

Information Guide



The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union A guide to information sources

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The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016 The United Kingdom and the European Union

The Cardiff EDC can help you find information from all points of view on this important topic

Click on the images in this guide to link into a range of information sources

To find further information search in **ESO**

An older version of this guide containing more links to sources published before 2016 is available



Updated to: 01 July 2016





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

Main sections in the guide

- Neutral sources
- Background and lead-up to the campaign
- UK Government sources
- UK Parliament sources
- Electoral Commission
- Political Parties
- Campaign Groups
- Stakeholders, think tanks and the International and regional perspectives
- News sources and social media
- Issues
- The Result





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016 The United Kingdom and the European Union

Neutral sources





'Neutral' sources of information









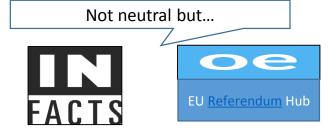


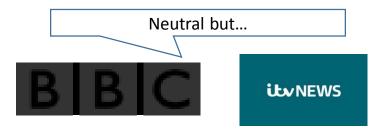
















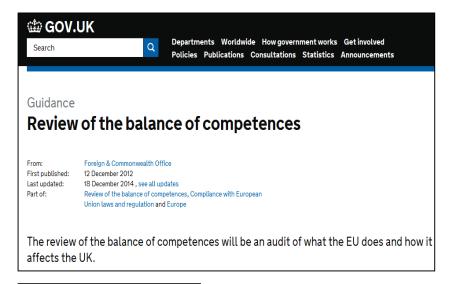
The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016 The United Kingdom and the European Union

Background information and lead-up



Review of the Balances of Competences









The UK government carried out a review of the EU's competences, which the Foreign Secretary launched in July 2012. This was an audit of what the EU does and how it affected the UK. It was seen as important that Britain had a clear sense of how its national interests interacted with the EU's roles, particularly at a time of great change for the EU.

Government departments consulted Parliament and its committees, business, the devolved administrations, and civil society to look in depth at how the EU's competences (the power to act in particular areas conferred on it by the EU Treaties) worked in practice.

The UK's European partners and the EU institutions were also invited to contribute evidence to the review, and it also examined issues that were of interest across the EU, seeking to improve understanding and engagement.

UK Government departments then reported on areas of competence and their findings were published in four waves between 2012 and 2014.

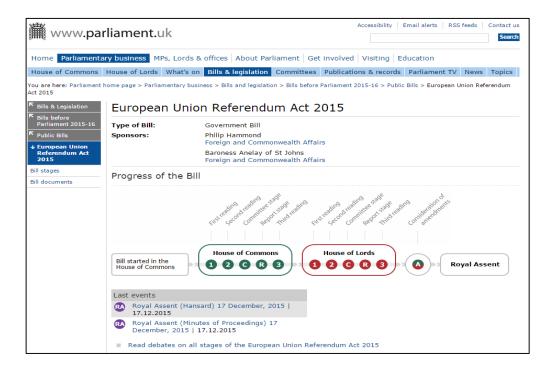
The House of Lords EU Committee and various commentators noted that the results of the Review were largely positive of EU membership

Find more information via **ESO** on the Review of the Balance of Competences

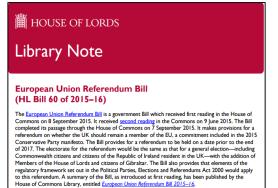


European Union Referendum Act 2015









The European Union Referendum Act 2015 allows for the holding of a referendum in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar on whether the United Kingdom should remain a member of the European Union The referendum should be held before the end of 2017.

The UK Prime Minister, David Cameron, announced on 23 January 2013 that if his party was elected to power following the next election expected in 2015, it would hold a referendum in the UK on European Union (EU) membership in the next Parliament.

Initially, a private members bill was introduced in 2013-14 by James Wharton, MP to allow for a referendum – it passed through the House of Commons but was defeated in the House of Lords in January 2014.

A new private members bill was introduced in session 2014-15 by Robert Neill, MP and was adopted as an Act in December 2015.

Find more information via <u>ESO</u> on the Referendum Act 2015







What happened with the negotiations autumn 2015

- **Cameron targets Brussels over Brexit, Sept 2015**
- **Renegotiation Scorecard, Sept 2015**
- UK to set out EU reform demands in November letter to EU President, Oct 2015



Inquiry status: open - accepting written submissions

Call for evidence published.

Scope of the inquiry

The inquiry is exploring the vision for the future of the EU that the UK Government is seeking to realise through its current reform proposals, ahead of the referendum on UK membership to be held by the end of 2017. The Committee is assessing the extent to which there is consensus on the long-term direction of the EU, within the UK, the EU institutions and across the 28 EU Member States.



EU reform - UK negotiates with EU and other Member States 2015/16







THE PRIME MINISTER

10 November 2015



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

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

As you said, the purpose of this letter is not to describe the precise means, or detailed legal proposals, for bringing the reforms we seek into effect. That is a matter for the negotiation, not least as there may, in each case, be different ways of achieving the same result.

I am grateful for the technical discussions that have taken place over the last few months and, as we move to the formal stage of negotiations, I welcome this opportunity to explain why these changes are needed and how I believe they can benefit all Member States. I am also making a speech today to update the British people on the process for the negotiation and how I intend to address their concerns.

I have been encouraged in many of my conversations with my fellow Heads of Government in recent months that there is wide understanding of the concerns





RESS RELEASE 898/15 07/12/2015

Letter by President Donald Tusk to the European Council on the issue of a UK in/out referendum

What is happened with the negotiations Nov 2015 - Jan 2016

- <u>David Cameron sends European Council President Donald</u>
 <u>Tusk further details of UK calls for EU reform</u>, 10 November
 2015
- <u>Letter from European Council President Tusk to EU</u> governments on the UK negotiations, Dec 2015
- Find more information in ESO







House of Commons European Scrutiny Committee

UK Government's renegotiation of EU membership: Parliamentary Sovereignty and Scrutiny



EU reform - UK negotiates with EU and other Member States 2015/16







THE PRIME MINISTER
Personal Minute

TO ALL MINISTERIAL COLLEAGUES

EU REFERENDUM

In my Statement to Parliament on Tuesday, I announced that there will be a clear government position after the conclusion of the EU negotiation and I also explained that, from that point, there will be a special arrangement to permit individual Ministers to take a different personal position from the official position of the Government. Having consulted the Cabinet Secretary, this letter sets out in more detail what this means in practice.

First, this arrangement will come into effect following a Cabinet discussion, after the negotiations have concluded with our EU partners. Until that point – when it will become clear whether a deal can be negotiated that delivers the objectives I have set out – all Ministers should continue to support the position set out in our Manifesto and say or do nothing that will undermine the Government's negotiating position. The Government's policy, explained in our Manifesto and discussed at Cabinet, is to negotiate a new settlement for Britain in the EU and then ask the British people in a referendum whether they want to stay in the EU on this reformed basis or not. As I have said many times, if the renegotiation is successful, the Government's position will be in favour of Britain remaining in a reformed EU. If the renegotiation is unsuccessful, then we rule nothing out. This referendum must take place by the end of 2017. I am grateful to all colleagues for the support provided to date.

Second, this wholly exceptional arrangement will apply only to the question of whether we should remain in the EU or leave. All other EU or EU-related business, including negotiations in or with all EU institutions and other Member States, and debates and votes in Parliament here on EU business will continue to be subject to the normal rules of collective responsibility and party discipline. This also of course applies to policy discussions within government. The existing machinery of government for making policy on EU business will continue to function in the normal way. In Parliament, the rules state that Ministers speak from the Front Bench, and when they do so they support government policy.

- + <u>EU referendum: Prime Minister's minute to</u> ministers, January 2016
- + <u>Speech by David Cameron at the World Economic</u> Forum, Davos, 21 January 2016





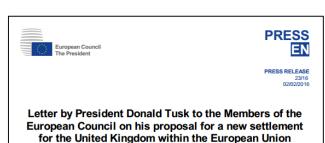
Electoral Commission to open registration for EU Referendum campaigners

News release published: 26-01-2016

United Kingdom: Referendum on EU membership







Keeping the unity of the European Union is the biggest challenge for all of us and so it is the key objective of my mandale. It is in this spirit that I put forward a proposal for a new settlement of the United Kingdom within the EU. To my mind it goes really far in addressing all the concern raised by Prime Minister Cameron. The line I did not cross, however, were the principles on which the European project is founded.

I deeply believe that our community of interests is much stronger than what divides us. To be, or not to be together, that is the question which must be answered not only by the British people in a referendum, but also by the other 27 members of the EU in the next two weeks.

This has been a difficult process and there are still challenging negotiations ahead. Nothing is agreed until evenything is agreed. It am convinced that the proposal is a good basis for a compromise. It could not have been drafted without the close and good cooperation of the European Commission. In order to facilitate this process the Commission also made political declarations that are inchied for in this seek used.

Let me briefly refer to all the four baskets of the proposal

On economic governance, the draft Decision of the Heads sets out principles to ensure mutual respect between the Member States taking part in further deepening of the Economic and Monetary Union and those which do not. By doting that we can pave the way for the further integration within the euro area while safeguarding the rights and competences of non-participating Member States.

The respect for these principles is backed up by a draft Decision establishing a mechanism that while giving necessary reassurances on the concerns of non-euro area Member States, cannot constitute a veto nor delay urgent decisions. The exact conditions for triggering this mechanism remain to be further discussed.

On competitiveness, the draft Decision of the Heads, together with a more detailed European Council Declaration and a draft Commission Declaration, will set out our commitment to increase efforts to enhance competitiveness. We will regularly assess progress in simplifying decisiation and reduction burden on business so that refu age is out.

On sovereignty, the proposed Decision of the Heads recognises that in light of the United Kingdom's special situation under the Treaties, it is not committed to further political integration. It also reinforces respect for subsidiarity, and I propose that the Member States discontinue the consideration of a draft legislative act where a number of national parliaments object to it on the grounds of subsidiarity, unless the concerns raised can be accommodated. The importance of respecting the opt-out regime of Protocols 21 and 22, awell as national security responsibilities is also underlined.

On social benefits and free movement, we need to fully respect the current treaties, in particular the principles of freedom of movement and non-discrimination. Therefore the proposed solution to address the UK concerns builds on the clarification of the interpretation of current rules, including a draft Commission Declaration on a number of issues relating to better fighting abuse of free movement.

The draft Decision of the Heads notes, in particular, the Commission's intention to propose changes to EU legislation as regards the export of child benefits and the creation of a sefeguard mechanism to respond to exceptional situations of inflow of workers from other Member States. A draft Commission Declaration also relates to this mechanism. This approach, as well as the exact duration of the application of such a mechanism need to be further discussed at our level.

Most of the substance of this proposal takes the form of a legally binding Decision of the Heads of State or Governments. We should also be prepared to discuss the possible incorporation of the substance of a few elements covered by the Decision into the Treaties at the time of their next revision.









What happened in the negotiations, January 2016

- + UK PM David Cameron has <u>meetings</u> with Presidents of the European Commission and European Parliament, 29 January 2016, and <u>meeting</u> with President of the European Council, 31 January 2016
- + President of European Council, Donald Tusk, circulates <u>details</u> of a draft settlement to EU Member States, 2 February 2016

EU reform - UK negotiates with EU and other Member States 2016













What did the UK achieve in its EU renegotiation?

The UK Government has now wrapped up its EU renegotiation ahead of the referendum. Open Europe lays out its take on the renegotiation and sets this in the broader context of the UK's position in the EU and the upcoming referendum.

Brexit, EU Referendum, EU Reform, UK Politics



What happened in the negotiation February 2016

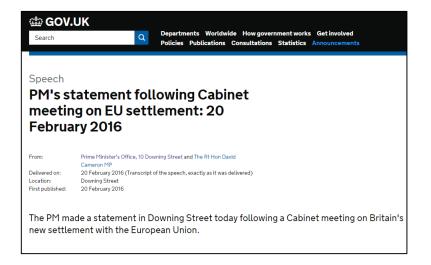
- + EU countries react to the Tusk proposals for a new settlement for the UK within the EU, February 2016
- + European Council, Brussels, 18-19 February 2016

Find more information in ESO on the lead-up, negotiations at, and implications of the decisions relating to the EU settlement with the UK at the European Council, 18-19 February 2016

UK negotiates with EU and other Member States – European Council, 18-19 February 2016









- + UK Prime Minister David Cameron holds special Cabinet meeting, 20 February 2016 to report back on outcome of the <u>European</u>
 Council, 18-19 February 2016. 23 June 2016 is announced as the date of the EU referendum.
- + UK Govt publish a series of Policy Papers in March-April 2016
- + Find more information in ESO

David Cameron announces the date of the EU referendum – the campaign begins





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

UK Government sources







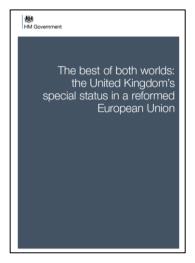


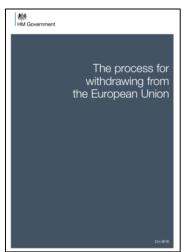


UK Government campaigns to 'remain' in the EU



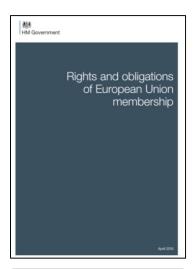


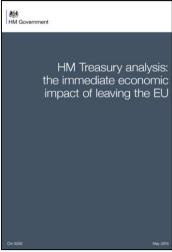












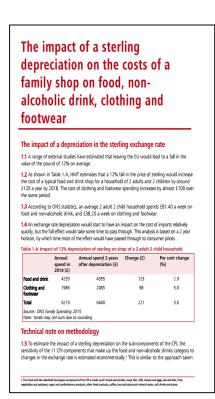


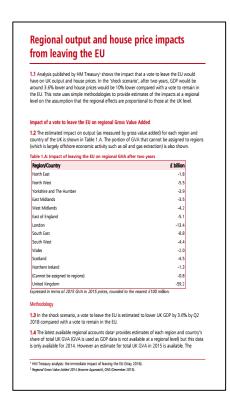


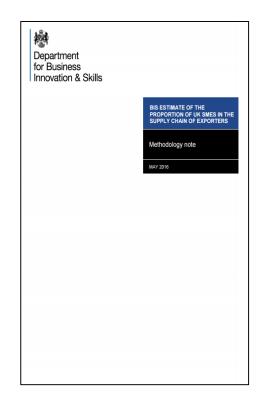


The UK's cooperation with the EU on justice and home affairs, and on foreign policy and security issues

BACKGROUND NOTE















































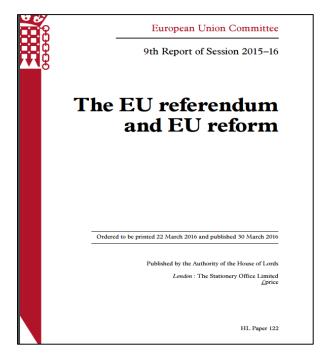
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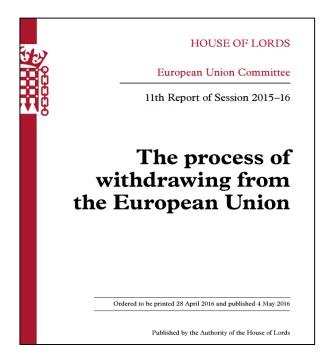
UK Parliament sources

- Select Committee reports
- Library publications











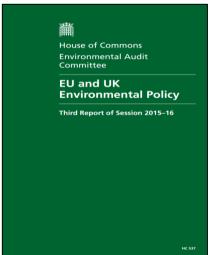


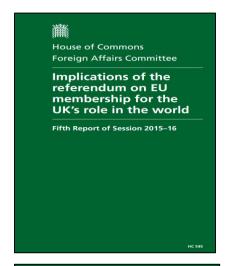






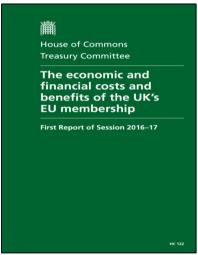






















House of Commons Library is producing many informative sources on the EU referendum and the Brexit debate











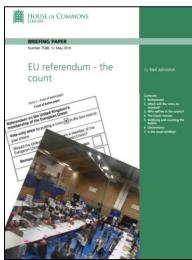
















The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

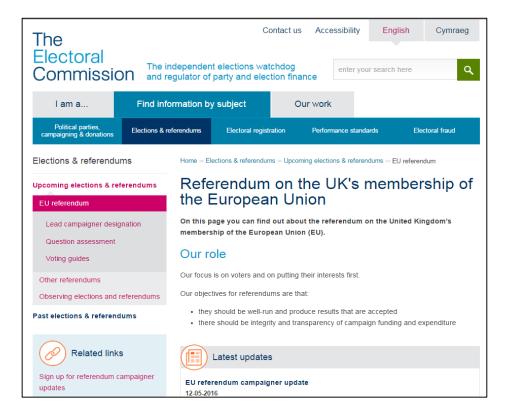
The United Kingdom and the European Union

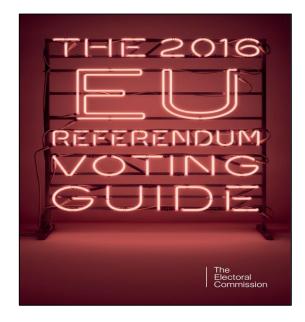
Electoral Commission



Electoral Commission







Find more information via <u>ESO</u> on the EU Referendum and the Electoral Commission

The UK's Electoral Commission plays a role in the running of the EU Referendum

- Assessment of the Question asked
- Choice of the 'lead' campaign organisations
- Publication of a voter guide
- Details of donations and loans received by campaign organisations





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

Political Parties













What is the SNP's position on the EU?

The SNP believes that membership of Europe Union is in Scotland's best interests. There are a huge number of benefits for Scotland from EU membership including that the EU is the main destination for Scotland's international exports and as citizens of the EU we are able to travel freely throughout Europe – for work, study or travel – without the need for visas. The SNP doesn't believe the EU is perfect and agree that it needs reform but the SNP wants Scotland to have a louder voice in Europe – an increased contribution to EU policy making and an opportunity to be part of discussions about reform, rather than becoming even more distant by removing ourselves altogether.





- Conservative Party
- DUP

?

Information sources from the UK political parties

[Splinter groups are listed on the Remain and Leave pages]





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

Campaigning groups for Remain and Leave







Vote Leave, take control

BRITAIN STRONGER IN EUROPE





Information sources from the 'lead' campaign groups











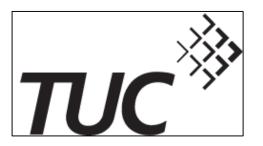






















Campaigning to remain in the EU...























Campaigning to remain in the EU...



















































Campaigning to leave the EU...





























Campaigning to leave the EU...





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016 The United Kingdom and the European Union

Stakeholders, think tanks and the International and regional perspectives

An <u>older version of this guide</u> contains more links to sources published before 2016







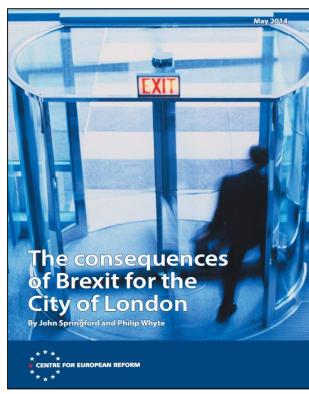




City leaders voice their support for Vote Leave

April 29, 2016

See more on this topic in ESO



CITYA.M. ≡	Latest news	Most popular	0	pinion		
Home ➤ News ➤ Politics			FTSE 100	6241.89	-1.27% ▼	FTSE 25
Wednesday 20 April 2016 18:00	GMT					1
City of London	•	arns Brex	it th	reat	ens Ci	ty's

Stakeholders and interests: The City of London



Stakeholders: Business



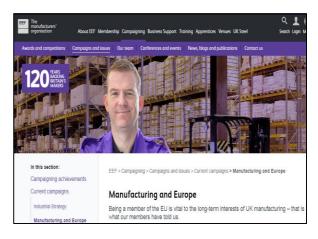












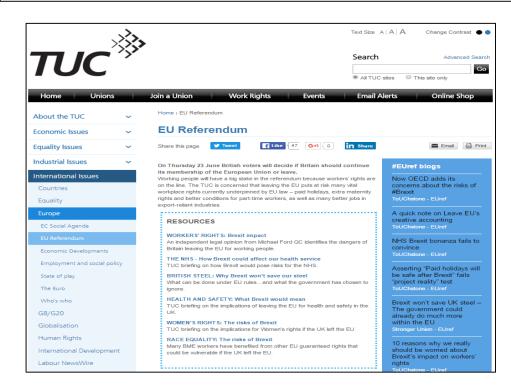






Stakeholders: Trade Unions







UNISON to campaign for the UK to stay in Europe







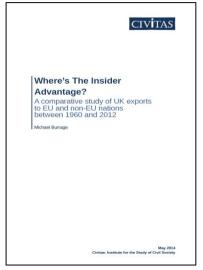
EMBARGOED UNTIL: 00.01HRS WEDNESDAY 1 JUNE 2016

BETTER OFF IN

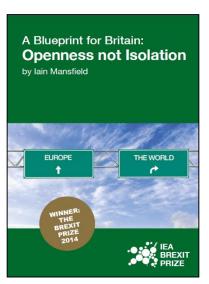
Working people and the case for remaining in the EU



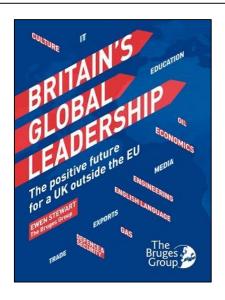














Stakeholders and interests: The UK should leave the EU



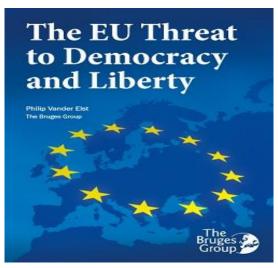


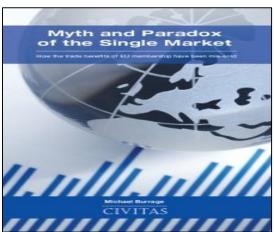


BREXIT

iea











Stakeholders and interests: The UK should leave the EU

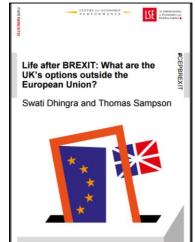


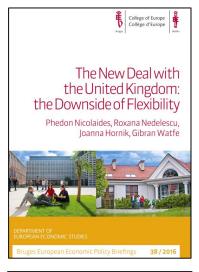


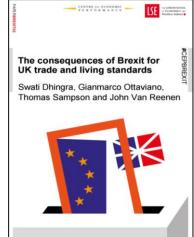












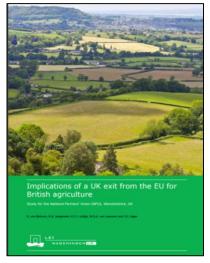




Stakeholders and interests: The debate continues ...









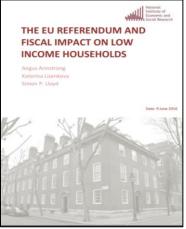












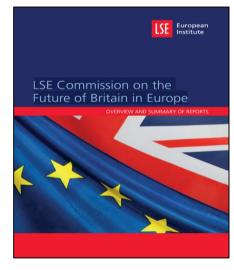
Stakeholders and interests: The debate continues ...

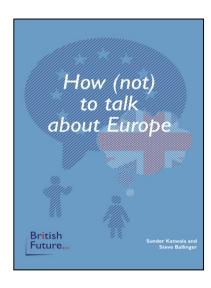




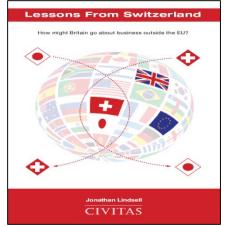












Stakeholders and interests: The debate continues ...







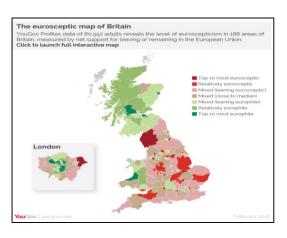














Plaid Cymru leader Leanne Wood: 'The votes in each of the countries should be added up separately and we should only pull out of the EU if all four countries want to do that'



England – Scotland – Wales – Northern Ireland





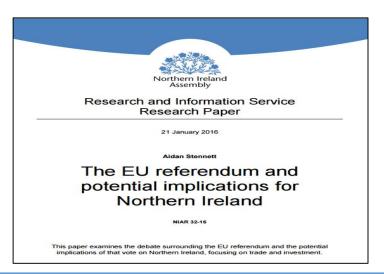




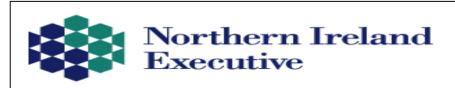
Starting gun to a referendum or a ticking timebomb?

By Dr Lee McGowan, senior lecturer in European Studies at Queen's University Belfast









The BREXIT Debate: Northern Ireland [Find more in ESO]















HOME » NEWS » NEWS TOPICS » EU REFERENDUM

Scottish and Welsh nationalists pledge to stop the English leaving EU

Plaid Cymru leader Leanne Wood: 'The votes in each of the countries should be added up separately and we should only pull out of the EU if all four countries want to do that'







The BREXIT Debate : Scotland [Find more in **ESO**]







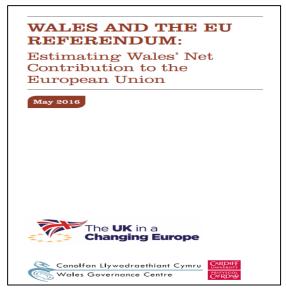












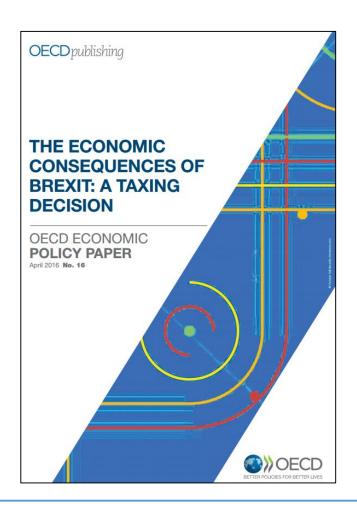




The BREXIT Debate: Wales [Find more in ESO]







The international perspective – International organisations







Bruegel & Brexit









CEPS & BREXIT



The international perspective

EPC &
BREXIT

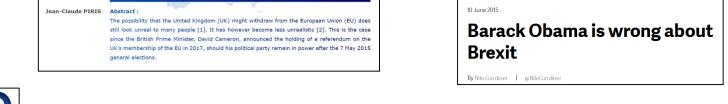














More think tank articles on Brexit







European views on the UK's renegotiation, Sept-Oct 2015

- France, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Latvia
- Italy, Poland, Bulgaria and Malta
- Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and Romania
- Austria, Portugal, Croatia and Ireland
- Czech Republic, Hungary, Sweden and Lithuania
- Germany, Greece, Slovakia and the EU Institutions
- Other EU States



International views

EP: EPRS
think tank
articles on
Brexit

Briefing

What Think Tanks are thinking 19 February 2016



The United Kingdom and the European Union

European Union leaders meet on 18-19 February to discuss Prime Minister David Cameron's renegotiation of the United Kingdom's EU membership, ahead of an in-or-out referendum on the outcome.

This note provides links to recent **commentaries**, **studies**, **reports and books** from major think tanks on Britain's relations with the EU and renegotiation of the terms of the country's membership.



The international perspective

HoC: L: BP
Think tank
articles on
Brexit

















US, Obama and BREXIT

The international perspective – Non-EU countries







The EU deal to avoid Brexit: Take it or leave

Stefani Weiss and Steven Blockmans

No. 131 / February 2016

Abstract

Beyond the drama of the European Council summit of 18-19 February 2016, what became clear was the fundamental desire on the part of the leaders of all 28 EU member states to agree a deal on the British government's demands for a renegotiated settlement on the UK's relationship within the European Union. The deal has provided David Cameron with the political capital he needed to call a date for the in/out referendum and to lead a campaign for the UK to stay in the EU. Yet, for all the technical reforms packed into it, the deal is neither a crowd pleaser nor a vote winner. It does, however, mark a watershed acknowledgement that EU integration is not a one-directional process of 'ever closer union'. Different paths of integration are now open to member states that do not compel them towards a common destination. This deal will effectively lead to a legally binding recognition that the UK is not committed to further political integration in the EU.

In this Special Report, Stefani Weiss and Steven Blockmans analyse the substance of the "Decision of the Heads of State or Government, meeting within the European Council, concerning a New Settlement for the United Kingdom within the European Union" and shed light on its legal character. They do so by contextualising this EU deal to avoid Brexit, and draw on the conclusions reached in a simulation of European Council negotiations between representatives of think tanks in the European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN), conducted by CEPS and the Bertelsmann Stiftung in October 2015.



Post-Summit Commentary

22 February 2016

Brexit averted through EU reform?

Fahian Zuleen

After some drama, the EU Summit produced the expected result: an agreement on the UK-EU relationship that broadly reflects the demands Prime Minister Cameron set out in his letter to President Tusk in November 2015. This reveals that no other EU leader wants to see the UK leave, given the political and economic costs this implies for the EU as a whole, especially in such a crises-dominated period.

As widely expected, David Cameron has now set the date for the in-out referendum for the 23th June of this year. The reactions in the UK were predictable. The opponents of EU membership claim that the deal does not restore sovereignty to the UK and does not do enough to reduce migration numbers. The Conservative Party is split, with a significant part campaigning for a Brexit, including six Cabinet members and Boris Johnson, the Mayor of London. The media has been highly critical of the deal struck in Brussels, while most of the political establishment and big businesses is, more or less reductantly, fining un behind the campain to remain in the EU.

A domestic affair

With this deal, the rest of the EU did what it could to encourage a positive outcome of the referendum. Unless the deal unravels in some way, which is unlikely in this short timeframe, the focus of the debate will now be exclusively on the Uk itself. The deal is unlikely to have a lot of resonance with the general public, with claims and counter-claims over its significance and impact cancelling each other out, but it provides the Yes campaign with the hook to argue that this is about stawin in a reformed EU.

The debate in the UK will, most likely, focus on migration and economics. While opponents of EU membership will argue that only a Brexit can restore sovereignty, and thus control over the UK's borders, the proponents of EU membership will focus on the inherent uncertainty of leaving the EU and the risk this might pose for growth and jobs.

Neither campaigns are likely to look at the fundamental question: in today's world, how do you deal with the kind of cross-border challenges that cannot be addressed at the national level? While the EU is certainly not perfect, it provides the only credible instrument for European countries. In other words, what is the alternative to EU membership?

An uncertain outcome

Referenda are difficult to predict, with momentum, internal – including the popularity of the Prime Minister – and external factors, such as migrant flows or the overall state of the EU, likely to have a significant effect. It will probably be a close-run affair, with no decisive majority emerging for either side. Much will hinge on participation: the silent majority is likely to bok the remain campaign.

There are going to be big regional differences, with Scotland likely to vote decisively to stay in, raising the spectrum of a new independence referendum if the overall vote backs Brexit. Much of Southern England is likely to be opposed to EU membership, with the exception of London, where participation is likely to be crucial. In the Midlands and the North of England, EU membership itself is not likely to be decisive, but migration could well be.

Brexit: Strategic Consequences for Europe

A Scenario Study

Clingendael Report







ECFR & BREXIT

The international perspective







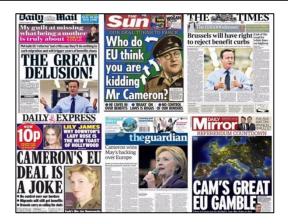
The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

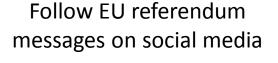
News Sources and Social Media



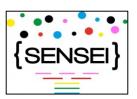














Media

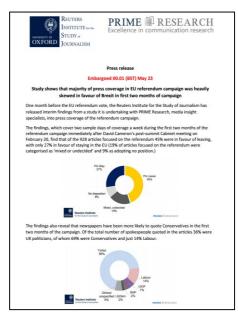


Media How the passionate Brexit press is Greenslade setting the agenda

Roy Greenslade

National newspapers continue to act as Brexit propagandists

Roy Greenslade



News sources: BREXIT / Role of UK Media / Social media































Links to the final key editorials in the UK media before the referendum via ESO



















Not all news sources use 'Tags'

News sources: BREXIT / EU Referendum Tag Links





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

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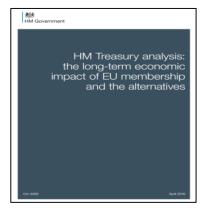
Issues

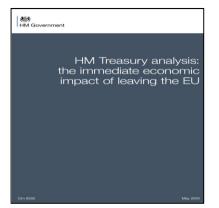


Issues: The Economy



























Issues: Public opinion





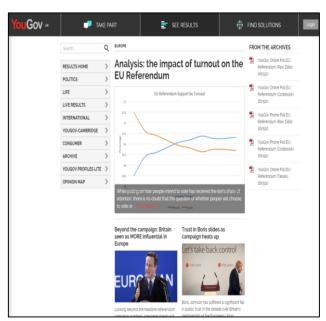
Non-partisan information on UK attitudes to the EU and the EU Referendum

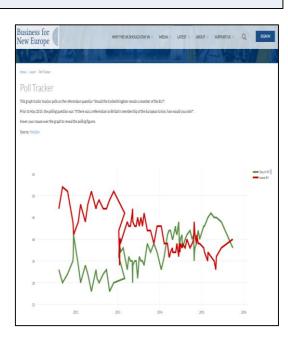




Changing Europe







Who's pro, who's anti?











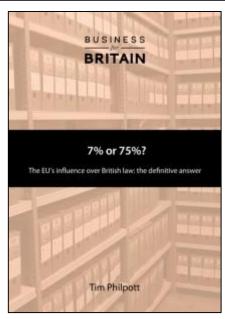


Issues: The origin of UK Law: what % from the EU?









Find more information in <u>ESO</u> on this topic





Is two thirds of UK law made by the EU?





Issues: Costs of membership















Vote Leave: Briefing - Cost





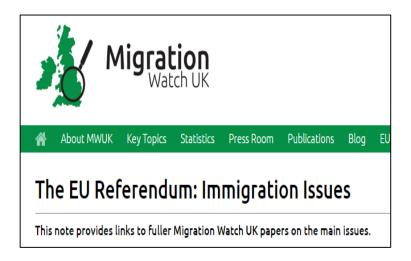
The UK's EU membership fee





Issues: Migration / Free Movement















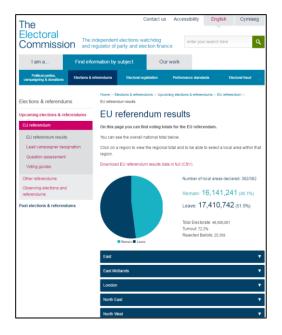
The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

The Result







Find reactions to the result through ESO

- UK reaction
- EU reaction
- <u>International reaction</u>
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- The Netherlands
- Poland
- Spain
- Euroscepticism and rise of populist parties

At a glance

28 June 2016



UK withdrawal from the EU – Next steps

The referendum held in the United Kingdom on 23 June on the question of whether to remain in, or leave, the European Union resulted in 51.9% of those voting (on a 71.8% turn-out) supporting withdrawal from the Union. Although, formally speaking, the referendum was consultative, the British Prime Minister, David Cameron, and his government had indicated clearly in advance that the outcome would be considered binding. In announcing his resignation, Cameron said that the UK would activate the procedure set out in Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) enabling a Member State to withdraw, but that this process would wait until his successor had been chosen (by October). In a resolution adopted at the conclusion of a special plenary session on 28 June, MEPs called on the UK government to instigate 'a swift and coherent implementation of the withdrawal procedure', to prevent 'damaging uncertainty for everyone and to protect the Union's integrity'.







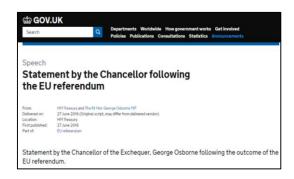
















































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Overseeing the Negotiation Process—Formal negotiations between the UK and the European Union would not begin until the UK made a notification under Article 50 of its decision to withdraw from the EU. Printament's involvement in overseeing or scrutinising such negotiations has not yet been set out in great detail. The chiar of the House of Lords European Union Committee has called for Parlament to be "High involved" in the process.

Rastlinja dpreemets—Polismos voold hom a statutory role in ratifying an exentual withdrawd agreement and any other international genements arriang from the negostations of the year subject to the usual procedure for ratifying treaties. The House of Commons potentially has the power to block the ratification of a reasy indefinitely the House of Lord does not. Under the terms of Arride SJ, the withdrawd agreement had come into force by that point, although the two-year period could be extended on the unanimous agreement of all EU member start.

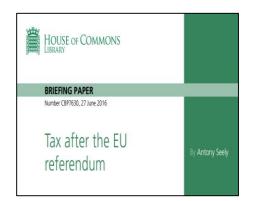
Repealing and Reviewing Domestic Legislation—As part of the process of faving the EU. decisions would need to be made about two to deal with existing domestic legislation passed to enable EU law to have effect in the UI.A. a process which the House of Lords European Union Committee has described as "domestic diseaseagement from EU law". Phartienent would have an important role to plan described as "domestic diseaseagement from EU law". Phartienent would have an important role to plan complex and time-consuming. Once the UK had formslay reggered Arcite's 50, its timescales would apply independently of Parlment apporting demostic legislation changes associated with leaving the EU.



currently exercising free movement rights be affected?

Published Monday, June 27, 2016

Many constituents are asking how leaving the EU would affect the immigration status and entitlements of British citizens currently living in other EU Member States, and EU citizens living in the UK.



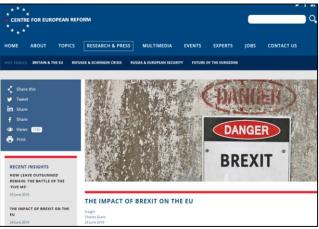
























The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

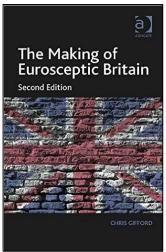
The United Kingdom and the European Union

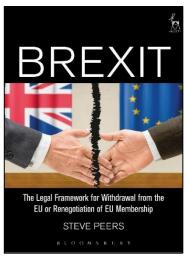
Miscellaneous

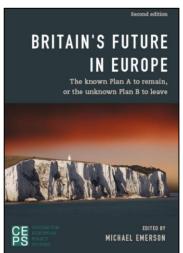




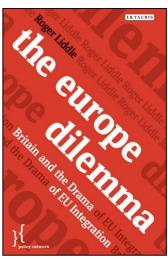








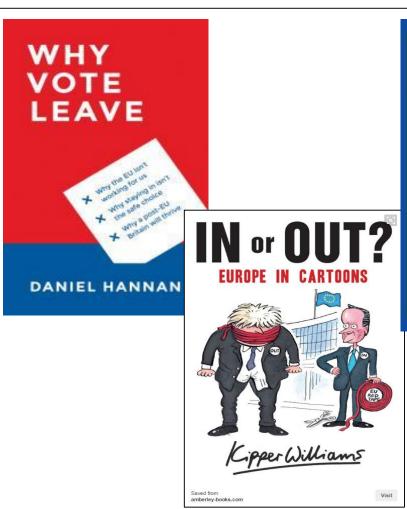








































EU Referendum, 23 June 2016 Guide to Information Sources







Further information sources



The Cardiff EDC provides a professional and neutral information service on the European Union and the wider Europe

Enquiry service – Find information: <u>European Sources Online</u> – Events



Further information: http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/european-documentation-centre

Blog: http://blogs.cardiff.ac.uk/european-documentation-centre/