

**MUNI**  
**FSS**

# **David Cameron's Commitment to a Referendum and EU Renegotiations**

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# Commitment to a Referendum

- David Cameron: **more substantial imprint** upon the British relationship with the EU than any previous British Prime Minister since the UK joined the European Community in 1973.
- Leader of the CP since 2005.
- Prime minister since 2010.
  
- *“Britain needs to be in the EU – it is not in Britain’s interest to leave the EU”* (2011).





# Commitment to a Referendum

- **Bloomberg Speech (23 January 2013)**
- DC discusses the future of the European Union and declares commitment to renegotiate a better settlement for the UK's membership in the EU and hold an in/out EU referendum, should the Conservative Party win the 2015 general election.
- Three Rs': **reform, renegotiation, referendum**
- *It is time to settle this European question*



# Commitment to a Referendum

- **Other parts of the Bloomberg speech**
  - Connections between UK and Europe
  - Tensions that have long been present (+ identification of some of the causes)
  - Lack of public support
- DC prone to **taking political gambles**

# Commitment to a Referendum

- Referenda in UK politics
- UK-wide referenda still rare.
- No **direct provision** for REFs under UK's uncodified constitution → govt has a **large say** over their timing, question, subject etc.



# Commitment to a Referendum

## Reasons behind the referendum commitment

### Tensions within the Conservative Party

- → REF as a **tool to hold** the party together
- Issue of Europe = long a **source of tension** within CP
- **A series of concessions** to placate the Eurosceptics.
  - Decision (2005) to take **Conservative MEPs out of the group of the European People's Party** → DC did so in 2009
  - Commitment to **holding a referendum on Lisbon Treaty** (impossible to deliver on)

# Commitment to a Referendum

- **Referendum Lock (2011)**

Any future amendments to the EU Treaties transferring additional “significant” powers to the European level be subject to a national referendum.

- **Review of the Balance of Competences (2012):** an audit of what the EU does and how it affects the UK.

The 32-volume Review completed in autumn 2014 was to form the basis for the Government’s proposed reform of the UK’s relationship with the EU.



# Commitment to a Referendum

- **Changing UK political landscape**

- Reality of the coalition government (2010-2015)

- **Steady rise of UKIP**

- UKIP widely identified as a populist right-wing single-issue party.
- Voters disenchanted with mainstream politics.
- An uphill battle to get noticed.
- May 2014: a record 26% of the vote in European elections (the UK's biggest party in the European Parliament)
- Party's message: combination of Euroscepticism, anti-immigration policies and populism.  
Campaign for Britain's departure from the EU = party's *raison d'être*.

- **Role of media**

- **Role of public opinion**

- **Changing EU** (especially in a sense of developments within Eurozone)

# Renegotiations

## Timeline

- 14 April 2015: Launch of the Conservative Party Manifesto for the 2015 General Election (Pledge: “Real change in our relationship with the European Union” and commits to “hold an in-out referendum on our membership of the EU before the end of 2017”).
- May 7, 2015: Conservatives win a general election
- 10 November 2015
  - David Cameron delivers a speech on Europe to Chatham House, setting out the case for EU reform and reaffirming his commitment to an EU referendum before the end of 2017.
  - In a letter to Donald Tusk the Prime Minister sets out the four areas where he is seeking reform as part of negotiations on the UK’s membership of the EU

# Renegotiations

- December 2015: The European Union Referendum Act receives Royal Assent (provides for the holding of a referendum in the UK and Gibraltar on whether the UK should remain a member of the EU).
- 2 February 2016: Donald Tusk writes to Members of the European Council on his proposal for a new settlement for the UK within the EU. The European Council publishes its Draft Decision concerning a 'New Settlement for the United Kingdom within the European Union'.
- 3 February 2016: The Prime Minister gives a statement to the House of Commons on the progress made regarding the UK-EU renegotiation.
- 18-19 February 2016: European Council meeting.
- 22 February 2016: The Prime Minister announces the EU referendum date – 23 June 2016 – after securing a deal on Britain's membership of the EU.

# Renegotiations

- **Difficult** renegotiations
- A **three-level game** (party, country, EU)
- **Problematic timing** (reduced his leverage + meaningful reform of the EU dropped off the agenda)
- Asked Tory parliamentarians not to declare support for remain or leave until after he had completed his negotiations
- January 5, 2016: **Ministers free to campaign** on either side



# Renegotiations

- **Four clusters or ‘baskets’ or demands:**
  - economic governance
  - competitiveness
  - sovereignty
  - Immigration
- → outcome offered little to placate those concerned about sovereignty, immigration or benefits payments.
  
- Deal reached in February 2016 (“special status” within the EU)
  - Immediately dismissed by hardline Eurosceptics as weak and not going far enough
  - The press was very strong in its dismissal of the deal.

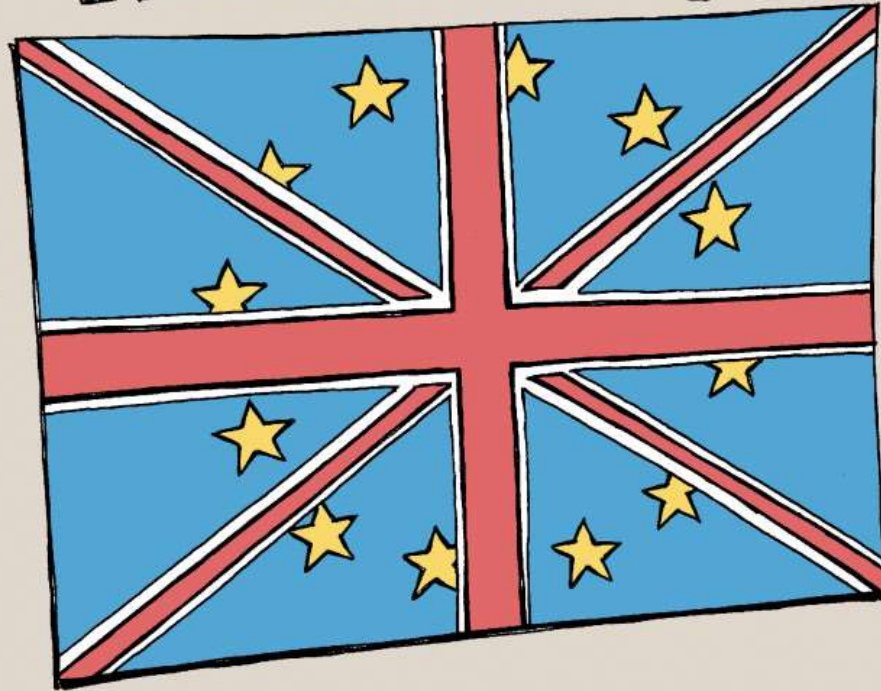
- **Research Briefings**

- <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/category/brexit/>

- **Brexitcasts**

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p05299nl/episodes/player>

# New E.U. Flag:



NOT  
ENOUGH  
CONCESSIONS  
...



CHAPPATTE

International New York Times



**Thank you very much for your attention**

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