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
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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 Information Guide. There is also an older version of this guide containing more links to sources published before 2016.

Updated to: 17 October 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

Neutral but…

Not neutral but…

Neutral but…

EU Referendum
Whichever side you end up on, get the facts.
The EU Referendum, 23 June 2016
The United Kingdom and the European Union

The Result
The EU Referendum
The Result

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

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, 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’.
The EU Referendum
The Result

Official reactions in the United Kingdom, June 2016
Official reactions in the EU Institutions and Member States + ESO, June 2016
The EU Referendum

Preparing for negotiating Brexit

Departments

What we do

We are responsible for overseeing negotiations to leave the EU and establishing the future relationship between the UK and EU.

Documents

Our announcements

New ministerial appointment July 2016: Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union

Reorganisation of UK Govt Depts to prepare for Brexit negotiations + ESO, July 2016
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Developments in September 2016

Oral statement to Parliament

Secretary of State David Davis made a statement in the House of Commons on the work of the Department for Exiting the European Union.

Press release
PM: UK should become the global leader in free trade

Prime Minister Theresa May will set out her ambition for the UK to become the global leader in free trade when she attends the G20 Summit in China.

Remarks by President Donald Tusk during his meeting with UK Prime Minister Theresa May

For more information search in ESO
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Developments in October 2016

News story
Government announces end of European Communities Act

From: Department for Exiting the European Union and The Rt Hon David Davis MP
First published: 2 October 2016

The UK will take back control of its laws and provide the maximum possible certainty for workers and businesses on leaving the EU.

News story
Further certainty on EU funding for hundreds of British projects

From: HM Treasury, Department for Exiting the European Union and The Rt Hon Philip Hammond MP
First published: 3 October 2016

Further funding certainty for hundreds of British projects which are reliant on EU funding, announced by the Chancellor.

Statement: Next steps in leaving the EU: 10 October 2016

10 October 2016

Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union, David Davis, made a statement in the House of Commons on Monday 10 October 2016, on the next steps in leaving the European Union.

Keir Starmer, Shadow Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union, responded on behalf of the Opposition.

For more information search in ESO
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit
Role of the Devolved Administrations

DEBATE PACK
Number CDP-2016-0149, 20 July 2016

Devolved governments and negotiations on the UK leaving the EU

Sarah Priddy
Paul Bowers
Vaughne Miller

British-Irish Council

Extraordinary Council Summit
15 July 2016
First Minister of Wales, Carwyn Jones AM, will host
an extraordinary Summit of the British-Irish Council in Cardiff next week.

The meeting will be attended by leaders and
Ministers from the eight BIC Member Administrations: the UK and Irish Governments,
the Devolved Administrations of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the Governments of Jersey,
Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

The Summit has been convened to consider the outcome of the UK’s referendum on membership
of the European Union and the implications for the Council and its members.

Communiqué
Extraordinary Summit – Cathays Park, Cardiff, 22 July 2016

Press release
PM to visit Northern Ireland: 25 July 2016

Prime Minister Theresa May will travel to Belfast and emphasise her strong, personal
commitment to serving all the people of the United Kingdom.

Press release
Prime Minister to visit Scotland and underline commitment to "preserving
this special union"

Prime Minister Theresa May will meet First Minister of Scotland Nicola Sturgeon and will
emphasise her strong support for the Union.

Press release
PM to visit Wales to underline her strong personal support for the union

Prime Minister Theresa May will meet First Minister of Wales Carwyn Jones and confirm the
government will fully engage with Wales in Brexit negotiations.
Find information after the EU Referendum relating to: **Northern Ireland** / **Scotland** / **Wales** in ESO
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Briefing Papers from the House of Lords Library

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 Minister stated that the decision “must be respected”. Noting “Parliament will clearly have a role in making sure that we do find the best way forward”, drawing on parliamentary material and recent legal and constitutional assessments, this Library briefing examines what Parliament’s role will be in the process of withdrawing from the European Union in several key areas.

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

Overseeing the Negotiation Process—Normal negotiations between the UK and the European Union would begin with the UK making a notification under Article 50 of its decision to withdraw. However, the Joint Committee on the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, the European Scrutiny Committee and the European Union Committee have just initiated inquiries into the implications of exiting the European Union. Although such inquiries have 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 withdrawal agreement, and any other international agreements arising from the negotiations if they were subject to the usual procedure for ratifying treaties. The House of Commons potentially has the power to block the ratification of a treaty indefinitely; the House of Lords does not. Under the terms of Article 50, the UK’s membership would cease two years after its formal notification of its intention to leave, but no withdrawal agreement had come into force by that point, although the two-year period could be extended beyond the timeframe agreed by UK member states.

Repealing and Revising Domestic Legislation—As part of the process of leaving the EU, decisions would need to be made about how to deal with existing domestic legislation passed to enable EU laws to have effect in the UK; a process which the House of Lords European Union Committee has just begun. The Committee is considering the way in which UK law is currently reviewed, repealed, amended and replacing legislation, a process which is complex and time-consuming. Over the UK had formally signed Article 50, to revokes independence of Parliament approving domestic legislative changes associated with leaving the EU.

Nicole Newton
20 June 2016
LZN 20160314

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 May and members of her Cabinet have stated that they intend for the UK 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 intergovernmentally with EU partners to adopt common positions and diplomatic approaches, undertake joint actions and share military and police resources under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The UK also participates in an array of EU-led multilateral operations conducted through the CFSP, including UN peacekeeping missions.

The paper outlines the challenges that Brexit presents for CFSP and for the UK’s future role in the EU. It describes the existing mechanisms that exist for maintaining cooperation with EU partners, such as the European Council, Foreign Affairs Council, and European Council and European Energy Council, and highlights the legal obligations of the EU under the Lisbon Treaty. It examines the implications for the UK of leaving the EU and the challenges that they present for the UK’s future role in CFSP, including the potential for the UK to retain its seat on the UN Security Council.

Nicole Newton
12 October 2016
LZN 20160451

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’s authority to legislate for environmental protection has been enshrined in EU treaties since the Single European Act 1987. The Treaty of Lisbon (2007) amended the objectives of the EU’s policy on the environment to state that environmental requirements must be integrated into all EU policies and acted as an express reference to combating climate change. The powers of the EU to legislate in respect of the environment and climate change are set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The EU’s 7th Environment Action Plan sets out EU environmental and climate change policy up to 2020. This identifies three key objectives: protect and enhance the EU’s natural capital; turn the EU into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; and safeguard EU citizens from environmental-related pressures and risks to health and well-being.

The EU has legislated on a range of environmental issues, including air and water quality, species and habitats protection, and waste management. A number of these directives have been transposed into UK law. In regards to climate change, the EU’s 2020, 2030, and 2050 climate change packages, adopted in 2007, created a “three-pillar” strategy to ensure the EU meets its climate and energy targets for 2030 and 2050. The three pillars are: Emission injuries; Energy Efficiency; and Climate and Energy Framework. In light of the EU referendum result, the UK Government has stated that while it remains a member of the EU it will maintain all obligations of EU membership; however, it will reserve the right to change in the future.

In December 2015, a conference of the part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took place in Paris, and an agreement as a successor to the Kyoto Protocol was reached. The central objective of the Paris Agreement was to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. The EU ratified the Agreement in October 2016, and the UK Prime Minister, Theresa May, has stated that the Government intends to complete the domestic procedures needed to ratify the Agreement by the end of the year.

This House of Lords briefing provides an overview of the objectives of the EU’s legislation related to the environment and climate change, and outlines how it has been implemented in the UK. The briefing also briefly discusses the UK’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 Government on these issues.

Sarah Tudor
21 October 2016
LZN 20160400
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit
Briefing Papers from the
House of Commons Library

Brexit: what happens next?

Contents
1. What will the Government do to ensure a smooth transition?
2. How will the UK benefit from leaving the EU?
3. How will the UK economy benefit from leaving the EU?
4. Will the UK be able to negotiate a good deal with the EU?
5. How will the UK's relationship with the EU be affected?
6. What are the benefits of leaving the EU?
7. What are the challenges of leaving the EU?
8. Can the UK negotiate the best possible deal for the UK?
9. What will the impact of leaving the EU be on the UK economy?
10. What will be the future relationship between the UK and the EU?

Reading list on UK-EU relations 2013-16: reform, renegotiation, withdrawal

Brexit and UK immigration and asylum policy: a reading list

European Union Referendum 2016

Brexit reading list: legal and constitutional issues
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Briefing Papers from the House of Commons Library

- **Briefing Paper**
  Number 7628, 24 June 2016
  Financial services after the referendum
  By Timothy Edmonds

- **Briefing Paper**
  Number CBP7633, 18 July 2016
  Brexit: how will it affect transport?
  By Louise Butcher

- **Briefing Paper**
  Number CBP7629, 20 July 2016
  Brexit - implication for pensions
  By Diona Thrudley

- **Briefing Paper**
  Number 77664, 20 July 2016
  Brexit and local government
  By Mark Sandford

- **Briefing Paper**
  Number CBP7568, 27 July 2016
  Brexit: What next for UK fisheries?
  By Oliver Bennett

- **Briefing Paper**
  Number 1618, 8 August 2016
  Referendum campaign literature
  By Isabel White

- **Briefing Paper**
  Number 17214, 28 July 2016
  Brexit: some legal and constitutional issues and alternatives to EU membership
  By Paul Bowers, Arabella Lang, Vaughne Miller, Ben Smith, Dominic Webb
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit
The Work of Parliamentary Committees
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit
The Work of Parliamentary Committees

Lords Select Committee
Co-ordinated inquiries on Brexit launched by Committee

EU Internal Market Sub-Committee
Brexit: future trade between the UK and the EU inquiry

EU Home Affairs Sub-Committee
Brexit: future EU-UK security and police co-operation inquiry

EU Select Committee
Brexit: UK-Irish relations inquiry
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit
Campaigning organisations regroup

**Open Britain**

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.

**Change Britain**

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: Post-Brexit

Plans for the future from stakeholders

NFU launches biggest farming consultation for a generation

TUC

Working people must not pay the price for the vote to Leave

A national action plan to protect the economy, jobs and workers’ rights. In this short paper, the TUC proposes specific actions which can be taken immediately to support the economy.

After the vote to leave the European Union, the UK is an untapped market both politically and economically. The TUC did not seek this outcome, but accepts the decision of the British people. We will continue to be smart by the effects of the 2008 financial crisis, working people and their communities must not pay the price – now – of economic obsession and uncertainty.

Business groups call for clear leadership and action

5 of the UK’s biggest business groups write open letter to the Government

The letter calls for the Government to end the uncertainty facing EU nationals living and working in the UK, and action to progress long-planned infrastructure projects.
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit
Immediate reaction from Think Tanks

Find more information via ESO and EPRS (1/2)
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit
Subsequent reaction from Think Tanks

Find more information via ESO and EPRS (1 / 2 / 3)
The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit
Reports from Think Tanks

Find more information via ESO and EPRS (1 / 2 / 3)
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Miscellaneous
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Books
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Books
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EU Law Analysis
Expert insight into EU law developments
Wednesday, 19 February 2016
The draft UK/EU renegotiation deal: is it 'legally binding and irreversible'?

Social Europe

BrexitVote

The UK in a Changing Europe

Why The European Union Will Benefit From Brexit
By Paul De Graeuwe on 24 February 2016

The Brexit Blog
Analysing UK-EU relations

Social Europe

Universities UK blog

What role could universities play in the EU referendum debate?

EUReferendum.com

The Boiling Frog
Campaigning for the UK to leave the European Union

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

Enquiry service – Find information: European Sources Online – Events

Further information: http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/european-documentation-centre
Blog: http://blogs.cardiff.ac.uk/european-documentation-centre/
Helping you find European information

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