



Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

THINK TANK REVIEW

Library and Research

JUNE 2018
SPECIAL ISSUE

Special issue on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (Brexit)

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Welcome to this special issue on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (Brexit), compiled by the Library of the Council of the EU* ([click to share on Twitter](#)).

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CIVITAS - Institute for the Study of Civil Society

It's quite OK to walk away: a review of the UK's Brexit options with the help of seven international databases

by Michael Burrage

March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (178 p.)

The author uses seven international databases to assess the benefits of the Single Market for the UK, comparing its performance with that of other EU members, and with non-members who have traded with the EU.

Demos

Making the most of Brexit - opportunities and risks to a fairer, more sustainable economy

by Tom Startup [@TomSTutor](#) and Claudia Wood [@WoodClaudia](#)

March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (61 p.)

Barring unexpected developments, the UK's 40-year membership of the EU will come to an end in early 2019. The authors distinguish two tendencies in the government's approach to Brexit: a defensive approach, aimed at minimising the risks inherent in Brexit, and an aggressive one, in which the UK attempt to seize or demand the benefits they believe are rightfully theirs.

European Parliament Think Tank

UK withdrawal from the European Union: legal and procedural issues

by Jesús Carmona Nuñez, Carmen-Cristina Cirlig and Gianluca Sgueo [@GianlucaSgueo](#)

27 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

This paper considers some of the legal and procedural issues surrounding the UK's planned withdrawal from the EU. It looks in particular at the formal exit process under Article 50 TEU and the EU institutions' preparations for negotiations. It also sets out some possible templates for future EU-UK relations, as well as the details of existing frameworks for cooperation between the EU and third countries.

Institute for Government

Legislating Brexit. The Great Repeal Bill and the wider legislative challenge

by Hannah White [@DrHannahWhite](#) and Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#)

15 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

According to the authors, making a success of Brexit will require a large volume of legislation to be passed through the UK Parliament against a hard deadline. Meeting that requirement while still ensuring adequate scrutiny and leaving room for the UK Government's domestic policy agenda will require both government and Parliament to adapt their normal approach to making legislation, and to recognize the value and importance of the other's objectives and role.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Organising Brexit

13 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.) and in [French](#) (5 p.)

Theresa May delivered her twelve point plan for the upcoming negotiations over Brexit, and the final version of her speech was published in the shape of a whitepaper. This document is a mix of issues of varying importance, addressed both to citizens and MPs, as well as to public opinion and European negotiators. According to the speech and the ensuing whitepaper a triple goal emerges: Brexit must be painless for the British; it must be symbolic; it must also be used as a domestic policy tool.

European Union, Brexit, USA: the strategic dimension of the new trade issues

by Karine Lisbonne de Vergeron

27 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.) and in [French](#) (5 p.)

Theresa May's visit to the Trump administration at the end of January 2017 confirmed London's wish to position itself in a dynamic that is moving towards closer cooperation with the US via a free-trade agreement that it would like to see implemented in the spring 2019, the planned date of the UK's exit from the European Union.

Centre for European Reform

Berlin to the rescue? A closer look at Germany's position on Brexit

by Sophia Besch [@SophiaBesch](#) and Christian Odendahl [@COdendahl](#)

March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

Brexiters hope that Berlin will adopt an accommodating stance in the negotiations because of Germany's economic and security interests. Those in Britain hoping for a soft EU stance in the negotiations sooner or later mention the carmaker BMW. Surely BMW would like to continue to sell cars in the UK unhindered, and will use its considerable political influence, together with that of the rest of the German car industry. Why should Germany be emotional about Brexit and risk damaging its commercial interests? Germany, which often bases its influence on its economic power, would surely prioritise economics over politics?

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Negotiating Brexit: the prospect of a UK-Turkey partnership

by Sinan Ülgen [@sinanulgen1](#)

28 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

British and Turkish policymakers face a very similar challenge: they both need to reconstruct a relationship with the EU under the newly changed assumptions about their future status.

Policy Exchange

Going round in circles: developing a new approach to waste policy following Brexit

by Richard Howard and Tom Galloway

March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (80 p.)

Brexit presents a huge opportunity for the UK Government to develop a new approach to waste and resources policy. The report highlights significant shortcomings in the EU's approach to waste and recycling: the objectives are increasingly unclear, the targets are badly designed, and the policies are not in the UK's interest. The British government should use Brexit to define their own approach to waste and resource policy.

The UK and the Western alliance: NATO in the new era of realpolitik

by John Bew [@JohnBew](#) and Gabriel Elefteriu [@GElefteriu](#)

March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

The paper argues that current events, from Russian aggression to the EU's internal politics, mean that NATO is weakening at a time when security challenges are growing. The authors argue that NATO needs a new Strategic Concept, which must go back to first principles and consider the future of the Western Alliance against the backdrop of instability in the Middle East and North Africa, the rising power of Asia and a resurgent Russia.

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

The changing balance of power in the EU after the British referendum – V4 capacities and opportunities

by Zsuzsanna Csornai

March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

The main aim of this study is to analyse the balance of power within the EU among Member States both in terms of capacities from the realist point of view and in terms of bargaining power in EU institutions. This study intends to explore whether any Member State or coalition could replace the UK within the EU and carry its liberal, market-oriented agenda, and examines if a certain political agenda could be favoured with the planned exit of the UK.

European Policy Centre

EU budget post-Brexit - Confronting reality, exploring viable solutions

by Ewa Chomicz [@ewachomicz](#)

7 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (56 p.) and to the [infographic](#) (1 p.)

Given the withdrawal of the UK from the EU and the country's position as one of the main contributors to the EU budget both in gross and net terms, this paper offers an analysis of the potential implications of Brexit for the EU budget from a political economy perspective.

Centre for European Policy Studies

An assessment of the economic impact of Brexit on the EU27

by Michael Emerson [@Michael1254O](#), Matthias Busse [@matthias_busse](#), Mattia Di Salvo [@Mattia_DiSalvo](#), Daniel Gros and Jacques Pelkman

22 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (60 p.)

A team of economists at CEPS was commissioned by the Policy Department on Economic and Scientific Policies for the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection to assess the likely economic impact of Brexit on EU27, together with some scenarios for the terms of the UK's secession. For the EU 27, the losses were found to be virtually insignificant, and hardly noticeable in the aggregate. For the UK, however, the losses could be highly significant. Impacts on some Member States – in particular Ireland – and some sectors in the EU27 could be more pronounced than the average for the EU27.

Atlantic Council

Charting the future now: European economic growth and its importance to American prosperity

March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (76 p.)

The EU, a vital partner for the US, is facing numerous challenges, including massive migration flows, the UK's vote to leave the EU, and rising support for anti-EU and populist parties in upcoming elections in several European countries. This publication proposes pragmatic steps to restore European economic growth, safeguard the European project, and reinvigorate the transatlantic alliance.

Institute for European Environmental Policy

Towards an integrated approach to livestock farming, sustainable diets and the environment: challenges for the Common Agricultural Policy and the UK

by David Baldock and David Mottershead

February 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

This report considers the evolution of policies for livestock farming in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in recent years, assesses how far these are changed by the current, "greener" CAP and looks to the future. In doing so it takes account of changing perceptions of the costs and benefits of livestock farming in relation to climate change and public health in particular. Whilst the primary focus is on the CAP and European policy, it also refers to the options facing the UK, which is now debating what forms of national policy might be introduced after Brexit, a step which will take the UK outside the CAP.

Policy Network

Reform or reject? Freedom of movement and the single market

7 March 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

The paper first considers how the question of free movement will be affected by the likely evolution of the government's overall negotiating stance on Brexit. It then takes a brief look at the issue of migration in the UK and what measures might be desirable to improve the management of migration in the national interest, regardless of Brexit. Next it examines the politics of free movement within other EU Member States and how the UK could maximise the chances of

securing reform. It then considers what options might be negotiable in Brussels. Finally, it looks at how domestic changes in policy might reduce the salience of the migration question in UK politics.

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Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute

Frankfurt, Paris and Dublin: post-Brexit rivals to the City of London?

by Scott Lavery [@ScottLavery1](#), Adam Barber, Sean McDaniel [@ SeanMcDaniel](#) and Davide Schmid [@davide_schmid](#)

April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

This paper assesses the strategic positioning of alternative financial centres in the aftermath of Brexit. It shows how three major rivals to the City are organising to attract 'low hanging fruit' from London.

Institute of Economic Affairs

Sea change: how markets and property rights could transform the fishing industry

by Richard Wellings [@RichardWellings](#) (ed.)

April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (168 p.)

Following Brexit, politicians have the chance to unshackle the UK from damaging fisheries policies and reformulate the system to the benefit of fishermen, consumers and the environment. The British fishing industry has been in continuous decline in recent decades. This report argues that subsidies for the fishing industry should be phased out and replaced with market mechanisms to protect fisheries.

Institute for Public Policy Research

Striking the right deal: UK–EU migration and the Brexit negotiations

by Marley Morris [@MarleyAMorris](#)

28 April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (55 p.)

It is in the nation's interest for the government to seek a new agreement on UK–EU migration as part of the forthcoming Brexit negotiations. This article tests the options against the UK's progressive settlement criteria, and proposes a negotiating strategy for the government as discussions begin.

Centre for European Reform

Brexiting Swiss-style: the best possible UK-EU trade deal

by John Springford [@JohnSpringford](#)

24 April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

Since Britain voted to leave the EU, the 27 other Member States have made 'no cherry-picking' their mantra. The UK will not be allowed to pick the parts of the single market it likes (such as trade and investment) and avoid the parts it does not (such as free movement and the supremacy of EU law). For her part, Prime Minister Theresa May insists that free movement and the supremacy of the European Court of Justice will end. This brief outlines the best possible trade deal for Britain and the EU, given each side's red lines.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Brexit disillusionment or the revelation of the cost of leaving the Union

by Jérôme Gazzano [@Jeromegz](#) and Andi Mustafaj [@AndiMustafaj](#)

May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

On 29 March 2017 in application of article 50 of the Treaty on EU, the European Council officially received notification on the part of the UK of its intention to leave the EU. On 29 April 2017, 27 Member States (European Council) adopted the main guidelines to undertake negotiations with the UK over the Brexit.

European Parliament Think Tank

The impact of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on Scotland, Wales and Gibraltar

by Michael Keating

26 April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

Upon request by the AFCD Committee, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs has commissioned this analysis on the impact of Brexit on the devolved territories of Scotland and Wales as well as the Overseas Territory of Gibraltar which also looks at how Brexit might affect their future status within the UK as well as their relations with the EU.

Possible impacts of Brexit on EU development and humanitarian policies

by Iliana Olivié [@iolivie](#) and Aitor Pérez [@aitor_ecoper](#)

April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

Brexit could have a major impact on EU development and humanitarian policies. However, there are still uncertainties about the UK's new foreign policy approach and its repercussions on aid. The UK may act under three different scenarios (nationalist, realist, cosmopolitan) with different consequences for EU aid. The EU could react to Brexit by adopting two distinct approaches to foreign policy and development cooperation: either limiting its role to that of a regional power or growing to become a global leader.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

La propuesta de cosoberanía para Gibraltar: beneficios para todos

by Martín Ortega Carcelén [@globalmartin](#)

11 April 2017

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (9 p.)

After the Brexit referendum, Spain submitted to the UK a negotiating proposal on Gibraltar, which includes a joint sovereignty, dual nationality for Gibraltarians and respect of their autonomy. The Gibraltarians who voted to remain in the EU, could use the opportunity of this solution.

E3G

Brexit scenarios - The implications for energy and climate change

by Shane Tomlinson

April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

The formal process of Brexit has started after the official submission of Article 50 on the 29 March 2017. The outcome of this negotiation will have major impacts for all areas of policy between the EU and UK, including energy and climate change. Scenario analysis provides an opportunity to explore how progress in the overall negotiations may impact specific policy areas.

Brexit and the EU Energy Union - Keeping Europe's energy and climate transition on track

by Jonathan Gaventa [@jonathangaventa](#)

April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

This report maps out the key risks for the EU-27 on climate and energy from the Brexit process, and a way forward for building Europe's Energy Union after Brexit.

European Policy Centre

Northern Ireland and Brexit: the European Economic Area option

by Brian Doherty, John Temple Lang, Christopher McCrudden, Lee McGowan [@leemcgowan3](#), David Phinnemore [@DPhinnemore](#) and Dagmar Schiek [@DSchiek](#)

7 April 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

The UK's withdrawal from the EU poses many challenges for Northern Ireland. Because of its geographical location (sharing a land border with another EU country) and distinct socio-political context (joint EU membership as a mechanism to reduce concerns over nationality and sovereignty), Brexit may turn out to be more problematic for Northern Ireland than it is for the rest of the UK.

ISSUE 47 - JUNE 2017

European Parliament Think Tank / Fundación Alternativas

The impact and consequences of Brexit on acquired rights of EU citizens living in the UK and British citizens living in the EU-27

by Diego López Garrido [@DiegoLGarrido](#) and Antonio Fernández Tomás

2 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (72 p.)

On the request of the AFCCO Committee, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs commissioned this study, which examines the concept of acquired (or 'vested') rights in public international law, analyses the gradual establishment and evolution of these rights and draws from case law as well as other precedents in order to establish the validity and force of acquired rights in customary and conventional international law.

Adam Smith Institute

5 ideas: brave policy proposals to bolster Britain

by Madsen Pirie [@MadsenPirie](#)

23 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

The author outlines five bold policy proposals that have the potential to bolster Britain's standing on the world stage.

European Policy Centre

Brexit: time for Plan B

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

30 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

According to the author, pragmatism should prevail on both sides and help avoid a fiasco. If there is no Article 50 withdrawal agreement, the UK and the EU will have to start again from scratch. The options range from a commercial pact under Article 207 TFEU to an association agreement under Article 217 TFEU, including intensive intergovernmental co-operation on matters of security and defence.

Institute of International and European Affairs

A guide to Brexit

by Andrew Gilmore

24 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

While the broad parameters of the EU and UK negotiating positions are now known, much remains to be clarified about the negotiations and indeed the process of withdrawal. It is the first time in the EU's history that a Member State has withdrawn, and Brexit is in many ways a leap into the unknown for all parties. The aim of this brief is to provide an accessible overview of what is known to date about the UK's withdrawal from the EU.

Brexit: a status report (Second edition)

by Dáithí Ó'Ceallaigh and Andrew Gilmore (eds.)

26 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (66 p.)

The second edition of the IIEA's Brexit Status Report provides a timely update on the process of withdrawal, including views from Ireland, the UK and from Brussels. The status report also examines the implications for the Irish economy, with an emphasis on SMEs, FDI and financial services.

Institute for Government

Taking back control of trade policy

by Oliver Illott [@Oliver_illott](#), Ines Stelk and Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#)

16 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (56 p.)

The UK's exit from the EU means that the UK will be free to define its trade policy. Theresa May moved quickly to establish a new Department for International Trade to manage these repatriated

powers. This report sets out how the UK can become a powerful, independent player in international trade.

Implementing Brexit: immigration

by Joe Owen [@jl_owen](#)

3 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

Brexit means the UK government will regain control of inward migration of citizens from countries within the European Economic Area and Swiss nationals. In considering post-Brexit immigration, the Government will need to take into account the rights of EU nationals currently living in the UK, the mechanism for future EU migration, how the new regime will be enforced and any changes to the border.

Peterson Institute for International Economics

How to make immigration the bridge to an orderly and timely Brexit

by Jacob Funk Kirkegaard

May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

In March 2017, UK Prime Minister Theresa May initiated a two-year negotiation period for the UK to leave the EU. According to the author, since the referendum, she has missed several opportunities to generate political goodwill across the EU 27 and is now running out of time as the EU 27 impose their priorities on the negotiations, one of which is settling the UK immigration status of EU workers. One way the prime minister could generate goodwill would be to unilaterally announce that her government will grant all EU citizens living in the UK full UK citizenship, except voting rights. The EU 27 will almost certainly reciprocate such a British gesture, smoothing the way for successful Brexit negotiations.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Staying connected - Key elements for UK–EU27 energy cooperation after Brexit

by Antony Froggatt, Georgina Wright [@GeorginaEWright](#) and Matthew Lockwood

10 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (60 p.)

Energy policy negotiations post-Brexit offer the UK and the EU an important opportunity to find common ground and develop new models of partnership which are imperative to the UK's future.

Brexit: implications for EU–China relations

by Tim Summers [@tasumm](#)

11 May 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

According to the paper, for Beijing, the EU-China relationship will take priority over UK-China ties, with China's relative focus on Germany becoming even more significant.

ISSUE 48 - JULY 2017

European Parliament Think Tank / Institute for International Law and European Law

The role and powers of the European Parliament in the Brexit process

by Peter-Tobias Stoll

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

This document explores the role and powers of the European Parliament in the Brexit process. It describes the challenges and relevant steps and stages of the process and highlights the significance of agreement(s) to be concluded between the EU and the UK. On that basis, the Parliament's mandate and powers in substantial terms, as well as its involvement in the procedure are outlined. Some options are highlighted to enable the Parliament to adequately fulfil its mandate and play its role in the process.

European Parliament Think Tank / European Research Centre for Economic and Financial Governance

Implications of Brexit on EU financial services

by Casper De Vries, Peggy Bracco Gartner, Matthias Haentjens, Joop Korteweg, Menelaos Markakis [@M_Markakis](#), René Repasi and Jouke Tegelaar

15 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (79 p.)

This study addresses the implications and economic impact of several scenarios of the UK leaving the EU in relation to financial services, ranging from a 'hard Brexit' without any arrangements concerning financial services to the current state of affairs under the terms of a full EU membership. The economic analysis looks at three variations of 'hard Brexit' (one, in which the access to the single market is closed, one with partial access based on equivalence and one, in which the City of London is transformed into an 'offshore financial centre') and at the scenario, in which the UK joins the EEA.

European Parliament Think Tank / Bruegel

Review of EU-third country cooperation on policies falling within the ITRE domain in relation to Brexit

by J. Scott Marcus, Georgios Petropoulos [@georgionomix](#), André Sapir, Simone Tagliapietra [@TragliapietraBxI](#), Alessio Terzi [@terzibus](#), Reinhilde Veugelers [@R_Veugelers](#) and Georg Zachmann [@GeorgZachmann](#)

15 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (120 p.)

This study was prepared at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). It provides a critical assessment of the implications of existing models of cooperation of third countries with the EU in the four thematic areas of energy, electronic communications, research policy, and small business policy. The relative desirability to the EU of EEA membership, bilateral relationships (as with Switzerland), a new generation Free Trade Agreement (FTA), membership in the Energy Community, or participation in the Horizon 2020 or COSME programmes are also considered.

European Parliament Think Tank

The consequences of Brexit on services and establishment. Different scenarios for exit and future cooperation

by Friedemann Kainer
15 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (31 p.)

This paper addresses the challenges Brexit will pose to the future of trade in services between the EU and the UK. It discusses the specific barriers to cross-border establishment and trade in services and possible solutions for a future EU-UK trade agreement. Hereby, it takes existing EU Free Trade Agreements with other states into consideration.

The Brexit negotiations: issues for the first phase

by Alessandro D'Alfonso, Eva-Maria Poptcheva, James McEldowney and Laura Tilindyte-Humburg
22 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (37 p.)

Negotiations on the arrangements for the UK's withdrawal from the EU started on 19 June 2017. The European Commission is negotiating on behalf of the EU, on the basis of the European Council guidelines and the mandate given to it by the Council. The European Parliament, for its part, has laid down key principles and conditions for its approval of a UK withdrawal agreement. This paper discusses the three key priorities which are set to dominate the first phase of the negotiations: citizens' rights; the settlement of the UK's financial obligations and ensuring the Northern Ireland peace process is not compromised.

Policy Exchange

Defying gravity: a critique of estimates of the economic impact of Brexit

by Graham Gudgin and Ken Coutts
26 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

The predictions of the Treasury, OECD and IMF for the long-term impact of Brexit remain influential. They provide an important context for the Brexit negotiations and underpin the belief of Scottish and Irish nationalists that Brexit strengthens their case for independence or Irish unity. Because these predictions - which are overly pessimistic - have received limited scrutiny, they are examined in detail in this report.

Institute for Government

Brexit and the European Court of Justice

by Raphael Hogarth [@Raphael_Hogarth](#)
June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

Brexit means a new relationship with the Court of Justice of the EU. This paper sets out the key questions and trade-offs for the UK Government as it begins to legislate for that new relationship at home and negotiate it abroad.

CIVITAS - Institute for the Study of Civil Society

The politics of fantasy - Immigration policy in the UK after Brexit

by Alasdair Palmer and David Wood

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (90 p.)

Concerns about immigration were not the only reason why a small but significant majority of the British electorate voted to leave the EU in the referendum although they were certainly a major factor. The voters agreed with the principle that 'decisions about the UK should be taken in the UK'. Also, leaving the EU gave Britain 'the best chance of regaining control over immigration'. The purpose of this study is to examine carefully what, in terms of concrete and effective policies, the Government can do.

Centre for European Reform

Hard Brexit, soft data: how to keep Britain plugged into EU databases

by Camino Mortera-Martinez

23 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

According to the paper, retaining full access to EU databases, fighting crime and terrorism will not be easy for Britain. Any deal will require a role for the European Court of Justice and keeping EU privacy laws.

E3G

Brexit scenarios: implications for energy and climate change (quarter 2 update)

by Shane Tomlinson

21 June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

Political events over the last three months, especially the elections in the UK, France and the Netherlands, have had a profound impact on the scenarios for Brexit. The election of President Macron in France and the VVD remaining the largest party in the Netherlands has prevented extreme right-wing parties gaining power in key European capitals. This has enabled a clear, unified Brexit negotiating mandate to be established across the EU 27 Member States and reduced the likelihood of descending into an "EU in chaos" scenario.

ISSUE 49 - SEPTEMBER 2017

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

What holds Europe together? The EU in the wake of Brexit

by Richard Hilmer

15 August 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.) and in [German](#) (28 p.)

This report surveys people's perception of the EU in several European countries, in the aftermath of the UK's decision to leave the EU. It shows that a majority of citizens now associate the EU with positive advantages such as opportunities and prosperity. It also demonstrates a willingness for tighter cooperation between Member States, and to transfer more responsibilities to from the national to the European level.

RAND Europe

What sort of Brexit do the British people want? - A proof-of-concept study using stated preference discrete choice experiments

by Charlene Rohr, Alexandra Pollitt, David Howarth, Hui Lu and Jonathan Grant

12 July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (71 p.)

This study uses discrete choice experiments to explore and quantify how the British public value key dimensions of a future relationship with Europe, including freedom of movement for holidays and working, contributions to the EU, free trade with other countries, access to the EU single market for goods and services and sovereignty.

Centre for European Policy Studies

For a 'scrap-it' Brexit – 33 reasons why ... and counting

by Michael Emerson [@Michael12540](#)

18 July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

The vocabulary of comments in the British media is now beginning to go beyond the 'soft', 'hard', 'cliff-edge' and 'no deal' Brexit, to include a 'scrap-it' Brexit. The tide of opinion in England may be turning, as the real implications of Brexit start to become clearer. The whole process has been a long catalogue of political errors since Prime Minister David Cameron decided in 2013 to hold a referendum, and now the real costs are becoming apparent.

European Parliament Think Tank / Erasmus School of Law, Rotterdam / European Research Centre for Economic and Financial Governance

Legal implications of Brexit: Customs Union, internal market acquis for goods and services, consumer protection law, public procurement

by Fabian Amtenbrink, Menelaos Markakis [@M_Markakis](#) and René Repasi [@repasi](#)

August 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (109 p.)

This study makes a preliminary assessment of the legal implications of the withdrawal of the UK from the EU on the policy areas relating to the internal market for goods and services, to consumer protection and to the customs union.

Institute of International and European Affairs

Can the UK negotiate a new kind of free trade arrangement?

by John Temple Lang

28 July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

This paper considers the possible post-Brexit trading relationship between the UK and EU, and analyses the likelihood of achieving it. The author considers what the UK aim to achieve during the negotiation process and weighs up the possible paths they may choose to take (comparatively analysing each approach). Furthermore, the author argues that the EEA offers the best, and perhaps the only solution for the UK as a whole, for Scotland, and for both parts of Ireland.

Institute for Government

Frictionless trade? What Brexit means for cross-border trade in goods

by Alex Stojanovic [@awstojanovic](#) and Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#)

17 August 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

A deal on customs is important for reducing post-Brexit trade friction, but it is only half the story. This report says that leaving the EU will disrupt the country's important integrated supply chains in areas like automobile manufacturing - creating friction in cross-border trade in goods.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Brexit impact assessment on the effects of Great Britain's withdrawal from the EU on European foreign and development policy

by Thomas Henökl [@ThomasHenoekl](#)

13 July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.) and in [German](#) (13 p.)

Due to the unexpectedly close result in the British general elections on 8 June 2017 and the loss of the Conservative majority, the hard Brexit approach by Prime Minister Theresa May suddenly appears to no longer be set in stone. Whether the British position changes and how the withdrawal ultimately takes shape might have far-reaching consequences for European foreign and development policy, and the potential damage is considerable. This article offers an overview of the thorny issues in the Brexit negotiations and highlights opportunities for mitigating the expected negative effects.

Institut français des relations internationales

The future of British defence policy

by Andrew Dorman [@AndrewDormanIA](#)

June 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (60 p.)

As the prospect of the UK leaving the EU raises increasing challenges to its international position; the future of British defence policy seems more uncertain than ever. The UK bears the legacy of a solid and reliable defence and security apparatus. However, political and budgetary hesitations have cast doubts on its strategic outlook.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)

European defence: how to engage the UK after Brexit?

by Anne Bakker, Margriet Drent [@DrentMargriet](#) and Dick Zandee

July 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (27 p.)

This report discusses the implications of Brexit for European defence and the CSDP. Firstly it analyses the UK's contribution to EU defence in general terms, exploring what contributions Great Britain has made to EU missions and operations. Secondly the authors look into the future relationship between the EU and the UK in terms of defence cooperation and question what models of partnership are possible. Finally, this report will discuss how Brexit will affect the UK's defence role in Europe - asking to what extent will Brexit result in a different role for the UK in NATO.

Institute for European Environmental Policy

Potential implications of leaving the EU for UK agriculture and the rural environment

by David Baldock [@David_Baldock](#), Allan Buckwell [@allan123b](#), Kaley Hart and Anne Maréchal
29 August 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (134 p.)

Through exploratory scenarios, this report sets out possible directions for agricultural policies and practice after leaving the EU and discusses potential impacts on the rural environment.

Promoting agro-ecological approaches on farmland: lessons from other European countries

by David Mottershead and Anne Maréchal
17 August 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (73 p.)

High profile political support for agro-ecological approaches for farming, in France and Germany could provide some food for thought for the UK as its governments develop a framework for agriculture policy after Brexit.

ISSUE 50 - OCTOBER 2017

Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)

The EU budget after 2020

by Iain Begg [@IainBeggLSE](#)
18 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

This paper explores the direct consequences of Brexit for EU resources as well as the wider ramifications of UK departure. Drawing on various recent contributions to the debate on the future of Europe, it reviews likely demands for reform of the budget and how they might be accommodated in the next MFF. Three scenarios for the development of the EU's finances are set out, covering the status quo, moderate reform and the prospect of a radical reconfiguration of public finances in the EU.

Institute for European Environmental Policy / Centre for European Policy Studies

Key challenges and opportunities for cities and regions and MFF post 2020

by Jorge Núñez Ferrer [@jnunez_ferrer](#), David Rinaldi [@Rinaldi_David](#), Arnd Hassel [@ArndtHassel](#), Martin Nesbit [@arrhenius](#), Andrea Illes [@andreaailles](#) and Kamila Paquel [@KamilaPaquel](#)

5 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (90 p.)

The study focuses on challenges ahead for the new Multi-Financial Framework due to Brexit and more precisely the impacts for local and regional authorities. The authors analyse how this potential budget cut will affect critical areas such as economic growth, climate change and migration.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Stocktaking after Theresa May's Brexit speech in Florence

by Michael Emerson [@Michael1254O](#)

26 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

This paper analyses the situation of the Brexit negotiations in the context of UK's Prime Minister speech in Florence. The author argues that the most important tangible point in the Florence speech was the proposal of a transition period to last "around two years", during which a virtual functional status quo would persist.

Brexit and the treatment of EU citizens by the UK home office

by Elspeth Guild

September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

This paper focuses exclusively on the status of EU citizens in the UK and the EU after Brexit, namely the fate of EU citizens living in the UK and British citizens living in the EU-27 after the UK leaves the EU. The author argues that the status of EU citizens is among the most sensitive issues in the negotiations and a priority to be resolved before the trade discussions begin. He concludes that it is essential for all parties to take great care to ensure that all the actors on their side of the table are singing from the same song sheet.

Demos

Next generation UK

by Ian Wybron [@IanWybron](#), Simone Vibert [@SCVibert](#) and Josh Smith [@Jphsmith](#)

12 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (84 p.)

This report constitutes the outcome of a research series the objective of which was to investigate young people's concerns and aspirations. The authors stress that one of the starkest ruptures of all exposed by the EU referendum in UK is between the generations: with the older population turning out in great numbers to vote leave, and younger voters frustrated in their ambition to remain. The authors argue that if Brexit represents an opportunity for social renewal, then young people must be involved properly in what happens next.

Tænk tanken EUROPA

Suveræne Danmark: Danskernes fortællinger om EU og suverænitæt

by Catharina Sørensen [@CatSorensen](#)

14 September 2017

Link to the article in [Danish](#) (81 p.)

Reluctance to transfer national sovereignty to the EU was the main reason why British citizens voted for Brexit or why Norway decided not to join the EU. This work analyses the current EU debate on the notion of sovereignty by trying to understand the reasons behind the fear of Danish citizens to lose their sovereignty.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

The area of freedom, security and justice: Brexit does not mean Brexit

by Funda Tekin [@FundaTekin17](#)

13 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

This paper highlights the fact that the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ) represents a policy area in which a Brexit scenario could resemble 'old wine in new bottles'. The author argues that in individual policies both sides would clearly win from 'softer' options of a Brexit. The basic line of argumentation that guides the analysis of this paper is two-fold: First, in light of this differentiated integration, the author expects Brexit to have mixed effects. Second, political interests and structural obligations resulting from this differentiated pattern of 'outsiderness' will provide guidelines for Brexit negotiations in the AFSJ.

Institute for Government

Implementing Brexit: customs

by Joe Owen [@j_owen](#), Marcus Shephard [@MShephard](#) and Alex Stojanovic [@awstojanovic](#)

8 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (54 p.)

This paper focuses on customs as an area of UK Government policy that needs to change as a result of Brexit, and makes an assessment of how it might change and what will be required to implement the change. The authors highlight the critical role played by organizations outside government and present the complex web of private sector organizations that must also be ready to ensure UK trade can continue to cross the border on day one after Brexit. The paper also offers recommendations to help the UK, such as moving customs requirements away from the physical border and establishing working groups with the private sector on implementation.

European Policy Centre

Reversing over the cliff edge?

by Fabian Zuleeg [@FabianZuleeg](#)

18 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

This paper formulates recommendations for the EU concerning Brexit negotiations. The author argues that in order to ease the negotiations, the EU should break with the principle that the UK must come up with the solutions as it has created the problem. He also adds that at the same time the EU should protect itself from the blame game, whereas he also indicates that the EU should be prepared for the worst case scenario, because for domestic reasons in the UK the no deal scenario will remain on the table.

Brexit: dealing with withdrawal symptoms

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

5 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

This paper reviews the problematic first phase of the Brexit negotiations and suggests ways to make progress on the three key issues: citizens' rights, finance and Ireland. The author addresses major possible obstacles and uncertainties and also formulates some recommendations for the Prime Minister Theresa May.

Corporate Europe Observatory

Brexit bonanza: lawyers encouraging corporations to sue UK & EU Member States

September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

This paper argues that Brexit could become a money-making machine for law firms that make millions when corporations sue nation states via trade and investment agreements. It highlights that the ISDS-system could mean that the Brexit negotiations and aftermath could be influenced by fear of legal action from big business, when they should be led in the public interest. Moreover, it stresses that the system gives law firms and corporations the chance to opportunistically pursue absurd cases that enable them to claim taxpayer's money after Brexit.

Centre for European Reform

Brexit and energy: time to make some hard choices

by Philip Lowe

25 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The author examines what impact will the UK's vote to leave the EU have on its energy market, as well as if the UK is able to safeguard some of the benefits which they obtain, or could obtain, from continued involvement in the development of integrated European electricity and gas markets.

E3G

Catalysing cooperation maintaining EU-UK cooperation on energy & climate change post-Brexit

by Peter Clutton-Brock [@pcbrock](#)

6 September 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

This paper analyses both the negotiation process and key issues at stake on energy and climate change in the context of Brexit. It proposes public interest benchmarks against which EU citizens can assess the Brexit negotiations on climate change and energy.

ISSUE 51 - NOVEMBER 2017

European Parliament Think Tank / Jacques Delors Institut - Berlin / Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

Research for AGRI Committee – Possible impact of Brexit on the EU budget and, in particular, CAP funding

by Jörg Haas [@jorg_haas](#) and Eulalia Rubio [@eulaliarubio](#)

30 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

The note assesses possible consequences of Brexit for the EU budget and the Common Agricultural Policy. It discusses the importance of the 'Brexit bill' and the loss of the British net contribution. Furthermore, it describes how the EU budget and spending on the Common Agricultural Policy can be adjusted to the new situation and estimates how the different options would affect EU Member States and their net balances.

Institute for Government

Dispute resolution after Brexit

by Raphael Hogarth [@Raphael_Hogarth](#)

06 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (90 p.)

The role of the European Court of Justice has emerged as one of the flashpoints of Brexit negotiations. Given the UK position to end the direct jurisdiction of the ECJ after Brexit, this paper looks at a range of options for new means of dispute resolution to replace it, including other courts, arbitration mechanisms and committees.

European Policy Centre

After Brexit: prospects for UK-EU cooperation on foreign and security policy

by Fraser Cameron [@FraserMCameron](#)

30 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Both the UK and the EU want to continue cooperating closely with one another on defence and security issues. But how this 'close relationship' will change after Brexit? This brief tries to answer this question, presenting different options for the future.

Brexit: sufficient unto the day

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

3 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

Following May's speech in Florence, the author analyses the negotiation progress made.

Institute of International and European Affairs

Implications of Brexit for Ireland's transport sectors

by Tom Ferris

6 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

Ireland's transport sector will be adversely affected by Brexit. This article looks at the critical issues now facing by the transport sector in two key areas, namely the freight sector and the aviation sector. While there are other areas of transport that will also be affected by Brexit, it will not be to the same extent as freight and aviation.

Brexit: potential transitional arrangements

by Con Lucey

20 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

In this brief the author states that a transitional arrangement between UK and the EU would provide stability during the gap between UK's withdrawal from the EU in late March 2019 and the entry into force of new arrangements.

Institute for European Environmental Policy

Ensuring compliance with environmental obligations through a future UK-EU relationship

by Martin Nesbit [@arrhenius](#), Laurens Ankersmit, Anne Friel and Alejandro Colsa

30 October 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

Ensuring compliance with environmental legislation will be more problematic for UK after Brexit. The European Commission's monitoring system, backed up by the European Court of Justice's ability to impose effective sanctions, has been a key driver in environmental development while existing UK mechanisms for enforcement of environmental legislation are less effective.

ISSUE 52 - DECEMBER 2017

Institute of International and European Affairs

Europe's problem with England

by Edmond Grace [@edmondgrace](#)

16 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (21 p.)

This paper contends that Britain was constitutionally incapable of fulfilling the commitment entailed by its membership of the EU and that Brexit is the inevitable outcome of this situation. The paper makes the case that Britain is a "vehicle for the pre-eminence of England" – and that this English pre-eminence is inimical to the sharing of sovereignty on which the European project depends.

UK in a Changing Europe

Negotiating Brexit: what do the UK's negotiating partners want?

by Hussein Kassim and Simon Usherwood [@Usherwood](#) (eds.)

14 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (70 p.)

Amidst the intense political debate and coverage in the UK, it sometimes seems to be forgotten that the outcome of the current negotiations will not be decided in London. The UK's negotiating partners – the other 27 Member States, as well as the EU institutions, and perhaps even the members of the European Free Trade Association – will also have a major say. In fact, contrary to political wisdom in some quarters, it may even be that the UK's negotiating partners hold the upper hand. For that reason, but also because the UK's departure will have far-reaching consequences for the EU, neighbouring states, and countries across the globe, it is important to know how the UK's partners are approaching the negotiations. How important is Brexit to them? Did they see it coming? How are they preparing? Do they see the UK's departure as a matter for regret, an opportunity, or both? And, although the EU has set out principles that will guide its approach, will they hold? How are they viewed from the national capitals of the EU 27?

Brexit and the border: an overview of possible outcomes

by Kevin McNicoll

1 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

The issue of leaving the EU is particularly complex for Northern Ireland, as this is the only part of the UK that has a land border with an EU Member State. Leaving the EU could potentially have a huge impact on a great many different aspects of life in Northern Ireland, from issues relating to human rights to the continuation of the Good Friday Agreement. In the paper, all of the possible

post-Brexit border outcomes for the movement of goods and of people are set out in a manner that gives answers to key questions that policy makers are now negotiating.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

The Brexit negotiations: what do the British want?

by Sunder Katwala [@sundersays](#)

November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

What the British government wants on Brexit is gradually becoming clearer – though some key decisions have yet to be taken. Despite some of its public rhetoric, the British government prefers a deal to no deal – and can probably make the painful compromises (particularly over money) to secure it.

European Policy Centre

Brexit: Terra Nova to explore together

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

7 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

Regardless of the outcome of the Article 50 negotiations, Britain and Europe will remain inextricably linked even after Brexit. But what this partnership will look like largely depends on whether the former can, in the next few weeks, persuade its soon-to-be-gone EU partners that the time is ripe to move on to the second phase of the Brexit talks. If a provisional political agreement on the nature of the future relationship between the UK and the EU cannot be found, there is a serious risk that the negotiation talks will result in a purely technical treaty of secession, reverting the UK to third country status. To avoid this scenario and salvage the talks, there are a few things both parties need to realise as the author suggests.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Brexit means...? Or the urgency of defining Brexit before the Brexit happens

by Jérôme Gazzano [@Jeromegz](#) and Andi Mustafaj [@AndiMustafaj](#)

20 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.) and in [French](#) (6 p.)

According to the authors, although the UK is implementing a negotiation strategy, it is struggling to deploy one that covers Brexit as a whole. Without any clear definition of the Brexit sought by the UK (the tautology "Brexit means Brexit" says little about what Brexit actually means), it is not worth speeding up negotiations.

European Parliament Think Tank

Smart Border 2.0 - Avoiding a hard border on the island of Ireland for Customs control and the free movement of persons

by Lars Karlsson

22 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (48 p.)

The study provides background on cross-border movement and trade between Northern Ireland and Ireland and identifies international standards and best practices and provide insights into creating a smooth border experience. The technical solution provided is based on innovative approaches with a focus on cooperation, best practices and technology that is independent of any

political agreements on the UK's exit from the EU and offers a template for future UK-EU border relationships.

European Parliament Think Tank / Trinity College, Dublin

Brexit and Ireland – Legal, political and economic considerations

by John Temple Lang

22 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

The study describes the legal, political and economic relations of the two parts of Ireland and the UK, and possible arrangements for dealing with "Brexit". The paper discusses several specific issues, in particular the Common Travel Area between Ireland and the UK, the consequences of an "invisible" border between the two parts of Ireland, as well as trade in agricultural products.

European Parliament Think Tank / Queen's University, Belfast

UK Withdrawal ('Brexit') and the Good Friday Agreement

by David Phinnemore [@DPhinnemore](#) and Katy Hayward [@hayward_katy](#)

22 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (65 p.)

This study on UK withdrawal and the Good Friday Agreement (the 'Agreement') provides an overview of the Agreement and an assessment of the potential challenges posed to its implementation by 'Brexit'. In particular, it examines ways in which – through differentiation and 'flexible and imaginative solutions' – the Agreement can be upheld and the context for its effective implementation maintained.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute / Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

Ireland on the rocky road to Brexit

by Aziliz Gouez

30 November 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

Brexit raises a series of very complex and interconnected questions affecting, not only the relationship between Ireland and Britain, but relations between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, as well as very delicate social, political and emotional balances within Northern Ireland. The three main concerns structuring the EU common position as regards Ireland comprise (1) the maintenance of the Common Travel Area between the UK and Ireland, (2) the protection of the peace process and its legislative and political bedrock, the Good Friday Agreement, and (3) the imperative of avoiding a hard border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The paper looks at each of these three issues in turn, in an attempt to clarify the terms of the debate, provide the necessary elements of historical context, and identify areas where agreement is within reach, as well as those in which serious difficulties have arisen.

ISSUE 53 - JANUARY 2018

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

So close and yet so far - The UK since the Brexit referendum

by Hans-Hartwig Blomeier [@hansblomeier](#)

22 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.) and in [German](#) (14 p.)

The UK's decision to leave the EU based on the so-called Brexit referendum shocked Europe. How did it come to this? What internal rifts and contradictions are the root causes of the referendum result? What expectations, concerns, and fears does the impending separation entail? And what are the prospects for a future relationship?

European Policy Centre

Brexit: launching satellite Britain

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

5 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

According to the author, satellite Britain and its government need all the help it can get from its European friends if the country is to stay safely within Europe's orbit. And if the UK settles to its new trajectory, the EU will be saving itself a lot of future trouble.

Brexit: towards a deep and comprehensive partnership?

by Fabian Zuleeg [@FabianZuleeg](#)

5 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.) and to the [infographic](#)

Negotiations for the UK's withdrawal from the EU have reached a critical juncture: at the [14-15 December European Council](#), the EU 27 had to decide whether there was sufficient progress in the first phase of the negotiations on EU citizens' rights, the financial obligations of the UK to the EU and how to safeguard the Northern Ireland/Ireland peace process, including keeping the border as frictionless as possible.

European Parliament Think Tank

The Brexit process: moving to the second phase of negotiations

by Eva-Maria Poptcheva and Carmen Cristina Cirliș

20 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

In December 2017, the European Commission President and the UK Prime Minister endorsed a joint report setting out a common understanding on the future withdrawal agreement. On 15 December, the [European Council](#) decided that 'sufficient progress' had been achieved on the first-phase priority issues, and that negotiations could move on to the second phase – on transitional arrangements and the future EU-UK relationship – provided the commitments from the joint report are fully translated into the draft withdrawal agreement.

European Parliament Think Tank / University of Luxembourg

The impact of Brexit on the legal status of European Union officials and other servants of British nationality

by Roberta Panizza and Herwig C.H. Hofmann
20 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

This study focuses on the legal status of EU active and retired officials and other servants of British nationality in the context of the UK leaving the EU under Article 50 TEU. It examines the legal position of EU officials and other servants of British nationality with their rights and possible remedies. It further explores avenues towards solutions for open legal questions.

Instytut Spraw Publicznych (Institute of Public Affairs) / Bertelsmann Stiftung

Maintaining EU-27 citizens' rights in the UK: a central and eastern European perspective

by Aleksander Fuksiewicz, Anna Piłat and Lugh Voarino
December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

The UK's decision to leave the EU has unexpectedly created a situation of uncertainty and insecurity for almost 3.5 million EU 27 nationals currently residing in the UK. This paper provides a general overview of the central and eastern European regional perspective on the ongoing Brexit negotiations. It focuses on the free movement of people and the rights of EU 27 citizens living in the UK. It argues that those EU 27 nationals acquired (or will acquire) their rights on the basis of the EU's freedom of movement (without time limit), and, therefore, their rights should be maintained despite the UK's withdrawal from the Union.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

What will happen to workers' rights after Brexit?

by Keith D. Ewing
December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

This paper addresses the question of employment rights in the UK after Brexit. The risks of Brexit to employment rights are real. Not to all rights, but to a substantial body of rights currently in force. The government's promise to protect these rights is hollow: it is binding on no one, and is undermined by the fact that CJEU jurisprudence will not be binding on British courts in their application of EU derived law, which will become 'British law'.

Open Europe

Beyond the Westminster bubble: what people really think about immigration

by Henry Newman [@HenryNewman](#), Stephen Booth and Aarti Shankar [@rtshankar](#)
21 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (74 p.)

This report finds that the public do want greater control over immigration, but they prefer a flexible system to a flat reduction in numbers.

UCL European Institute

Brexit & the re-making of British foreign policy

by Nicholas Wright [@NickWrightYAPJ](#)

13 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (53 p.)

The UK's decision to leave the EU has become 'the defining question of contemporary European politics.' This research paper sets out to examine one of the most important and also most difficult consequences of that decision: the impact of Brexit on British foreign policy and foreign policy-making.

Fondation Robert Schuman

The budgetary impact of the Brexit on the European Union

by Nicolas-Jean Brehon

4 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (22 p.) and in [French](#) (25 p.)

The British have always spoken of the UK's budgetary relations with the EU in a direct and uninhibited manner. In the present paper, the budgetary impact is seen from the European point of view. For the Union the UK is a more important budgetary partner than it might at first appear. Its weight goes well beyond its budgetary contribution alone. It seems that the indirect effects of Brexit on the budgetary policy and negotiations will be decisive. There are two stages in this analysis: the divorce bill and the post-Brexit period. This paper aims not so much to estimate the "bill" than to describe the range of issues that will have to be anticipated.

Institute for Public Policy Research

The shared market - A new proposal for a future partnership between the UK and the EU

by Tom Kibasi [@TomKibasi](#) and Marley Morris [@MarleyAMorris](#)

December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

The authors set out a plan for a new UK-EU partnership that they believe would meet the UK's priorities and have the maximal chance of securing an agreement with the EU 27.

Institute for Government

Trade after Brexit - Options for the UK's relationship with the EU

by Joe Owen [@j_owen](#), Alex Stojanovic [@awstojanovic](#) and Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#)

18 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (58 p.)

Brexit means that, for the first time in 40 years, the UK will have to renegotiate its trade and economic relationship with its largest trading partner. This paper sets out the options and trade-offs for the UK Government in negotiating its future trade relationship with the EU.

Who's afraid of the ECJ? Charting the UK's relationship with the European Court

by Raphael Hogarth [@Raphael_Hogarth](#) and Lewis Lloyd

8 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

The government has promised to end the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) after Brexit. The paper is a data-driven analysis of the UK's experience with the ECJ and the European

Commission. It aims to inform negotiations over the future relationship between the UK and EU institutions.

Centre for International Governance Innovation

Lessons from Brexit: reconciling international and constitutional aspirations

by Oonagh Fitzgerald [@oefitzgerald](#)

7 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

This paper examines the recent UK Supreme Court '[Miller decision](#)' on the invocation of article 50 of the Treaty on EU, as well as the reasoning of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Reference re Quebec Secession. The analysis suggests that there are difficult lessons to learn from Brexit about constitutional fundamentals, constitutional complexity and the interconnection between international and constitutional aspirations. It would seem that the legitimacy of withdrawal from the EU will in some measure be judged by how well the leaders heed the voices of constituent communities and work to accommodate them in the new international and constitutional ordering.

The effect of Brexit on trademarks, designs and other "Europeanized" areas of intellectual property law in the United Kingdom

by Marc Mimler [@Dr_MarcMimler](#)

20 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

This paper analyses the impact of Brexit on trademark and design laws. Both areas are deemed to be profoundly affected by the UK's exit from the EU, since they have been substantially Europeanized.

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)

The trouble with transition - No off-the-shelf arrangement for the UK after Brexit

by Nicolai von Ondarza [@nvondarza](#)

December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.) and in [German](#) (8 p.)

The transition will be the most important medium-term issue in the second phase of the Brexit negotiations. With neither side standing to gain from a cliff-edge, the British request for a transitional arrangement falls on open ears. But finding agreement will be no easy matter. From the EU's perspective the only acceptable option is full replication of the status quo, with the UK accepting and implementing EU rules for two years without having any say over them. This includes Prime Minister May needing to secure a parliamentary majority accepting "rule-taker" status for the UK – and breaking all the promises of the advocates of Brexit for at least two years.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Brexit breakthrough – Into ever-deeper fog over both the Northern Irish border and the Channel

by Michael Emerson [@Michael1254O](#)

11 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The European Council on 14-15 December 2017 formalised the opening of negotiations over the future relationship between the EU and the UK. Progress in the three preliminary issues – citizens' rights, the budget and Northern Ireland – was judged by the EU to be adequate to authorise the opening of Phase II.

E3G

Brexit scenarios: space for climate and energy cooperation grows - Winter update 2017

by Shane Tomlinson

December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

This paper update reflects recent developments in the Brexit negotiations and examines the implications for energy and climate issues.

Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies

The EU's global strategy in the age of Brexit and 'America First'

by Joris Larik [@JorisLarik](#)

20 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

In 2016 the EU launched its '[Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy](#)'. In less unusual times, it would have been received as merely the latest iteration of the main ambitions of EU external action. However, with the contours of Brexit becoming clearer and the Trump Presidency in the US, the EU's Global Strategy has acquired a whole new level of significance. The paper argues that, while meant to express a largely uncontroversial consensus, it now needs to be recontextualized as a distinctive vision in the face of trends of anti-globalism and Euroscepticism.

Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (Danish Institute of International Studies)

Forged in crisis - The EU's Common Security and Defence policy after Brexit

by Christine Nissen [@NissenChristine](#)

13 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (37 p.)

This report evaluates the role played by the UK in EU security and defence cooperation. Brexit will have fundamental consequences for the EU and wider European security, including the relationship between the EU and NATO. The author discusses how Brexit will affect the EU's ability to act within security and defence matters, asking in particular, how the EU's Common Security and Defence policy will be affected by the UK leaving the Union.

College of Europe

Exiting or entering the Union: EU consistency in accession and withdrawal negotiations

by Özlem Terzi

December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

The brief compares the EU's negotiating positions vis-à-vis the UK on Brexit with its positions vis-à-vis candidates which have started their accession negotiations, namely Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro, as well as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, whose candidacy represents a number of political aspects worth highlighting in the context of this paper.

ISSUE 54 - FEBRUARY 2018

European Policy Centre

Brexit: what if Britain changes its mind?

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

18 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

If the UK revokes Article 50, it must expect that the EU 27 would insist on applying new terms and conditions to its renewed membership. These would include a reaffirmation of 'ever closer union', agreement to contribute more to a higher EU budget, an end to British opt-outs in justice and home affairs, participation in common defence policy, engagement with Banking Union, and commitment to a common refugee policy. Britain should also drop referendums on future EU treaty changes.

Centre for International Governance Innovation

Brexit: can the United Kingdom change its mind?

by Helen Mountfield [@HelenMountfield](#)

30 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

The paper addresses the question of whether, as a matter of law, Brexit is now unstoppable, without the agreement of the remaining 27 Member States of the EU 27. In other words, what would happen if, on a date before 29 March 2019, Parliament were to conclude that Britain should not leave the EU, despite notice of its intention to do so having been given by the prime minister on 28 March 2017?

Brexit, Brexitom, the environment and future international relations

by Stephen Tromans [@StephenTromans](#)

17 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (32 p.)

The paper considers the impact of EU law on UK environmental law and policy. It then looks at the possible implications of the UK's exit from the EU, and what this means for the environment. It also considers the question of future relations between the UK, the EU and the wider international community, in terms of any limits on the UK's autonomy to set its own environmental standards.

Brexit and international environmental law

by Richard Macrory and Joe Newbiggin

4 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

International environmental law is likely to assume increasing significance for the UK after Brexit. The paper considers the potential impact and importance raised by a number of key legal issues. The first section asks which international agreements will bind the UK after Brexit and what the extent of these obligations will be; the next section considers how existing EU environmental law currently implements international environmental agreements, and, finally, the question of compliance and enforcement is considered.

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung

Brexit and uncertainty in financial markets

by Guglielmo Maria Caporale, Luis A. Gil-Alana and Tommaso Trani

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (21 p.)

The paper applies long-memory techniques (both parametric and semi-parametric) to examine whether Brexit has led to any significant changes in the degree of persistence of the FTSE 100 Implied Volatility Index (IVI) and of the British pound's implied volatilities (IVs) vis-à-vis the main currencies traded in the FOREX, namely the euro, the US dollar and the Japanese yen. The authors find an increase in the degree of persistence in all cases except for the British pound-yen IV, whose persistence has declined after Brexit.

Centre for European Reform

'Canada', 'Norway' or something in between?

by Charles Grant [@CER_Grant](#)

26 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The UK and the EU will soon start talks on the outlines of their future economic partnership. Three questions matter. What will Britain ask for? How will the EU respond? And what will be the outcome?

Of transition and trade deals

by Sam Lowe [@SamuelMarcLowe](#)

16 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The UK will not be able to replicate the EU's free trade agreements ready for 30 March 2019. The only solution is to ask the EU for help.

Institute for Government

The general election, Brexit and beyond

by Gavin Freeguard [@GavinFreeguard](#), Lucy Campbell [@lucy_campbell93](#), Aron Cheung [@Aron_Cheung](#), Alice Lilly [@aliceolilly](#) and Charlotte Baker [@cdaisybaker](#)

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (146 p.)

A report on how political situation following the early election constrained the British Prime Minister's political authority and created challenges for the Government's legislative programme and management of public services, as well as major projects and Brexit.

UK in a Changing Europe

Brexit and public opinion

by Anand Menon [@anandMenon1](#) and Alan Wager [@AlanJWager](#) (eds.)

31 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (56 p.)

It is hard to exaggerate the importance of public opinion when it comes to Brexit. The decision to leave the EU was itself, of course, the result of a public vote. And as the Brexit process rolls on, both sides anxiously parse every survey for evidence of what the public now thinks. Some people continue to believe that a significant shift in public opinion might allow the decision made in June

2016 to be reconsidered. In what follows, a team of experts on public opinion considers not only what happened in the referendum itself, but also what has taken place in terms of public attitudes subsequently.

Just 15 months to go: what Scotland is making of Brexit

by John Curtice [@WhatScotsThink](#)

10 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (21 p.)

The debate about Brexit has a particular resonance north of the border. Unlike England and Wales, where a majority voted to leave the EU, Scotland voted - by 62% to 38% - in favour of remaining in the EU. Voters in Scotland might therefore be expected to have very different views from those elsewhere about what shape Brexit should take. In this report, the author highlights what Scotland is making of Brexit.

The repatriation of competences in agriculture after Brexit

by Michael Keating

25 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (22 p.)

A number of key competences are currently devolved within the UK but subject to European law and regulation. There is an argument over what will happen to these after Brexit. The EU Withdrawal Bill proposed that the powers come back to Westminster as part of 'retained EU law'. Some could subsequently be released to the devolved governments. These would continue to enjoy as much policy freedom as they do currently under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The Scottish and Welsh Governments have opposed this on constitutional and practical grounds.

Policy Network

The future of farming - UK agricultural policy after Brexit

by Charlie Cadywould [@CCadywould](#)

January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (37 p.)

The report sets out how competing visions of Brexit may impact the British agriculture sector in the coming years, and sets out a radical set of alternatives for future policy. It is aimed specifically at a progressive audience for whom farmers, and rural communities more generally, have not historically been considered natural allies or constituents.

Seizing the argument - How Labour can save Britain from Brexit disaster

by Roger Liddle [@liddlro](#)

11 December 2017

Link to the article in [English](#) (43 p.)

According to the author, the paper constitutes some unsolicited advice from a former political adviser in the Blair and Brown governments, offered in good faith to a party under a completely different leadership - a leadership with a totally contrasting 'world view' to all its Labour predecessors.

CIVITAS - Institute for the Study of Civil Society

The Brussels Broadcasting Corporation? How pro-Brexit views have been marginalised in the BBC's news coverage

by David Keighley and Andrew Jubb

15 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (80 p.)

For at least the past two decades, opinion polls have shown a large number of voters have wanted the UK to leave the EU. When the question was finally put in the June 2016 referendum, the electorate voted to do just that by a margin of 52% to 48%. Yet the clear preference of a large section of the population for withdrawal, and the reasons for so many people taking this stance, have been marginalized in the BBC's coverage of EU issues for most of the past 20 years.

European Centre for Development Policy Management

How Brexit may affect ACP-EU relations: an historical perspective

by Walter Kennes

19 January 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

Since the referendum vote in the UK in June 2016 on leaving the EU, there has been a lot of debate about the likely effects of such an unprecedented and unexpected move. Rather small attention has been paid to the effects of the Brexit on the relations between the EU without the UK and the developing countries. It is generally assumed that these effects will be small. However, this may not be the case for developing countries that are part of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries associated with the EU through the Cotonou Agreement.

ISSUE 55 - MARCH 2018

Egmont - Royal Institute for International Relations

Brexit, strategy, and the EU: Britain takes leave

by Sven Biscop

February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

The author argues that unless a new "special relationship" can be established between Britain and the EU, both London and Brussels will lose power and influence.

Dahrendorf Forum

Brexit and beyond: the future of Europe

by Benjamin Martill and Uta Staiger

8 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

This brief explores the pan-European phenomena that prepared the ground for Brexit, and highlights some of the consequences of Brexit for Europe.

Fondation Robert Schuman*Brexit: the transition period*

by Jean-Claude Piris [@piris_jc](#)

6 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.) and [French](#) (6 p.)

On 23 June 2016, the British voted by a legally consultative referendum that their country should leave the EU. On 29 March 2017, the government led by Theresa May notified the EU of the UK's intention to withdraw (Brexit). Since then, according to the author, establishing and preserving the government's unity has been and remains difficult, both in regard to the meaning to give to Brexit and to the kind of relations that the country would like to have in the future with the EU. This political division has delayed negotiations and continues to weaken the UK's position.

Centre for International Governance Innovation

Cross-border insolvencies after Brexit: views from the United Kingdom and Continental Europe

by Howard Morris, Gabriel Moss, Federico Mucciarelli [@FMMucciarelli](#) and Christoph Paulus

28 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (32 p.)

This paper addresses the main problems arising from the UK's decision to leave the EU with regard to insolvency proceedings. The following issues will be discussed: the modes of recognition of foreign insolvency proceedings under British law and the likely effect of Brexit, the impact of Brexit on forum and law shopping, the reform proposal for British workout procedures and the use of British workout procedures by EU companies.

Failing financial institutions: how will Brexit impact cross-border cooperation in recovery, reconstruction and insolvency processes?

by Dorothy Livingston

6 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

This paper addresses the issues for international recognition of reconstruction and insolvency proceedings affecting international banks raised by the UK's decision to leave the EU, and considers what the UK and the EU and its Member States could do to address the potential loss of recognition and cooperation, as well as possible wider international initiatives. The relation of this issue to the World Trade Organization's General Agreement on Trade in Services is also considered.

How does it feel to be a third country? The consequences of Brexit for financial market law

by Matthias Lehmann and Dirk Zetsche

15 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

This paper analyses options in financial market law available to British issuers, credit institutions, insurance companies, securities firms, and asset and fund managers in terms of Brexit, considering that the UK will become a third country from the perspective of the EU.

Brexit and environmental law: the rocky road ahead

by Markus Gehring [@mwgehring](#) and Freedom Kai-Phillip [@freedomkai](#)

20 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

Brexit and environmental law constitutes one of the most challenging areas of the divorce negotiations by the UK. In many ways, this area is perhaps more difficult to negotiate because the expectation would be that the UK will still trade with the EU, but perhaps intends to lower its own

environmental standards, which would in turn give the UK a competitive advantage. The paper analyses the impact that the UK had on the development of EU environmental law

Advancing environmental justice in a post-Brexit United Kingdom

by Damilola S. Olawuyi [@dsolawuyi](#)

6 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

This paper evaluates the possible implications of Brexit for achieving environmental justice in the UK. It discusses the need for a clear, committed and inclusive approach to environmental governance if the UK is to maintain and advance recent progress on environmental justice matters post-Brexit. The rise of a robust regional governance approach to stakeholder participation, accountability, non-discrimination and equality, empowerment and legality in the EU over the last decade has made positive impacts and has provided hope for the future of environmental justice in the UK.

Brexit and human rights

by Colm O'Cinneide [@colmocinneide](#)

22 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

Many commentators have expressed concern that the process of Brexit could have a negative impact on human rights protection in the UK. In contrast, others have argued that leaving the EU offers an opportunity for the UK to develop better standards of rights protection than currently exist in UK or EU law. To assess the merit of these competing claims, it is necessary to consider whether Brexit creates a real risk that existing human rights standards may be eroded.

European Parliament Think Tank

Brexit, financial stability and the supervision of clearing systems

by Andromachi Georgosouli

14 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (27 p.)

The paper examines the evolution of the supervisory framework of third-country Central Clearing Houses (CCPs) in the EU making special reference to risks associated with the imminent withdrawal of the UK from the EU. Its key finding is that the proposed reform is in principle in the right direction but there are still challenges ahead and a more comprehensive package of measures will be required to address them.

The euro-area denominated payment systems and the conduct of monetary policy: some considerations ahead of Brexit

by Corrado Macchiarelli [@CorradoMacchia1](#) and Mara Monti [@MaraMonti2](#)

23 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (27 p.)

The framework for euro-denominated payment systems has undergone significant changes in recent years leading to a concentration of payments performed by Central Counterparty Clearing Houses (CCPs). As it stands, a large part of euro denominated transactions, derivatives in particular, are cleared through CCPs located in the UK; which poses challenges to the current supervisory framework because of the UK leaving the EU. Against this background, this note discusses the extent to which the current set-up bears risks, including for the conduct of the ECB monetary policy.

LSE IDEAS

Ireland-UK relations and Northern Ireland after Brexit

by Michael Cox, Adrian Guelke and Paul Gillespie

February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

This report explores the impact of Brexit from an Irish perspective, explaining Europe's role in improving Ireland-UK relations since 1970s and outlining the threat posed by Brexit to the political settlement in Northern Ireland.

Policy Exchange

Global Champion: the case for unilateral free trade

by Warwick Lightfoot, Michael Taylor, Geoff Raby and Jonathan Dupont [@jondupont](#)

February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (52 p.)

The authors argue that, assuming Britain is going to leave the Single Market, the best way of being a champion of free trade is the unilateral elimination of all the UK's remaining tariffs.

Institute for Public Policy Research

Leaving the EU, not the European model? New findings on public attitudes to Brexit (part one)

by Marley Morris [@MarleyAMorris](#)

18 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

As the UK and the EU move to the next stage of the Article 50 negotiations, the UK faces a fundamental choice over the type of country it wants to be post-Brexit. Should it continue to align with EU rules and regulations – such as EU-derived consumer, financial, employment, environmental, food safety and animal welfare standards – or should it opt to diverge from this legislation and move away from Europe's economic and social model?

Utrikespolitiska Institutet (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

UK foreign and security policy post-Brexit: the search for a European Strategy

by Richard G. Whitman [@RGWhitman](#)

February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

Exiting the EU presents the need for a major rethink in terms of the future aims, ambitions and conduct of British European strategy. As there is no precedent for a country choosing to leave the EU the consequences of departure for the UK's foreign and security policy are uncertain and the impact on its role in Europe is indeterminate. The scope of the impact of Brexit on European foreign and security policy relationships will be determined by a number of factors and gives rise to prospective scenarios explored in this paper.

Institute For Governement

How to transform infrastructure decision making in the UK

by Nick Davies [@NJ_Davies](#), Graham Atkins [@GrahamTAtkins](#) and Daniel Slade

6 February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

The UK is in a period of major political and economic change. Concerns about regional inequalities, productivity and the acute housing crisis in the country's most economically successful areas, Brexit and climate change all loom large.

Institut français des relations internationales

Russo-British relations in the age of Brexit

by Richard Sakwa

February 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

The analysis provides an overview of the historical and political reasons behind the deterioration of Russian-British relations. It also considers the different options available to the UK in terms of foreign policy, as Brexit seems to be strengthening its Atlanticist roots.

ISSUE 56 - APRIL 2018

Bruegel

Rethinking the European Union's post-Brexit budget priorities

by Zsolt Darvas [@ZsoltDarvas](#) and Guntram Wolff [@GuntramWolff](#)

19 March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

There will be a €94 billion Brexit-related hole in the EU budget for 2021-27 if business continues as before and the UK does not contribute. EU countries might be reluctant to increase contributions to fill this hole while also covering spending on new priorities. The authors show that freezing agriculture and cohesion spending in real terms would fill the Brexit-related hole, but new priorities would then need to be funded by an increase in the percent of GNI (gross national income) contribution.

Trinity College Dublin - Department of Economics

Implications of Brexit for food and agriculture in developing countries

by Alan Matthews [@xAlan_Matthews](#)

March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

Brexit will have important repercussions for the agri-food trade of developing countries because of the UK's size (it is the sixth largest economy in the world) and its important role as an importer of agri-food products (it accounts for 12% of the EU's imports from developing countries). These effects will occur through a variety of different channels: the consequences of higher trade costs on UK-EU27 trade; possible changes in future UK tariffs and trade policy after Brexit; possible changes in UK and EU 27 agricultural policy; impacts on UK agricultural production capacity; and macroeconomic channels such as changes in future UK economic growth and the value of sterling. This paper reviews the potential significance of these changes, and makes recommendations as to how developing countries might respond to these changes.

UK in a Changing Europe

The impact of the UK-EU agreement on residence rights for EU families

by Colin Yeo [@ColinYeo1](#)

March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

EU citizens and their family members living in the UK under EU law have been very concerned about the nature and quality of their rights of future residence in the UK following Brexit. There are a number of serious problems facing EU families in the UK after Brexit.

The impact of the UK-EU agreement on citizenship rights for EU families

by Colin Yeo [@ColinYeo1](#)

March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

As EU law and UK implementation of EU law has changed and grown, the framework of British nationality law has remained the same. This has resulted in a number of difficulties that EU citizens and their families will face in acquiring or proving British citizenship. The post-Brexit immigration statuses of temporary and settled status will ameliorate these problems for children born after Brexit and reduce the administrative barriers to naturalisation for adult EU citizens, but will not have retrospective effect. The historic problems with the interaction of British nationality law with the UK interpretation of EU law are likely to deprive many EU citizens of their entitlement to the acquisition of citizenship.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Wishful Brexiting: or the complicated transformation of what Britain wants into reality

by Jérôme Gazzano [@Jeromegz](#) and Andi Mustafaj [@AndiMustafaj](#)

26 March 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (7 p.) and [English](#) (6 p.)

On 2 March 2018, Theresa May delivered a speech at Mansion House that structured the future partnership between the UK and the EU. She presented her view of the "hard facts" of Brexit as well as her suggestions for future relations with the continent. This statement came in addition to the twelve priorities that come under the Brexit negotiations, set out on 17 January 2017 at Lancaster House, as well as the compromises included in the Florence speech on withdrawal and transition on 22 September 2017, and the presentation of British commitments to a continued common policy on security and defence in Munich on 17 February 2018.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

España ante el Brexit

by Salvador Llaudes [@sllaudes](#), Ignacio Molina [@_ignaciomolina](#), Miguel Otero Iglesias [@miotei](#) and Federico Steinberg [@SteinbergF](#)

12 March 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (35 p.)

This paper focuses on how Brexit will affect Spain. The report looks into potential situations that Spain might find itself in post-Brexit, followed by a detail into what type of future relationship is best for Spain. Next, the report explores the subject of Gibraltar and, finally, a section on possible cooperation in the fields of defence, security and promotion of European values.

Gibraltar: una posible solución de soberanía difuminada y funciones compartidas

by Ignacio Molina @ [ignaciomolina](#)

5 March 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (8 p.)

One of the key aspects of Brexit negotiations is Gibraltar's possible co-sovereignty. This paper tries to find the most acceptable solution for the EU and UK.

European Parliament Think Tank

Future trade relations between the EU and the UK: options after Brexit

by Piet Eeckhout @[PietEeckhout](#)

16 March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (52 p.)

This study analyses the various options for the future trade relations between the EU and the UK after Brexit.

Centre for European Reform

Plugging in the British: EU foreign policy

by Ian Bond @[CER_IanBond](#)

6 March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

As part of the EU, the UK has been able to leverage the resources of other Member States to support Britain's foreign and development priorities. After Brexit, that will be harder.

Will the unity of the 27 crack?

by John Springford @[JohnSpringford](#), Sam Lowe @[SamuelMarcLowe](#) and Beth Oppenheim @[Beth Oppenheim](#)

15 March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.)

Some British politicians believe that the 27 will divide during the Brexit trade negotiations, because of their differing economic interests. But disagreements between the 27 are minor, thanks to Theresa May's red lines. This brief argues that the EU will continue to stick together. The UK will not be offered a 'sweetheart deal'. The only way for Britain to maintain a comparable level of single market access to that which it enjoys today would be for Theresa May to soften her red lines and accept the accompanying overarching obligations.

Brexit and the financial services industry: the story so far

by Mark Boleat @[markboleat](#)

27 March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

The City will survive Brexit, but it will not emerge unscathed. In order to remain competitive Britain's financial services industry will need to adapt, as it has always done.

European Policy Centre

Brexit: half in, half out or right out?

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

6 March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

Following the presentation of the draft 'secession treaty' by the Commission on 28 February and the interventions of four former, wannabe or acting UK Prime Ministers, Andrew Duff discusses the prospects of the future relationship between the EU and the UK.

European Council on Foreign Relations

Keeping Europe safe after Brexit

by Marta Dassù [@martadassu](#), Wolfgang Ischinger [@ischinger](#), Pierre Vimont and Robert Cooper
20 March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

There is a strong rationale for close EU-UK cooperation on security and defense after Brexit. Each side should preserve the principle of cooperation in different arrangements for different areas, from policing to foreign policy. All this is achievable but needs clear principles if it is to succeed. These include: a broad understanding of the components of European security, agreement that unique arrangements are required for a unique situation, and a commitment not to treat security like just another element within the Brexit negotiations, the authors write.

Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt (The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)

European defence and third countries after Brexit

by Øyvind Svendsen

14 March 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The UK's departure from the EU has driven the 'ever closer Union' in the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The paper identifies some key obstacles towards expanded European defence integration. The 'third country' role in the CSDP will inevitably be altered by the UK, one of the largest military powers in Europe. For current third countries – like Norway and Iceland – this should lead to caution regarding immediate participation and a pragmatic approach to the developments, the author points out.

ISSUE 57 - MAY 2018

Policy Network

Labour's campaign comeback

by Charlie Cadywould [@CCadywould](#)

April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (43 p.)

According to the author, the UK election was not the referendum on Theresa May's Brexit plans that many arch-remainers would like it to have been, nor was it all about Jeremy Corbyn. There is no evidence to support the idea that millions of people voted Labour because they thought the party wouldn't win, although few thought that it would. Nor can we put it all down to young people, private renters, austerity, immigration, or any other single issue or group that have been identified as being responsible for the rapid change in Labour's fortunes. Many of these trends are long-term

phenomena that explain changing electoral divides, but cannot alone explain the sharp shift from April to June 2017.

Scottish Centre on European Relations

Brexit, Northern Ireland and Scotland. Comparing political dynamics and prospects in the two 'Remain' areas

by Kirsty Hughes [@KirstyS_Hughes](#) and Katy Hayward [@hayward_katy](#)

24 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (19 p.)

The two Remain-voting areas of the UK (Northern Ireland and Scotland) have already experienced strong impacts from Brexit. The process has upset existing political dynamics both within Northern Ireland and Scotland and between them and London – and it has deepened political divisions in both. According to the paper, the centralising tendencies in evidence from Westminster seem unlikely to be the best way of managing the political dynamics and tensions exacerbated by Brexit in both Northern Ireland and Scotland. Less than a year from the UK's withdrawal from the EU, the fallout of Brexit for these Remain-voting areas seems to be even more profound and unpredictable than first imagined.

Brexit roundup: where are we heading?

by Kirsty Hughes [@KirstyS_Hughes](#) and Anthony Salamone [@AMSalamone](#) (eds.)

16 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (46 p.)

The UK could still change its mind – Article 50 could be withdrawn. Assuming that this autumn a withdrawal agreement and an accompanying political declaration on a framework for the future UK-EU relationship are agreed (the latter declaration referenced in the withdrawal agreement), the big political question ahead is whether this will be voted through or not in the House of Commons. And if it isn't, there would then be a major political crisis – perhaps a general election, perhaps a further EU referendum (which given the timing might need EU-27 agreement to extend the March 2019 deadline for Brexit, as allowed under Article 50).

UK in a Changing Europe

The continuing impact of Brexit on equality rights

by Sandra Fredman [@SandraFredman](#), Alison Young, David Williams and Meghan Campbell [@megkatcampbell](#)

26 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The report identifies the unique legal challenges Brexit imposes on equality rights by looking at the EU Charter, the Equality Act, Human rights, the role of the Court of Justice in the EU and equality and post-Brexit trade.

UK environmental policy post-Brexit: a risk analysis

by Charlotte Burns [@CharlieBEU](#), Viviane Gravey [@VGravey](#) and Andrew Jordan

12 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

The paper tries to identify what, if any, are the risks to the environment post-Brexit. Authors of the report look at the meaning and challenges behind the government's promise of a 'green Brexit.' It seeks to provide clarity about the potential environmental implications raised by a number of prominent post-Brexit trade models such as the Norwegian, Canadian and no deal models.

Migration Policy Institute

Next steps: implementing a Brexit deal for UK citizens living in the EU-27

by Meghan Benton [@meghan_benton](#) , Aliyyah Ahad [@Aliyyah_Ahad](#) , Michaela Benson [@Michaelacben](#), Katherine Collins, Helen McCarthy and Karen O'Reilly [@KarenOReilly3](#)

April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (55 p.)

The period since the 2016 Brexit referendum has been a tumultuous one for UK citizens living in another EU Member State (the EU 27), as well as for EU nationals living in the UK. The report assesses the progress that has been made in rapidly evolving EU-UK negotiations, then turns to examine the challenges national and local governments across the European Union are likely to face in implementing a Brexit deal on citizens' rights.

European Parliament Think Tank

Update of the study on the impact of Brexit in relation to the right to petition and on the competences, responsibilities and activities of the Committee on Petitions

by Eleanor Spaventa

April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

The in-depth analysis, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, provides an update to the prior study on the impact of Brexit on EU-27 and UK citizens. In particular, this analysis considers the citizens' part of the Draft Withdrawal Agreement (DWA) which was agreed between the UK and the EU on 19 March 2018 and endorsed by the European Council on 23 March 2018. It highlights those situations that might remain unprotected by the Draft Withdrawal Agreement. The update is limited to the right to reside of EU 27 and UK citizens post Brexit.

Centre for European Reform

Plugging in the British: EU defence policy

by Sophia Besch [@SophiaBesch](#)

26 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

Both the EU and the UK have an interest in agreeing a post-Brexit defence relationship as soon as possible, to prevent Britain falling out of European defence co-operation. As Britain and the EU have wrangled over Britain's departure from the EU and its future relations with the Union, the main focus has been on trade and economic relations. That makes sense but there has been far less discussion of the other areas in which EU Member States work together, and how the UK might be able to co-operate with them in the future.

Institut Thomas More

Brexit : quelles conséquences pour la puissance britannique ?

by Pierre-Alain Coffinier and Jordi Lafon

16 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (48 p.) and [French](#) (48 p.)

The current crisis between the UK and Russia is the first real challenge to British power since the Brexit vote. Its allies immediately stood beside Britain. But will it always remain so?

College of Europe

Redefining a post-Brexit EU-UK partnership in research and higher education

by Ludovic Highman [@LudoHighman](#)

12 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

This paper argues that the UK's science and higher education sectors will suffer from a lack of connectivity to EU partners, whether with regard to research collaboration or mobility. More uncertainty and delays will only further damage the research output of all EU universities, and diminish mobility opportunities for students and staff, while isolating the UK from its region. In order to prevent such an unfortunate scenario for British and European science, agreeing as soon as possible an EU-UK research and higher education deal, including at the very least 'associate country' status for the UK, is of the essence.

Institute of Economic Affairs

Commonwealth countries must work together to remove barriers to economic growth

by Shanker Singham [@ShankerASingham](#)

16 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

While it is coincidental that this timing directly overlaps with the UK's exit from the European Union, many in the UK have turned their focus back onto the Commonwealth, after years of neglect. The Commonwealth is an alignment of nations, a potentially powerful network that has lain dormant in recent history. It is also unique in that it counts as members some of the most developed countries in the world as well as the smallest microstates.

Japan Institute of International Affairs

Budding ties? The impact of Brexit on Europe-Japan relations

by Irina Angelescu

12 April 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (23 p.)

This paper looks at why Brexit is important for Japan, and briefly outlines its potential economic, political and defence impact. It also focuses on the specific forms of economic and political engagements between Japan and the EU. Finally, it concludes with some observations about the opportunities and limitations posed by Japan's renewed interest in European affairs, and possible consequences for the US.