

UK IN A
CHANGING
EUROPE

BREXIT TIMELINE

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6 December 2005 | **David Cameron becomes Conservative leader**

David Cameron wins the leadership of the Conservative Party. In the campaign, he promises to take the party out of the European People's Party (EPP) grouping in the European Parliament

1 October 2006 | **Cameron first conference speech**

In his first conference speech, David Cameron implores his party to stop 'banging on about Europe'

4 June 2009 | **European Parliament elections**

The 2009 European Parliament elections see the UK Independence Party (UKIP) finished second in a major election for the first time in its history.

22 June 2009 | **Conservative Party form new grouping**

Conservative MEPs form part of a new group in the European Conservatives and Reformists group (ECR), as the party formally leaves the EPP.

20 May 2010 | **Coalition agrees to status quo on Europe**

The Coalition Agreement is published, which states that 'Britain should play a leading role in an enlarged European Union, but that no further powers should be transferred to Brussels without a referendum.'

5 May 2011 | **Alternative Vote referendum**

The UK holds a referendum on electoral reform and a move to the Alternative Vote. The No to AV campaign - led by many figures who would go on to be part of Vote Leave - wins decisively by a margin of 68% to 32%.

9 December 2011 | **David Cameron vetoes**

The Prime Minister vetoes treaty change designed to help manage the Eurozone crisis, arguing it is not in the UK's interest - particularly in restrictions the changes might place on financial services.

23 January 2013 | **The Bloomberg Speech**

In a [speech at Bloomberg's offices](#) in central London, David Cameron sets out his views on the future of the EU and the need for reform and a new UK-EU settlement. The Prime Minister declares he is in favour of an in-out referendum in the event of a Conservative majority government.

15 May 2013	Queen's Speech Amendment
An amendment to the Queen's Speech, regretting the absence of an in-out EU referendum bill in the government's legislative programme, is defeated - but 114 Conservative MPs support the amendment.	
5 July 2013	Private Member's Bill
Conservative MP James Wharton brings forward a Private Member's Bill to enshrine David Cameron's EU referendum pledge in law.	
22 May 2014	2014 European Parliament Election
The UK Independence Party (UKIP) top the polls - winning 24 seats and 27% of the popular vote - the first time a political party other than the Labour Party or Conservative Party had won the popular vote at a national British election since 1906.	
28 August - 7 September 2014	UKIP Defections
UKIP gains representation in the House of Commons as first Mark Reckless, and then Douglas Carswell, defect from the Conservative Party.	
18 September 2014	Scottish Independence referendum
A referendum is held in Scotland on whether Scotland should be an independent country. By a margin of 55% to 45%, Scotland votes to remain part of the UK.	
7 May 2015	2015 General Election
The Conservative Party secure a slim, and unexpected, 12-seat majority. Includes a manifesto commitment to 'a straight in-out vote on our membership of the European Union by the end of 2017'	
9 June 2015	EU Referendum Bill
The Second Reading of the EU Referendum Bill - where the principle of a referendum is voted on - passes by 544 votes to 53. Labour whips to support. The SNP are the only party who whip to oppose.	
9 October 2015	Vote Leave Launched
The Vote Leave campaign group, which would go on to be the official Leave campaign in the EU referendum, launch with the claim that 'Britain sends over £350 million to the European Union each week'.	
12 October 2015	Britain Stronger in Europe Launched
The Britain Stronger in Europe campaign, which would go on to be the official Remain campaign in the EU referendum, is launched in London with the claim that 'our economic partnership with Europe is worth £3000 per year to every household'.	

10 November 2015	Renegotiation launched
In a letter to the President of the European Council Donald Tusk, David Cameron sets out the UK's aim for a renegotiation of terms with the EU: reform of economic governance, cutting business regulation, an end towards 'ever closer union' and reform of 'the abuse of free movement'.	
17 December 2015	EU Referendum Act
EU Referendum Act receives Royal Assent , enshrining in law that a referendum on EU membership will take place by the end of 2017.	
4 January 2016	Collective cabinet responsibility suspended
David Cameron confirms in the House of Commons that his ministers will be able to campaign for both Leave and Remain during the referendum campaign.	
19 February 2016	New UK-EU deal announced
Following an EU Council meeting, David Cameron announces a new settlement with the EU, which the Prime minister says 'delivered on the commitments I made at the beginning of this renegotiation process.'	
20 February 2016	Referendum date set
At a Cabinet meeting, the date of 23 June 2016 is agreed for an In/Out referendum on EU membership.	
20 February 2016	Cabinet splits
Six cabinet ministers announce, at the headquarters of Vote Leave, that they will support the Leave campaign: Iain Duncan Smith, Michael Gove, Chris Grayling, Priti Patel, Theresa Villiers and John Whittingdale.	
21 February 2016	Boris Johnson announces position
Boris Johnson announces that he will campaign for the UK to leave the EU.	
7 April 2016	Government Leaflet distributed
The government sends a leaflet to every UK household setting out the case for remaining in the European Union.	
13 April 2016	Official campaign designations
The Electoral Commission designate Vote Leave and Britain Stronger in Europe as the official campaign groups for the Leave and Remain campaigns respectively.	
18 April 2016	Treasury forecast
Chancellor George Osborne publishes a Treasury document concluding that Britain will be worse off by £4,300 a year per household if it leaves the EU. A Canadian-style model, in which the UK negotiated a new trade deal with the EU that did not require freedom of movement, would reduce Britain's GDP by 6.2%.	

22 April 2016	Obama visit
The US President Barack Obama visits the UK, telling a press conference that the UK will be at the ‘back of the queue’ for a future UK-EU trade deal.	
26 May 2016	Net migration statistics
The ONS Migration Statistics Quarterly Report is released, showing net migration to UK rises to 333,000 - the second highest net figure on record	
27 May 2016	Purdah
Purdah period begins, which prevents any government activity that could be perceived as an attempt to sway the outcome of the 23 June vote.	
9 June 2016	First TV Debate
ITV hosts a live TV debate. The Leave campaign is represented by Boris Johnson, Gisela Stuart and Andrea Leadsom; the Remain campaign by Angela Eagle, Nicola Sturgeon and Amber Rudd	
21 June 2016	Second TV Debate
The BBC hosts a live TV debate at Wembley Arena. The Leave campaign is again represented by Boris Johnson, Gisela Stuart and Andrea Leadsom; the Remain campaign is represented by Ruth Davidson, Sadiq Khan and Frances O’Grady	
23 June 2016	Referendum Day
On 23 June 2016 the United Kingdom, on a national turnout of 72 per cent, voted by 51.9 per cent to 48.1 per cent to leave the EU.	
24 June 2016	David Cameron resigns
David Cameron announced his resignation , though says he will stay in office until a new Conservative leader is announced.	
27 June 2016	Brexit preparations begin
Cameron asks Cabinet Office Minister Oliver Letwin to oversee Brexit preparations in the Cabinet office under a new unit headed by Olly Robbins.	
30 June 2016	Boris Johnson does not enter Conservative leadership contest
Boris Johnson, the bookmaker’s favourite, announces he will not stand for leadership of the Conservative Party.	

7 July 2016	Final two in Conservative leadership contest
Andrea Leadsom and Theresa May proceed to the membership-wide run-off in the Conservative leadership contest.	
11 July 2016	Theresa May becomes Conservative leader
Theresa May says at an event in Birmingham that ‘Brexit means Brexit’. That day, following the early withdrawal of Andrea Leadsom, Theresa May is named the winner of the Conservative leadership contest.	
13 July 2016	Theresa May becomes Prime Minister
Theresa May becomes the Prime Minister, stating outside Downing Street that ‘We are living through an important moment in our country’s history. Following the referendum, we face a time of great national change.’	
Theresa May announces the creation of two new departments as a consequence of Brexit, the Department for Exiting the European Union and the Department for International Trade. She appoints Brexit supporters David Davis and Liam Fox to head those departments and Boris Johnson as Foreign Secretary. Philip Hammond becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer.	
24 September 2016	Jeremy Corbyn re-elected as Labour leader
Following a leadership challenge, Jeremy Corbyn is re-elected as Labour Party leader, winning 61.8% against his challenger Owen Smith’s 38.2%.	
2 October 2016	Theresa May Brexit speech at party conference
On the first day of Conservative party conference Theresa May delivers a speech outlining her approach to Brexit. The Prime Minister announces that Article 50 will be triggered by the end of March 2017, and with it the formal negotiation process for withdrawal from the EU will begin.	
5 October 2016	Theresa May closing Conference Speech
In her main speech to party conference, Theresa May reiterates that ending the jurisdiction of EU law and free movement from Europe are priorities.	
3 November 2016	Miller vs Secretary of State for Exiting the EU
The High Court , in the case Miller vs Secretary of State for Exiting the EU, rules that Parliament must vote on whether the UK can start the process of leaving the EU, rather than allow the government to proceed without a parliamentary vote using its prerogative powers. The UK government appeals the decision to the Supreme Court.	

3 January 2017	Ivan Rogers, UK permanent representative to the EU, resigns
<p>Sir Ivan Rogers, the UK's long-serving permanent representative to the EU, resigns following a period of negative briefing against him. In his departing email to staff he says that 'We do not yet know what the government will set as negotiating objectives for the UK's relationship with the EU after exit.'</p> <p>His replacement, FCO official Sir Tim Barrow is announced the next day</p>	
9 January 2017	Northern Irish Executive and Assembly Collapse
<p>Following tensions resulting from the Renewable Heat Incentive - or Cash for Ash - scandal, the Northern Ireland executive collapses and elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly are called.</p>	
15 January 2017	Philip Hammond
<p>In an interview with the German newspaper Welt, Chancellor suggests the UM would eschew a European-style social and economic model in the event no favourable trade deal is reached, slashing taxes to remain 'competitively engaged'. It is widely seen as a veiled reference to the idea the UK could adopt a 'Singapore on Thames' economic model.</p>	
17 January 2017	Prime Minister's speech at Lancaster House
<p>In a speech at Lancaster House, Theresa May sets out her Plan for Britain, including the 12 priorities that the UK government will use to negotiate Brexit. The speech rules out membership of the single market and full membership of the customs union,</p>	
24 January 2017	Supreme Court rules against government in the Miller case
<p>The Supreme Court, by an 8 to 3 majority, dismisses the government's appeal on the triggering of Article 50 - confirming a Parliamentary vote is required.</p>	
1 February 2017	Article 50 legislation
<p>The House of Commons passes the European Union Bill, which gives government the powers to invoke Article 50 by a majority of 498 to 114 at Second Reading. Both frontbenches support the bill but 47 Labour MPs and a single Conservative, Ken Clarke, vote against.</p>	

2 February 2017	Brexit White Paper released
The government releases a White Paper , setting out a ‘vision of what we are seeking to achieve in negotiating our exit from, and new partnership with, the European Union’.	
27 March 2017	Labour’s Brexit tests
The Labour Party’s Shadow Brexit Secretary Keir Starmer announces six Brexit tests . He says, if these six tests are not passed, that Labour will not support any withdrawal agreement.	
29 March 2017	Article 50 triggered
Theresa May writes a letter to Donald Tusk, to formally notify him of the UK’s intention to leave the EU.	
30 March 2017	The Repeal Bill White Paper
A Repeal Bill White Paper sets out the government’s plans for legislation on Brexit, and proposals for ensuring a functioning statute book once we have left the EU.	
18-19 April 2017	General Election called
Theresa May announces a plan to call a snap general election on 8 June. The following day, a motion is passed under the terms of the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011 by 522 votes to 13 votes	
29 April 2017	EU’s negotiating guidelines published
The EU publishes its guidelines for negotiations under Article 50, stressing a phased approach that would separate ‘divorce’ issues and future trade arrangements.	
16-18 May 2017	Manifestos Launched
The Conservative and Labour manifestos are launched. Both pledge to honour the referendum result, with the main difference being Labour’s support for ‘retaining the benefits of the single market and customs union’.	
8 June 2017	2017 General Election
The 2017 General Election sees a hung Parliament returned. The Conservative Party are the largest party with 317 seats, and Jeremy Corbyn’s Labour party holds 262 seats. The Conservatives open negotiations with the Democratic Unionist party on a confidence and supply arrangement to guarantee them support on finance, Brexit and confidence votes.	

19 June 2017	Brexit negotiations begin
<p>The first round of EU exit negotiations begins. Both sides agree the terms of reference in negotiations, and a prioritisation of ‘divorce issues: citizens’ rights, the financial settlement, other Separation issues, and a dialogue on the Ireland/Northern Ireland border. Earlier UK requests to negotiate the future relationship in parallel are rejected – but the EU concedes that they can start if they judge there to be “sufficient progress” in the withdrawal negotiations.</p>	
21 June 2017	Queen’s Speech announces Brexit legislation
<p>In the Queen’s Speech Brexit dominates, with eight bills preparing the UK for exit announced, including a Withdrawal Bill to create the legal basis for Brexit and legislation on immigration, customs and farming. It is announced the session will last for two years, to give time for all Brexit legislation to be passed.</p>	
26 June 2017	Conservative-DUP Agreement
<p>A confidence and supply agreement is finalised between the Conservative Party and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), in which the DUP agrees to support the government on legislation pertaining to the UK’s exit from the EU</p>	
15 August 2017	Customs Policy Paper published
<p>The Government publishes a policy paper ‘Future customs arrangements — a future partnership paper’, which sets out options for new customs arrangements in the future relationship between the UK and the EU. These include both the ‘customs partnership’ and ‘maximum facilitation’ approaches designed to allow the UK to set its own tariffs as part of an independent trade policy while avoiding the need for a hard border in the island of Ireland.</p>	
12 September 2017	EU Withdrawal Bill
<p>The EU Withdrawal Bill, designed to provide the legal framework for Brexit and translate existing EU law onto the UK statute book, passes second reading in the House of Commons.</p>	

18 September 2017	Brexit negotiating team moves to Cabinet Office
<p>Olly Robbins, the most senior official involved in Brexit negotiations, is moved from the Department for Exiting the EU (DExEU) to head a new Europe unit in the Cabinet Office from where he continues to lead negotiations. Philip Rycroft, his former deputy, becomes permanent secretary at DExEU.</p>	
22 September 2017	PM speech in Florence
<p>Theresa May delivers a speech in Florence, in which she sets out plans for a two-year Brexit ‘implementation period’, and signals some progress on the issues of the UK’s financial settlement and citizens rights.</p>	
19-20 October 2017	European Council rejects ‘sufficient progress’
<p>The UK hopes this will enable the October European Council to judge there has been ‘sufficient progress’ on the ‘divorce issues’ and open the discussions about the shape of the future relationship. However, the European Council instead ‘calls for work to continue’.</p>	
1 November 2017	Opposition force government to publish Brexit impact assessments
<p>Labour use a Humble address procedure on an Opposition Day to stage a vote that binds the government to provide ‘Brexit Impact Assessments’ to the Exiting the EU Select Committee.</p>	
5 December 2017	DUP threatens to block ‘sufficient progress’ on Irish question
<p>After seeing a draft copy of a joint report on the ‘divorce’ issues, the DUP’s leader Arlene Foster argues the terms are unacceptable and could lead to UK-NI border down the Irish Sea.</p>	
8 December 2017	Joint Report Agreed
<p>The UK and the EU’s negotiators agree a Joint Report on the progress of phase one of negotiations, and agreement on three key areas: that there will be no ‘hard border’ within the island of Ireland; that the rights of EU citizens in the UK and UK citizens in the EU will be protected; and that there will be a ‘divorce bill’ of between £35bn and £39bn.</p>	

13 December 2017	Government defeat on a ‘meaningful vote amendment to the EU Withdrawal bill
<p>The May Government suffers its first defeat on Brexit legislation, as an amendment tabled by Conservative backbencher Dominic Grieve seeking to secure a ‘meaningful vote’ in Parliament on any withdrawal agreement. The amendment passes the Commons by 309 votes to 305.</p>	
15 December 2017	EU Council agree phase two of Brexit negotiations can begin
<p>Donald Tusk, the president of the European Council, announces that the “sufficient progress” test has been met and the 27 EU leaders are happy to move on to phase two of Brexit negotiations.</p>	
19 December 2017	Barnier’s Staircase unveiled
<p>Michel Barnier unveils a ‘staircase’ of different models for Brexit, suggesting that the UK’s negotiating red lines make a close UK-EU agreement difficult.</p>	
17 February 2018	PM speech in Munich
<p>Theresa May delivers a speech at the Munich Security Conference, in which she called for continued UK-EU co-operation on internal and external security after Brexit.</p>	
20 February 2018	ERG letter demonstrates their strength
<p>62 Conservative MPs sign a letter organised by the Eurosceptic European Research Group (ERG), setting out their priorities for the withdrawal agreement: Full regulatory autonomy; full control of the UK’s tariff schedules at the WTO; a global trade strategy; the UK being free to start its own trade negotiations on day one of Brexit; and a demand that the UK approaches negotiations as an equal partner.</p>	
20 February 2018	David Davis Speech in Vienna
<p>The Brexit Secretary delivers a speech in Vienna, in which he says he wants the UK to lead a ‘global race to the top’ in rights and standards, rather than the UK being ‘plunged into a Mad Max-style world borrowed from dystopian fiction’</p>	
26 February 2018	Labour support a customs union
<p>In a speech setting out his approach to Brexit at Coventry University, Jeremy Corbyn announces that his party support the UK joining a permanent customs union with the EU.</p>	

28 February 2018

EU publishes Joint Report interpretation

The European Commission issues a [proposed withdrawal agreement](#), translating its interpretation of the commitments contained in the Joint Report into a draft legal text. Theresa May tells the House of Commons no British Prime Minister could accept the Northern Ireland only backstop proposed by the EU. Jeremy Corbyn agrees.

2 March 2018

Mansion House Speech

Theresa May delivers a speech at [Mansion House, London](#). The Prime Minister sets out the case for a 'bespoke' deal for the UK: access to the single market would reduce, but suggests the UK could continue to pay into some EU agencies and abide by some rulings of the European Court of Justice.

19 March 2018

Draft withdrawal agreement published

The UK and EU publish a [draft withdrawal agreement](#), including draft legal text for an implementation period, citizens' rights and the 'divorce bill'. The text is colour-coded, with whole chunks left white indicating where 'no agreement has yet been found'. That includes the text on Northern Ireland.

15 April 2018

People's Vote Campaign Launches

The People's Vote Campaign for a further referendum on UK withdrawal is [launched](#) at the Electric Ballroom in Camden, London by Chuka Umunna, Layla Moran, Caroline Lucas and Anna Soubry - calling for 'a people's vote on the final deal'.

16 May 2018

The House of Lords amends the EU Withdrawal Bill

The government is [defeated 15 times](#) in the House of Lords on amendments to the EU Withdrawal Bill, including on a customs union, strengthening the meaningful vote and treaty scrutiny, the maintenance of standards, and removing the date of 29 March 2019 for the UK's departure from the face of the bill.

7 June 2018

All-UK backstop proposed by the UK

The UK's [proposes](#) for a 'backstop' customs arrangement between the UK and EU in the event of no trade agreement which, unlike the EU's preferred option, would see the whole of the UK - rather than just Northern Ireland - remain temporarily in the EU's customs territory.

10-20 June 2018	Final Stages of EU Withdrawal Bill
<p>During the ‘ping pong’ stage of the Withdrawal Bill, the House of Lords in co-operation with Conservative rebels attempts to insert stipulations to ensure any ‘meaningful vote’ is amendable, and that it is put before Parliament to allow for proper scrutiny. Ultimately, the government successfully fends off these attempts.</p>	
4-5 July 2018	‘Facilitated customs partnership’ (FCP) proposed
<p>A new proposal on customs checks, which would see the UK levy tariffs on behalf of the EU and vice versa, and the UK able to diverge on regulation, emerges in the days prior to the Cabinet meeting at Chequers.</p>	
6 July 2018	Chequers Cabinet meeting
<p>Theresa May convenes a Cabinet meeting at Chequers, designed to discuss and agree on a UK approach: the FCP proposals for customs, and a common rulebook for goods regulations to maintain frictionless access to the Single Market. Services would be outside the Single Market and freedom of movement would end. This would avoid a hard border in the island of Ireland and a border in the Irish Sea but leave the UK open to do new trade deals.</p> <p>The meeting ends with all the Cabinet agreeing to support the approach.</p>	
8 July 2018	David Davis resigns
<p>David Davis, the Brexit Secretary, resigns - arguing the UK is ‘giving away too much and too easily’ in negotiations.</p>	
9 July 2018	Boris Johnson resigns
<p>Boris Johnson, the Foreign Secretary, also resigns - saying that the UK would be heading ‘for the status of a colony’ if Theresa May’s Chequers plan is adopted.</p>	
9 July 2018	New Brexit and Foreign secretaries
<p>Dominic Raab is appointed Secretary of State at the Department for Exiting the European Union; Jeremy Hunt replaces Boris Johnson as Foreign Secretary. Suella Braverman replaces Steve Baker at the Department for Exiting the European Union.</p>	

16-17 July 2018

Amendments to Brexit bills

The Trade Bill and Customs Bills reach committee stage in the House of Commons.

The Government accedes to a Eurosceptic amendment which would make it illegal to levy tariffs on behalf of the EU – a key aspect of the Chequers proposals. The government narrowly defeats an amendment pursued by pro-European Conservatives designed to force the government towards pursuing a customs union, winning the vote 307 to 301.

17 July 2018

Chequers White Paper Published

A White Paper setting out the detail of the Chequers proposals – [‘The future relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union’](#) – is published.

20 July 2018

Belfast Speech

In a speech in [Belfast](#), Theresa May calls for the EU to ‘evolve’ its position on Brexit, and reiterates her commitment to the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement.

26 July 2018

Barnier comments on Chequers Proposals

In a joint press conference with Dominic Raab, Michel Barnier, the EU’s chief Brexit negotiator, [rejects](#) the customs proposals in the Chequers White paper

23 August 2018

No deal notices

Dominic Raab sets out the first 25 of a series of [‘technical notices’](#), outlining how businesses and individual should prepare in the event of a no deal Brexit. By December 2018, 107 had been published.

19-20 September 2018

Chequers rejected at Salzburg European Council

The EU heads of state and government meet at Salzburg for a two-day conference. Theresa May sets out the outline of her Chequers proposals, and her proposals on customs are rebuffed as ‘cherry picking’ and damaging the integrity of the single market.

**25 September
2018**

Labour conference ‘keeps all options open’

The Labour Party conference [passes a motion](#) that keeps all options - including a fresh referendum - on the table if MPs are deadlocked over Brexit.

Earlier that day, Shadow Brexit secretary Keir Starmer tells the conference that ‘nobody is ruling out Remain as an option’.

**30 September -
3 October 2018**

Conservative conference takes place amid calls to ‘Chuck Chequers’

Conservative Party conference takes place, with the party clearly divided on Brexit. Boris Johnson delivers a speech on the fringes of the conference calling on the government to ‘Chuck Chequers’.

11 October 2018

Withdrawal Agreement Negotiations enter ‘The Tunnel’

EU and UK negotiations agree to enter the tunnel’, an intensification of negotiations and a signal that a deal is approaching.

17 October 2018

EU Council

An EU Council meeting, long earmarked as a potential date to finalise a Brexit deal, comes and goes without an agreement.

20 October 2018

People’s Vote March in London

A People’s Vote March is organised in London. The number attending is estimated at between [250,000](#) and [700,000](#).

13 November

Opposition force publication of Brexit legal advice

Labour use an Opposition Day to stage a vote to force the government to [publish its legal advice](#), through the ‘humble address’ procedure. The Government instructs its MPs to abstain, and the motion passes.

14 November 2018	Withdrawal Agreement deal reached
<p>UK and EU negotiators agree the draft text of a Withdrawal Agreement and the Outline of a Political Declaration for the future UK-EU relationship. The UK agrees a financial settlement and both sides agree measures to protect citizens' rights after Brexit. A key element of the 585-page withdrawal agreement is a UK-wide customs 'backstop' aimed at preventing new border checks in Northern Ireland, keeping the UK within the sphere of EU customs regulation until a future trade deal is agreed.</p>	
14 November 2018	Cabinet support withdrawal agreement
<p>There is a five-hour Cabinet meeting to discuss the Brexit deal. Following Cabinet, Theresa May makes a statement declaring that the deal delivers on the vote of the referendum and 'brings back control of our money, laws and borders'.</p>	
15 November 2018	Dominic Raab resigns
<p>The Brexit Secretary Dominic Raab, along with work and pensions secretary Esther McVey and a junior minister in the Department for Exiting the EU, Suella Braverman, resign from government. Dominic Raab is replaced by Stephen Barclay.</p>	
25 November 2018	Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration text formally approved by European Council
<p>At the special European Council meeting in Brussels, EU27 leaders endorse the Brexit withdrawal agreement and approve the political declaration on future EU-UK relations.</p>	
3 December 2018	Attorney General explains his legal advice
<p>Geoffrey Cox, sets out his legal position on the withdrawal agreement, confirming the fear of many Conservative MPs that the UK could remain in the 'backstop' in perpetuity but arguing that was a 'calculated risk'. Nevertheless, he argues that it would be inappropriate for this advice to be published.</p>	

4 December 2018	Three Parliamentary defeats on Brexit issues
<p>Day one of the scheduled five-day debate on the withdrawal agreement is delayed, as the government suffers three defeats on Brexit.</p> <p>Two relate to the government's legal advice on Brexit: a government compromise suggestion on publication of the advice; and the House of Commons then finding the government in contempt of parliament for failing to publish in full the legal advice, which is then subsequently published.</p> <p>A third defeat - by 321 votes to 299, the government's largest defeat in the House of Commons to date - ensured that if the government's deal was defeated, the subsequent mandatory statements to the House of Commons on next steps, required under the amended EU Withdrawal Act, could be amended.</p>	
4 December 2018	Debate on Withdrawal Agreement begins
<p>The Prime Minister Theresa May opens up five days of scheduled debate in the House of Commons on the withdrawal agreement and future relationship, The Brady Amendment, and a vote against no deal</p>	
10 December 2018	Meaningful Vote Delayed
<p>On the penultimate day of debate, despite confirmation over the previous weekend it would still go ahead, Theresa May announces that the vote on the withdrawal agreement and political declaration, scheduled for the next day, will be delayed. The Prime Minister admits that if the deal were voted on it 'would be rejected by a significant margin'.</p>	
10 December 2018	ECJ rules on unilateral revocation
<p>The European Court of Justice rules that a member state can unilaterally revoke its decision to invoke Article 50 following a case brought by</p>	
11-12 December 2018	Conservative leadership challenge
<p>Sir Graham Brady, Chair of the 1922 Committee, receives letters from the required 48 Tory MPs - or 15% of the Parliamentary Conservative Party - requesting a vote of confidence in Theresa May as Conservative leader.</p> <p>A ballot is held, Theresa May winning the vote of confidence by 200 to 117.</p>	

13 December 2018	EU refuses to renegotiate
<p>In its conclusions following its December meeting, the European Council refuses Theresa May's request to reopen negotiations but reiterates its position that the backstop is a temporary solution and an 'insurance policy'.</p>	
8 January 2019	Commons defeat on no deal
<p>MPs attach an amendment to a finance bill which would restrict some of the government's tax administration powers in the event of no deal. The amendment is passed 303-296.</p>	
9 January 2019	An unamendable motion is amended
<p>The Conservative MP Dominic Grieve tables an amendment requiring the government to come back within three days, rather than 21, to debate the government's 'Plan B' if the deal is not noted down. MPs would then be able to amend the government's motion, debating alternative options.</p> <p>This amendment is tabled to what was previously assumed was an unamendable business motion and is a controversial ruling by the Speaker John Bercow. MPs pass the amendment, 308-297.</p>	
15 January 2019	First Meaningful Vote
<p>The Government recommences the delayed debate on the deal. MPs vote it down by 432 votes to 202, a 230-vote margin that is the largest recorded defeat for any Government on a contested vote in the House of Commons. The Leader of the Opposition immediately tables a vote of no confidence in the prime minister.</p>	
16 January 2019	Vote of confidence
<p>In the House of Commons, MPs debate the motion of no confidence in the Government. The Prime Minister wins the vote of confidence by 325 votes to 306.</p>	
29 January 2019	The Brady Amendment, and a vote against no deal
<p>The government, as mandated, tables a motion on its approach to Brexit in the House of Commons. The Speaker selects seven amendments for debate, all of which are moved. Two amendments are supported by MPs, an amendment tabled by Caroline Spelman indicating a majority of MPs are against exiting the EU without a deal (318-310) and an amendment, tabled by Sir Graham Brady, which rejects the Northern Ireland backstop in its current form and implores the government to seek an alternative (317-301). The government whips Conservative MPs to support the amendment.</p>	

3 February	The ‘Malthouse Compromise’
<p>The ‘Malthouse Compromise’, a plan designed to unite the views of the Conservative Parliamentary Party on customs policy, is released. It proposes two options for resolving the Northern Ireland border.</p> <p>The Government announces an ‘Alternative Arrangements Working Group’- comprised of both Leave and Remain-supporting Conservative MPs - to take forward the proposals.</p>	
18-19 February 2019	The Independent Group formed
<p>Seven MPs leave the Labour Party, in part due to the Labour leadership’s stance on Brexit and lack of support for a further referendum. The next day, they are joined by three Conservative MPs. They call themselves The Independent Group.</p>	
11 March 2019	Theresa May returns from EU discussions with changes attached to the Withdrawal Agreement
<p>Additional text is attached to the withdrawal agreement and political declaration, agreed by both the UK and the EU, declaring that the backstop is ‘temporary’ and setting out ‘ambitions for a free trade agreement’.</p> <p>Theresa May declares that she has secured ‘legally binding changes’ to the Withdrawal Agreement.</p>	
12 March 2019	Geoffrey Cox does not change his legal advice
<p>The Attorney General Geoffrey Cox gives his legal view on the additions to the withdrawal agreement and political declaration. His view remains unchanged: that there remains a risk that the UK could be ‘trapped’ in the ‘backstop’, but that ‘as a matter of policy and political judgment’ he thinks the backstop is unlikely to be permanent.</p>	
12 March 2019	Second Meaningful Vote
<p>MPs vote down the government’s Brexit deal for a second time, by 391 votes to 242, a 149-vote margin that is the second-largest recorded defeat for any Government on a contested vote in the House of Commons in the post-war era. In total, 75 Conservatives rebel, but the government gains some additional support from backbenchers, including the former Brexit Secretary David Davis.</p>	

13 March 2019	MPs vote against no deal.
<p>MPs again debate the required government motion on UK's Withdrawal from the European Union.</p> <p>Caroline Spelman's amendment (moved by Yvette Cooper) – ruling out a 'no-deal Brexit' at any time, although not a binding motion – is passed by 312 votes to 308.</p> <p>An amendment on the 'Malthouse Compromise' – setting out the process for a managed no-deal – is rejected by 374 votes to 164. While the Conservative Party is whipped to abstain, 149 vote for the motion and 66 vote against.</p> <p>On the now amended main motion, the government orders its MPs to vote against but several ministers – including four Cabinet ministers Amber Rudd, David Gauke, Greg Clarke and David Mundell – abstain. The government loses the vote 321-278</p>	
14 March 2019	MPs vote to seek an extension of Article 50
<p>MPs vote to extend Article 50 by 412 votes to 202.</p> <p>An amendment to the motion, tabled by Hilary Benn – which would have seen MPs take control of the order paper, with the stated intent of holding indicative votes – is defeated, 314 - 312.</p> <p>In a subsequent statement, Mrs May says Brexit could be delayed by three months, to 30 June, if MPs back her deal in a further vote the following week to give time for the Withdrawal Agreement bill to pass. If they reject her deal then she will seek a longer extension. Either extension would need to be agreed by the EU27</p>	
16 March 2019	Leave means Leave march
<p>Nigel Farage and the Leave Means Leave campaign set off on a march from Sunderland, culminating in a rally in Parliament Square, London on 29 March.</p>	
18 March 2019	Speaker rules against a Third Meaningful Vote
<p>John Bercow, the Speaker, rules that the government cannot bring forward its Brexit deal for a third time under the existing meaningful vote conditions, on the grounds that the House of Commons cannot consider a motion or an amendment which is the same, in substance, as a question which has been decided during a Parliamentary session.</p>	
20 March 2019	Article 50 extension requested
<p>The Prime Minister writes to Donald Tusk, the European Council President, asking for an extension of the Article 50 period until 30 June 2019.</p>	

20 March 2019	Theresa May statement on Parliament
The Prime Minister makes a statement in Downing Street criticising MPs' behaviour on Brexit. The speech is badly received by MPs.	
21 March 2019	EU council offers conditional extension
The European Council agrees to an extension until 22 May 2019, provided the Withdrawal Agreement is approved by the House of Commons next week. If the Withdrawal Agreement is not approved by the House of Commons next week, the European Council agrees to an extension until 12 April 2019	
23 March 2019	People's Vote March
A People's Vote March is organised in London. The number attending is estimated at between 400,000 and over 1,000,000 .	
24 March 2019	Article 50 Petition to revoke Article 50
A House of Commons petition calling for the revocation of Article 50 gains over 5 million signatures, and becomes the most popular petition ever submitted on Parliament's website. The petition eventually gains over 6 million signatories.	
25 March 2019	MPs move to take control of House of Commons order paper
The government tables a statutory written statement updating the House of Commons on Brexit negotiations.	
Oliver Letwin's amendment - which calls for House of Commons business to be set aside on 27 March for a series of indicative votes - is passed by 329 votes to 302.	
27 March 2019	Parliament holds Indicative Votes
The principle of indicative votes is voted on in the House of Commons, with the Business of the House motion passing, 331-287 .	
Eight options are selected by the Speaker, and voted on by MPs - with the Cabinet abstaining. None gain a majority, though the customs union motion tabled by Ken Clarke only falls by 6 votes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Baron's no deal motion (160-400), • Nick Boles Common market 2.0 motion (189-283), • George Eustice' EFTA/EEA motion (64-377), • Ken Clarke's customs union motion (265-271), • Jeremy Corbyn's motion on Labour's plan (237-307), • Joanna Cherry's revocation motion (184-293), • Margaret Beckett's Confirmatory public vote motion (268-295), and • Marcus Fysh's motion (139-422) on preferential trade arrangements if there is no deal. 	

27 March 2019	Theresa May offers her conditional resignation
<p>Theresa May tells the 1922 Committee of Conservative MPs that, if MPs support her withdrawal agreement, she will resign as Prime Minister and let a new Conservative leader take over the next stage of Brexit negotiations.</p>	
29 March 2019	Theresa May's deal rejected for a third time on the day that Article 50 was originally due to expire
<p>The government attempts to gain parliamentary consent for its Brexit deal for a third time, by removing the non-binding political declaration and asking MPs to vote only on the legally binding withdrawal agreement.</p> <p>Although significantly closer, the deal is still rejected by 344 votes to 286.</p>	
1 April 2019	Second Round of Indicative Votes
<p>The principle of indicative votes is again voted on in the House of Commons, with the Business of the House motion passing, 322-277.</p> <p>Four options are selected by the Speaker, and voted on by MPs. None gain a majority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ken Clarke's customs union motion (273-276), • Nick Boles Common Market 2.0 motion (261-282), Peter Kyle's Confirmatory public vote motion (280-292) and • Joanna Cherry's revocation motion (191-292). 	
2 April 2019	Theresa May offers Opposition talks
<p>Theresa May makes a statement in Downing Street, announcing she will seek an extension beyond 15 April and offers to begin opposition talks on an approach to Brexit with Jeremy Corbyn.</p>	
3 April 2019	Cooper-Letwin Bill Passes House of Commons
<p>The 'Cooper-Letwin Bill' (or the EU Withdrawal (No.5) Bill), designed to ensure that ministers could not allow the UK to leave the EU with no deal without parliamentary approval, passes through all of its legislative stages in the House of Commons in one day. Its provisions create an obligation for the government to table a motion to agree the length of extension the Prime Minister would seek from the EU.</p> <p>The Bill passes Third Reading by one vote, 313-312.</p>	

5 April 2019	Further extension of Article 50 requested
Theresa May writes to Donald Tusk, requesting a further extension of Article 50 till 30 June 2019.	
10 April 2019	European Council grants Article 50 extension
The European Council grants another extension to the Article 50 period to 31 October 2019; or, alternatively, the first day of the month after the Withdrawal Agreement is passed. It makes clear that unless the UK has ratified the withdrawal agreement by 22 May 2019 it will have to hold elections to the European Parliament.	
12 April 2019	Brexit Party launches European Election campaign
Ex-UKIP leader Nigel Farage launches the new Brexit Party in Coventry, calling for a 'democratic revolution' in UK politics.	
17 May 2019	Government and Labour Brexit talks end
Talks between Labour and the government, aimed at breaking the Brexit impasse, end without an agreement.	
21 May 2019	Theresa May announces a new Brexit Plan
The Prime Minister unveils a 10-point 'new deal' , as a route to persuading MPs to back the withdrawal agreement, consisting of commitments that would be put into legislation through the Withdrawal Agreement Bill. These include guarantees on workers rights and that the UK would seek alternative arrangements to the Northern Ireland backstop.	
23 May 2019	2019 European Parliament Election
The 2019 European Parliament Election is held. The Brexit Party tops the polls with 30.9% and 29 seats; the Liberal Democrats finish second, with 16 seats and 19.6%; Labour third with 10 seats and 13.6%; the Greens fourth, with seven seats and 11.8%; and the Conservative Party fifth, with four seats and 8.8%.	
24 May 2019	Theresa May announces her resignation
The Prime Minister announces that she will resign as Conservative leader on 7 June, and that a new Prime Minister will be in place by the end of July.	

24 May 2019	Liberal Democrat leadership contest announced
Vince Cable, the Liberal Democrat leader, announces he is stepping down and triggers a leadership contest.	
5 June 2019	Prorogation of parliament mooted in Conservative leadership contest
Dominic Raab, in a hustings for the Conservative leadership, becomes the first leadership candidate to suggest they would be willing to prorogue Parliament in order to prevent Parliament stopping the UK leaving the EU on 31 October 2019.	
20 June 2019	Conservative leadership contest put to membership vote
Conservative MPs whittle down the Conservative leadership contest to two MPs. In the final ballot of MPs, Boris Johnson receives 160 votes and Jeremy Hunt 77.	
2 July 2019	New European Commission and Council President
The European Council chooses a new President, Charles Michel, to replace Donald Tusk as of 1 December and proposes a new President of the European Commission to the European Parliament, Ursula von der Leyen, who is elected by the European Parliament on 16 July to replace Jean-Claude Juncker on 31 October.	
9 July 2019	Anti-Prorogation votes in the House of Commons
MPs vote on an amendment to the Northern Ireland (Executive Formation etc) Bill 2019, which says that the government must report to Parliament in the absence of an Executive in Northern Ireland. This is designed as a mechanism to avoid the government attempting to prorogue Parliament, and passes 294-293	
18 July 2019	Further defeats on prorogation
The government suffers two further defeats on amendments strengthening the mechanisms against prorogation within the Northern Ireland (Executive Formation etc) Bill 2019, are passed 315-273 and 315-274	
22 July 2019	Jo Swinson elected leader of the Liberal Democrats
Jo Swinson is elected leader of the Liberal Democrats, winning 63% to Ed Davey's 37%.	

23 July 2019	Boris Johnson elected leader of Conservative Party
Boris Johnson is elected leader of the Conservative Party, winning 66% of votes to Jeremy Hunt's 34%. He has committed during the campaign that the UK will leave the EU on 31 October.	
24 July 2019	Boris Johnson becomes Prime Minister
In a speech outside Downing Street, Boris Johnson says he is going to prove 'the doubters, the doomsters, the gloomsters' wrong on Brexit, and promises 'never mind the backstop - the buck stops here.'	
25 July 2019	Boris Johnson appoints new Cabinet
The new cabinet reflects a desire for a united approach on Brexit: three out of four of the big offices of state are now occupied by Vote Leave campaigners. Steve Barclay remains in post as Brexit Secretary, although Michael Gove takes control of no deal planning at the Cabinet Office.	
18 August 2019	Operation Yellowhammer leaks
The Sunday Times obtains a document setting out 'Operation Yellowhammer', the Cabinet Office base-case scenario plans in the event of a no deal Brexit.	
19 August 2019	Johnson writes to Tusk
The Prime Minister writes to EU Council President Donald Tusk, requesting that the backstop be removed from the withdrawal agreement, arguing that it is anti-democratic and weakens the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement. The Prime Minister suggests the backstop is incompatible with the UK seeking regulatory divergence, which is 'the point of our exit'.	
28 August 2019	Prorogation of Parliament announced
The Prime Minister advises the Queen to prorogue Parliament, suspending Parliamentary business from 9 September to 14 October. The Queen agrees but two court challenges are launched - one in England and one in Scotland.	
2 September 2019	Benn Act Published
Hilary Benn publishes a draft of what will become the European Union (Withdrawal) (No. 2) Act - later the Benn Act - a Private Member's Bill which legally requires the Prime Minister to seek an extension of Article 50 till 31 January if a deal was not agreed by the House of Commons by 19 October.	

3 September 2019	MP take control again, and the Conservative whip withdrawn from 21 MPs
<p>The Conservative Party withdraws the whip from 21 MPs, following their decision to vote in favour of a business motion that would allow for MPs to take control of the House of Commons order paper, to facilitate the passage of the Benn Act.</p>	
4 September 2019	Benn Act passes through House of Commons
<p>The Benn Act passes through each stage of the House of Commons in once day, passing third reading by 327-299.</p>	
9 September 2019	John Bercow announces retirement
<p>In a statement in the House of Commons the Speaker, John Bercow, announces he will resign his position by the 31 October.</p>	
9 September 2019	MPs vote against a general election as Parliament is prorogued
<p>MPs vote against a government motion seeking a general election. The 293-46 vote in favour does not pass the two thirds threshold for the Fixed-term Parliaments Act. Following that, there are chaotic scenes in Parliament as prorogation looms.</p>	
11 September 2019	Scottish Courts rule on prorogation
<p>Scottish appeal court judges declare that the prorogation of Parliament is unlawful. The same day, the English High Court rules in favour of the government, deeming the matter unjudiciable.</p>	
15 September 2019	Liberal Democrats support revoke
<p>Delegates at Liberal Democrat conference vote to change their policy to support the revocation of Article 50, in the event of a Liberal Democrat majority government.</p>	
23 September 2019	Labour commits to a referendum - but not Remain
<p>Labour's conference votes in support of a leadership-backed motion, composite 14, which supports a confirmatory referendum on Brexit but does not pledge Labour to support remain.</p>	

24 September 2019	Supreme Court quashes prorogation
<p>In a unanimous verdict – R (Miller) v The Prime Minister and Cherry v Advocate General for Scotland – the Supreme Court rules unanimously that the prorogation was both justiciable and unlawful; consequently, and the prorogation was deemed ‘null and of no effect’ – and therefore Parliament was never prorogued.</p>	
26 September 2019	Heated Brexit debates in the House of Commons
<p>In a heated debate in the House of Commons, MPs explain the threats they have faced. Boris Johnson says that the best way to honour the memory of Jo Cox would be ‘to get Brexit done’</p>	
2 October 2019	Johnson letter to Juncker
<p>In a letter to Jean-Claude Juncker, Boris Jonson sets out his vision for an alternative to the ‘backstop’: key changes include calls for an all-island regulatory zone for agri-food and manufactured goods, and a legally binding role for the Northern Ireland devolved assembly.</p>	
8 October 2019	No deal readiness report
<p>The Government publishes a No-Deal Readiness Report detailing the UK's preparedness ahead of Brexit on 31 October.</p>	
10 October 2019	Johnson and Varadkar talks
<p>Boris Johnson and Leo Varadkar, the Irish Taoiseach, meet at Thornton Manor in the Wirral. Following three hours of talks, they release a statement declaring they can ‘see a pathway to a possible deal’</p>	
17 October 2019	Johnson and Juncker announce new deal
<p>The agreement replaces the Irish backstop, meaning the whole of the UK will leave the EU customs union but Northern Ireland will continue to observe a list of Single Market rules on goods and there will be no customs border in the island of Ireland. The plan means Northern Ireland will have a regulatory and customs frontier with Great Britain with checks taking place in the Irish Sea – the details to be agreed in a Joint UK_EU committee. These arrangements will be subject to regular consent votes by the Northern Ireland Assembly, the first taking place four years after they come into force. Unlike most votes in Northern Ireland, consent will be by a simple majority (though there are review processes if cross-community consent not forthcoming).</p>	

19 October 2019	MPs debate the Brexit deal on a Saturday
<p>Boris Johnson's withdrawal agreement and political declaration is scheduled to be put to a vote in a special Saturday sitting in the House of Commons.</p> <p>However, an amendment by Sir Oliver Letwin – designed to insure against the possibility that the UK could leave the EU without a withdrawal deal being ratified by 31 October – is tabled. This makes agreement of the Brexit deal conditional on the passage of the EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill.</p> <p>The Letwin amendment passes by 322 votes to 306, There is therefore no vote on the government deal.</p>	
19 October	The Prime Minister requests a further extension of Article 50
<p>Boris Johnson requests an extension of Article 50 as required under the Benn Act and despite No.10 briefing saying he would not. The Prime Minister does not put his signature on the letter, and attaches an addendum to the letter explaining his opposition.</p>	
22 October 2019	The government introduces its EU Withdrawal Agreement Bill to give legal effect to its deal
<p>The EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill passes its Second Reading in the House of Commons by 329 votes to 299 the first time Parliament has approved the terms of UK exit. However, the subsequent Programme Motion – which set out a very condensed timetable for scrutiny, designed to allow the UK to leave on 31 October, – is rejected by 322 votes to 308.</p> <p>Boris Johnson declares that the government will now abandon the legislation, and accelerate plans for a no deal Brexit.</p>	
26 October 2019	SNP and Liberal Democrats back an election
<p>The SNP and the Liberal Democrats come out in support of a plan to overturn the Fixed-Term Parliaments Act with a bill for a general election, and promise to support the Prime Minister if he backs the plan.</p>	
28 October 2019	European Council agrees to Article 50 extension
<p>Following a meeting of the European Council, a further extension of Article 50 until 31 January 2020 is offered by the EU. Boris Johnson confirms his acceptance of this offer.</p>	

28 October 2019	MPs vote against a general election
<p>Another government motion for an early election fails when the 299-70 vote in favour does not pass the threshold for the Fixed-term Parliaments Act.</p>	
29 October 2019	MPs vote for a general election
<p>Jeremy Corbyn declares Labour's support for a general election.</p> <p>The government introduces an Early Parliamentary General Election Bill, to set aside the Fixed-Term Parliaments Act and set the date for a General Election on 12 December.</p> <p>At third reading, MPs voted 438 to 20 to approve the Early Parliamentary General Election Bill</p>	
12 November 2019	Brexit Party stands down against Conservative MPs
<p>Nigel Farage announces that the Brexit Party will not stand against incumbent Conservative MPs in the 2019 general election.</p>	
21-24 November	Manifestos released
<p>The Conservative and Labour manifestos are released. The Conservative manifesto promises to 'Get Brexit Done'. The Labour manifesto promises for 'A Final Say on Brexit'.</p>	
12 December 2019	2019 General Election
<p>The 2019 General Election sees a Conservative majority returned. The Conservative Party hold 365 seats, 48 more than in 2017; the Labour Party 202 seats, 60 fewer than the last general election.</p>	
20 December 2019	EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill
<p>The European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill passes its Second Reading in the House of Commons by 358 votes to 234.</p>	
23 January 2020	EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill
<p>The European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill receives Royal Assent and becomes an Act of Parliament: the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020.</p>	
29 January 2019	European Parliament Approves Brexit deal
<p>The European Parliament votes in favour of the approval of the Brexit deal: 621 MEPs vote in favour, 49 against and 13 abstain.</p>	

31 January 2020	Brexit Day
At 11pm the UK formally leaves the European Union and enter the transition period.	
2 March 2020	UK-EU future relationship talks begin
UK and EU negotiators meet for the first time to begin talks on the future relationship between the UK and the EU.	
30 March 2020	Withdrawal Agreement Joint Committee meets
The Withdrawal Agreement Joint Committee - set up to manage the implementation and interpretation of the Withdrawal Agreement - meets for the first time.	
15 June 2020	UK and EU high-level leaders meeting
UK and EU leaders have high-level talks, after which a joint statement is published calling for 'new momentum' in negotiations.	
30 June 2020	UK chooses not to extend transition period
The deadline passes by which the UK Government could request an extension of the transition period, which guarantees that the UK will leave the transition period on 31 December.	
8 September 2020	UK Government threatens to break international law
The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Brandon Lewis, tells Parliament that the soon to be tabled UK Internal Market Bill will 'break international law in a very specific and limited way'.	
10 September 2020	Extraordinary meeting of Joint Committee
The Joint Committee meets following the Government's announcement, and the EU demands the withdrawal of the clauses breaking international law within the Internal market Bill by the end of September	

16 October 2020	Boris Johnson says to prepare for no deal
Boris Johnson has claimed there will be no more trade and security talks unless the EU adopts a 'fundamental change of approach' and says 'the UK should prepare for a no deal outcome'.	
24 December 2020	Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA)
The UK and the EU agree a Trade and Cooperation Agreement, a new treaty governing the future trade and security relationship.	
26 December 2020	Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) published
The new 1,200-page UK-EU treaty is published.	
30 December 2020	European Union (Future Relationship) Act
The UK Parliament passes each stage of the European Union (Future Relationship) Act, which ratifies the treaty agreed between the UK and the EU.	
31 December 2020	The UK leaves the transition period
At 11pm the UK formally leaves the transition period and begins a new relationship with the EU.	

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