

Brexit timeline

11- 15 March 2019

- 12 Mar – Meaningful Vote – deal rejected
- 13 Mar – Vote: no deal rejected
- 14 Mar – Vote: agreement to request an extension to Article 50

25 – 27 March 2019

- 25 Mar – amended motion passed (by 27 votes) allowing Parliament to take control of the Parliamentary time and the Brexit process, enabling a series of indicative votes on alternative Brexit outcomes.
- 25 Mar - a statutory instrument changing “exit day” in the EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018 was laid on 25 March, to be debated by both Houses before 29 March.
- 27 Mar – MPs will take control of Parliamentary business for a series of indicative votes on alternative Brexit outcomes.
- 28 Mar - PM could bring back the deal for a 3rd meaningful vote

11 April 2019

- 11 Apr - Deadline for the UK to notify the EU of its intention to participate in European Parliament elections.
- **12 April 2019**
- Following the European Council's decision of 21 March, this is now Exit day.
- 12 Apr - End of the extension period if the 3rd meaningful vote is not passed.
- UK could leave the EU without a deal, or may seek a longer extension from the European Council.

23 – 26 May 2019

- European Parliament elections (if the UK participates on these elections, polling day will be 23 May).

18 – 22 March 2019

- 20 Mar - Prime Minister requested a short extension to 30 June from European Council
- 21 Mar - European Council proposed a twin track extension; to 22 May conditional on the deal being approved by Parliament by 29 March, otherwise 12 April.

28 March 2019

- Possible emergency European Council meeting which could see an extension beyond 12 April being offered, subject to various conditions, including the UK's participation in European Parliament elections.

29 March 2019

- Original Exit day, now superceded by 12 April following European Council decision of 21 March.
- Exit day as defined by the EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018 - to be amended by statutory instrument.

22 May 2019

- Exit day as agreed by European Council, if the deal is approved by Parliament by 29 March.
- This extension would give both the UK and the EU time to complete the legal processes, including both sides ratifying the Withdrawal Agreement and the UK enacting the Withdrawal Agreement Bill

May 2019 - December 2020

- Possible transition period subject to UK Parliamentary approval and ratification of the Withdrawal Agreement. To allow extra time to negotiate and agree details of the future economic partnership between the UK and the EU.