

# What might stop a negotiated Article 50 agreement? (30 August 2018)

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Article 50 states that if no agreement is found by the end of two years after notification, then a member state leaves in any case. Why might this happen?

The Risk	Why might it happen?	Likelihood of preventing agreement	Change since July
Tory party revolt	Unhappiness with the Chequers model continues, alongside disquiet about May's leadership	Medium-High	No change
UK government is unclear on objectives	Continued silence on resolution of immediate issues in Withdrawal Agreement during parliamentary recess	Medium-High	No change
Radical hardening of UK position	Uncertainty about next steps in negotiations continues to encourage Tory factions to push Number 10	Low-Medium	No change
European Parliament refuses to accept agreement	Despite various concerns on citizens' rights and the Irish border, the EP continues to be broadly supportive	Low	No change
EU27 fail to agree position	EU continues to hold broadly-agreed line, although member states now moving to pre-position for negotiations on future relationship	Low	No change
UK Parliamentary revolt	Little sign of work to prevent a deal, as offset by soft-Brexit faction of Conservatives	Low	No change
Non-ratification by an EU27 assembly	Commission Phase 2 mandate continues approval process without major issues and no sign of breaking ranks	Very Low	No change
Insufficient negotiating capacity	No longer an issue, given limited agenda around outstanding Withdrawal Agreement problems	Zero	No change
Disagreement over sequencing of agreement	Sequencing is no longer an issue on either side, as they move into Phase 2	Zero	No change