium, may also face economic repercussions. Moreover, the Brexit process has contributed to political turmoil and uncertainty, which further adds to the economic instability of the region. The full impact of Brexit on the EU and UK economies is still unknown, and the extent of damage may depend on the terms of their trade agreement post-Brexit.

Potential impacts of tariffs and trade barriers on trade flows

Potential impacts of tariffs and trade barriers on trade flows can be significant. Trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargoes, can make it more difficult and expensive for countries to engage in international trade. As a result, exports and imports may decrease, which can harm businesses and markets that rely heavily on international trade. Tariffs can also lead to retaliation from trading partners, as seen in the ongoing trade disputes between the United States and China. Additionally, tradecouncil.org

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tariffs can cause disruption in supply chains, as businesses may need to find new sources for imported materials or products. Ultimately, trade barriers can lead to reduced economic growth and job losses, as businesses may struggle to maintain their competitiveness in the global marketplace. Therefore, it is essential for policymakers to carefully consider the potential impacts of trade barriers on trade flows before implementing them, and to work towards reducing trade barriers wherever possible to ensure that international trade continues to benefit businesses and consumers around the world.

Opportunities and challenges for other countries to enter new trade agreements with the UK post-Brexit. The UK's departure from the European Union offers both opportunities and challenges for non-European countries seeking new trade agreements with the UK. The UK now has the freedom to negotiate its own trade deals, rather than being bound by EU agreements. This could lead to an increase in trade with countries outside of Europe, particularly with the Commonwealth nations, which share historical ties with the UK. However, negotiating and finalizing a new trade agreement is a long and complex process that requires political and economic expertise, and smaller countries may find it difficult to navigate the UK's bureaucratic systems. Additionally, the UK's economy has proven to be vulnerable to external economic shocks in recent years, such as the Brexit vote and the COVID-19 pandemic. This may make some countries hesitate to enter into new trade agreements with the UK, as uncertainty around the UK's economic future persists. Overall, the UK's post-Brexit trade policy will likely have a significant impact on global trade patterns, particularly as other countries evaluate their own trade relationships with the UK.

One of the main challenges that Brexit poses for global trade patterns is the potential disruption of supply chains. The United Kingdom is currently a crucial node in many global supply chains, particularly for industries such as automotive, aerospace, and pharmaceuticals. These industries rely heavily on just-in-time delivery and close coordination across multiple countries and suppliers. If the UK is no longer part of the EU's single market and customs union, it will be subject to customs checks and border controls that could delay the movement of goods and increase costs. This, in turn, could lead to companies looking for alternative suppliers or relocating their operations to countries that are part of the EU's single market and customs union. Furthermore, Brexit could also lead to an increase in protectionist policies and trade barriers between the UK and EU, which would negatively impact global trade flows. As such, policymakers must work to mitigate these potential effects to ensure that global trade patterns remain stable and efficient in the post-Brexit era.

Ripple effects on world trade patterns

The ripple effects of Brexit on world trade patterns are likely to be considerable, as the UK is not just one of the world's largest economies but is also the gateway to the European Single Market. With Britain's exit from the EU, the entire global trade order is likely to be affected, as supply chains are disrupted, tariffs are imposed, and trade agreements are renegotiated. The UK's withdrawal from the EU would impact global trade in numerous ways. For example, it is likely to increase the competitiveness of other EU nations in the global market, forcing them to find ways to reduce labor costs and increase their productivity. Additionally, the UK's reliance on the EU for trade could lead to increased protectionism, and countries may seek to form trade alliances with other countries to counterbalance the UK's departure. In conclusion, the ripple effects of Brexit on world trade patterns are likely to be complex and far-reaching, affecting not only the UK and the EU but also many other advanced and emerging economies around the world.

Explanation of how Brexit may affect global trade flows

Brexit's impact on global trade flows is multifaceted. As the UK leaves the EU, it will no longer be bound by the EU's trade agreements with other countries outside of the bloc. This means that the UK will need to negotiate its own trade agreements, which could result in new trade routes and opportunities. However, this renegotiation process is likely to be lengthy and complicated, leading to uncertainty and potentially affecting global trade flows in the short term. Brexit could also lead to increased protectionism as the UK looks to protect its own industries and businesses. This could cause ripple effects as other countries retaliate with their own protectionist measures, leading to a reduction in global trade flows. The overall impact of Brexit on global trade flows will depend largely on the outcomes of negotiations, the policies implemented by the UK and other trading partners, and the global economic conditions in the coming years.

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Shifts in trade patterns and impacts on industries, companies, and consumers

Shifts in trade patterns have significant impacts on industries, companies, and consumers. In the aftermath of Brexit, there have been major changes in global trade patterns. The UK's exit from the EU has caused a ripple effect throughout the world, with countries renegotiating their trade agreements and rethinking their supply chain strategies. The most significant impact of these changes has been felt by industries and companies that are heavily reliant on exports. For instance, the automotive industry, which is one of the major industries in the UK, is facing significant challenges due to the uncertainty surrounding trade deals with EU countries. Many of the largest car manufacturers have already relocated their plants to other EU countries in anticipation of Brexit. Similarly, consumers in the UK are facing higher prices for goods and services due to the depreciation of the pound, which has made imports more expensive. These shifts in trade patterns are likely to continue for many years to come, as countries and companies adapt to the changing global trade landscape.

Possible effects on economic growth, investment, and job creation

Brexit has the potential to significantly impact economic growth, investment, and job creation. Uncertainty surrounding trade agreements and tariffs could deter foreign investment, and businesses may hesitate to expand or relocate until these issues are resolved. The United Kingdom's exit from the European Union could also result in reduced access to the EU's single market, which could lead to increased costs for businesses that rely heavily on trade with the EU. This could affect job creation in the UK, particularly in sectors such as automotive and aerospace that have strong ties to EU markets. In addition, the UK's departure from the EU could lead to changes in trade agreements with non-EU countries, which could further impact job creation and economic growth. As the UK attempts to renegotiate trade agreements and establish new relationships with other nations, the overall impact on global trade patterns remains uncertain.

Moreover, Brexit has also affected the EU's trade negotiations with other countries. Following Brexit, the EU has lost one of its largest economies, which is expected to significantly reduce the EU's negotiating power in global trade talks. The EU has already begun trade negotiations with the likes of Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, among others, which are expected to continue in the coming years. However, without the UK's large market of consumers and its substantial contributions to the EU budget, the EU may find it challenging to secure favorable trade deals with these countries. Furthermore, the UK's departure from the EU has created a competition dynamic

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between the two parties. The UK is now free to negotiate its own trade deals with other countries, and it is in direct competition with the EU in certain sectors. Therefore, Brexit has created an uncertain future for global trade patterns as the UK and the EU renegotiate their trading relationship while they both strive to maintain strong ties with the rest of the world.

Policy implications

The policy implications of Brexit are vast and complex. The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU has far-reaching consequences for trade, investment, and competition policy across Europe. The United Kingdom is leaving a single market with more than 500 million consumers, and it will need to establish new trade relationships beyond Europe and the EU Customs Union. This requires crafting new trade agreements with numerous trading partners and reforming its domestic regulatory framework. The EU and the United Kingdom will also need to renegotiate their relationship and redefine their trade and cooperation agreements. The United Kingdom must decide if it wants to remain aligned with EU regulations, harmonize its regulations with the EU, or diverge from them to control its own economic destiny. Brexit may affect the competitiveness of certain industries, such as financial services, and increase uncertainty for investors and businesses.

Policymakers must carefully balance the need for sovereignty and economic benefits with the risk of economic dislocation and disruption.

Possible policy responses to alleviate the negative impact of Brexit on global trade

One possible policy response to alleviate the negative impact of Brexit on global trade is for the affected countries to diversify their trading partners. For example, if the United Kingdom imposes higher tariffs on the European Union, then the EU could look to trade more with other countries such as China, India, or the United States. This would create new trade opportunities for both the EU and these countries, thereby reducing the economic damage caused by Brexit. Another policy response could involve coordinating trade policies among affected countries to avoid disruptions in supply chains. For instance, the EU and the UK could prioritize making their trade arrangements as seamless as possible to prevent disruption of production activities. This would require both parties to come to an agreement on import, export, and customs regulations, which may not be easy but is certainly feasible. In conclusion, these policy responses would help to mitigate the negative impacts of Brexit on global trade, allowing for a more stable economic environment for both businesses and consumers alike.

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Pros and cons of such policies

The implementation of protectionist policies can have both advantages and disadvantages. On one hand, it may protect domestic industries and prevent job losses caused by the competition with cheap imports. Additionally, it can help to reduce the trade deficit, increase the government's revenue through import taxes, and promote economic self-sufficiency. However, protectionism can also hamper economic growth by limiting international trade and increasing consumer prices due to the lack of competition. It can also lead to retaliation from trading partners, resulting in a trade war that could potentially harm all parties involved. Furthermore, protectionism may prevent domestic companies from accessing cheaper resources, including labor and raw materials, leading to decreased competitiveness and potentially higher costs for consumers. In conclusion, while protectionist policies may offer some immediate benefits, the long-term ramifications could be detrimental to the overall global economy.

One of the major impacts that Brexit has had on global trade patterns is the shift in import and export destinations for the United Kingdom. Prior to Brexit, the United Kingdom was able to access the European Union's single market which allowed for easy trade between EU member states without tariffs or other barriers. However, with the UK's departure from the EU, it has lost access to this market and has had to establish new trade agreements with other countries. As a result, the UK has shifted its focus towards trade with countries outside the EU, such as the United States, China, and Japan. While this shift has created new opportunities for the UK, it has also resulted in increased competition in traditional EU markets from countries like Australia and New Zealand. Overall, the ripple effects of Brexit on global trade patterns continue to be felt, and it remains to be seen what the long-term impacts will be.

Conclusion

The ripple effects of Brexit on global trade patterns have been significant and far-reaching. The decision of the United Kingdom to leave the European Union has caused uncertainties in the global trade community. The resulting decline in demand for goods and services has led to a reduction in investment and trade flows. The trade agreements in place with the European Union no longer apply, meaning that the United Kingdom has to renegotiate new trade agreements with the rest of the world. As a result, trade relationships have been disrupted, and the cost of trade has increased for both the United Kingdom and other countries. Nonetheless, Brexit has also created opportunities for non-European Union countries to access the UK market, as well as the European Union market, by bypassing the regulations imposed by the European Union. Therefore, while Brexit has caused short-term disruptions to global trade, the long-term impacts are still uncertain and are dependent on the United Kingdom's ability to negotiate new trade agreements with its international partners.

Recap of the main points on the ripple effects of Brexit on global trade patterns.

In conclusion, the ripple effects of Brexit on global trade patterns have been profound and far-reaching. First, the UK's exit from the EU has led to a shift in trade flows as the country seeks to establish new trading relationships outside the bloc. Second, Brexit has also increased uncertainty and raised the risk of protectionism, which could further undermine global trade. Third, the UK's departure from the EU without a trade deal could result in increased trade barriers and disruption, which would have negative consequences for businesses and consumers alike. Fourth, the likely divergence in regulatory standards between the UK and the EU could lead to further complications and create additional trade friction.

Overall, the Brexit process has demonstrated the complexity and interdependence of global trade, and the need for policymakers to work together to ensure that trade remains open, predictable, and mutually beneficial for all parties involved.

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Key take-aways

Brexit is a significant event that has brought significant changes to global trade patterns. In this white paper, we have explored the implications that Brexit has on various stakeholders, from individual consumers to the government. We have highlighted the key takeaways, including the likely increase in trade barriers and the changing dynamics of trade relationships globally. Going forward, governments and other stakeholders must act proactively to navigate this new global trade reality. They can do this by exploring alternative trading arrangements, renegotiating existing trade agreements, and investing in resources to build resilience to future shocks. In addition, promoting communication and collaboration between stakeholders will be essential in managing potential disruptions in trade and ensuring that the benefits of global trade continue to be realized. Ultimately, only through concerted efforts can the global economy continue to grow and prosper in the wake of a post-Brexit world.

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