The EU and UK have agreed a further delay to Brexit until 31 October, 2019.

The UK could leave earlier if a withdrawal agreement has been ratified by MPs. The country must now take part in European elections on 23 May - if it did not the UK would have to leave the EU on 1 June without a deal.

The UK was originally due to leave on 29 March. The first extension shifted that date to 12 April.

But now the UK now has just over six months to decide what it wants to do.

Government ministers are continuing talks with Labour leaders to try to find a compromise deal. If they can agree, MPs will be given a chance to vote on the deal. If not, a range of alternative options will be put to them instead.

In either case, the prime minister says the negotiated withdrawal agreement would remain unchanged. That's the legally binding part of the Brexit deal that covers exit terms - including money, the transition period, citizen's rights and the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic.

There could be changes to the non-legally binding political declaration which sets out parameters for the long-term future relationship. Or new commitments on Britain's future negotiating objectives could be written into legislation.

The government is still committed to trying to leave the EU with a deal as soon as possible.