

# Since you've been gone: five ways EU policy is likely to change if Britain leaves

[blogs.lse.ac.uk/brexit/2015/11/28/since-youve-been-gone-five-ways-eu-policy-is-likely-to-change-if-britain-leaves/](http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/brexit/2015/11/28/since-youve-been-gone-five-ways-eu-policy-is-likely-to-change-if-britain-leaves/)

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How will the direction of EU policies change if the UK leaves? **Doru Frantescu**, director and co-founder of **VoteWatch Europe**, predicts five likely changes if the European Parliament loses its British members.

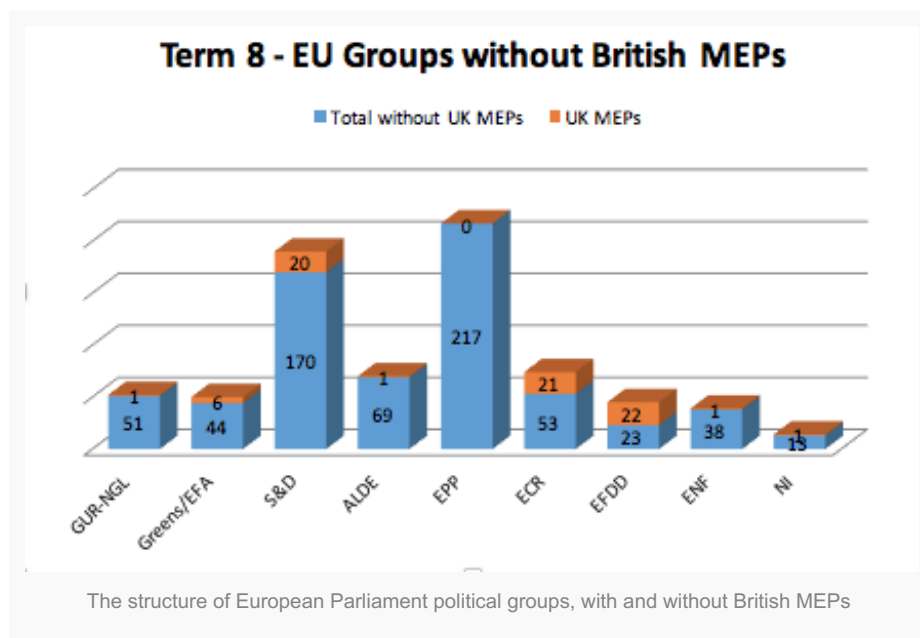


## 1: Greater regulatory burden on EU businesses

British politicians are much more likely to favour red tape than their continental counterparts. If they no longer take part in the decisions regarding the internal market, the pressure on the EU decision-making apparatus to simplify legislation and reduce red-tape will be much weaker.

For instance, in May 2015 nearly all British Members of the Parliament (MEPs), regardless of their political family, supported a [move to cut red tape](#). They all voted in favour of a paragraph that backed the European Executive's approach to withdraw from the legislative process those bills that are considered obsolete, or are thought likely to add too much administrative burden on the institutions and businesses working across the EU.

The provision was adopted by 412 votes in favour, 258 votes against and 11 abstentions. Without British members, the majority that supported the cut in red-tape would definitely have been smaller: the result of the vote would have been 357 in favour, 251 against and 10 abstentions. The smaller the EP majority behind a Commission proposal gets, the more the Commission becomes hesitant to change the course of policy. Notably, within the S&D group the British Labour delegation dissented, voting alongside the centre-right in favour of less legislation.



## 2: Weaker copyright protection in the EU

In September 2010, the EU Parliament adopted a report titled [Enforcement of intellectual property rights in the](#)

[internal market](#). This non-legislative resolution was largely in favour of strengthening the position of rights holders, and asked for the introduction of a set of measures to combat intellectual property infringements. The text was controversial and was approved by a small margin of votes. The resolution was adopted by 328 votes in favour to 245 against and 81 abstentions. The MEPs from the two main British delegations, Labour and Conservative, all voted in favour of the text. Notably, Labour MEPs did so even against the line of their Socialist continental counterparts.

In the absence of British MEPs the vote would have been 295 votes in favour, 225 against and 78 abstentions. After the 2014 EU elections the majority supporting stronger copyrights has diminished substantially, and without the British it would no longer be a majority at all.

### **3: Smaller EU budget as a whole – but bigger contributions from other states**

The disputes between Brussels and London about how much the UK should contribute to the EU's coffers are familiar. Every year, when voting on the EU budget, the pro-European parliamentary groups try to increase it, while the British representatives oppose this. The same happened recently when voting on the resolution addressing the [2016 draft budget](#). The text was supported by 422 votes in favour, 173 against and 85 abstentions. British MEPs from all political groups voted against the resolution. If they had not taken part in the vote, the result would have been 421 votes in favour, 116 against and 78 abstentions.

So if Britain leaves, the total EU budget would certainly be smaller without the British contribution. On the other hand, the Commission and the Parliament would have a better chance of extracting bigger contributions from the remaining member states in the absence of British opposition.

### **4: Stronger push for increased and harmonised taxation**

If British MEPs had not been there, tax harmonisation across the EU would have been more likely. In March 2015, the Socialist, Liberal Democrat and Greens/EFA MEPs wanted to adopt a measure calling on the EU to put forward tax harmonisation measures. The proposal was rejected (308 votes in favour to 370 against) as most of the centre-right MEPs (People's Party and Conservatives) voted against it. Interestingly, inside the Socialist and Democrats group, the British Labour delegation again disagreed with the position of continental counterparts and voted alongside the centre-right. Without the UK, the majority against would have been only 19.

### **5: Less support for nuclear and unconventional energy sources**



Green MEPs and anti-fracking activists pose with 'fracking-flavoured' water outside the European Parliament in 2012. Photo: [Greens/ European Free Alliance in the European Parliament](#) via a [Flickr Creative Commons licence](#)

Supporters of nuclear energy would lose a strong ally in the EU institutions if the British MEPs were to leave the Union. Voting on an amendment within the [EU Energy Security Strategy report](#), which called on member states and the EU institutions to phase out subsidies and other public funding for new and existing nuclear facilities, most British MEPs were against. The call to phase them out was rejected by 248 votes in favour and 419 against. With no UK parliamentarians, the result of the vote would have been 239 in favour and 360 against.

Similarly, there would be less backing for exploiting unconventional energy resources such as shale gas. Another amendment to the same report, asking member states “to refrain from any shale gas exploration and exploitation activities”, was also rejected by 289 votes in favour, 388 against and 25 abstentions. Without the British delegation, the vote would have been 276 in favour, 329 against and 25 abstentions.

**Doru Frantescu** is the director of [VoteWatch Europe](#) and its co-founder. He has lead the the development of its data analysis and digital communication tools. He is the main author of numerous reports on voting behavior in the European Parliament and the EU Council of Ministers.

*The views in this blogpost are those of the author and do not represent those of the BrexitVote blog, nor the LSE.*

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