



Chancellor of the Exchequer¹²⁰ who had implemented¹²⁹ her measures¹³⁰ and, lacking¹³¹ support from her own party, was soon

forced to resign. It is uncertain how long the current¹³² PM¹³³ Rishi Sunak will prevail¹³⁴ but the revolving door¹³⁵ of five prime ministers since 2016, has not helped establish international confidence¹³⁶.

In the long run¹³⁷, Britain will hope to re-establish its international credibility¹³⁸ and status as an entity¹³⁹ in its own right rather than part of a European block in which it has limited control. To this end, the country will be looking beyond its backyard¹⁴⁰ to increase¹⁴¹ trade with the likes of the United States, Canada and the fast-moving economies of Asia. However, it should not be overlooked¹⁴² that the UK is a substantial¹⁴³ economy, which according to the IMF¹⁴⁴ in 2022, by nominal GDP was fifth-ranked in the world, only behind the USA, China, Japan and Germany. There is every chance that the UK will remain an economic force to be reckoned with¹⁴⁵ if it can get its political house¹⁴⁶ in order.

Better Off¹⁴⁷ Anyway¹⁴⁸

Ultimately¹⁴⁹, for many British people who voted to leave, it was never about the economy, but, sovereignty¹⁵⁰, independence and control. As an island nation, many Brits have always perceived¹⁵¹ Europe

as synonymous with the European continent and may feel that they have more in common with¹⁵² the descendants¹⁵³ of the cricket-loving former¹⁵⁴ colonies than those that reside in the corridors of power¹⁵⁵ in Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands.

While the wave of immigrants flowing into¹⁵⁶ Europe from Africa and Syria and Afghanistan at the time of the Brexit referendum may have stirred concerns about¹⁵⁷ being overrun¹⁵⁸, the main beef¹⁵⁹ with Brussels was bureaucracy and the feeling of being enveloped¹⁶⁰ in a pan-European state with rules imposed¹⁶¹ by an external government¹⁶². Leaving has probably come at a higher price than many expected but one that most of those who voted to leave would still willingly¹⁶³ pay. ■



¹²⁰ Chancellor of the Exchequer 'tʃɑːnsələ(r) əv ðə ɪks'tʃekə(r) mɪnɪstə fɪnənsɔʊ

¹²⁹ to implement sth tu 'ɪmplɪment 'sʌmɪŋ wprowadzić coś w życie

¹³⁰ measures 'meʒə(r)z tu: kroki, środki

¹³¹ to lack sth tə læk 'sʌmɪŋ nie mieć czegoś

¹³² current 'kʌrənt obecny

¹³³ PM = Prime Minister ,praɪm 'mɪnɪstə(r) premier

¹³⁴ to prevail tə prɪ'veɪl tu: przetrwać

¹³⁵ revolving door rɪ'vɒlvɪŋ dɔː(r) drzwi obrotowe, tu: karuzela

¹³⁶ international confidence ,ɪntə'næʃnəl 'kɒnfɪdəns międzynarodowe zaufanie

¹³⁷ in the long run ɪn ðə lɒŋ rʌn w dłuższej perspektywie

¹³⁸ credibility ,kredə'bɪləti wiarygodność

¹³⁹ entity 'entəti jednostka, podmiot

¹⁴⁰ backyard ,bækjɑːd podwórko, tu: inne kraje

¹⁴¹ to increase sth tu ɪn'kriːs 'sʌmɪŋ zwiększyć coś

¹⁴² to overlook tu ,əʊvə'lʊk przeoczyć coś, pomijać coś

¹⁴³ substantial səb'stænʃl tu: znaczący

¹⁴⁴ the IMF = the International Monetary Fund ði ,ɪntənæʃnəl 'mʌnɪtri fʌnd Międzynarodowy Fundusz Walutowy

¹⁴⁵ to be reckoned with tə bi 'rekənd wɪð z którym trzeba się liczyć

¹⁴⁶ political house pə'lɪtɪkl haʊs sytuacja polityczna

¹⁴⁷ (to be) better off tə bi 'betə(r) əf (być) w lepszej sytuacji

¹⁴⁸ anyway 'eniweɪ tak czy inaczej

¹⁴⁹ ultimately 'ʌltɪmətli ostatecznie, koniec końców

¹⁵⁰ sovereignty 'sɒvrənəti suwerenność, niezależność

¹⁵¹ to perceive sth əs sth tə pə'siːv 'sʌmɪŋ əz 'sʌmɪŋ postrzegać coś jako coś

¹⁵² to have sth in common with sb tə hæv 'sʌmɪŋ ɪn 'kɒmən wɪð 'sʌmbədi mieć z kimś coś wspólnego

¹⁵³ descendant dɪ'sendənt potomek

¹⁵⁴ former 'fɔːmə(r) byli

¹⁵⁵ corridors of power 'kɒrɪdɔː(r)z əv 'paʊə kuluary władzy

¹⁵⁶ to flow into sth tə fləʊ 'ɪntə 'sʌmɪŋ tu: napływać, przybywać do czegoś

¹⁵⁷ stirred concerns about sth stɜː(r)d kən'sɜːnz ə'baut 'sʌmɪŋ mieszane uczucia dotyczące czegoś

¹⁵⁸ overrun 'əʊvərʌn opanowany

¹⁵⁹ main beef meɪn biːf główna oś sporu

¹⁶⁰ enveloped ɪn'veləpt otoczony

¹⁶¹ imposed ɪm'pəʊzd narzucony

¹⁶² external government ɪk'stɜːnəl 'ɡʌvənmənt zewnętrzna władza

¹⁶³ willingly 'wɪlɪŋli chętnie