

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



Cardiff University Press

Gwasg Prifysgol Caerdydd

Latest revision: October 2016 © 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: 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





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THE EU IT'S OUR DECISION

EUREFERENDUM.UK

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE UK'S REFERENDUM ON MEMBERSHIP OF THE EU









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

The Result



The EU Referendum The Result



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At a glance



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



Brussels, 24 June 2016



The EU Referendum The Result





Statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne following the outcome of the EU referendum.





Delivered on: 28 June 2016 (Transcript of the speech, exactly as it was delivered Location: Brustels, Belgium First published: 29 June 2016 Et inferedum

Prime Minister David Cameron gave a statement and answered questions following the European Council meeting on 28 June 2016.



Official reactions in the United Kingdom, June 2016



The EU Referendum The Result







Official reactions in the EU Institutions and Member States + ESO, June 2016



The EU Referendum Preparing for negotiating Brexit



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Department for				
Exiting the European What we do	Union			
We are responsible for overseein establishing the future relations!			U and	
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New ministerial appointment J State for Exiting the European 13 July 2016 Press release		tary of		
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What we do

We are responsible for promoting British trade across the world and ensuring the UK takes advantage of the huge opportunities open to us.

Department for International Trade is a ministerial department, supported by <u>2 agencies and public bodies</u>.





The Rt Hon David Davis MP Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union



The Rt Hon Liam Fox MP Secretary of State for International Trade and President of the Board of Trade



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



The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit

Developments in September 2016







The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Developments in October 2016













The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Role of the Devolved Administrations



HOUSE OF COMMONS		British-Irish COUNCIL Extraordinary Council Summit 15 July 2016 First Minister of Wales, Carwyn Jones AM, will host
DEBATE PACK		an extraordinary Summit of the British-Irish
Number CDP-2016-0149, 20 July 2016 Devolved governments and negotiations on the UK leaving the EU	Sarah Priddy Paul Bowers Vaughne Miller	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



The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit

Role of the Devolved Administrations



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McGuiness have today written to the Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Theresa May MP setting out the Executive's initial assessment following the EU referendum result.		Home > News > First Minister > 2016 > Work underway to shape Wales' future re Work underway to shape Wales' future relationship with Europe First Minister Carwyn Jones will establish an expert advisory group to ensure Wales secures the best possible outcome in forthcoming Brexit negotiations.

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





HOUSE OF LORDS

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 Hinister said that this decision "must be accepted", adding that "Parilament will clearly lave a role in making sure that we find the best way forward". Drawing on particumentary material and recent legal and constitutional comment, this Library briefing examines what Parliament's role would 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 Cabines 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 Traty on European Union for member states to follow should they decide to leave the EU. Some legal commentators agree that perceptive powers would enable a Prime Minister to take this decision; norm have suggested that Priliment could have a role, and others have gone further, arguing that prior parliamentary approval would be required before Article 50 could be invoked.

Overseeing the Negotiation Process—Formal negotiations between the UK and the European Union would not begin until the UK made a nonflication under Article 50 of its decision to withdraw from the EU. Prailmamer's involvement in oversreeing 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 "Idily involved" in the process.

Ratifying Agreements—Brilament 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 Lommons potentially has the power to block the ratification of a treasy indefinitely; the House of Lords does not. Under the terms of Article 50, the UK's membership would case two years after it gave formal notification of is intention to leave, if no withdrawal agreement had come into force by that point, although the two-year period could be extended on the unanimous agreement of all EU member states.

Repeating and Reviewing Domestic Legislation—As part of the process of lawing the EU, decisions would need to be made about how to deal with existing domestic legislation passed to enable EU law to have effect in the UK, a process which the House of Lord's European Union Committee has described as "domestic disentanglement from EU law". Parliament would have an important role to play in reviewing repealing amending and replacing legislation, a process which is predicted by many to be complex and time-consuming. Once the UK had formally traggered Article 50, its timescales would apply independently of Parliament approving domesic legislative changes associated with lawing the EU.

Nicola Newson 30 June 2016 LLN 2016/034

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



HOUSE OF LORDS

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. There is Thy 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 inter-governmentally with its EU partners to adopt common positions and diplomatic approaches, undertake joint actions and deploy military and civilian missions under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The Iran nuclear deal framework agreed in 2015 is an example of an issue where coordinating, negotations and sanctions through the EU helped the UK in one of its top foreign policy priority areas. However, EU foreign policy has been less successful in responding to resent challenges usch as terrorism and migration, and divergences have been noted between member states: about priorities and resources for pursuing EU foreign and security policy. Non-EU member states: can align thread-best with EU common positions and participate in sanctions on a voluntary basis, but since they have no formal influence over the formulation of the policy, it is not clear to what extent tue UK would seek to do this in the future.

The UK has participated in a number of military and civilan CSDP missions since 2003, and is currently supporting naval operations in the Heafteranean and Somala. Sir Fichael Fallon, the Secretary of State for Defence, has said that the UK's withdrawal from the EU should not inhibit future cooperation with cooperation would take. Non-EU member states have contributed to almost all CSDP missions that maying formats. The UK could continue is defence cooperation without NATO, through continued participation in EU structures and operations as a third country nation, or through bilateral relations with EU structures.

The UK has opted in to a number of police and criminal justice measures which facilitate cooperation on intelligence sharing, security and counter-terrorism, such as the European Arrest Warrant, Europol and various EU-wide 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 as member states. Commentators agree that it would be of mutual benefit for the UK and its European partners to cooperate on intelligence, security and counter-terrorism, but it has been argued that biateral and informal cooperation play an important role in this area longibid formal 2U mechanisms.

Nicola Newson 13 October 2016 LLN 2016/051

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's authority to legistate for environmental protection has been endinited in EU trasties since the single Europan Act 1997. The Trasty of Lisbon 2009 mended the objectives of the EU's objective of the environment to state that environmental requirements must be integrated into all EU policies and added an express reference to combating dimate change. The powers of the EU to legislate in respect of the environment and clinate change are set out in the Trasty on the Functioning of the European Union. The EU's <u>7th Environment Action Plan</u> sets out EU environment and longe policy plans up to 2020. It identifies three key objectives: protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital; turn the EU into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy: and saleguard EU citizens from environment related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.

The EU has legislated on a range of environmental issues, including air and water quality, species and habitats protection, and wrate management. A number of these directives have been transposed into UK izw. In regards to climate change, the EU/s 2002 energy and climate change package, adopted in 2007, created a "binding set of legislation" to ensure the EU melt its climate and energy targets for 2020. It is currently drating legislative proposals to implement its 2010 climate and energy targets for 2020. If of the EU referendum result, the UK Government has stated that while it remains a member of the EU "all rights and obligations of EU membership" would remain in force.

In December 2015, a conference of the parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took place 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 well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 15°C. The EU ratifie 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 Library briefing provides an overview of a selection of European legislation which relates to the environment and climate change, and outlines how it has been implemented in the UK. The briefing tails 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 Government on these issues.

Sarah Tudor 13 October 2016 LLN 2016/050



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





House of Commons Library	
BRIEFING PAPER	
Number 07220, 24 June 2016	
Reading list on UK-EU relations 2013- 16: reform, renegotiation, withdrawal	Compiler: Julie Gill and Toma Robertson Subject specialist: Vaughne Miller





House of Commons Library	
BRIEFING PAPER	
Number 7702, 10 October 2016	
Brexit reading list: legal and constitutional issues	Compiled by: Tim Robinson



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



HOUSE OF COMMONS		House of Commons Library Leaving the EU: How might currently exercising free mo		HOUSE OF COMMONS	
BRIEFING PAPER Number 7628, 24 June 2016		rights be affected?		BRIEFING PAPER Number CBP7630, 27 June 2016	_
Financial services after the referendum	By Timothy Edmonds	Published Monday, June 27, 2016 Many constituents are asking how leaving th the immigration status and entitlements of I currently living in other EU Member States, a living in the UK.	British citizens	Tax after the EU referendum	By Antony Seely
HOUSE OF COMMONS		HOUSE OF COMMONS		HOUSE OF COMMONS	
BRIEFING PAPER Number C8P7633, 18 July 2016		BRIEFING PAPER Number CBP-07629, 20 July 2016		BRIEFING PAPER Number 07664, 20 July 2016	_
Brexit: how will it affect transport?	By Louise Butcher	Brexit - implication for pensions	By Djuna Thurley	Brexit and local government	By Mark Sandford
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HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY		HOUSE OF COMMONS		HOUSE OF COMMONS	
BRIEFING PAPER Number CBP7669, 27 July 2016		BRIEFING PAPER Number 7678, 8 August 2016		BRIEFING PAPER Number 07214, 28 July 2016	
Brexit: What next for UK fisheries?	By Oliver Bennett	Referendum campaign literature	By Isobel White Neil Johnston	Brexit: some legal and constitutional issues and alternatives to EU membership	By Paul Bowers, Arabe Lang, Vaughne Miller, Ben Smith, Dominic Webb



The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit The Work of Parliamentary Committees









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House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee

Equipping the Government for Brexit

Second Report of Session 2016-17







HOUSE OF LORDS



The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit The Work of Parliamentary Committees







The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit

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.



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









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

Five of the biggest business groups in the UK - the Confederation of British industry, the British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of Small Businesses, the institute of Directors, and EEF, the manufacturers' organisation, have written an open letter calling for the Government to provide clear leadership and immediate action on two fronts, following the vote last month to leave the European Union.

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.



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NEWS	
Home » Industry Topics » Latest	news » SMMT statement in reaction to EU referendum result
Back to list	SMMT statement in reaction to EU referendum result
	Posted at 08:23 on 24 June 2016.
Related Posts	The trade body for the UK automotive sector, The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT), reacts to today's result in the referendum on the UK's membership of the EU.
	Mike Hawes, SMMT Chief Executive, said, "The British public has chosen a new future out of Europe. Government must now maintain economic stability and secure a deal with the EU which safeguards UK automotive interests. This includes securing tariff-free access to European and other global markets, ensuring we can recruit talent from the EU and the rest of the world and making the UK the most competitive place in Europe for automotive investment."

The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit

Immediate reaction from Think Tanks















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Find more information via ESO and EPRS (1/2/3)



The EU Referendum: Post-Brexit Reports from Think Tanks





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Miscellaneous



The United Kingdom and the European Union





Books



The United Kingdom and the European Union







Books



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BREXIT - Blogs



EU Referendum, 23 June 2016 Guide to Information Sources



Reimagining Europe



Further information sources



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

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



Further information: <u>http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/european-documentation-centre</u> Blog: <u>http://blogs.cardiff.ac.uk/european-documentation-centre/</u>



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