

the main government motion on delaying Brexit passed unamended 21 March: The European

Council meets to consider the UK request for an Article 50 extension

29 March: MPs reject the Withdrawal Agreement for the third time



28 August: Prime Minister Johnson asks for, and receives. the Queen's consent to suspend Parliament for five weeks.

2019

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23-26 May:

European

elections

24 May: Theresa

Minister to take

effect from 7 June.

May announces her

resignation as Prime

9 September: The European Union (withdrawal) (No. 6) Bill 2017-19, a cross-party private members' Bill aimed at preventing a no-deal Brexit received royal assent.

24 September: The UK Supreme Court hands down

its decision in a unanimous judgment of all 11 Justices finding that the decision to advise Her Majesty to prorogue Parliament was unlawful. The prorogation is therefore

void and of no effect **25 September:** Parliament back in session.

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Brexit Timeline

17-18 October: EU Council Meeting, Brussels, EU agrees terms of a new Brexit deal with Boris Johnson

28 October: EU agrees to grant a further "flextension" setting the UK's exit date at the first day of the month following the ratification of Boris Johnson's renegotiated withdrawal agreement or on 31 January 2020, whichever is the earlier

29 October: in an effort to dispel the paralysis caused by a minority government unable to pass legislation, the House of Commons votes (by 438 to 20) for a General Election on 12 December.

23 January: The UK's legislation implementing the withdrawal agreement negotiated by the UK and the EU, the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act, receives Royal Assent and becomes law, after a relatively smooth passage through parliament.

29 January: The European Parliament votes to ratify the withdrawal agreement.

> **2 March:** Start of formal negotiations on the future EU-UK partnership agreement. Ten rounds of meetings are scheduled every three weeks until October when a deal is desired.

12 June: The United Kinadom has officially told the European Union it will not seek an extension to the post-Brexit transition period beyond 31 December



26 November: Expected deadline for an EU-UK agreement to be submitted to the European Parliament if it is to be ratified by the end of 2020. The agreement may also require ratification by Member

State parliaments.



UK General Election 13 December:

12 December:

Boris Johnson and the Conservatives win a massive majority

31 January 2020:

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The UK leaves the EU at 11 p.m. GMT (midnight CET) and the transition period begins, running to 31 December 2020. UK is no longer an EU Member State, and has no seat at the table, but continues to be subject to EU law, in the internal market and customs union and to benefit from the EU's Free Trade Agreements with third countries.

2020

1 October: Brussels launches legal action against UK over Brexit deal breach

31 October: Deadline set by Michel Barnier for a full legal text of the deal to be prepared.



15 April: Chief negotiators

David Frost and Michel

Barnier agree that the

implementation of the

Withdrawal Agreement

'proper and timely'

sides'.

31 December: The transition period ends as set out in the withdrawal agreement; EU law ceases to apply in/to UK. If an agreement has been reached it has to be approved by the EU member states, the European Parliament and the UK parliament.