

The last 2 candidates to the Conservative leadership race: Boris Johnson & Jeremy Hunt



16 debates across the UK – 160 000 Party members to decide by the end of July

Michael Gove: 75 votes (the Johnson Team accused of putting pressure on Conservatives MPs to vote for Hunt)







27 May 2015: the State opening of Parliament

"My government will renegotiate the United Kingdom's relationship with the European Union. Alongside this, early legislation will be introduced to provide for an in-out referendum on membership of the European Union"





David Cameron: the man behind the decision

A **risk taker** who failed to assess all the consequences of a potential Brexit

Belief the referendum would be won by the "Remain" side







David Cameron: the « austerity prime minister »

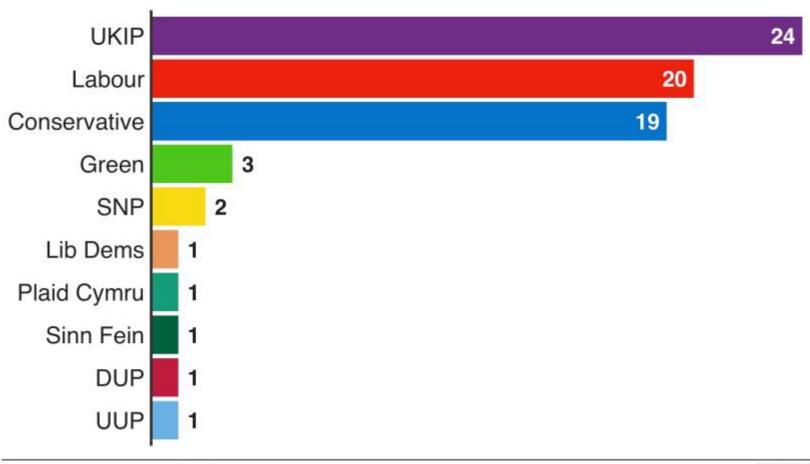
Europe: the easy scapegoat

The rise of the UKIP (United Kingdom Independence Party): the topic of immigration



UKIP came out on top in the last EU elections

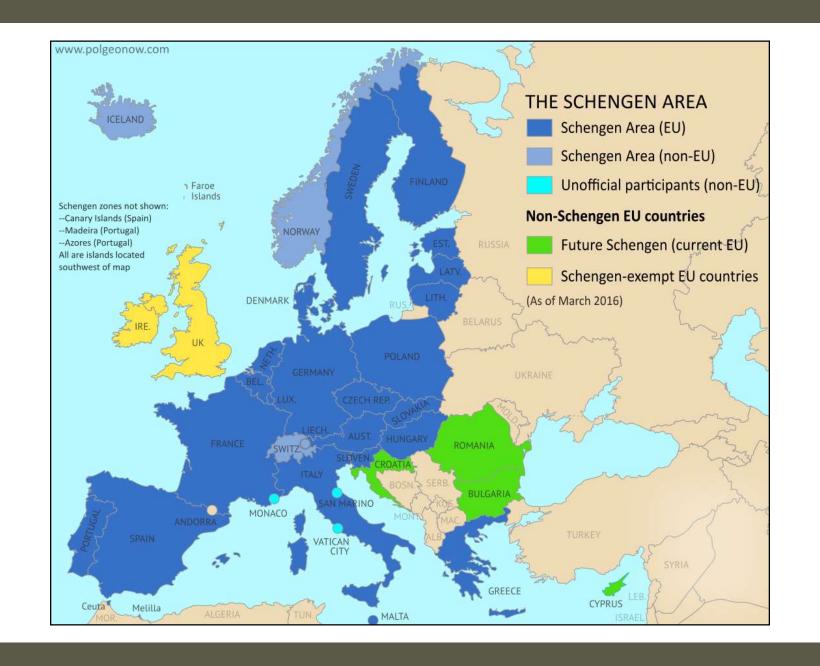
Number of seats won in European Parliament elections in 2014



Source: European Parliament

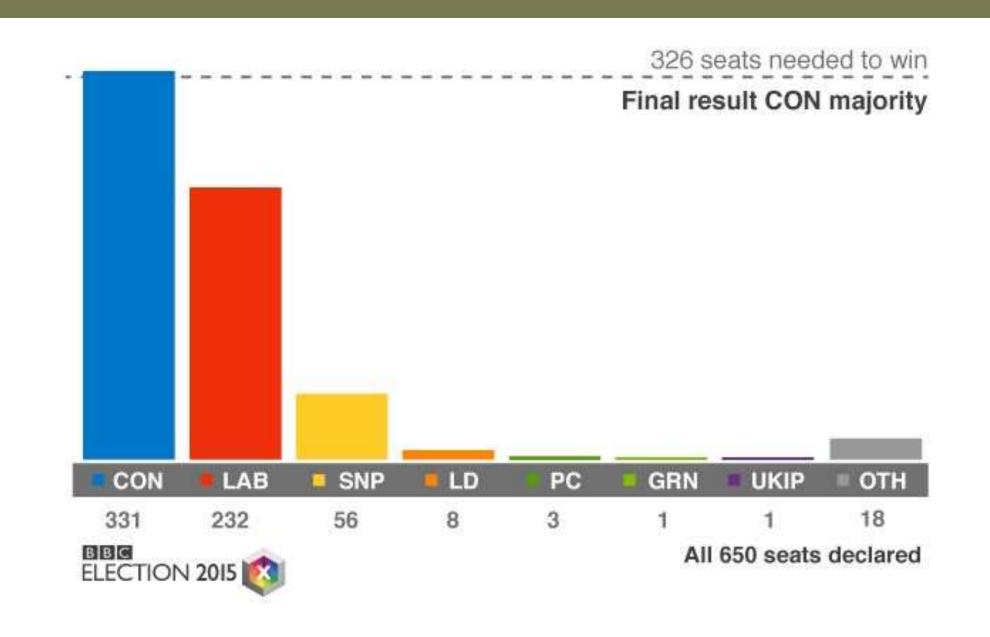












Cameron's strategy: to put pressure on European partners and negotiate a new deal



February 2016: agreement with the EU allowing the UK to temporarily control some migrations

David Cameron: the apprentice-sorcerer



underestimated (an obsession for the right wing of the PC party)

David Cameron: an Eurosceptic Highly critical of the EU

Not the best qualified to defend the "remain" option

Growing fracture within the PC party

Pro vs. anti EU





A divided Labor Party

Jeremy Corbyn and the left wing of the Labor Party's ambiguous position over Brexit

Labor Party not campaigning strongly for "Remain"









The EU is letting in more and more countries

The EU started as 9 countries
 it's now 28

 Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria have joined since 2007

The EU will continue to grow. The next countries set to join are:

Albania: 2.8 million
Macedonia: 2.1 million

Montenegro: 0.6 million

Serbia: 7.2 million

Turkey: 76.0 million



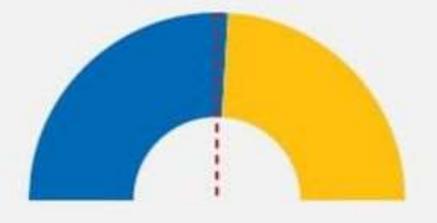


UK Votes Leave





17,410,742



Remain 48.1%

16,141,241 VOTES

Turnout

Rejected ballots 72.2%





24 June: David Cameron's resignation



11 July: Theresa May Prime Minister



Brexit Soft Hard

UK STRIKES A DEAL
UK negotiates a similar deal
to Norway

ACCESS TO SINGLE MARKET
Retain free trade access with
EU countries

FREE MOVEMENT OF

EU nationals continue being able to work & live in the UK – no work permit needed

EU BUDGET
Contributes to the EU budget

UK ESTABLISHES A RELATIONSHIP

UK establishes a relationship with the EU on WTO agreement terms

NO ACCESS TO SINGLE MARKET

UK loses single market access, no longer has to pay into the EU budget.

CONTROLLED IMMIGRATION

UK can set its own policy for EU migrants.

EU BUDGET FREE

No contribution to EU budget

From "Brexit means Brexit and we are going to make a success of it" to...

"A long and difficult process of negotiations between the UK and the EU..."

Brexit is a divorce and a separation: nobody can win



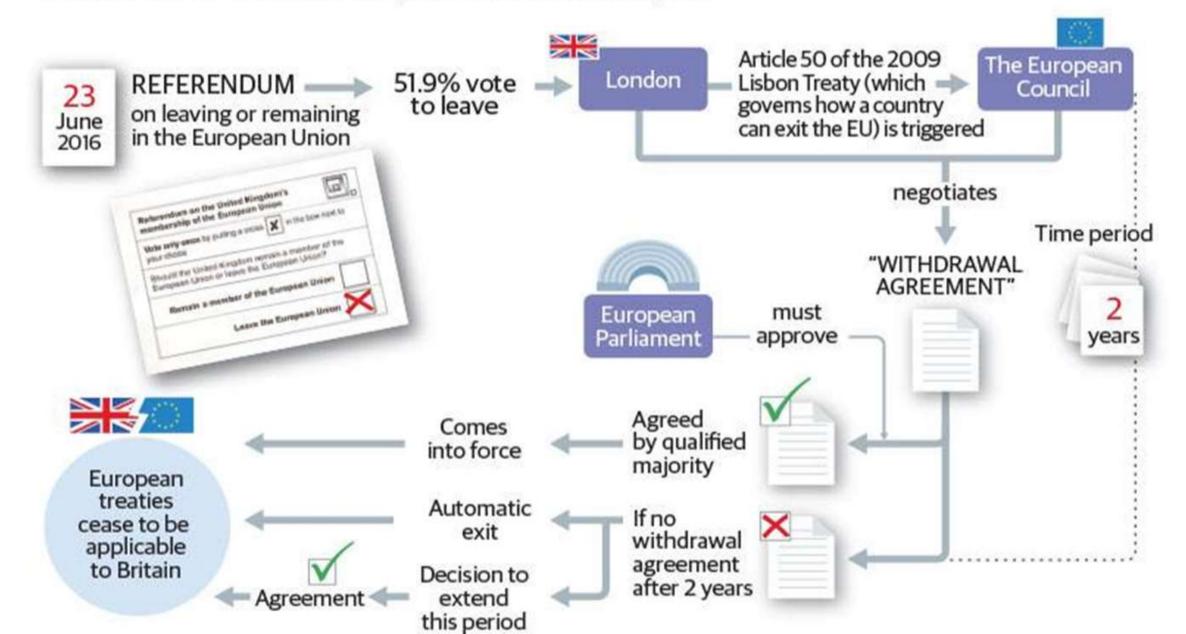


29 June: EU summit – EU leaders united (a first!) – Fear of the EU imploding



BRITAIN TO LEAVE THE EU: WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

The official British divorce from Europe would take at least two years



13 March 2017: Theresa May invokes article 50 – Negotiations can begin



Absence of preparation inside the UK system

The consequences of Brexit: a surprise for the British establishment – The "Irish question" seen as a separate issue



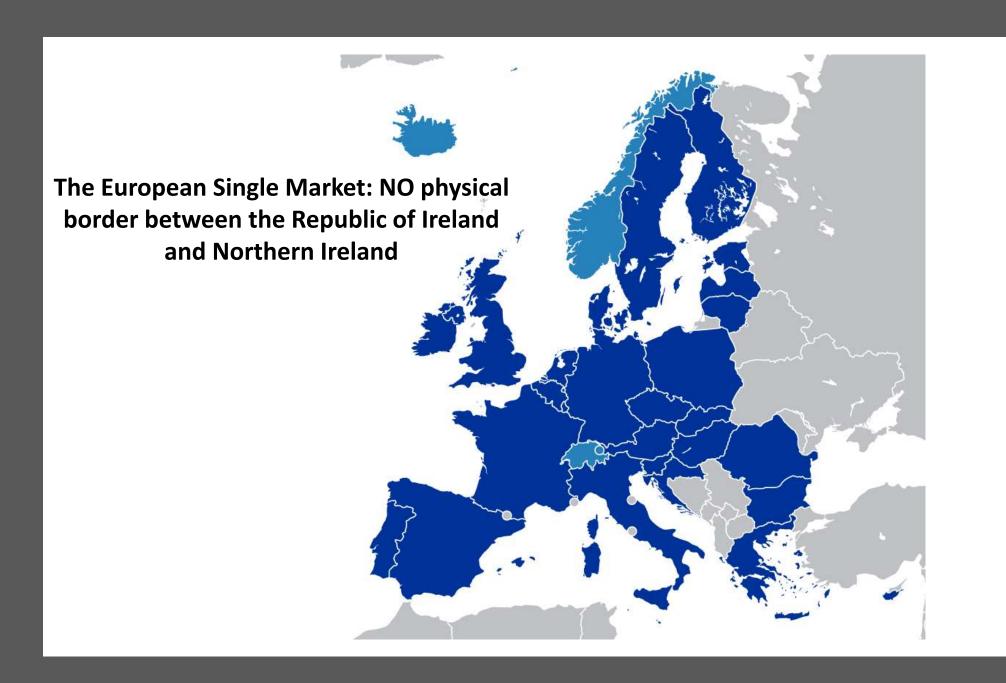
The **1998 Good Friday Agreement**: a new status for Northern Ireland

A devolved government in which Unionists and Nationalists to share power

The mutual promise (Brussels, Dublin & London) never to reinstate a hard border between the Republic & Northern Ireland

The new status supported by the EU (financial aids & the Single Market)



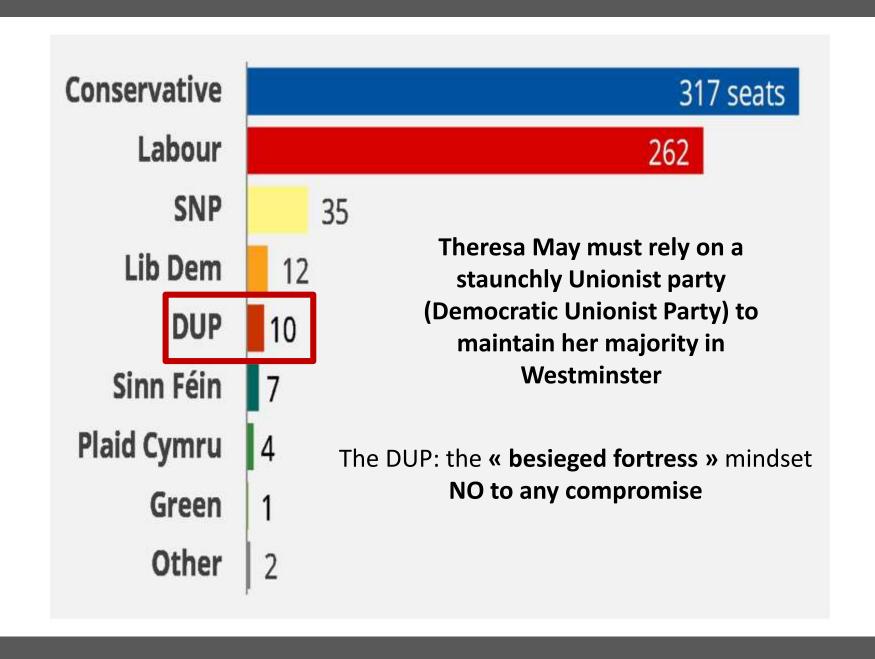


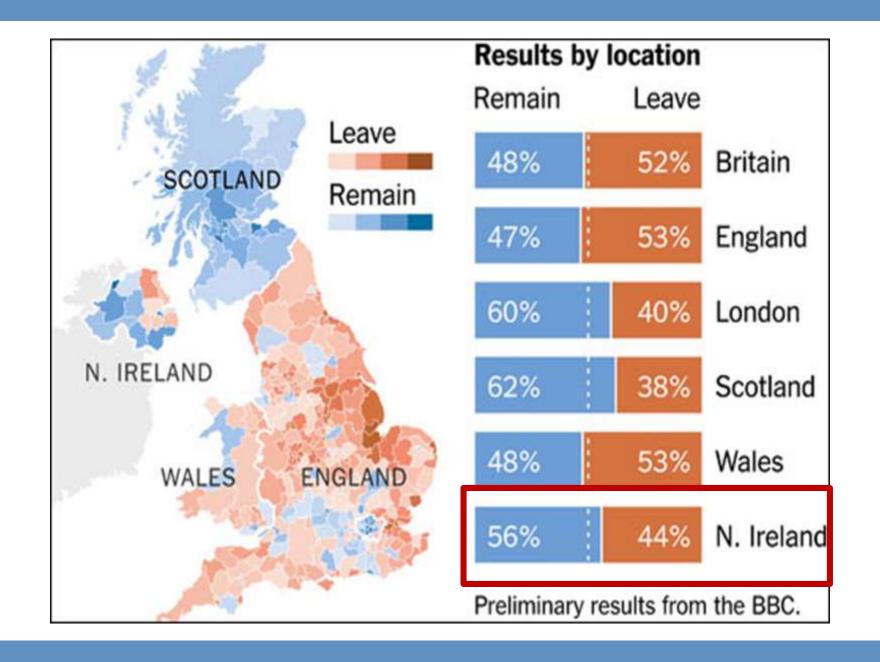
The pro-Brexit camp: the repudiation of the EU as a simple act of British sovereignty







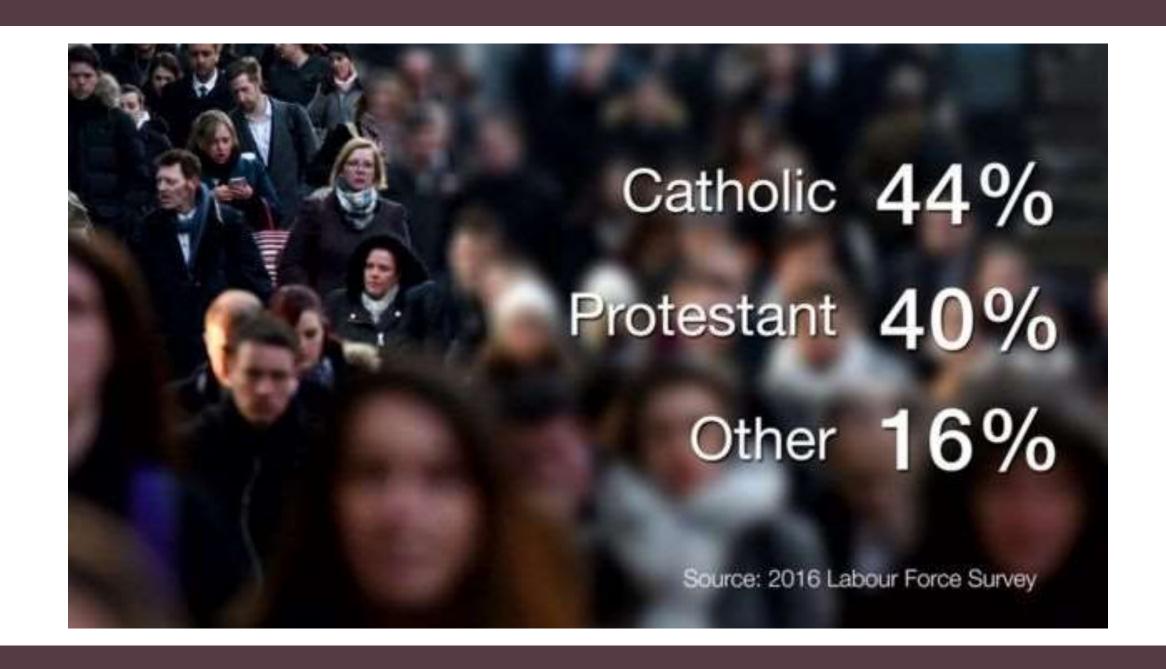


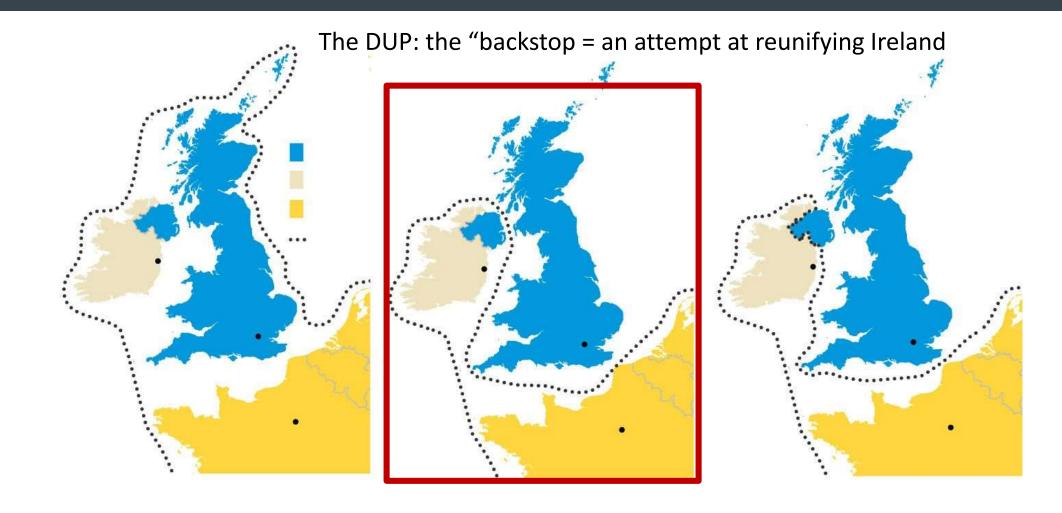




Likely more Catholics than Protestants in Northern Ireland by the centenary of the foundation of the state (2021)

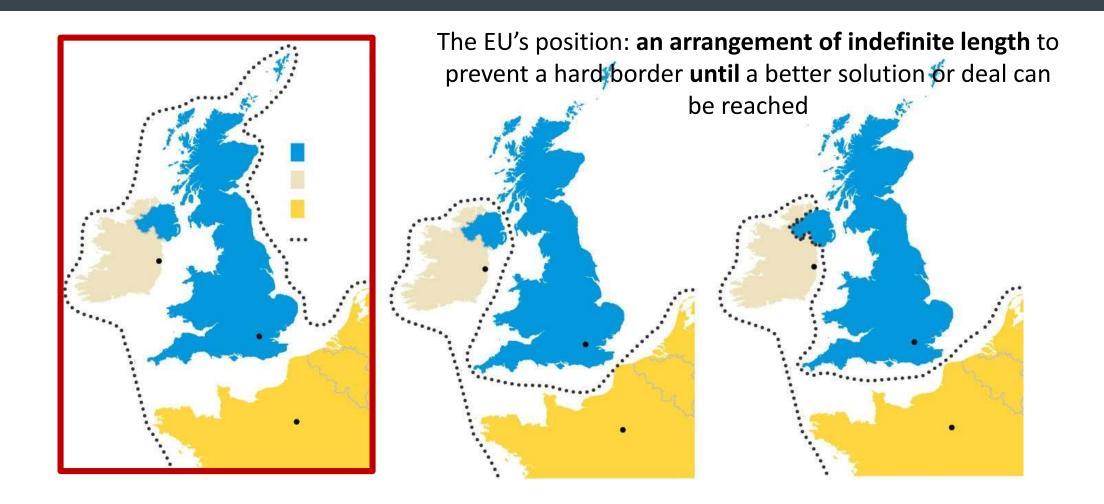






The (temporary) solution – A backup plan: to maintain Northern Ireland within the Single Market

The "backstop" – The hard border to be shifted to the Irish Sea



Theresa May's proposal: the UK to remain part of the Single Market/Customs Union for a limited time after Brexit (until 2020 or 2022)

Brexit deal rejected 3 times – Hardliners: to renegotiate the agreement (NO backstop or binding end date or



Theresa May's resignation





Boris Johnson ("Bojo"): divorce with EU will happen no matter what on October 31st

Option 1: to negotiate a new agreement with the EU (unlikely)

Option 2: Brexit without a deal

Irish PM Leo Varadkar: a no-deal Brexit to force Dublin to protect the EU's Single Market



The return of a hard border with Northern Ireland?