

Environment

Brexit Monitoring Report

13 June – 29 July 2019



The Assembly and

BREXIT

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National Assembly for Wales

Senedd Research

Environment

Brexit Monitoring Report

13 June – 29 July 2019

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Paper Overview:

Brexit will bring significant changes in the environmental policy area. Senedd Research has prepared this monitoring report for the Assembly's Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee. It provides an update on recent Brexit developments that are of importance to environmental policy in Wales.



The Assembly and

BREXIT

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1. Introduction

This report provides an update on recent developments relating to Brexit in the environmental policy area. It has been prepared by Senedd Research for the Assembly's **Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs (CCERA) Committee** and covers the time period running from 13 June – 29 July 2019. The **previous report** covers 3 April to 12 June 2019.

This document provides an overview of developments within the EU and UK that impact on the environmental policy area. It focuses on the activities of:

- The EU institutions;
- The governments and legislatures within the UK; and
- Provides other key sources of information.

For a full overview on the negotiations relating the UK's withdrawal from the EU, see Senedd Research's general **Brexit Monitoring Reports and Brexit Updates** that are prepared for the Assembly's **External Affairs and Additional Legislation (EAAL) Committee**. Information can also be found on the **Assembly and Brexit** webpages.

2. EU action

Agriculture and food

On 12 June the European Commission published a [communiqué on Brexit preparedness](#).

[Brexit preparedness notices](#) have continued to be published by the Commission during the window of this monitoring report. This includes a notice on [Tariff Rate Quotas](#) (11 July).

The UK and EU have undertaken a joint exercise to understand the extent of cross border cooperation on the island of Ireland. Information on this mapping exercise was [published by the Commission](#) on 21 June. This report comprises a summary of the discussions held and an agreed list of North-South cooperation areas such as agriculture and environment.

On 20 June the [associated UK Government documents](#), which cover many agricultural and environmental areas, were published.

Fisheries

On 18 July the Commission published an update of its [questions and answers document](#) (PDF 516KB) on Brexit and fisheries.

3. UK Government action

On 24 July Boris Johnson replaced Theresa May as Prime Minister.

On the same day he made major changes to the Cabinet, including appointing:

- Theresa Villiers as Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, replacing Michael Gove; and
- Liz Truss as Secretary of State for International Trade, replacing Liam Fox.

Stephen Barclay retained his position as Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union.

There have also been a number of changes to the junior ministers at the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra):

- On 25 July George Eustice was reappointed as Minister of State, replacing Robert Goodwill. George Eustice previously held this position from May 2015 to February 2019, when he resigned over the then Prime Minister's handling of the Brexit process.
- On 25 July Thérèse Coffey was also appointed as Minister of State. She was previously Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at Defra.
- On 27 July Zac Goldsmith was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.
- On 27 July David Rutley lost his position as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State. When appointed to the position in September 2018, he had been [described in the media](#) as the 'food supplies minister'.

Agriculture and food

On 16 June the [UK and Chinese Governments signed the UK-China Beef Protocol](#), paving the way for UK beef exports to China and bringing an end to a 20-year ban on exports following the BSE crisis. The Welsh Government said the new opportunities presented by the protocol are estimated to be [worth around £25 million per year](#) for the Welsh red meat sector.

On 20 June the [technical advisory group on alternative arrangements to the backstop](#) met for the first time. Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Jesse Norman, who co-chairs the group, said:

The technical group will bring together individuals from both the public and private sector, and academia, who have expertise on issues spanning law, customs, supply chains, cross-border trade and technology.

They will consider processes associated with the movement of goods across borders and options for simplifying them, such as trusted trader programmes and advanced use of data and IT systems.

Following the launch of the expert advisory group on alternative arrangements to the Northern Ireland backstop, the UK Government has **convened a second group** made up of businesses and trade unions to inform the alternative backstop developments.

On 27 June the then Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Michael Gove, appointed **Henry Dimbleby** to lead a **review of the English food system**. The findings of the review will feed into development of the **new English food strategy**, due to be published in 2020. While the strategy will focus on England, it will also consider relationships with the devolved administrations, the EU and other trading partners.

On 3 July the BBC reported that the Canadian Government was **refusing to extend its existing trade deal with the EU to the UK in the event of a no-deal Brexit**. The EU-Canada deal - the **Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)** - has been in force provisionally since September 2017. The **BBC also reported** on the implication this could have for food exporters, reporting potential tariff rate increases of 293% and 245% respectively for cream and cheddar cheese.

On 17 July the UK Government **updated its guidance** on notifying the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) for the import of animals, germplasm and animal products from the EU.

Fisheries

On 19 July the UK Government launched a **call for evidence** to help develop a new approach for allocating any additional English fishing quota, which may be secured during negotiations following Brexit. The consultation closes on 30 August.

On 25 July the Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, responded in the House of Commons to a **question on future fisheries management**, stating:

... we have a fantastic opportunity now to take back control of our fisheries, and that is exactly what we will do. We will become an independent coastal state again, and we will, under no circumstances, make the mistake of the Government in the 1970s, who traded our fisheries away at the last moment in the talks. That was a reprehensible thing to do. We will take back our fisheries, and we will boost that extraordinary industry.

Nature Conservation

On 23 July the UK Government published an **Environment Bill summer policy statement**. This provided commitments to legislate on environmental governance, air quality, biodiversity and waste and resource efficiency. The associated news story can be found on the **UK Government's website**.

UK frameworks

On 4 July **it was reported** that the UK Government will announce a 'review of devolution'. The review will be chaired by former Scotland Office Minister, Lord Dunlop and will recommend improvements to inter-governmental relations, specifically on how UK Government departments co-operate on devolution.

4. Welsh Government action

Agriculture and food

On 10 June the Minister for International Relations and the Welsh Language, Eluned Morgan, appeared before the EAAL Committee for a **scrutiny session**. The Minister stated that the UK Government is developing a concordat, in consultation with the devolved administrations, that will set out how the UK administrations could work together on future trade deals.

On 17 June Council General and Brexit Minister, Jeremy Miles, made a speech on **Brexit and Devolution**. He spoke of the establishment of 'what is in all but name' a Joint Ministerial Committee for trade. In the speech he referred to the bilateral agreement on the classification of agricultural support as provided for in the UK Agriculture Bill as an example of successful inter-governmental negotiation.

On 28 June the Welsh Government published guidance on **No deal Brexit and EU funded projects**.

On 2 July the Welsh Government published a press release entitled **Is your business ready for no deal? If not, you're running out of time**. It includes five steps for business owners to take to prepare for a no-deal Brexit.

Following the **Brexit and our land** consultation, the Welsh Government is proposing a single 'Sustainable Farming Scheme' to support farmers post-Brexit.

A second consultation was launched on 9 July entitled **Sustainable farming and our land**. The consultation emphasises the importance of marrying food production and public goods in a mutually reinforcing outcomes-based approach:

- Chapter 3 explains the framework proposed to underpin farm support;
- Chapter 4 describes the proposed Sustainable Farming Scheme;
- Chapters 5, 6, and 7 discuss wider areas of support to help the scheme operate – advice, broader industry support and regulation;
- Chapter 8 provides an update on transitional arrangements and funding; and
- Chapter 9 explains what will happen after the consultation and how the Welsh Government will work with farmers.

Analysis of the consultation responses is expected to be reported in spring 2020. The Minister is proposing to 'co-design' the policy with stakeholders and carry out further impact assessment.

On 16 July the First Minister, Mark Drakeford, made his **legislative statement** which sets out the Welsh Government's plans for the Bills to be introduced over the remainder of this Assembly term. He announced that a Welsh Agricultural Bill would not be introduced this Assembly term as previously expected:

In terms of a Welsh agriculture Bill, the delay in resolving Brexit means that we will now focus on the preparation of such a Bill in this Assembly term for introduction in the next. This will be an opportunity to be ambitious and wide-ranging, going further than simply confining legislation to farm support schemes to look at wider issues such as the rights of tenant farmers. My colleague, Lesley Griffiths, launched 'Sustainable Farming and our Land' last week. It sets out ambitious proposals for the future, including paying farmers for the actions they can take to respond to the climate emergency, reducing emissions and capturing carbon. I look forward to the conversations that will take place throughout Wales in agricultural shows and in other locations over the coming summer. Using the results of this consultation, we will bring forward a White Paper before the end of this Assembly term to pave the way for legislation.

On 17 July in response to a question in Plenary on the **measures that the Welsh Government will introduce to support Welsh farmers in the next twelve months**, Lesley Griffiths, stated:

...we need to look after our farmers in Wales. The biggest threat to them is Brexit, and the uncertainty around Brexit [...] one of the things that we might have to do is a rescue package for the sheep sector, because as farmers say to me, 'What happens on 1 November if we do crash out of the European Union with no deal, and I take my lambs to the market and there's nobody there to buy them?' [...] we have been...trying to make our farms as productive as possible.

On 23 July the Welsh Government and the Food and Drink Wales Industry Board jointly published their **draft food and drink action plan for consultation**. In **launching the consultation**, the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs, Lesley Griffiths, said:

We face uncertainty and challenges from Brexit but our food and drink sector starts from a good place. Brexit will be a big disruptor - overcoming challenges such as how to improve productivity, how to attract and invest in our workforce and how to make our networks and systems more resilient in an uncertain world will be key.

The consultation document sets out how the Welsh Government and the Food and Drink Wales Industry Board propose to work with the sector to achieve the three key aims of developing business, benefitting people and society and promoting Wales as a food nation. The proposals include:

- Supporting businesses growth through investment, support, innovation and co-operation;
- Providing attractive careers and developing workforce skills;
- Creating a partnership with the food and drink sector; and
- Showcasing the sector through **Taste Wales**.

The consultation runs until 15 October.

On 25 July **the Welsh Government responded** to the CCERA Committee's reports on the **UK Agriculture Bill Legislative Consent Memorandum (LCM)** and **supplementary LCM**. Lesley Griffiths committed to progress a "sunset" clause so that relevant provisions in the UK Agriculture Bill expire from the end of 31 December 2024. This is to give reassurance that these provisions provide a transitional legislative mechanism for farm support before a Welsh Agriculture Bill is introduced in the next Assembly.

Air quality

On 18 June Lesley Griffiths, made an **oral statement in Plenary on Clean Air**. In it she said:

The current legal limits on air pollution are derived from the law of the European Union, and set a minimum acceptable standard. The need for rules at EU level reflects the fact that air pollution does not respect national borders and requires a concerted response at local, national and international levels. Whatever the outcome of the Brexit process, we are committed to ensuring our environmental protections are aligned to those at EU level, with absolutely no lowering of standards.

Energy and climate change

On 18 July Lesley Griffiths issued a **written statement on the Energy and Climate Change Quadrilateral Meeting** that took place on 28 June. She reported that discussions centred on no-deal preparations, including the future trading relationship with the EU and how they will work more closely to deliver low carbon ambitions.

The Minister said the meeting agreed that the UK Government would provide further assurances around energy security as a result of leaving the EU in October, officials would develop a programme of work to collectively prepare for Future Economic Partnership negotiations with the EU and a schedule of Ministerial meetings would be planned on matters of a shared interest.

Environmental governance

On 16 July Mark Drakeford said in the **legislative statement** that the Welsh Government remains committed to legislating on environmental governance and principles, however a Bill was not committed to for this Assembly term:

We have consulted on environmental principles and governance in the context of Brexit. We remain committed to legislate to address the principles and governance gaps that will arise in the event that the UK leaves the European Union. However, this remains a complex matter and we are in ongoing dialogue with other administrations across the United Kingdom about how we can work collaboratively to achieve a coherent approach and we will continue to report to the National Assembly as the developing picture becomes clearer.

On 17 July Lesley Griffiths published a written statement on **Environmental Principles and Governance Post European Union Exit Consultation**. She said:

In August, I will be publishing a summary of consultation responses. Addressing the governance gaps is a complex matter, which requires careful, collective consideration. Building on our collaborative consultative approach, I have convened a task group of key stakeholders to work with us to further develop the details of the environmental governance structure for Wales. The group began their work this week and will report regularly to my Brexit Roundtable.

Fisheries

The Welsh Government has been holding public meetings as part of its consultation on **Marine and fisheries policies for Wales after Brexit**. The consultation closes on 21 August.

UK frameworks

On 4 July Jeremy Miles published a statement entitled **Joint Ministerial Committee (European Union Negotiations), Manchester, 28 June 2019**. The meeting focused on common UK frameworks, among other things.

In the statement, the Minister reflected on ‘the good progress that had been made on common frameworks’. Further information has been published in **An update on progress in Common Frameworks**. This sets out a five phase process to establish common frameworks:

- **Phase one:** Multilateral (with the UK Government and the devolved administrations) engagement on common frameworks;
- **Phase two:** Detailed policy development resulting in an outline framework;
- **Phase three:** Review, consultation and further detailed policy development, resulting in a provisional framework confirmation;
- **Phase four:** Frameworks implementation and framework agreement; and
- **Phase five:** Post-implementation arrangements.

The statements also provides details of the first multilateral (UK Government and devolved administrations) technical engagement roundtable with stakeholders to test the process behind developing frameworks. This pilot looked at the Hazardous Substances (Planning) framework.

On 17 July the Welsh Government published a written statement on **The European Union (Withdrawal) Act and Common Frameworks**. The European Union (Withdrawal) Act requires the UK Government to report to Parliament periodically on matters relating to common frameworks and the use, if any, made by the UK Government of powers under section 12 of the Act to temporarily maintain existing EU law limits on devolved competence (the so-called ‘freezing powers’).

The written statement notifies Members that the **fourth such report** was laid in Parliament on 17 July. It states that no regulations have been made under section 12(9) of the EU (Withdrawal) Act to repeal the powers to apply retained EU law restrictions during the reporting period.

5. Scottish Government and Northern Ireland Executive action

Agriculture and food

On 20 June a new **Farming and Food Production Working Group was formed**, consisting of producers, consumers and environmental organisations. One of the roles of the group will be to consider how Scotland’s natural assets are used, and how to support this after Brexit.

On 21 June following this announcement, the **First Minister of Scotland, Nicola Sturgeon, gave a speech** at the Royal Highland Show. The First Minister spoke of the uncertainties surrounding Brexit, and stated that:

The Scottish Government has made it clear that – if the UK does decide to leave the EU – we will implement a 5 year period for the transition from CAP [Common Agricultural Policy]. In doing so, we are seeking to ensure that – under the worst case scenario – your sector will have a degree of certainty about the future, until 2024.

On 21 June the Northern Ireland Executive published the stakeholder responses from the **Future Agricultural Policy Framework consultation**. The consultation closed in October 2018 and sought views from stakeholders on the new plans to replace the Common Agricultural Policy.

On 28 June the Scottish and Welsh First Ministers **issued a joint statement** ahead of the final British-Irish Council, asking the future UK Prime Minister to rule out a ‘no deal’ Brexit. The First Ministers stated that ‘claims that we could both leave without a deal and still benefit from tariff-free trade with the EU have been disproved’.

UK frameworks

On 3 July the **Scottish and Welsh Governments wrote to the UK Cabinet Minister David Lidington** about the Intergovernmental Relations Review, which was commissioned by the Joint Ministerial Committee (JMC). The letter called for an ‘urgent need for fundamental reform of the relationship between our governments’.

6. CCERA Committee action

Agriculture and food

On 18 June the Committee published the latest report as part of its long-running **Rethinking Food Inquiry**. The **report focuses on food branding and processing** (PDF 2MB).

The Committee held oral evidence sessions on **6 March** and **20 March** with food sector experts, and visited food businesses on the Menai Strait on 28 March.

The report draws 25 conclusions, including:

- The Welsh Government should have a clear, strategic vision for the Welsh food sector post-Brexit based on maintaining, if not improving, high environmental, food hygiene and animal welfare standards;
- This vision should be reflected in the UK's negotiating position for future trade agreements and the Welsh Government should have an equal voice at the negotiating table;
- The Welsh Government must develop a clearer Welsh brand identity for Welsh food products, including for seafood. This brand identity must be central to the Welsh Government's approach to promoting Wales as a food nation;
- The UK brand identity can be a means of gaining access to global markets. It could be used where appropriate and where there are clear advantages for Welsh producers;
- There is concern over the future status of Welsh products with EU GI status and how attractive post-Brexit UK GI schemes will be for producers and consumers. The Welsh Government should work with the UK Government in designing, administering and promoting the new UK schemes. This includes designing the new logo; and
- The Welsh Government should set out its position on the UK Government's proposed post-Brexit immigration system and explain the impact it expects these proposals to have on the food and drink sector.

On 22 July the **Welsh Government responded** (PDF 292KB) to the Committee's report. The response states, among other things, that:

- The Welsh Government will continue to be robust about its vision of maintaining Wales' high food production standards in its ongoing negotiations 'alongside' the UK Government;
- Developing a Welsh brand identity is important and future support will be underpinned by specific 'Sustainable Brand Values'. A Sustainable Brand Values programme is being developed to deliver a product traceability and provenance system;
- There are significant advantages for Welsh producers through promoting the Welsh brand alongside the UK identity in certain markets;
- The Welsh Government will support producers to transition to the new UK Geographical Indication (GI) schemes. The Welsh Government is involved in working groups feeding into developing the new UK schemes, including developing the logo;
- Promoting the UK GI Schemes will be considered by a UK Government working group that has yet to be established. The Welsh Government currently has a support programme for producers of EU GI products, and is in discussions with the other devolved administrations around how to promote the new UK GI schemes;
- The Home Office has confirmed that veterinarians have been added to the Shortage Occupation List; and
- The Welsh Government continues to challenge the Home Office on the £30,000 salary threshold for Tier 2 visas. The Welsh Government would prefer a £20,000 threshold to reduce the impact on the Welsh economy as many of the less skilled workers in the food and drink sector earn close to this level.

Environmental governance

Over the summer term the Committee carried out an **inquiry into environmental governance and principles** post-Brexit. This inquiry was intended to build on the Committee's **previous work on environmental governance and principles** (report June 2018). Following the 2018 inquiry, the Welsh Government has **published a consultation on its proposals** and the UK Government has published a **draft Environment (Principles and Governance) Bill**. The Committee took evidence from academics, environmental NGOs, Natural Resources Wales and farming unions.

During the inquiry the Committee considered the environmental governance gaps arising post-Brexit and the proposals in the Welsh Government's consultation. It also considered proposals emerging elsewhere across the UK and the current position around a UK joint approach.

The Committee has **written to the Welsh Government** (19 July) on immediate issues and a wider report is being prepared.

7. Other National Assembly action

Agriculture and food

On 7 June the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee published its **report on the Welsh Government's Supplementary LCM (No. 2) on the UK Agriculture Bill**.

Fisheries

On 16 July, in **response to a question** in Plenary about why a Welsh Fisheries Bill was not included in the legislative statement, Mark Drakeford said:

...In fisheries in particular it's important to wait until the UK legislation is put in place, because it will extend the powers of this Assembly very significantly in relation to fisheries, and we will want to bring forward a fisheries Bill that allows the Assembly to consider and legislate across the range of new powers that we will have. But that is absolutely our intention.

UK frameworks

On 17 June the **External Affairs and Additional Legislation Committee held evidence on Common UK Policy frameworks**, in which the UK Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment Bills were discussed.

8. Other UK legislature action

Agriculture and Food

On 20 June a question was asked in the Commons Chamber on **Leaving the EU: Food shortages** in the event of a no deal Brexit. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, David Rutley, confirmed that he meets weekly with stakeholders to prepare for a no deal, and that:

The UK has a high level of food security, built on diverse sources, and this will continue to be the case when we leave the EU.

On 26 June questions were asked in the House of Commons on the **Welsh Economy and the EU Withdrawal Agreement**. In response to a question on sheep farming the Secretary of State for Wales, Alun Cairns said:

My right hon. Friend makes an extremely important point and highlights the importance of the agriculture sector, specifically sheep farming, to the Welsh economy. Clearly, it is our will to protect that sector in every possible way that we can, but the best way to protect it is to get a deal with the European Union. I have voted on three separate occasions for the deal. I think that Opposition Members need to explain why they have voted against a deal, because, by definition, that creates a higher chance of our leaving the European Union without a deal. They would need to explain that to their constituents.

On 27 June the House of Commons Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) Committee published its report **Brand Britain: promoting British food and drink**. In doing so it said that the UK Government must be more ambitious in building Britain's global brand for food and drink.

On 17 July the EFRA Committee **took evidence from senior Defra officials**, regarding the development of the new post-Brexit English farming programme.

Energy and climate change

On 10 July the House of Commons debated **climate change, the environment and global development**.

Fisheries

On 19 June the **EFRA Committee wrote to Michael Gove**, on Defra's preparation for negotiating UK-EU fisheries agreement following Brexit. The Committee received a **response** on 23 July. This highlights work being carried out in Defra to prepare for 2020 EU fisheries negotiations, as well as the development of a new fisheries framework agreement to set the process for annual negotiations with the EU from 2021. The response also touches upon the UK Fisheries Bill. Michael Gove wrote:

The next stage of the Fisheries Bill will be announced through normal parliamentary procedures. However I would like to reassure you that if the Bill has not passed by exit day, we have the necessary powers under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and other legislation to ensure that we have a fully functioning statute book to manage our fisheries.

On 16 July the House of Lords EU Energy and Environment Sub-Committee, **Report on the EU fisheries landing obligation: six months on**.

Nature conservation

On 9 July the House of Commons **Environmental Audit Committee took oral evidence on invasive species**. Among other things, the evidence session covered implications arising from Brexit.

Statutory Instruments

The House of Commons European Statutory Instruments Committee sifts certain SIs proposed under the EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018. The relevant proposed SIs can be seen on the **Committee's website**.

This role is carried out in the House of Lords by the **Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee**.

9. Other key sources

Agriculture and food

AHDB, Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) and Hybu Cig Cymru (HCC), **Red Meat Route to Market Project Report**, July 2019

Farmers Union of Wales, **FUW discusses major farming concerns with Secretaries of State**, July 2019

Institute of Welsh Affairs, **Setting the Bar for a Green Brexit in Food and Farming**, June 2019

NFU Cymru, **Brexit Toolbox - Preparing for Brexit V5**, July 2019

NFU Cymru, **NFU Cymru President to outline 'No deal' fears in letter to new PM**, July 2019

Scottish Parliament Information Centre (SPICe), **A review of convergence funding for agriculture in Scotland**, June 2019

Food and Drink Federation, **A Recipe for Growth, Prosperity and Sustainability: UK Food and Drink Industry's Plan for Success**, June 2019

Animal welfare

House of Commons Library, **Animal sentience and Brexit**, July 2019

House of Commons Library, **Live Animal Exports**, June 2019

Energy and climate change

House of Commons Library, **General debate on tackling climate change, protecting the environment and securing global development**, July 2019

Green Alliance UK paper, **Power to the people: shaping UK climate policy through deliberative democracy**, June 2019

House of Commons Library, **UK Carbon Budgets**, on 9 July 2019

Institute of Welsh Affairs, **The beginnings of a low carbon stimulus?**, July 2019

University College London European Institute, **Climate Change and the Irony of Brexit**, June 2019

Fisheries

National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, **Brussels Takes Stock of Landing Obligation**, June 2019

National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, **Landing Obligation Forum**, June 2019

SPICe, **Seafood processing in Scotland: an industry profile**, July 2019

Welsh Government, **Fisheries and Brexit Bulletin**, ongoing

Welsh Government, **Preparing wales: fisheries and trade website**, ongoing

Marine

Marine Conservation Society, **Gove urged to rethink 'unlawful' move on wildlife protections**, June 2019

Marine Conservation Society, **MCS and ClientEarth legal challenge to Brexit powers over wildlife risk**, June 2019

Environmental governance

Greener UK, **Reaction to the environment bill policy statement**, July 2019

Other

Brexit and Environment Academic Network, **Envisioning Green Britain: Early Career Researchers reimagine UK environmental policy**, July 2019

CHEMtrust, **Brexit: UK Government commits to not ‘undermine’ public participation and stakeholder involvement in chemical laws**, July 2019

Greener UK, June-July 2019

- **Renegotiating the Brexit deal as if there were an environmental crisis**
- **A transformative Environment Bill edges closer**
- **Brexit risk tracker 8**
- **UK progress on environment and climate significantly undermined by threat of no-deal Brexit**
- **The environmental implications of different EU-UK relationship options**

The UK in a Changing Union, **Hunt vs Johnson: who is offering the greenest Brexit?**, July 2019

House of Commons Library, **The UK’s EU Withdrawal Agreement**, July 2019