



Brexit – the effect on IP

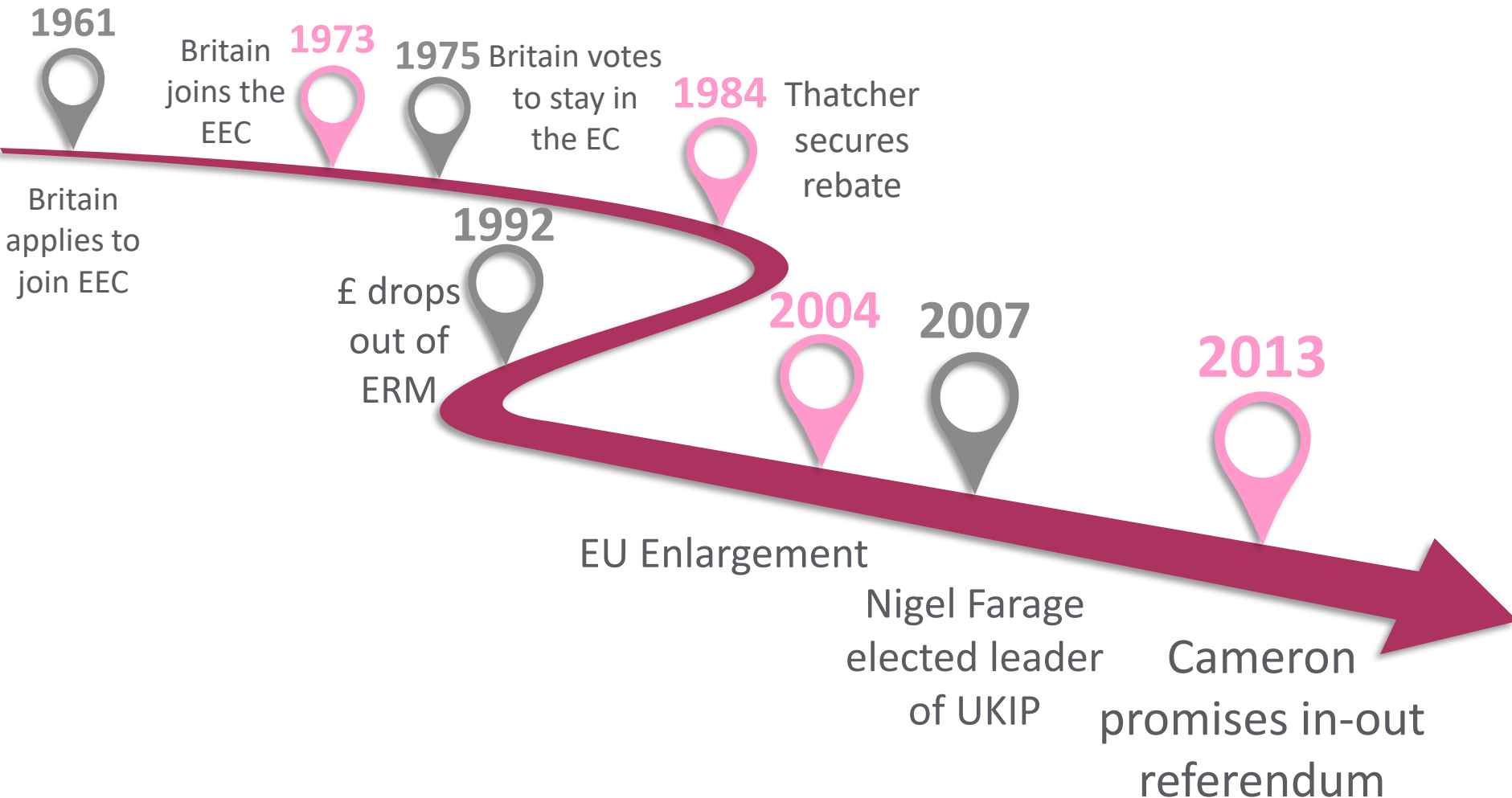
Introduction or “Why did it happen?”

Robert Watson

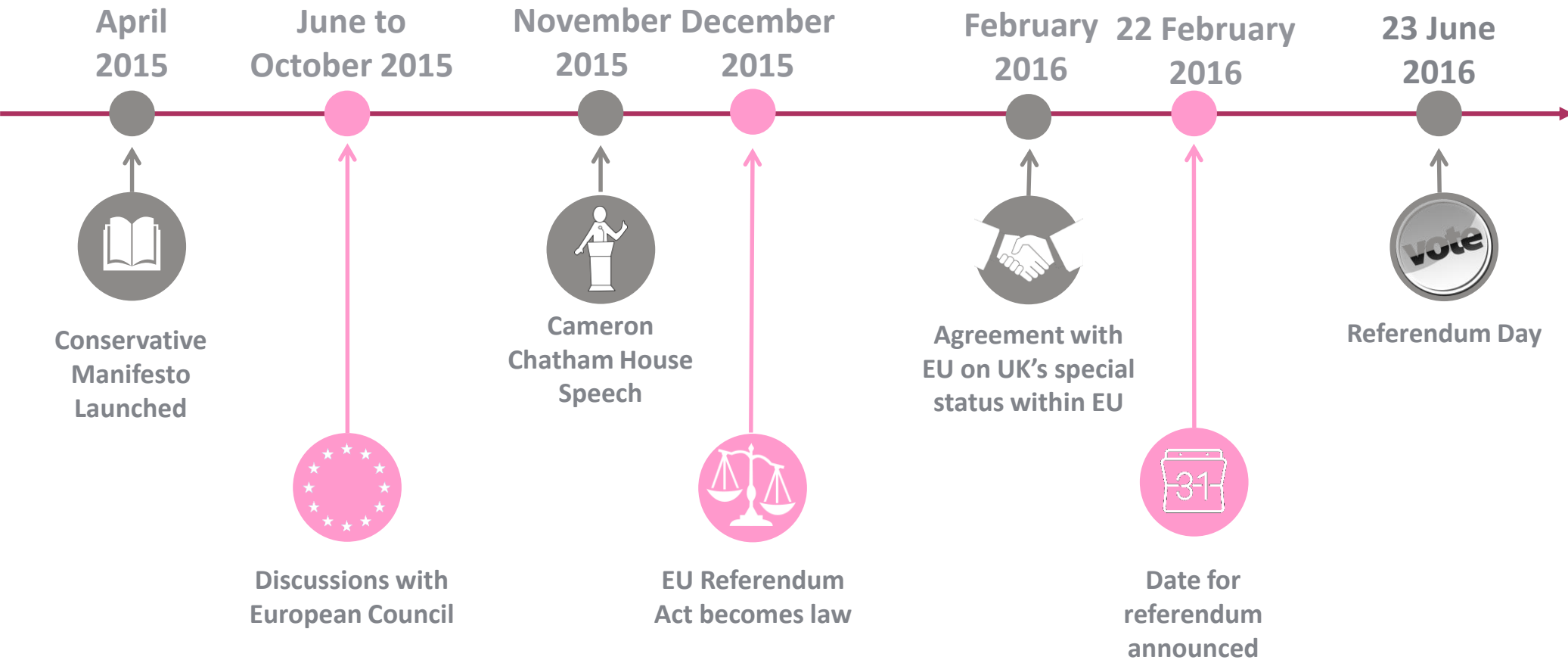
Milan, Italy

22 February 2019

A timeline of the UK and Europe



Leading to a referendum



After the referendum (1)

- 24 June 2016 – David Cameron announces intention to resign as PM
- 13 July 2016 – Theresa May becomes the new UK Prime Minister
- 2 October 2016 – PM announces ‘Great Repeal Bill’ & Article 50 to be triggered before the end of March 2017
- 3 November 2016 – High Court holds against Government in Gina Miller Case
- 17 January 2017 – PM gives Lancaster House Speech
- 24 January 2017 – Supreme Court rejects government appeal in Gina Miller case
- 26 January 2017 – European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Bill published

After the referendum (2)

- 2 February 2017 – Brexit White Paper published
- 16 March 2017 – EU (Notification of Withdrawal) Act received Royal Assent
- 29 March 2017 – UK triggers Article 50 of the Treaty on EU

Hand-delivery of Article 50 Letter

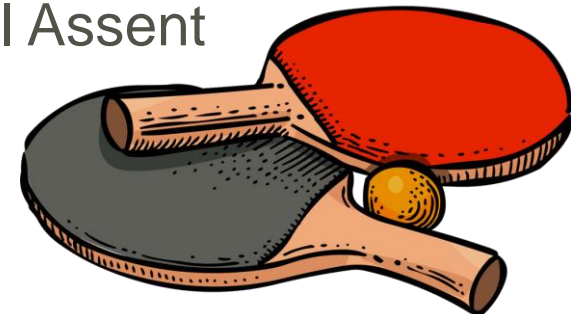


After the referendum (2)

- 2 February 2017 – Brexit White Paper published
- 16 March 2017 – EU (Notification of Withdrawal) Act received Royal Assent
- 29 March 2017 – UK triggers Article 50 of the Treaty on EU
- 30 March 2017 – Government published Great Repeal Bill White Paper
- 18 April 2017 – General Election called for 8 June 2017
- 8 June 2017 – Hung Parliament, Conservatives form a Government
- 19 June 2017 – First round of UK-EU exit negotiations begin
- 13 July 2017 – EU (Withdrawal) Bill introduced
- 22 September 2017 – PM Florence speech on Brexit

After the referendum (3)

- 13 November 2017 – Government outlines plan for a Withdrawal Agreement and Implementation Bill
- 8 December 2017 – UK and EU publish a joint report on progress – Phase 1 complete!
- 2 March 2018 – PM Mansion House speech on future economic partnership with EU
- 19 March 2018 – Amended Draft Withdrawal Agreement published
- 16 May 2018 – EU (Withdrawal) Bill enters “ping pong”
- 26 June 2018 – EU (Withdrawal) Act receives Royal Assent



After the referendum (4)

- 6 July 2018 – UK Cabinet meets at Chequers to agree collective position
- 9 July 2018 – 1st Brexit secretary resigns
- 14 November 2018 – Withdrawal Agreement agreed and published
- 15 November 2018 – 2nd Brexit secretary resigns
- 25 November 2018 – EU Council approves Withdrawal Agreement
- 10 December 2018 – CJEU Decision – unilateral revocation of Article 50 TEU is possible
- 12 December 2018 – PM wins confidence vote in Conservative Party
- 15 January 2019 – PM loses ‘Meaningful Vote’

What is the backstop

<https://youtu.be/IWw5pMsFvhg>

After the referendum (5)

- 16 January 2019 – Government survives no-confidence vote in Parliament
- 21 January 2019 – PM reports on cross-party talks
- 29 January 2019 – ‘Plan B’ Debates in Parliament
 - Majority of MPs against no-deal exit
 - Majority of MPs against current Northern Ireland backstop
- 30 January 2019 – Juncker and Barnier say no re-negotiation
- 5 February 2019 – PM Belfast speech

Three Scenarios

- No-deal Brexit
 - UK leaves the EU on 29 March 2019 with no agreement between UK and EU27
 - European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 governs effect in UK law
- Deal Brexit
 - Provides for transitional period until end of 2020
 - UK Parliament has to endorse Withdrawal Agreement
 - EU Parliament and EU Council has to endorse Withdrawal Agreement
 - EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill has to pass through UK Parliament
 - Withdrawal Agreement then ratified by UK
- Future-relationship Brexit
 - If a Deal is in place, then discussions on Future relationship take place
 - Aim to be concluded by 31 December 2020

