

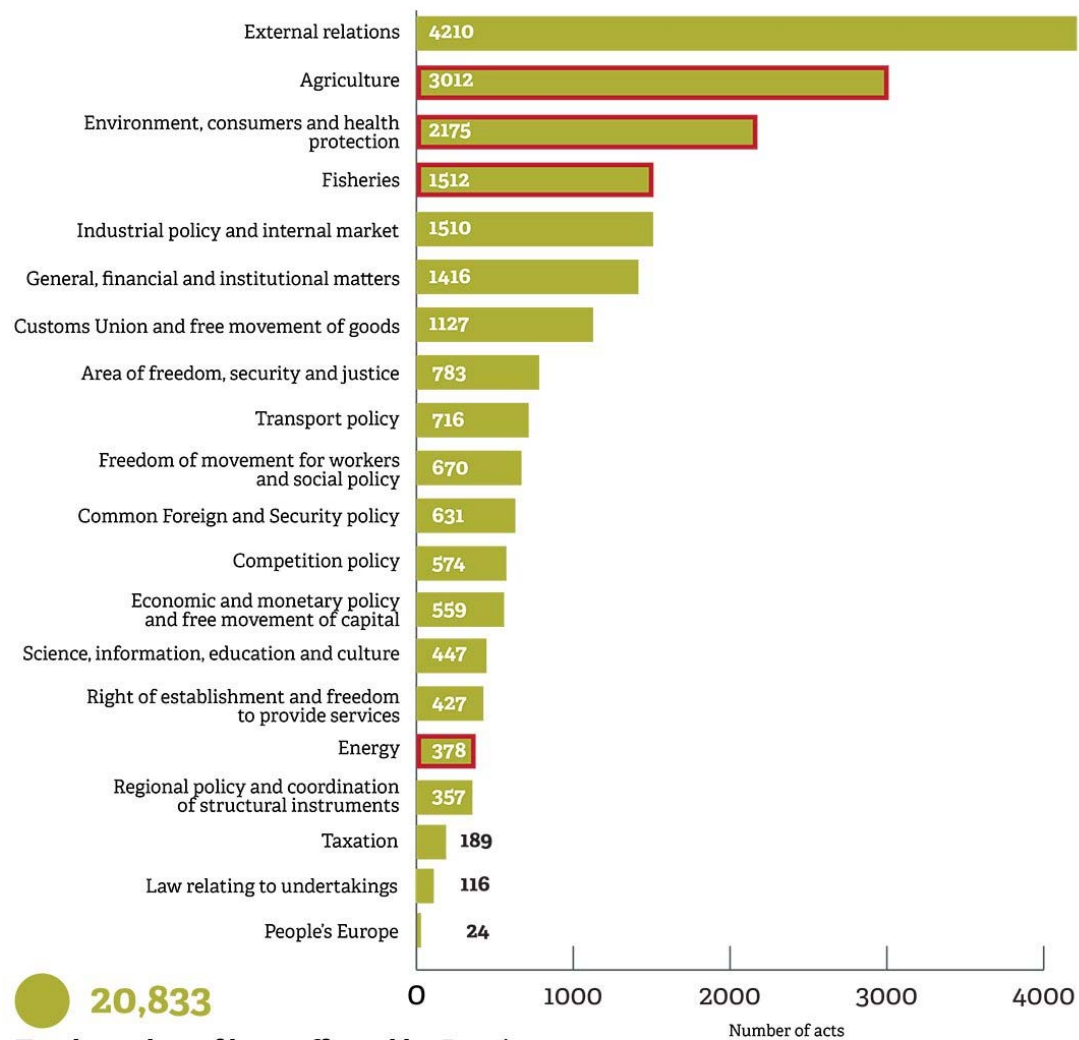
BREXIT & ENVIRONMENT

Brexit overview

Dr Viviane Gravey, QUB



The number of laws affected by Brexit, by policy area

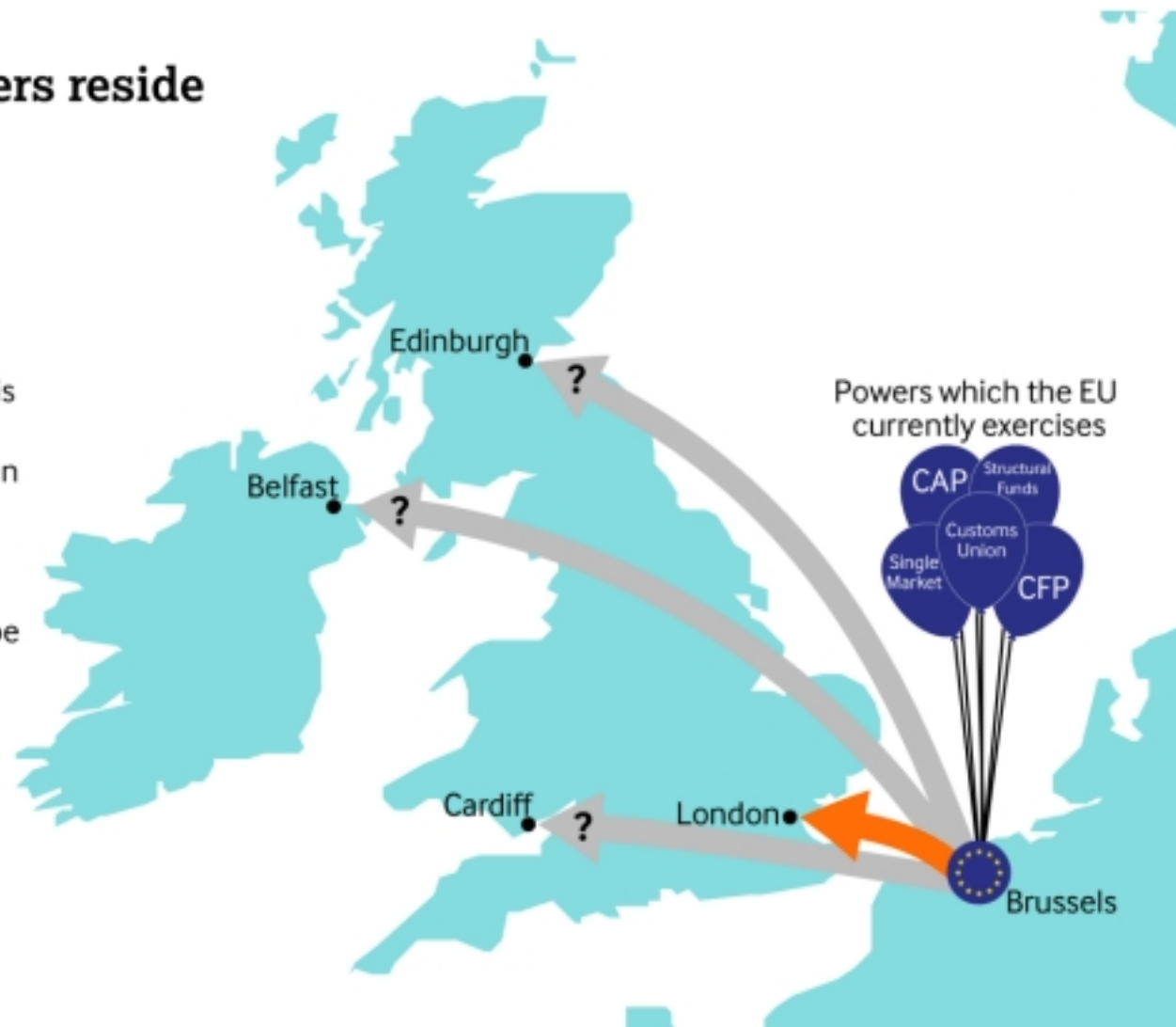


Red lines used to highlight main policy areas affecting environmental protection. Other policy areas such as science will have an impact too.

Source: European Parliament. Based on information by Politico <http://www.politico.eu/article/brexit-negotiation-issues-worrying-the-european-parliament/>

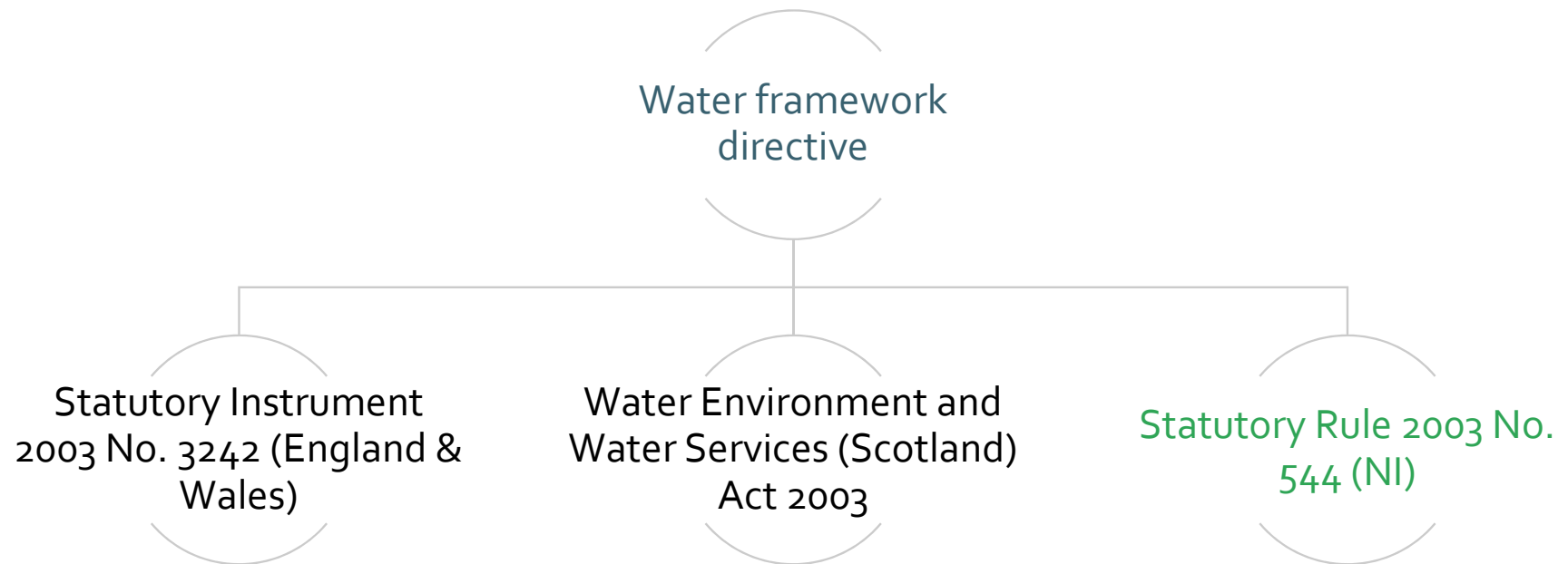
Where will EU powers reside after Brexit?

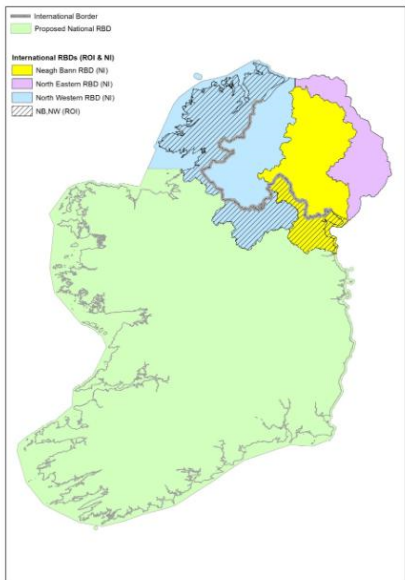
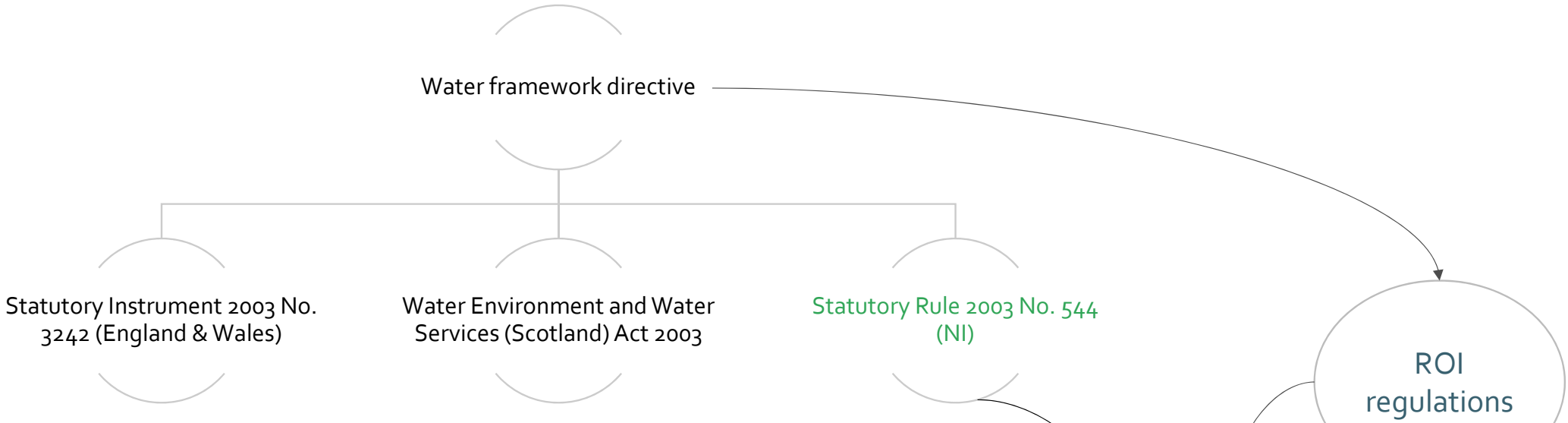
One way of looking at powers which the EU currently exercises – such as setting the Common Agricultural Policy or rules on regional development funding - is as self-contained 'balloons', anchored in Brussels. Looked at in this way, these balloons will float back across the English Channel on Brexit Day and there will be a choice as to where they should be brought to land.



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North-South Working Group on Water Quality



Key Brexit & Environment questions

policies

&

processes

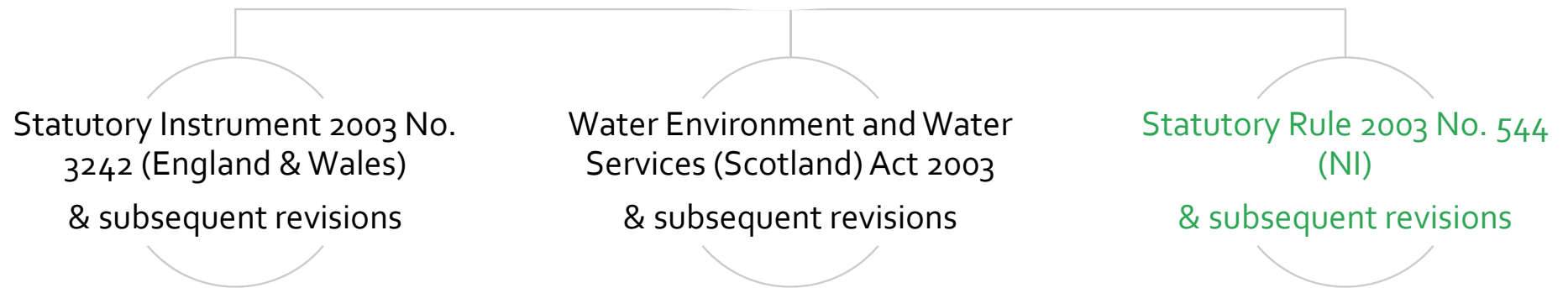
In the EU-UK negotiations

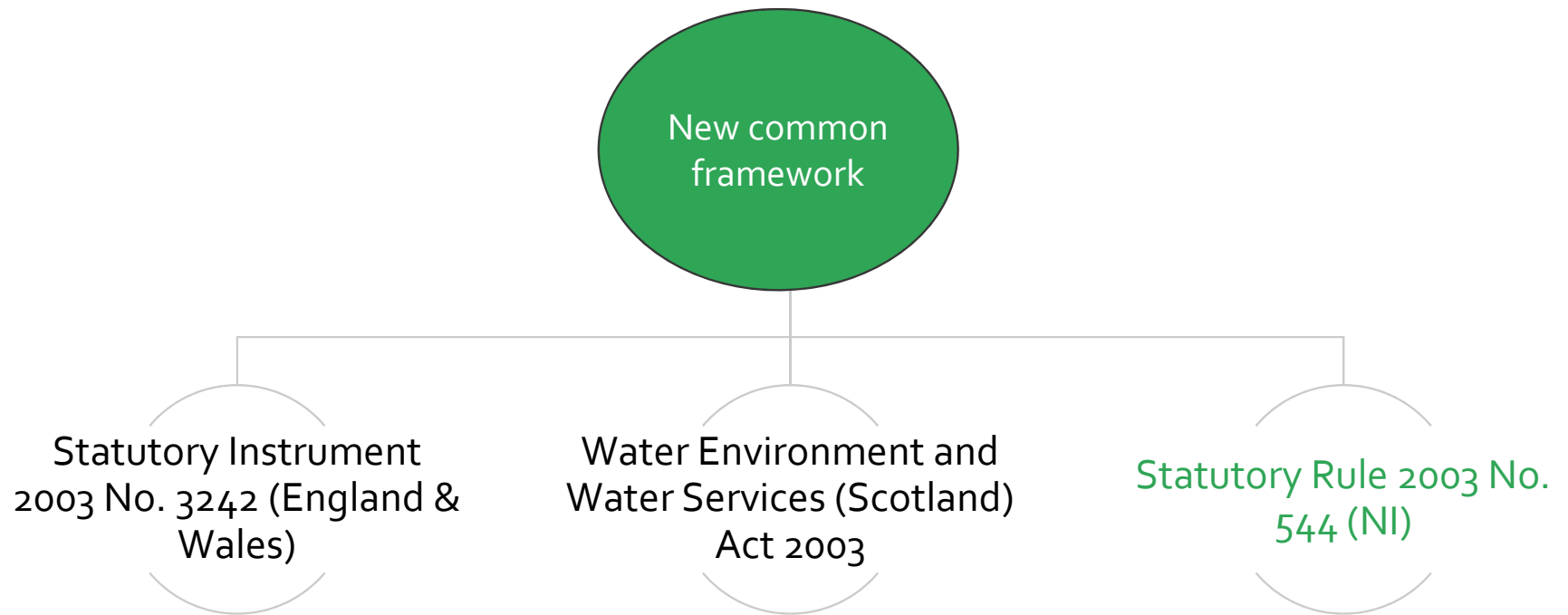
- How will EU-UK deal and future trade deals between UK and ROW affect environment in NI/GB?
- What, if any, EU rules will the UK have to comply with after Brexit?
- If regulatory equivalence is pursued – how will this be checked, enforced?

On the domestic side

- How/where/by whom will future environmental policy be (1) decided (2) funded (3) enforced?
- How much regulatory divergence will be allowed?
- Is regulatory divergence good/bad for the environment?

Full regulatory divergence?

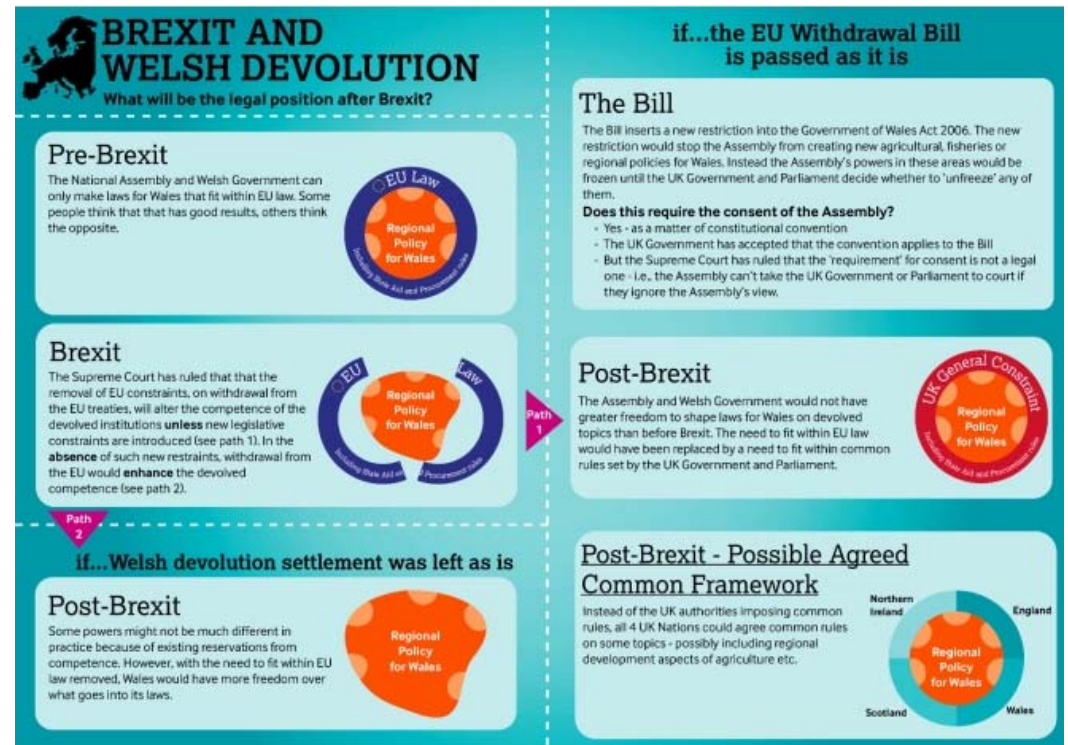




Who decides?

“We made clear, we are not opposed in principle to UK-wide frameworks in certain areas - but this must be on the basis of agreement among equals, not imposed by Westminster.”

John Swinney MSP, 25.09.2017



Welsh Assembly Research Service, Sept. 2017



Policy cooperation in the negotiations?

‘Some in the UK say that specific rules for Northern Ireland would “endanger the integrity of the UK single market”. But Northern Ireland already has specific rules in many areas that are different to the rest of the UK.

Think of the “all-Island” electricity market, or of the specific regulations for plant health for the whole island of Ireland. (...)

There are **over one hundred areas** of cross-border cooperation on the island of Ireland.

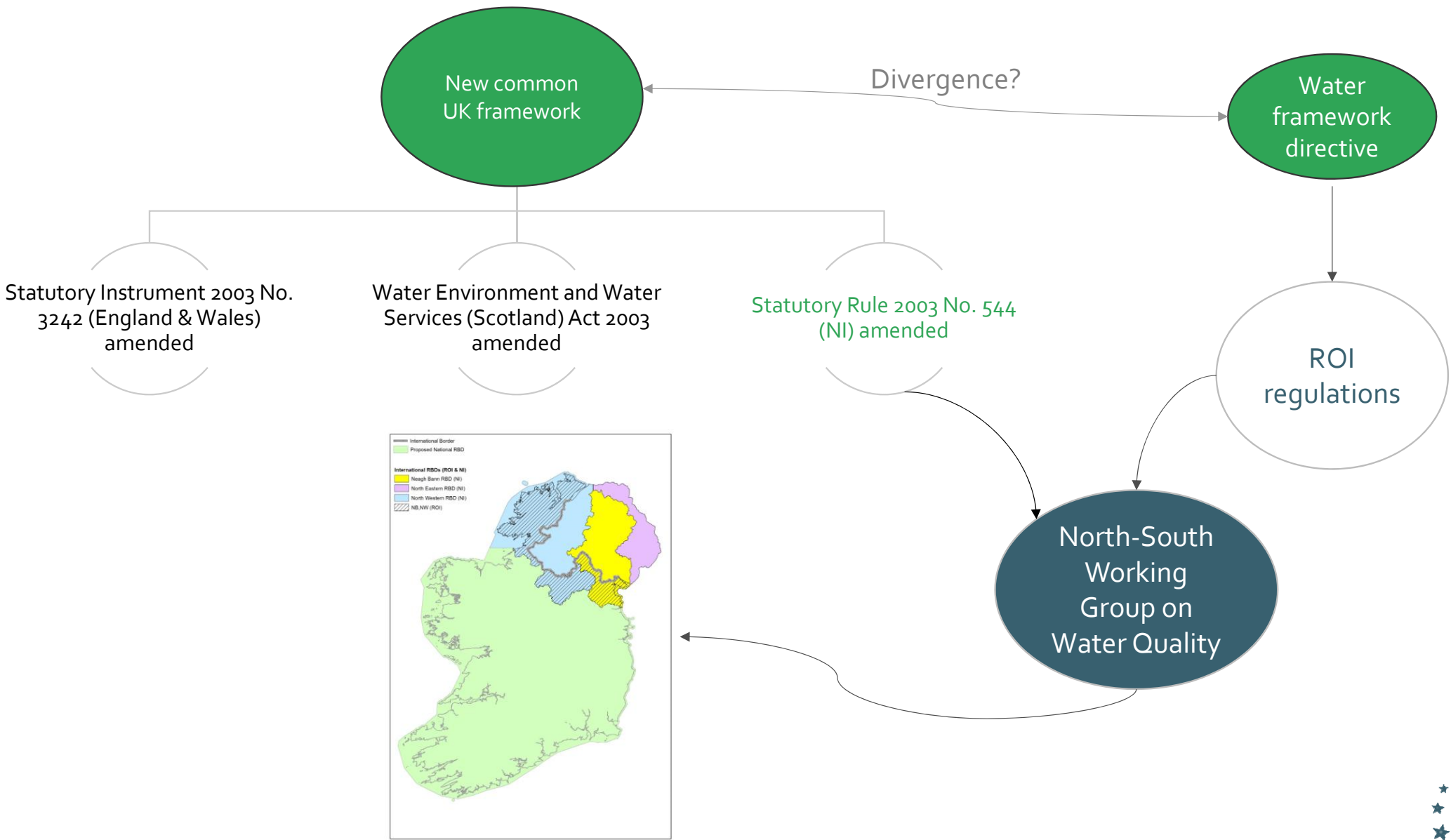
Such cooperation depends in many cases on the application of common rules and **common regulatory space.**’

MICHEL BARNIER, 20.11.2017 (FULL SPEECH)

Common frameworks: *how common & with whom?*

- “As the UK leaves the European Union, the Government of the United Kingdom and the devolved administrations agree to work together to establish common approaches in some areas that are currently governed by EU law, but that are otherwise within areas of competence of the devolved administrations or legislatures. A framework will set out a common UK, or GB, approach and how it will be operated and governed.”
- “This may consist of common goals, minimum or maximum standards, harmonisation, limits on action, or mutual recognition, depending on the policy area and the objectives being pursued.”
- “Frameworks will ensure recognition of the economic and social linkages between Northern Ireland and Ireland and that Northern Ireland will be the only part of the UK that shares a land frontier with the EU. They will also adhere to the Belfast Agreement.”

JMC (EN) Conclusions 16.10.2017





A NETWORK OF
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