

Brexit

Cyril Svoboda

EU Treaty

- Any Member State may decide to withdraw from the Union in accordance with its own **constitutional requirements**.
- A Member State which decides to **withdraw** shall notify the European Council of its intention. In the light of the **guidelines** provided by the European Council, the Union shall negotiate and conclude an agreement with that State, setting out the arrangements for its withdrawal, taking account of the framework for its **future relationship with the Union**. That agreement shall be concluded on behalf of the of the European Union, acting by a **qualified majority**, after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament.
- The Treaties shall cease to apply to the State in question from the date of entry into force of the withdrawal agreement or, failing that, **two years** after the notification, unless the European Council, in agreement with the Member State concerned, unanimously decides to extend this period.

David Cameron PM 2010 end 2015



Letter David Cameron



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

10 November 2015

Dear Donald,

A NEW SETTLEMENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN A REFORMED EUROPEAN UNION

BBC NEWS

for inviting me to write setting out the areas where I am seeking
address the concerns of the British people over our membership of
the European Union.

PM Letter

In a letter to the President of the European Council Donald Tusk, the Prime Minister has set out the 4 areas where he is seeking reforms as part of negotiations on the UK's membership of the European Union.

These 4 areas are:

1. economic governance;
2. competitiveness;
3. sovereignty;
4. immigration.

Economic governance

- The EU has **more than one currency**.
- There should be no discrimination and no disadvantage for any business on the basis of the currency of their country.
- Any changes the Eurozone decides to make, such as the creation of a banking union, **must be voluntary for non-Euro countries**, never compulsory.
- And any issues that affect all Member States must be discussed and decided by all Member States.

Competitiveness

- People across Europe want the European Union to help generate **growth and jobs**. The United Kingdom has always been a champion of making Europe more competitive.
- But with the best will in the world, we would all acknowledge that the EU can go much further.

Sovereignty

- As you know, questions of sovereignty have been central to the debate about the European Union in Britain for many years. I have three proposals in this area. First, I want to end Britain's obligation to work towards an "**ever closer union**" as set out in the Treaty.
- It is very important to make clear that this commitment will no longer apply to the United Kingdom. I want to do this in a formal, legally-binding and irreversible way.
- As the Dutch have said, the ambition should be "**Europe where necessary, national where possible**".

Immigration

- The issue is one of scale and speed. Britain's population is already expanding. Our population is set to reach **over 70 million** in the next decades and we are forecast to become the **most populous country in the EU by 2050**.
- At the same time, our net migration is **running at over 300,000 a year**. That is not sustainable. We have taken lots of steps to control immigration from outside the EU. But we need to be able to exert greater control on arrivals from inside the EU too.
- But we need to go further to reduce the numbers coming here. **We can reduce the flow of people coming from within the EU** by reducing the draw that our welfare system can exert across Europe. So we have proposed that people coming to Britain from the EU must live here and contribute for four years before they qualify for in-work benefits or social housing. And that we should end the practice of sending child benefit overseas.

David Cameron on the EU referendum

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w87GNWJHtFM>

Government position

Nigel Farage on referendum

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kD2we8liv4>

Referendum

- The referendum on EU membership held on **23 June 2016**.
- A total of 33,577,342 people voted in the referendum, a turnout of 72.2%. The Leave vote won by a **3.8 percentage point margin**.
- Leave votes cast - 17,410,742 % - **51.9%**
- Remain Votes cast - 16,141,241 - **48.1%**
- The highest vote share for Leave (76%) was recorded in Boston (Lincolnshire). The highest vote share for Remain (96%) was recorded in Gibraltar. The dataset accompanying this briefing paper will be published soon.

David Cameron last speech as PM

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQyQIhh1e6o>

Theresa May PM 2015 end 2017



Theresa May Speech as PM

- July 13, 2016
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDyZ8trge2E>

UK officially Invokes Article 50 To Trigger Brexit

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XMknKiuVR-0>
- Term: March 29, 2019
- Reaction EU
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XDw--hDVz04>

EU negotiations



Prime Minister Theresa May's Resignation Speech

- May 24, 2019
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_t25xAp270o

Boris Johnson PM 2017 end 2019



Boris Johnson the First PM Speech

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hqwGR86zoTI>

General election Boris Johnson

- Boris Johnson addresses the nation after historic win
- It resulted in the Conservative Party receiving a landslide majority of 80 seats. The Conservatives made a net gain of 48 seats and won 43.6% of the popular vote – the highest percentage for any party since 1979.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g4OZAdaE5XM>

What happens next

- Under the EU treaties, the EC cannot propose a negotiating mandate until after the UK has ceased to be an EU member state.

Brexit Day

- **January 31st, 2020** - Brexit Day. The UK exits and a transition period begins, which currently runs until December 31st, 2020.
- All UK citizens who do not have dual nationality lose their EU citizenship on this day and will also lose the right to vote or stand for office in EU countries.

Trade Relations

March 1st - Talks start on the "future relationship" the main part of which will be about trade relations.

This is the date the EU is aiming to have its negotiating mandate agreed, which will give the European Commission the legal authorisation to formally open talks.

Extension

- **June 30th** - the deadline for any extension to the transition period to be agreed between the UK and the EU.
- The transition period can only be extended up to a maximum of two years, so until December 31st 2022 at the absolute latest.

The End of Negotiation

November 26th - this is the date that EU experts say a trade deal will need to be actually agreed by, in order to leave time for it to be formally presented to the European Parliament and ratified in time for the December 31st deadline.

Next Period

January 1st, 2021 - if the transition period is not extended, the UK will then begin its new relationship with the EU, either crashing out without a trade deal or beginning the new trading relationship agreed during the transition period

Withdrawal Agreement

- The Withdrawal Agreement sets out the terms of the UK's withdrawal from the EU and provides for a deal on citizens' rights.
- It sets out a **transition period** which lasts until 31 December 2020. During this time you can continue to live, work and study in the EU broadly as you did before 31 January 2020.
- If you are resident in the EU member state at the end of the transition period, you will be covered by the **Withdrawal Agreement**, and citizen's rights will be protected for as long as you remain resident in the member state.
- Any rights that are not covered by the Withdrawal Agreement will be the subject of future negotiations. Read this guidance page for more information.

EU mandate the first block

- If there is **no extension** of the **transition period** the end of 2020 **becomes a hard deadline** for those parts of a new UK/EU relationship to be in place which will not fall away at the end of the year, either entirely or into other international frameworks, where relevant.
- The end of 2020 is also the deadline by which the commission should endeavour to adopt a decision on the adequacy of the UK's data protection standards.

The second block

- There is no definitive deadline for the second block – with political will, ratification time can be squeezed – but the process of agreement for a **multinational, multi-institutional**, multilingual bloc cannot be completed in a couple of weeks.

UK-EU land border

- The potential impact on the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland has been a contentious issue.
- Since 2005, the border has been essentially invisible. After Brexit, it will be the only UK–EU land border.
- All involved parties agree a hard border should be avoided, as it might compromise the Good Friday Agreement that ended the Northern Ireland conflict. To forestall this, the EU proposed a "backstop agreement" (the Northern Ireland Protocol) that would have kept the UK in the Customs Union and kept Northern Ireland in some aspects of the Single Market also, until a lasting solution was found. The backstop was part of the withdrawal agreement, but was replaced in the revised agreement

The Belfast Agreement, also known as the Good Friday Agreement

- The **Belfast Agreement**, also known as the Good Friday Agreement, was reached in multi-party negotiations and signed on 10 April 1998.
- On the constitutional question of whether Northern Ireland should remain in the UK or become part of a united Ireland, **it was agreed that there would be no change without the consent of the majority**. This is called the 'principle of consent'.
- Agreement recognises the legitimacy of whatever choice is freely exercised by a majority of the people of Northern Ireland with regard to its status, whether they prefer to continue to support the Union with Great Britain or a sovereign united Ireland.
- Majority opinion in the future could be **tested by referendum**.

Border controls

UK has confirmed plans to introduce import controls on EU goods at the border after the transition period ends on 31 December 2020.

UK reasons for implementing import controls:

- to keep our borders safe and secure so we know **who's coming** in and how often, what they are bringing in, and **why**
- to ensure we treat all partners equally as we begin to negotiate our own **trading arrangements** with countries around the world
- to **collect the right customs**, VAT and excise duties
- the EU has said it will enforce checks on our goods entering the Eurozone. We will likewise enforce our own rules for goods entering the UK

Future relationships

- The question for the rest of 2020 is whether the UK and the EU can agree a **deeper trading relationship** on the lines of the free trade agreement the EU has with **Canada**, or whether the relationship will be based simply on the Withdrawal Agreement deal agreed in October 2019, including the **Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland**.
- In either event the UK will **be leaving the single market and the customs union** at the end of this year and stakeholders should prepare for that reality.

The Australian republic referendum

The Australian republic **referendum held on 6 November 1999** was a two-question referendum to amend the Constitution of Australia.

- **The first question** asked whether Australia should become a republic with a President appointed by Parliament.
- **The second question**, generally deemed to be far less important politically, asked whether Australia should alter the Constitution to insert a preamble.

For some years opinion polls had suggested that **a majority of the electorate favoured a republic**. Nonetheless, the republic referendum was defeated due to division among republicans on the method proposed for selection of the president and dissident republicans subsequently supporting the no campaign.