

# BREXIT TIMELINE

## The UK's way out of the EU



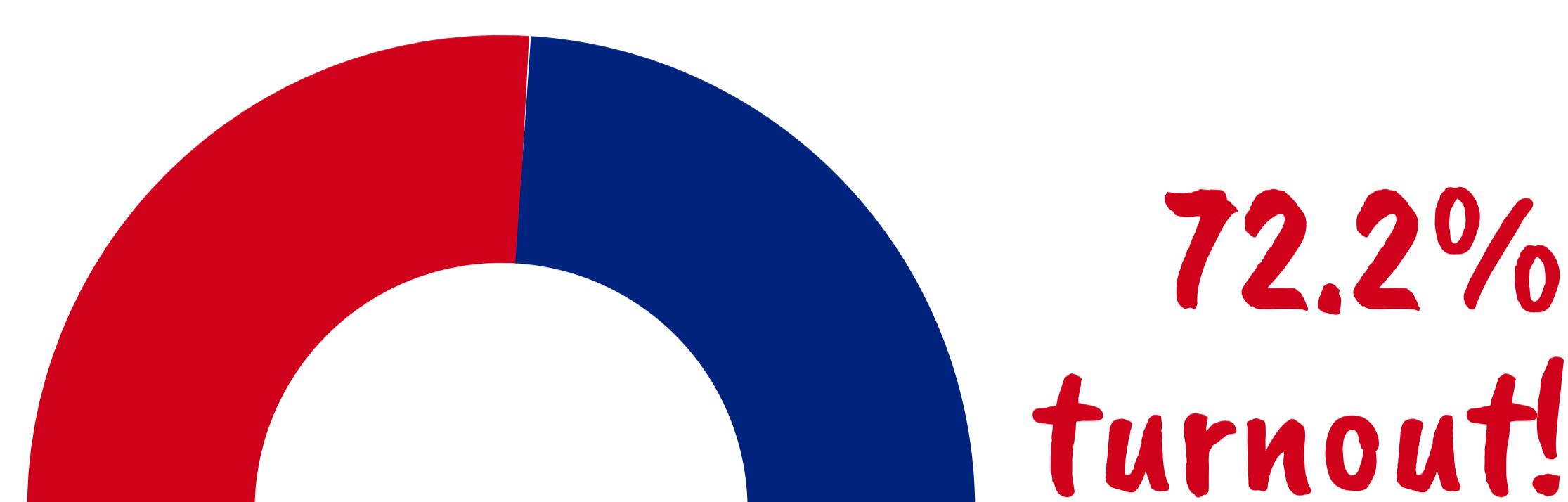
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In the context of increased euroscepticism, on **23 January 2013**, the UK Prime Minister **David Cameron** promised a referendum on the UK's EU membership in case of his electoral victory



On **23 June 2016**, the referendum was held and **THE UK VOTED TO LEAVE THE EU**

LEAVE 51.9%      REMAIN 48.1%



On **29 March 2017**, the UK formally triggered **ARTICLE 50**



The UK PM **Theresa May** notified the European Council of the UK's intention to leave the EU, thus initiating a **two-year timeframe** to settle **THE DIVORCE**<sup>1</sup>

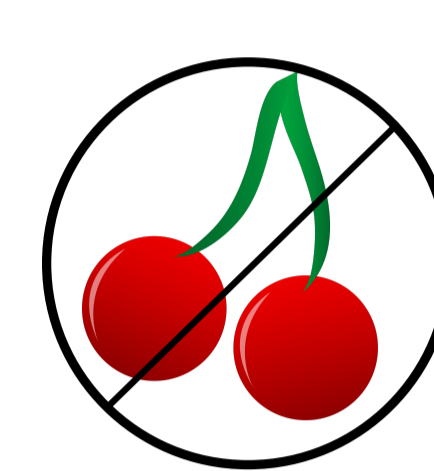


## PHASED NEGOTIATIONS for leaving the EU

### CORE PRINCIPLES:

Nothing is agreed until everything is agreed

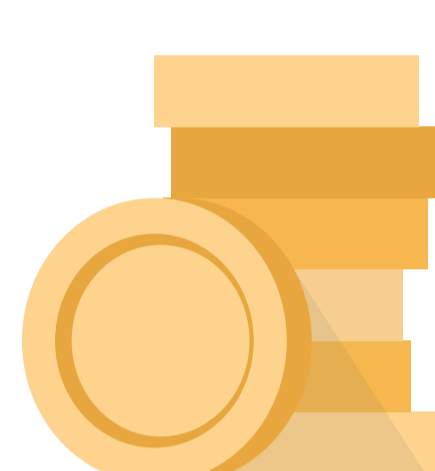
Four freedoms of the Single Market are indivisible - no "cherry picking"



### KEY ISSUES:<sup>2</sup>



**Citizen's rights**



**Financial settlement**



**Northern Ireland**

June 2017

October 2018

#### June - December 2017 Phase One

Providing as much clarity and legal certainty as possible to citizens, businesses, stakeholders and international partners on the immediate effects of the UK's withdrawal from the Union

Settling the **disentanglement** of the UK from the Union and from all the rights and obligations the UK derives from commitments undertaken as Member State

**19 June 2017**  
 Negotiations between the EU and the UK officially begun

**20 October 2017**  
 EU27 agreed that there has been no "sufficient progress" in Brexit talks

**08 December 2017**  
 Joint Report from the UK and the EU negotiators  
 Agreement was reached in principle in all three areas under consideration  
 The UK promised no "hard" border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

**15 December 2017**  
 EU27 agreed that "sufficient progress" has been achieved

#### February-June 2018 Phase Two (ongoing) Stage One

Reaching an overall understanding on transition and the framework for the future UK-EU relationship

Translating all commitments undertaken during Phase One into legal terms

Finding the practical solution to the issue of **Northern Ireland** (the biggest hurdle)<sup>3</sup>

**28 February 2018**  
 EU published a Draft Withdrawal Agreement

**19 March 2018**  
 Negotiators agreed on 75% of the Draft Withdrawal Agreement

The transitional period set to end on **31 December, 2020**

"Backstop" solution agreed - a legal guarantee of a no "hard" border in the island of Ireland

**28 - 29 June 2018**  
 EU27 to agree whether "sufficient progress" has been made

Envisioned deadline for resolving the issue of Northern Ireland

#### June-October 2018 Phase Two Stage Two

Sorting out the last details in all withdrawal issues and reaching the Final Withdrawal Agreement

Agreeing on principles for future trade relationship<sup>4</sup>

**October 2018**  
 EU27 expected to approve the Final Withdrawal Agreement<sup>5</sup>

October Summit will be second and last chance to resolve all issues

(Supposed) **END OF NEGOTIATIONS**

In the light of the lack of significant progress in the latest rounds of talks, a successful June Summit seems **HIGHLY UNLIKELY**



## WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE NEGOTIATIONS?

October 2018 - March 2019

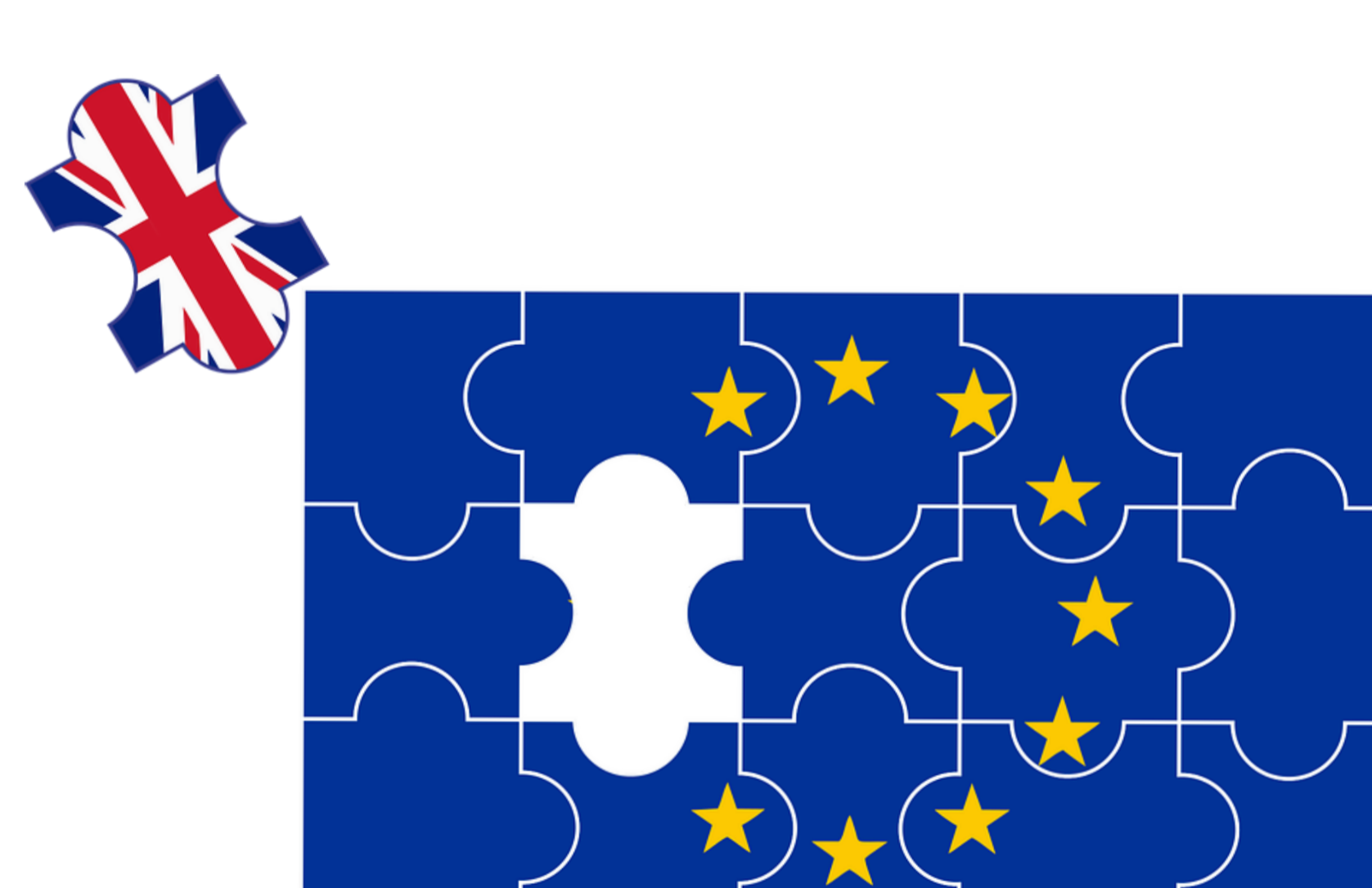
### Ratification process

The UK Parliament ratifies, the European Parliament agrees, and the Council of the EU concludes<sup>6</sup>



29 March 2019

The UK leaves the EU<sup>7</sup>



29 March 2019 - 31 December 2020

### Transitional period<sup>8</sup>

- The UK can negotiate and sign trade deals, but cannot enact them
- The UK remains a party of the existing EU trade deals
- The European Court of Justice will have jurisdiction over matters related to the EU law and EU citizens
- The UK and the EU are to negotiate the new post-Brexit relationship
- The UK loses decision-making powers in the EU institutions
- The UK continues adopting and implementing EU's legislation
- UK and EU citizens remain full rights
- The UK pays its full share in the EU budget

## Post-Brexit UK

- The UK is free to implement its own trade deals with third countries
- The new economic and political relations between the EU and the UK begin

1. Can be extended only by a unanimous agreement. Such option was at one point dismissed by the President of European Council, Donald Tusk.  
 2. Negotiations also address other separation issues, including Euratom-related issues; ongoing Union judicial and administrative procedures; issues relating to the functioning of the Union institutions, agencies and bodies; goods placed on the market under union law before the withdrawal cooperation in civil and commercial matters; intellectual property rights; ongoing public procurement procedures, and customs-related matters. Negotiations on these issues do not necessarily follow the same timetable as negotiations on the key issues.  
 3. With "backstop" solution, the two sides have agreed to keep Northern Ireland aligned with the rules of the EU Single Market and Customs Union, unless and until another solution is found.  
 4. The trade agreement can be finalised and concluded only once the UK is no longer a Member State. It will require ratification by all member states.  
 5. The European Council approves the Agreement via qualified majority vote (20-member states representing at least 65% of the population).  
 6. There is a chance that member states might need to ratify the Agreement themselves, in case the Agreement extends to areas which fall under national competence. In such a case, the Agreement would have to be ratified by all member states.  
 7. The UK leaves the EU on 29 March 2019, unless the UK reverses its decision and makes an exit from Brexit, or if both negotiating sides agree on the extension. Both options seem unlikely.  
 8. Transitional period is supposed to ensure a smooth transition from EU membership to the new EU-UK framework. It will last until 31 December 2020, unless an extension is agreed.  
 9. Depending on the level of understanding, the negotiations might extend even after the transitional period.