

Information Guide



The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union:

A guide to information sources

Part 2 – After the Referendum

Ian Thomson

Director, Cardiff EDC











The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016 The United Kingdom and the European Union Part 2- After the referendum

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**

Part 1 – Before the Referendum is a separate <u>Information Guide</u>. There is also an <u>older version</u> of this guide containing more links to sources published before 2016.



Updated to: 29.10 2017





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

Main sections in the guide

- The result
- Preparing to negotiate UK Government preparations
- Developments month by month from September 2016-
 - including: Article 50 Legal Challenge European Union Notification of Withdrawal Bill Triggering of Article 50 Great Repeal Bill White Paper EU Negotiating Guidelines –
 Negotiations begin
- UK Government sources
- UK Parliament sources (Select Committees and House of Commons / House of Lords Libraries)
- Devolved administrations
- Campaign Groups
- Stakeholders, think tanks and the International and regional perspectives
- News sources, social media and blogs
- Issues





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

Leading up to and following the Referendum January 2013-2019



BRIEFING PAPER

Number 07960, 2 May 2017

Brexit timeline: events leading to the UK's exit from the European Union





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

The Result



The EU Referendum

The Result





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'.

Find reactions to the result through ESO

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

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UK Referendum on Membership of the European Union: Questions & Answers	
Brussels, 24 June 2016	



The EU Referendum The Result























The EU Referendum

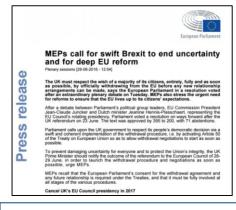
The Result

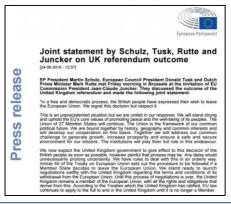


















The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

Preparing to Negotiate to leave



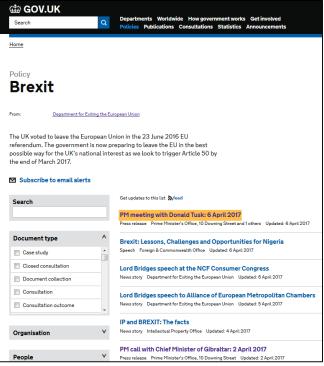
The EU Referendum

Preparing for negotiating Brexit







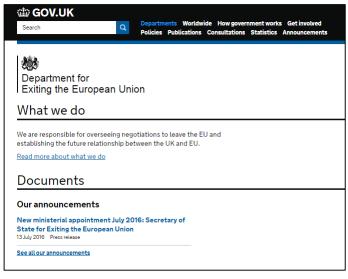


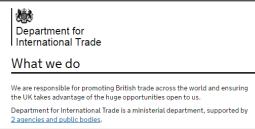


The EU Referendum

Preparing for negotiating Brexit

















Reorganisation of UK Govt Depts to prepare for Brexit negotiations + ESO, July 2016





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

Developments month by month

Developments month by month September 2016-



Developments in September 2016

















For more information search in ESO





The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Developments in October 2016











For more information search in **ESO**





Developments in Nov-Dec 2016



Article 50 – Legal Challenges





















Developments in Nov-Dec 2016



Other Issues





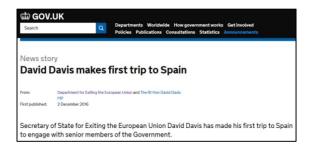




















Developments in Nov-Dec 2016



EU Institutions

STUDY for the AFCO committee



Brexit and the
European Union:
General Institutional
and Legal
Considerations

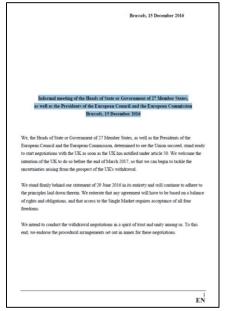
Committee on Constitutional Affairs

Directorate General for Internal Policies of the Union

Authors: Miguel Tell Cremades, Petr Novak

Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs











Developments in December 2016 / January 2017















(Respondents) v Secretary of State for Exiting the
European Union (Appellant)
REFERENCE by the Attorney General for Northern
Ireland - In the matter of an application by Agnew and
others for Judicial Review
REFERENCE by the Court of Appeal (Northern Ireland)
- In the matter of an application by Raymond McCord
for Judicial Review

R (on the application of Miller and another)

before

Lord Neuberger, President
Lady Hale, Deputy President
Lord Mance
Lord Kerr
Lord Clarke
Lord Wilson
Lord Sumption
Lord Reed
Lord Carnwath
Lord Hughes
Lord Hodge

JUDGMENT GIVEN ON

24 January 2017

Heard on 5, 6, 7 and 8 December 2016

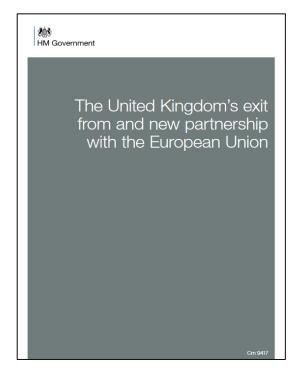
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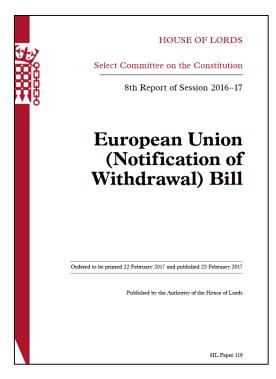


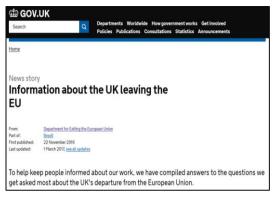
Developments in February-March 2017













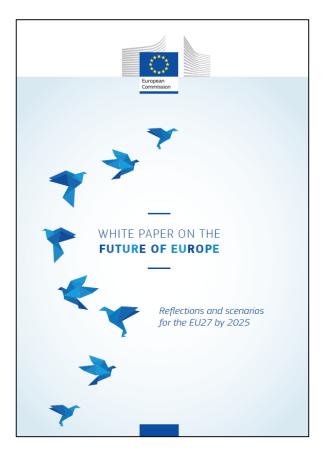




Developments in March 2017

EU Institutions















Developments in March 2017

Triggering of Article 50 on 29 March 2017





THE PRIME MINISTER

29 March 2017

Dear Provident Touch

On 23 June last year, the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. As I have said before, that decision was no rejection of the values we share as fellow Europeans. Nor was it an attempt to do harm to the European Union or any of the remaining member states. On the contrary, the United Kingdom wants the European Union to succeed and prosper. Instead, the referendum was a vote to restore, as we see it, our national self-determination. We are leaving the European Union, but we are not leaving Europe – and we want to remain committed partners and allies to our friends across the continent.

Earlier this month, the United Kingdom Parliament confirmed the result of the referendum by voting with clear and convincing majorities in both of its Houses for the European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Bill. The Bill was passed by Parliament on 13 March and it received Royal Assent from Her Majesty The Oueen and became an Act of Parliament on 16 March.

Today, therefore, I am writing to give effect to the democratic decision of the people of the United Kingdom. I hereby notify the European Council in accordance with Article 50(2) of the Treaty on European Union of the United Kingdom's intention to withdraw from the European Union. In addition, in accordance with the same Article 50(2) as applied by Article 106a of the Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, I hereby notify the European Council of the United Kingdom's intention to withdraw from the European Atomic Energy Community. References in this letter to the European Union should therefore be taken to include a reference to the European Atomic Energy Community.











STATEMENTS AND REMARKS

Remarks by President Donald Tusk on the next steps following the UK notification

Good morning. First of all I would like to thank Prime Minister Muscat for his hospitality and the extraordinary job already done by the Maltese presidency. A steady, solid and superb rotating Presidency of the Council is even more important in times like these. So thank you again for your work, Joseph.

The main point on our agenda was obviously Brexit

Today my task is to propose the draft negotiating guidelines on Brexit to the 27 EU leaders. To the 97, herause from Wednesday, after triggering Article 50, the United Kingdom is now on the other side of the negotiating table. We have worked very fast, because, as you know, the Treaty gives us only two years to reach an agreement

Allow me to outline the main elements and principles of my proposal. We treat them as fundamental and will firmly stand by them.

Our duty is to minimise the uncertainty and disruption caused by the UK decision to withdraw from the EU for our citizens businesses and Member States. As I have already said, in essence it is about damage control.

We need to think of people first. Citizens from all over the EU live, work and study in the UK. And as long as the UK remains a member, their rights are fully protected. But we need to settle their status and situations after the withdrawal with reciprocal. enforceable and non-discriminatory quarantees

Second, we must prevent a legal vacuum for our companies that stems from the fact that after Brevit the EU laws will no longer

Third, we will also need to make sure that the UK honours all financial commitments and liabilities it has taken as a Member State. It is only fair towards all those people, communities, scientists, farmers and so on to whom we, all the 28, promised and owe this money. I can guarantee that the EU, on our part, will honour all our commitments.

Fourth, we will seek flexible and creative solutions aiming at avoiding a hard border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. It is of crucial importance to support the peace process in Northern Ireland.

These four issues are all part of the first phase of our negotiations. Once, and only once we have achieved sufficient progress on the withdrawal, can we discuss the framework for our future relationship. Starting parallel talks on all issues at the same time, as suggested by some in the UK will not bennen.

And when talking about our future relationship, we obviously share the UK's desire to establish a close partnership between us. Strong ties, reaching beyond the economy and including security cooperation, remain in our common interes

Let me conclude by saying that the talks which are about to start will be difficult, complex and sometimes even confrontational. There is no way around it. The EU27 does not and will not pursue a punitive approach. Brexit in itself is already punitive enough. After more than forty years of being united, we owe it to each other to do everything we can to make this divorce as smooth as

This is also why Prime Minister May and I have agreed to stay in close and regular contact throughout this process. I intend to visit Theresa May in London before the April European Council. Thank you.







For more information search in ESO

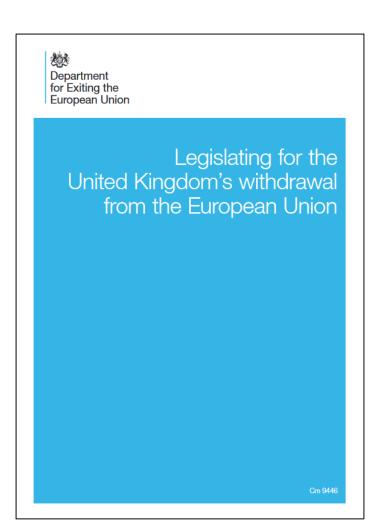




Developments in March 2017

















Developments in April/May 2017



EU Institutions







PRESS RELEASE 220/17 29/04/2017

European Council (Art. 50) guidelines for Brexit negotiations

European Council (Art. 50) guidelines following the United Kingdom's notification under Article 50 TEU

European Parliament

2014-2019



TEXTS ADOPTED

Provisional edition

P8_TA-PROV(2017)0102

Negotiations with the United Kingdom following its notification that it intends to withdraw from the European Union

European Parliament resolution of 5 April 2017 on negotiations with the United Kingdom following its notification that it intends to withdraw from the European Union (2017/2593(RSP))





European Commission - Fact Sheet

European Commission's draft negotiating directives for Article 50 negotiations with the United Kingdom

Brussels, 3 May 2017

What have you adopted today?

The European Commission has today adopted a recommendation to the Council to open the Article 50 negotiations with the UK, in accordance with Article 218 (3) of the Treaty on European Union. The recommendation includes draft negotiating directives. This text complements the political guidelines adopted by the 27 Heads of State or Government on 29 April 2017 and provides the necessary details to conduct the first phase of the negotiations.





PRESS RELEASE 286/17

Council (Art 50) authorises the start of Brexit talks and adopts negotiating directives



European Commission - Press release

European Commission receives mandate to begin negotiations with the UK

Brussels, 22 May 2017

The European Commission welcomes the Council's decision today to authorise the openin of the Article 50 negotiations with the UK and to nominate the Commission as Union negotiator. The Commission also welcomes the adoption of the first set of negotiating directives. For more information search in ESO

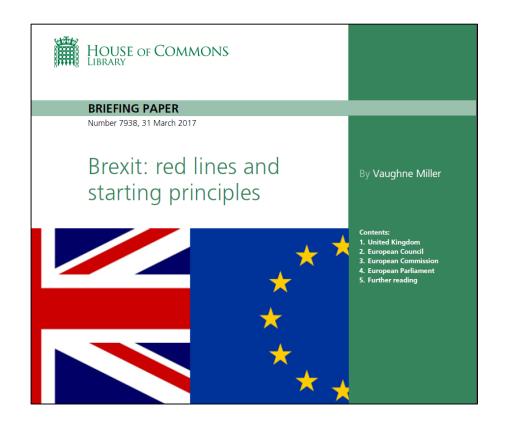




Developments in April 2017













Developments in June 2017









Find more information on EU negotiations:

1st Round: 19 June 2017

2nd Round: 17-20 July 2017

3rd Round: 28-31 August 2017

4th Round: 25-28 September 2017



News story

David Davis heads to Brussels tomorrow with a clear message: we are leaving the European Union

Department for Exiting the European Union and The Rt Hon David Davis

David Davis heads into tomorrow's talks to leave the European Union on a mission to deliver on the will of the British people.

Press release

Government to confirm two-year Parliament to deliver Brexit and beyond

Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street, Office of the Leader of the House of Commons, Department for Exiting the European Union, and The

Rt Hon Theresa May MP

Part of: Brexit and Immigration and borders

Published 17 June 2017

For more information search in **ESO**



Speech

Queen's Speech 2017

Cabinet Office and Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street

Part of: Government transparency and accountability and Queen's Speech 2017

Published: 21 June 2017 21 June 2017 Delivered on:

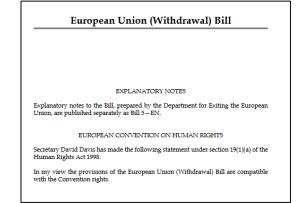


Developments in July 2017







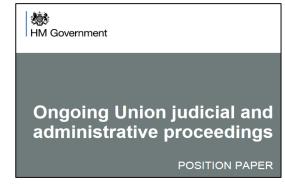














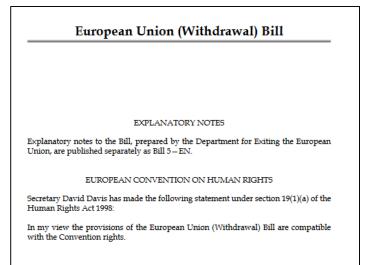




European Union (Withdrawal) Bill 2017-2019



Progress of the Bill, July 2017-





To find information on each key stage click on the dates:

+ 1st Reading: 13 July 2017

+ 2nd Reading: 7 and 11 September 2017





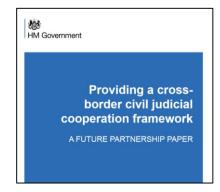
Developments in August-September 2017



Further series of UK Position Papers

























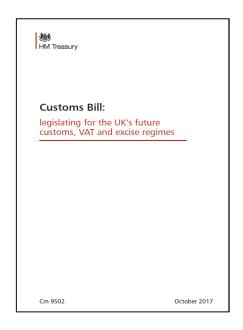


Developments in October 2017

Further series of UK Position Papers



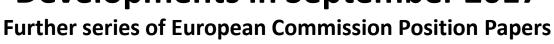








Developments in September 2017





This page to be completed shortly





Developments in September 2017



Brexit negotiations continue













At a glance

Plenary - October I 2017



State of play of negotiations with the UK

Since June 2017, the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) have held four rounds of Brexit talks, focused on the first phase priority issues: citizens' rights, the financial settlement and the situation on the island of Ireland. The European Parliament is due to vote a resolution prior to the October European Council (EU-27) meeting, which is set to consider whether 'sufficient progress' has been achieved to move negotiations onto the second phase, on the future EU-UK relationship.

For more information search in **ESO**



Find more information on EU negotiations:

1st Round: 19 June 2017

2nd Round: 17-20 July 2017

3rd Round: 28-31 August 2017

4th Round: 25-28 September 2017



Developments in October 2017

Brexit negotiations continue: 5th Round + European Council

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situation on the island of Ireland. The European Parliament is due to vote a resolution prior to the October European Council (EU-27) meeting, which is set to consider whether 'sufficient progress' has

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

been achieved to move negotiations onto the second phase, on the future EU-UK relationship

Press statement by Michel Barnier following the fifth round of Article 50

State of play of negotiations with the UK

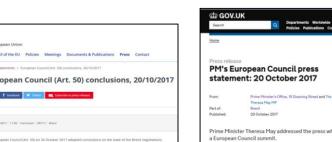












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At a glance

Plenary – October I 2017

ther available languages: FR

russels, 12 October 2017

Find more information on EU negotiations:

1st Round: 19 June 2017 / 2nd Round: 17-20 July 2017 / 3rd Round: 28-31 August 2017 / 4th Round: 25-28 September 2017 / 5th Round: 9-12 October 2017 / European Council (Art.50), 20 Oct 2017



Developments in November 2017



Brexit negotiations continue:









Find more information on EU negotiations:

1st Round: 19 June 2017 / 2nd Round: 17-20 July 2017 / 3rd Round: 28-31 August 2017 / 4th Round: 25-28 September 2017 / 5th Round: 9-12 October 2017 / European Council (Art.50), 20 Oct 2017





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

Role of the Devolved Administrations

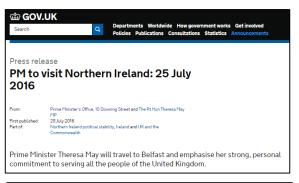


Role of the Devolved Administrations

















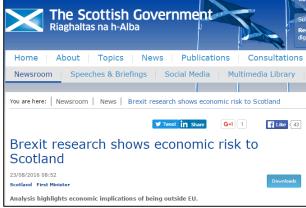




Role of the Devolved Administrations















Find information after the EU Referendum relating to: Northern Ireland / Scotland / Wales in ESO





Role of the Devolved Administrations

















Find information after the EU Referendum relating to: Northern Ireland / Scotland / Wales in ESO





Role of the Devolved Administrations





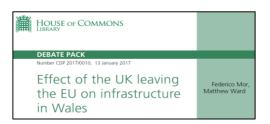












Find information after the EU Referendum relating to: Wales in ESO





Role of the Devolved Administrations











Find information after the EU Referendum relating to: Scotland in ESO





Role of the Devolved Administrations







Find information after the EU Referendum relating to Northern Ireland / Scotland / Wales in ESO







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

Information from the UK Parliament

- Select Committee Reports and Inquiries
- House of Commons Library
- House of Lords Library





Library Note

Leaving the EU: Parliament's Role in the Process

Following a vote in the referendum on 23 June 2016 in favour of the UK leaving the European Union, the Prime Plinister said that this decision "must be accepted", adding that "Parlament will clearly lave a role in making sure that we find the best way forward." Daving on parlamentary material and receive legal and constitutional comment, this Library briefing examines what Parlament's role would be in the process of withdrawing from the Europsen Union in several key areas:

Invoking Article 50—The Prime Minister has said it would be for his successor and his or her Cabbnet to decide whether the House of Commons should have a vote on the decision to trigger Article by formal process set out in the Treaty on European Union for member states to follow should they decide to leave the EU. Some legal commentations agree that prerogative powers would enable a Prime Minister to take this decision; some have suggested that Parlament could have a role, and others have gone further, arguing that prior parlamentary approval would be required before Article 50 could be

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. Parliament's involvement in overseing or scrutinising such negotiations has not yet been set out in great detail. The chair of the House of Lords European Union Committee has called for Parliament to be "fully involved" in the process.

Ratifying Agreements—Parliament would have a statutory role in ratifying an eventual windrawal agreement and any other international agreements arising from the negotistions of they were subject to the usual procedure for ratifying treates. The House of Commons potentially has the power to block the ratefaction of a reversi international process. The ratio of the state of the state of the control of the c

Repealing and Reviewing Domestic Legislation—As part of the process of leaving the EU, decisions would need to be made about how to deal with existing demostic legislation passed to enable EU law to have effect in the LUK, a process which the House of Lords European Union Committee has EU and the Committee that the Committee has a migroriant role to play described as "domestic diseartagelenes" from EU law." Prainment would have an important role to play complex and time-consuming. Once the UK had formally reggered Article 50, its timescales would apply independently of Parliament approving domestic legislative changes associated with leaving the EU.

Nicola Newsor 30 June 2016 LLN 2016/034



Library Note

Leaving the European Union: Global Free Trade

On 27 October 2016, the House of Lords will debate the following motion, tabled by Lord Leigh of Hurley (Conservative):

That this House takes note of the opportunities presented by the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union for this country to be an outward looking champion of global free trade, and the potential benefits this will bring both domestically and internationally.

During her speech to the Conservative Party Conference on 5 October 2016, the Prime Phinister Phineres Party, stated that part of the UK7 role upon the word stage after leveling let U would be to act as an advocate for global free trade rights. The Secretary of State for International Trade. Linn Fox, has also suggested that the UK7 separture from the EU will provide an opporturity for the UK to become a world leader in the crade. The Government has said that it has began preliminary explorative talks with some countries outside the EU on potential new trade deals once the UK has left the EU.

The UK's future trading relationship with the EU is to be the subject of negotiations for the UK's departure. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department for Exiting the European Union, Lord Bridges of Heading, has stated that the Government is looking to achieve "the freest possible" trading relationship with EU member states. The UK Coornment has loss add that it waster to be considered to the Coornment of the Lord and the Coornment of the Secretary of of the Se

The short Party, the liberal Commorate and the Sociation National Party have all argued that the Government, southon pages dath to IL departure neglotation process taking to neat the ser excess to foreign markets for LIK Nutinesses. The campaign organization Open Britain also contends that the Government risks poperfacing the ULY solling for trade freely with EU member states. Of the think takes and campaign groups commenting on the future of U.K international trade policy, a number have suggested that leaving the EU might person the U.K. with an opportunity to promote global free trade.

This briefing provides a summary of the statements made thus far by the Government regarding global free trade after the UK has departed from the EU. It also summarises comments from the opposition political parties, business representatives, trade unions and campaign groups on the future prospects for LMK free Frade.

Edward Scott 20 October 2016

The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Briefing Papers from the House of Lords Library



Library Note

Leaving the European Union: Foreign and Security Policy Cooperation

On 20 October 2016, the House of Lords will debate the implications of the EU referendum for foreign and security policy cooperation with European countries. Theresa Play and members of her Cabinet have stated that they intend for the Ut to continue to cooperate closely with EU partners on areas such as security, defence, law enforcement and counter-terrorism after leaving the EU, although it is not yet clear exactly what form such cooperation may take.

The UK works inter-governmentally with its EU partners to adopt common positions and eliptomatic approaches, understeep joint actions and deploy military and circiam missions under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The Iran nuclear deal framework agreed in 2015 is an example of a nisue where coordinating registrations and sanctions through the EU height be UK in one of its top research and the Common of th

The UK has participated in a number of military and civilian CSDP missions since 2003, and is currently supporting naval operations in the Hediterranean and Somalias. For Hickael Fallon, the Secretary of State Or Delines, he as all that the UKs whetheraul from the UL thread not inhibit future cooperation with cooperation would take. Non-EU member states have contributed to almost all CSDP missions in cooperation would take. Non-EU member states have contributed to almost all CSDP missions in varying formats. The UK could continue its defence cooperation with European partners through NATO, through continued participation in EU structures and operations as a their country nation, or through lattical relations with EU partners.

The LK has opted in to a number of police and criminal patice measures which facilitate cooperation on nedligences sharing, security and counter-terrorism, such as the European Arrest Warrest, European and various EL-voide databases. There are precedents for arrangements which allow non-EU member states to participate in some of these measures, although not always with the same level of access or influence to participate in some of these measures, although not always with the same level of access or influence partners to cooperate on intelligence, security and counter-terrorism, but it has been argued that blateral and informal cooperation play an importance role with size as alonged formal EU mechanisms.

Nicola Newson 13 October 2016

HOUSE OF LORDS

Library Note

Leaving the European Union: NHS and Social Care Workforce

This House of Lords Library briefing has been prepared ahead of the following debate, due to take place in the House of Lords on 24 November 2016:

Baroness Finlay of Llandaff to move that this House takes note of the implications for the health and social care workforce of the result of the referendum on the United Kingdom's membership of the Furnorean Union.

This briefing provides background information about this issue, including statistics on the numbers of citzens from other EU member states currently working in the NFS and social care. It examines a range of commentary and reaction to the result of the referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union and the potential implications for staffing in the NFS and briefly examines the debate and recent developments on the issue of 'safe' staffing levels. It also notes the recent Government amouncement on expanding the number of training laces in UK medical schools to make the NFS more 'self-

EU nationals currently comprise around 5 percent of both the staff in NHS trusts and Clinical Commissioning Groups and of the social care workforce. To date there has been no charge to the status of these staff, or their right to remain in the UK. However, a number of health organisations have called for exploit assurances that casting healthcare staff from the European Union will be able to stay in the country in the future, and that the UK health and social care sectors will continue to be able to one of the country in the future, and that the UK health and social care sectors will continue to be able to provide of the Country in the future. In the UK of U

Samuel White 17 November 2016 11 N 2016/061



M HOUSE OF LORDS

Library Note

Leaving the European Union: Environment and Climate Change

On 20 October 2016, the House of Lords will debate the future of environmental and climate change policy in the light of the EU referendum.

The EU substitute to legislate for environmental protection has been environd in EU prestice since the supple carryings of a 100 MeV. The Third of Laboratory of Laboratory and the EU spilety on this environment to state that environmental requirements must be integrated into all EU policies and added an express reference to combating climate change. The powers of the EU to objectise and respective commental and climate change are set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. 2002. It is detailed as the Commental and Climate change are set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. 2002. It is detailed strine key objectives protect, conserve and enlance the EU's natural capital turn the EU into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; and safeguard EU citizens from environments cheated pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.

The EU has legisted on a range of environmental issues, including air and water quality, species and habitats protection, and water inamagement. A number of these directives have been transposed into UK law, in regards to climate change, the ELS_2020 microp and climate change package, adopted in UK law, in regards to climate change the ELS_2020 microp and climate change package, adopted in UK in the Conference of the EU microp and the EU mi

In December 2015, a conference of the parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took piace in Paris, and an agreement on a successor to the Kyoto Protocol was reached. The central objective of the <u>Paris Agreement</u>, was to keep a global temperature rise this century wite Book 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 15°C. The EU craited the Agreement in October 2016, and the UK Prime Pinister, Three large was the Control of the Co

This House of Lords Library briefing provides an overview of a selection of European legislation which relates to the environment and limitec change, and outlines how it has been implemented in the UK. The briefing also briefly discusses the EU's international commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This briefing does not provide an analysis of the potential impacts of the UK leaving the EU. However, it does include a selection of recent statements made by the Ooverment on these issues.

Sarah Tudor 13 October 201

HOUSE OF LORDS

Library Note

Leaving the European Union: UK Armed Forces and Diplomatic Service

On 8 December 2016, the House of Lords will debate the following motion, tabled by Lord Sterling of Plaistow (Conservative):

To move that this House takes note of the impact of the withdrawal from the European Union on the United Kingdom's armed forces and diplomatic service.

The UK has participated in a number of military and civilian missions as part of the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) since 2003. Its Hickned Fallon, the Defence Secretary has said that the UK's withdrawal from the US involved cooperation with missions that are in the UK's withdrawal from the US involved on the Wish of the UK's withdrawal from the US involved in the US in the US involved in the US involved in the US involved in the US in the US involved in the US involved in the US in the US in the US in the US involved in the US in the

This briding examines current defence capabilities and cooperation between the UK and the UL it the explores the possible future prospects for UK defence, particularly the role of the anneed forces. The latter part of this briefing examines the UK's diplomatic service, highlighting some of the issues that have areas about the UK's diplomatic relationship with the UL and it global role dishoring the UK's areas about the UK's diplomatic relationship with the UK and it global role individually the without and it is to be supported to the part of the UK's future trade relationships with other countries withdrawal on wider external relations, such as the UK's future trade relationships with other countries in ad outside the ULC or the impact on overseal development policy. Further reading on these subjects are supported to the proper of the UK's future trade relationships with other countries.

Mary Santo 2 December 2016





HOUSE OF LORDS

Library Note

Leaving the European Union: Future UK-EU Relationship

On 1 December 2016, the House of Lords is scheduled to debate the "best options for the United Kingdom's future relationship with the European Union following the referendum vote to leave'

The Prime Minister Theresa May has confirmed that the Government intend to pursue a bespoke agreement between the UK and EU during the forthcoming negotiation on the UK's withdrawal from the bloc. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government will not be providing a "running commentary" on the negotiation, despite calls from other parties for more details on the Government's negotiating strategy. However, the Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union, David Davis, has set out the Government's four "overarching strategic objectives" for the UK's negotiations to leave the European Union and for the future relationship between the UK and the EU:

- Bringing back control of our laws to Parliament
- Bringing back control of decisions over immigration to the UK
- Maintaining the strong security cooperation we have with the EU.
- Establishing the freest possible market in goods and services with the EU and the rest of

This briefing explores each of these four objectives. It identifies a number of possible options available to the Government in trying to meet them and sets out some of the issues that may arise in each area. Issues covered in the first section on law making include the role of Parliament in invoking Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and in repealing and reviewing domestic legislation before and after the UK's withdrawal, the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the European Union following the UK's exit, and the possible effect of the withdrawal on the devolved administrations. The second section on immigration considers whether the UK may maintain free movement of people in any future agreement with the EU and examines the potential impact of the UK's withdrawal on both UK citizens in the EU and EU citizens in the EU and EU citizens in the UK. The third section on security cooperation discusses whether current security arrangements between the UK and the EU, including the Common Foreign and Security Policy. Common Security and Defence Policy and police and security cooperation, will remain following the UK's exit. The fourth section on trade considers the UK's future trade relationship with the EU and the rest of the world after withdrawal, including issues relating to the uncertainty raised by the forthcoming negotiation and the possible implications for different sectors of any change in the level of access to the single market following the UK's withdrawal from the EU.

In light of the high degree of uncertainty surrounding the UK's forthcoming negotiations to leave the EU and discussions around the future relationship between the UK and the EU, this briefing should not be interpreted as a comprehensive survey, but rather a starting point which identifies pertinent issues relevant to the subject.

Thomas Brown | Eren Waitzman



Library Note

European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Bill (HL Bill 103 of 2016-17)

The European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Bill was introduced in the House of Lords on 8 February 2017 and is scheduled to have its second reading on 20 and 21 February 2017. It would give the Prime Minister power to notify the European Council of the UK's intention to withdraw from the European Union, under the procedure set out in Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. The Explanatory Notes state that the Bill would also provide for the UK to leave the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The Government has stated its intention to trigger Article 50 before the end of March 2017 and it has set out a case for fast-tracking the Bill to meet this timetab

The Government has introduced this Bill following a Supreme Court ruling that an Act of Parliament is required to give notice of the UK's decision to withdraw from the European Union. The Supreme Court also concluded that the Sewel Convention (according to which the Westminster Parliament does not normally legislate with regard to devolved matters except with the agreement of the devolved legislature) does not give rise to a legally enforceable obligation. The Government has stated that the Bil does not contain any provision which gives rise to the need for a legislative consent motion in the devolved legislatures. On 7 February 2017, the Scottish Parliament voted in favour of a motion that the Bill should not proceed, although this has no legal force to block the Bill.

This briefing summarises the debates that took place on the Bill in the House of Commons. The Bill was given its second reading by 498 votes to 114, a majority of 384. Divisions were held at committee stage on: arrangements for parliamentary scrutiny of the Brexit negotiations; the status of EU nationals in the UK; the role and status of the Joint Ministerial Committee on EU Negotiations; EU funding in Wales; Northern Ireland and the Good Friday Agreement; parliamentary votes to approve deals negotiated with the EU: 'resetting' the UK's membership of the EU if a deal was not negotiated within two years: the case for a deal to be approved by the British people in a referendum; requiring the Governme report on the economic and financial impact of Brexit; setting statutory negotiating objectives; maintaining EU tax avoidance and evasion measures; the role of Gibraltar in the Brexit process; and the process for leaving Euratom. All of the new clauses and amendments were defeated and the Bill was not amended at committee stage. The Government gave an undertaking that both Houses of Parliament would be given a vote on the withdrawal arrangements and the UK's future relationship with the European Union before any agreement was concluded, and it expected to hold the vote before the European Parliament debated and voted on the final agreement. However, the Government said that there was "no need" to amend the Bill to reflect this. Keir Starmer described this as a "very important concession", but other MPs were less convinced that it represented an advance on what the Government had previously promised. The Bill was given its third reading by 494 votes to 122, a majority of 372

Nicola Newson 15 February 2017



Library Briefing

European Union (Approvals) Bill HL Bill 67 of 2017-19

The European Union (Approvals) Bill is a short government bill with only one substantive clause. Its purpose is to approve draft decisions of the Council of the European Union on the participation of the Republics of Serbia and Albania as observers in the work of the European Agency for Fundamental Rights, and to sign and then conclude an agreement between the EU and Canada which would allow enhanced cooperation on competition matters. This briefing has been prepared ahead of the Bill's second reading in the House of Lords on 25 October 2017.

Clause I of the Bill fulfils a requirement of section 8 of the European Union Act 2011 which stipulates that Parliament is required to approve draft decisions made under Article 352 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. It would allow the UK to vote in favour of four draft decisions in the Council of the European Union, the first two concerning Albania and Serbia's participation as observers in the European Agency for Fundamental Rights, and the third and fourth to sign and conclude an agreement between the EU and the Canadian Government on coordination during investigations by their respective competition authorities. (Decisions adopted under Article 352 are done so under the basis of unanimity, not Qualified Majority Voting)

European Agency for Fundamental Rights

Established in 2007, the role of EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) is to provide relevant institutions and authorities of the Community and its member states with "assistance and expertise on fundamental rights when implementing community law, and to support them in taking measures and formulating appropriate courses of action". In support of that aim, the Agency has a number of objectives including to collect and analyse information related to the situation of fundamental rights in the EU, and to promote dialogue to raise public awareness of fundamental rights. However, it is not empowered to examine individual complaints or exercise regulatory decision-making powers.

The Republic of Albania has had EU candidate status since June 2014, and the Republic of Serbia since March 2012, and under the provisions which established the FRA such candidate nations are permitted observer status. The draft decisions will not confer such observer status, but rather will establish an EU position at the EU-Republic of Albania Stabilisation and Association Council and the EU-Republic of Serbia Stabilisation and Association Council, Participation as observers, and the conditions for doing so, will be determined by these bodies. The draft decisions include the European Commission's estimate of the contributions Albania and Serbia will make to the EU budget to participate in the FRA. For Albania, these figures are EUR 160,000 for Year One, EUR 163,000 for Year 2 and EUR 166,000 for Year 3. For Serbia, it is EUR 180,000 for Year One, EUR 183,000 for Year 2 and EUR 186,000 for Year 3.3

The UK Government has published two explanatory memoranda on Albania and Serbia's participation in

lames Tobin I 18 October 2017





Library Briefing

Leaving the European Union: The Impact on Professional Sport

Following the result of the referendum on leaving the European Union in June rollowing the result of the referredum on leaving the European Useon in June 2016, there has been much debate as to how the outcome will impact on 2016, there has been much debate as to how the outcome will impact on a did have on professional sport. This briefing summaries some of the commertary on how professional sport out be a feeted by the outcome of the upcoming negotiations on the UK's future relationship with the EU. It is split into two sections, the potential effect on immigration and free movement and the possible section. economic impact on the sports sector.

Following the announcement in the 2017 Government white paper that post-Bresit, the Free Movement Directive would no longer apply and the migration of EU nationals would become subject to UK law, observes have discussed the potential impact this could have on professional sport. This briefing focuses on Labellion are called recording species to sub-stand concerns in their succession and in-tered of the LISE most popular team sports for-bodies right and riched—and explores the possible consequences should European Libenia and European Economic Area Catter Section 2014; 2014 to 18 to 1

There have also been suggestions that the LIK's exit from the EU may have an economic impact on professional signst. Sport and goot reliable attribution of professional signst. Sport and goot reliable attribution of professional signst sign

Immigration and Free

1.2 Football 1.3 Rugby Union

I.4 Cricket

2.1 Changes in the Valuation

2.5 Hosting Events in Britain

The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit **Briefing Papers from the House of Lords Library**





Library Briefing

Position Papers and Future Partnership Papers on the UK's Future Relationship with the EU Debate on 12 September 2017

On 12 September 2017, the House of Lords is due to debate a motion moved by Baroness Anelay of St Johns, Minister of State at the Department for Exiting the European Union, that "this House takes note of the position papers and future partnership papers published by Her Majesty's Government on the United Kingdom's future relationship with the European Union".

Into soort threining provides an overview of the position papers and future partnership papers that the Government has published to date, as well as the EU's response. The House of Common Eurary prince figure. The August Megostoms. 6 September 2017, provides further detail about the latest negotating round; in particular section 5 summarizes the proposals made in the papers the Government published over the summer and section 6 includes a table showing on which issues either the UK, the EU or both have published as published as published as the proposal made of the published published as the published published as the EU or both have published as published as the EU or both have published as published as the EU or both have published as published as the EU or both have published as published as the EU or both have published as published as the EU or both have published as published as the EU or both have published as published as the EU or both have published as the EU or This short briefing provides an overview of the position papers and future partnership papers that the

On 6 September 2017, David Davis, Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union, made a written ministerial statement detailing the Brexit negotiation papers the Government had published during Parliament's summer recess

Over the summer, the Government has published a series of papers setting out key issues that form part of the Government's vision for the future deep and special partnership between the UK and the EU.

Each paper reflects the engagement the Government has sought from external parties with expertise in these policy areas, drawing on the very extensive work undertaken across government since last year's referrendum. Taken together, these papers are an essential step towards building a new partnership to promote our shared interests and values.

These future partnership papers published to date are

- Future customs arrangements (15 August);
 Providing a cross-border civil judicial cooperation framework (22 August);
- Enforcement and dispute resolution (23 August); and
 The exchange and protection of personal data (24 August).

Nicola Newson | 7 September 2017

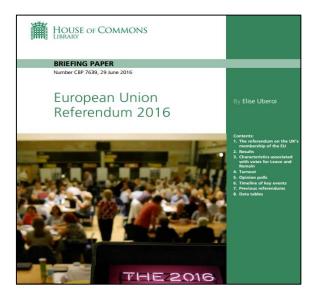


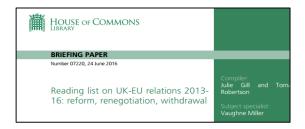








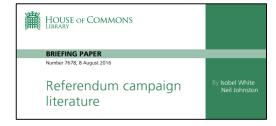












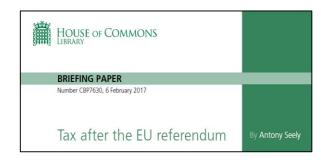




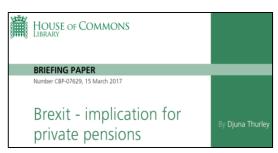


































HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY	
BRIEFING PAPER	
Number 7851, 6 January 2017	
Statistics on UK-EU trade	By Dominic Webb





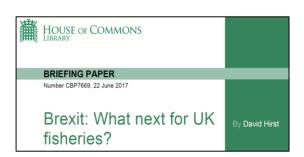


























Monitoring the new Government Departments





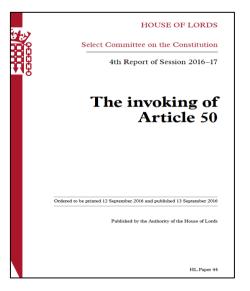




























EU Internal Market Sub-Committee

Brexit: Crown Dependencies inquiry







House of Lords: EU Committee - Reports published December 2016









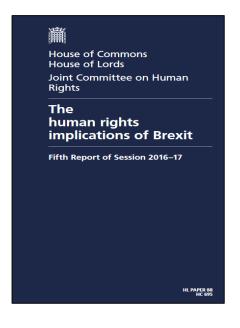


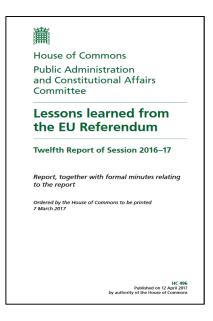








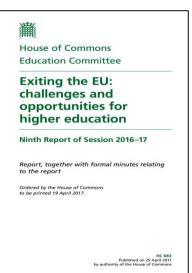










































House of Commons
Exiting the European Union
Committee

The Government's negotiating objectives: the rights of UK and EU citizens

Second Report of Session 2016-17

Report, together with formal minutes relating to the report

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 1 March 2017

HC 1071 Published on 5 March 2017 by authority of the House of Commons





The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

Campaigning organisations



Campaigning organisations regroup





Open Britain is campaigning for Britain to be open and inclusive, open for business, open to trade and investment, open to talent and hard work, open to Europe and to the world.

The referendum exposed divisions across our country that must be addressed, but we refuse to accept Britain has to be a divided country. After June 23rd, we want the best deal for Britain and the best relationship with Europe for Britain's future.





VQTE LEAVE WATCH





Change Britain is the campaign to make a success of Britain's departure from the EU.

We aim to build a broad coalition that brings together people from inside and outside politics, regardless of how they voted in the referendum, to get the job done.

It is time to look forward and tackle the challenges ahead and seize the opportunities that are within reach.











The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

Stakeholders





FIV the voice of British farming NFU launches biggest farming consultation for a generation













Plans for the future from stakeholders













The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

Think Tanks



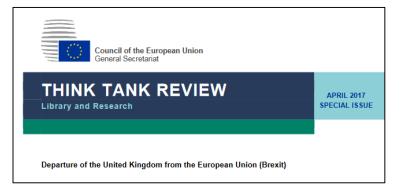


Compilations of articles and reports from major think tanks are published by:

- 1. European Parliamentary Research Service
- 2. The Library of the Council of the European Union









The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Reports from the European Parliamentary Research Service











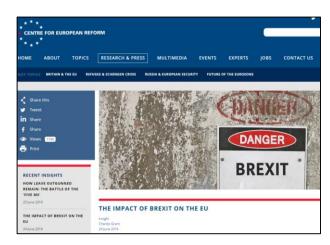


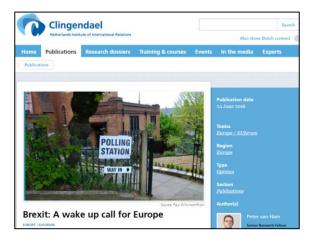
Immediate reaction from Think Tanks

















Subsequent reaction from Think Tanks



















What next after Brexit?

British Future...













Find more information via **ESO** and **EPRS**





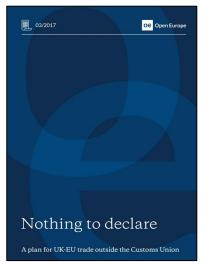












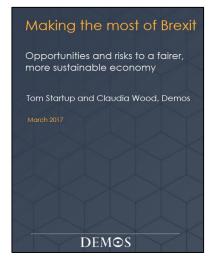


















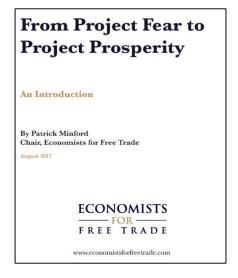






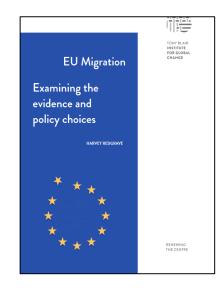


















The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit The United Kingdom and the European Union

Issues

- Free movement for EU citizens in the UK and UK citizens in other EU countries
- The Environment



The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Issues: Free movement







HOUSE OF LORDS















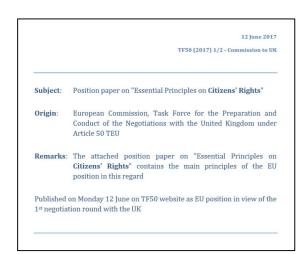


The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Issues: Free movement



	COMPARISON O	F EU/UK POSITIONS ON CIT	IZENS' RIGHTS - 31/08/201	7		
The working group completed a mapping of the alignment between the two parties' positions, to prioritise future discussions. This table summarises the UK and EU positions and compares them. Green indicates convergence, red indicates divergence and yellow indicates where further discussion is required to deepen understanding.						
горіс	DETAIL	EU POSITION	UK POSITION	ISSUES		
Personal scope	EU nationals lawfully resident before the cut off date	Date of UK's withdrawal	Between the date of A50 trigger and date of exit	UK to clarify		
		EU citizens resident in accordance with Art 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16 and/or 17 of Directive 2004/38	EU citizens resident in accordance with Art 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16 and/or 17 of Directive 2004/38			
		EU rules with usual margins of discretion	UK prepared to specify in the WA details of implementation such as lack of Comprehensive Sickness Insurance (CSI) or not testing 'genuine and effective' work			
	EU national posted workers	Not covered by the citizens' rights chapter of the WA (linked to cross-border services).	EU national posted workers at the cut off date within scope of WA			
	Frontier workers	Those who are working as a frontier worker at the specified date fall within the scope of the WA for as long	UK will offer reciprocal arrangements.			











The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Issues: Environment



Brexit & Environment

Speech

The Unfrozen Moment - Delivering A Green Brexit

From:

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and The Rt Hon Michael Gove MP

Published: Last updated: 21 July 2017 21 July 2017, see all updates

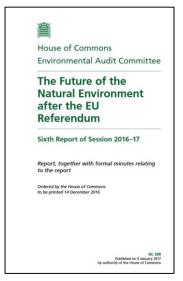
Delivered on:

21 July 2017 (Original script, may differ from delivered version)

Secretary of State Michael Gove sets out his vision on the future of our natural environment

Chartered Institute of

Ecology and Environmental Management













The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016

The United Kingdom and the European Union

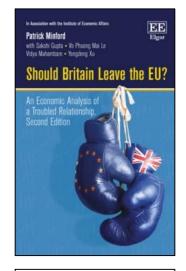
Miscellaneous

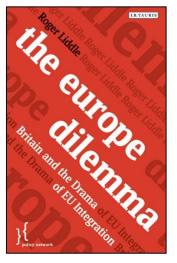


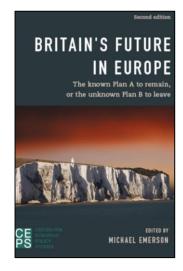


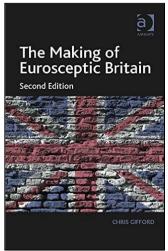




















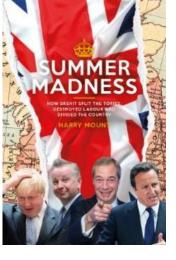


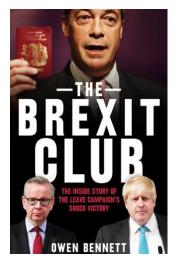




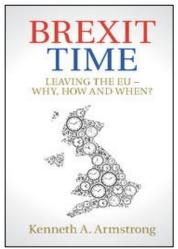




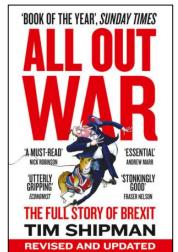












Jonathan Portes
recommends the best
things to read on
Brexit

Why did Brexit happen? What does the future hold for Britain outside
the European Union? Can trade economists help? The economist and
former head of the National Institute of Economic and Social

Research, a non-partisan think tank, recommends the best books (and

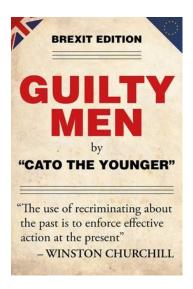
one blogpost) on Brexit.

FIVE BOOKS

Books





































The Brexit Blog



BREXIT - Blogs



EU Referendum, 23 June 2016 Guide to Information Sources



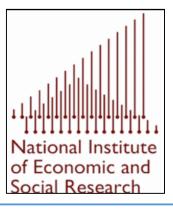












Further information sources



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

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



Helping you find European information