

Negotiating the United Kingdom's exit from the EU

Main Submitter: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Co-Submitters: Austria, France, Italy, & Turkey.

The European Commission,

Guided by the United Kingdom European Union membership referendum of 2016,

Bearing in mind the Great Repeal Bill white paper and the European Parliament published analysis on British withdrawal,

Alarmed by the rise of Euroscepticism and wishing to counteract it by building a strong alliance,

Noting with disapproval certain nations unwillingness to cooperate with fear of other nation's withdrawal,

Reaffirming the hope that the European Union will be strengthened, not weakened, by British withdrawal,

1. Affirms that, as of the date of the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union, all laws will be functionally identical to previous laws, which may only then be amended, repealed, or replaced by British Parliament:
 - a. Laws which utilise existing EU institutions must be adapted in such a manner that the aforementioned institutions are replaced by those operated by HM Government, whilst maintaining similar functionality:
 - i. Such revisions shall be operated by a Council appointed by British Parliament,
 - b. Rights and obligations already existent under EU law will be functionally identical to UK domestic law and both EU and UK businesses must be informed of such fact as to create certainty,
 - c. British domestic policy must reflect content of agreement reached with the European Union;
2. Calls upon HM Treasury to fund all European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIFs) projects in the United Kingdom:
 - a. This is limited to projects funded before the Autumn Statement 2016, those signed after the aforementioned statement will be subject to evaluation by HM Treasury,

- b. The agricultural sector must receive the same level of funding as it would have received under Pillar 1 of CAP until the end of the Multiannual Financial Framework in 2020,
 - c. Devolved administrations (Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland) must receive identical treatments in regards to funding by HM Government as England;
- 3. Confirms full sovereignty restoration to HM Government:
 - a. European Union legislative commissions will no longer have any jurisdiction over the United Kingdom,
 - b. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) shall surrender all its jurisdiction over Britain,
 - c. Through bilateral trade and foreign relations, it will still be expected that Britain abide by international commitments and follow international law;
- 4. Encourages the approval of a 'special relationship' with the Republic of Ireland reflective of their shared history, culture, and geography:
 - a. Without pursuing such agreements with the rest of the EU, the UK shall share free flow of goods, services, utilities, and people with the Republic of Ireland,
 - b. The Ireland Act 1949 and the 1998 Belfast Agreement will remain in place independent of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU,
 - i. The people of Northern Ireland may continue to identify as British or Irish, or both, and to hold citizenship accordingly,
 - c. The Common Travel Area (CTA) between the UK, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands will remain in place whilst protecting the integrity of the UK's immigration system;
- 5. Invites the British government to maintain open to international talent as a distinctive asset of British professional life, while returning control of immigration to HM Government:
 - a. Regardless of trade agreements, the UK must hold control over the number of migrants moving between the UK and the EU,
 - b. In future, the Free Movement Directive will no longer be in place and EU nationals will be subject to UK immigration law,
 - c. Students and those possessing the skills and expertise to further British goals must have a simple and comprehensive path to obtaining UK residency;
- 6. Transmits that in current UK law, those who have resided continuously and lawfully within the country for more than five years have a permanent right to reside, and ensures

that these laws will apply to EU residents in the UK and orders the EU to pursue a similar policy in regards to UK citizens resident in the EU;

7. Recommends HM Government to continue ensuring workers' rights to a degree which excels EU minimums, including but not limited to:
 - a. Entitlement to annual holiday,
 - b. Entitlement to paid maternal leave,
 - c. Paternal leave made available until a child's 18th birthday,
 - d. A stable national living wage,
 - e. A right to self-employment,
 - f. Ensuring the voices of workers are responded to by publicly-listed companies;

8. Endorses a Free Trade Agreement between the UK and the EU which ensures mutually beneficial trade while maintaining the UK's position outside the European Single Market:
 - a. Free movement of goods must be maintained,
 - b. Trade of agriculture, food, and fisheries must be maintained in a mutually beneficial manner,
 - c. Trade of financial services must be highly integrated and vastly unaffected,
 - d. The UK may still be wishing or willing to participate in certain European programmes, in which case it will contribute to the EU budget accordingly, but otherwise will no longer be bound to make any financial contribution to the EU,
 - e. The EU must remain open to large British contributions and influence on major science, research, and technology initiatives;

9. Further resolves that the United Kingdom may and should fully participate in EU security, criminal justice, and counter-terrorism initiatives, including:
 - a. Continued British contributions to the Europol network,
 - b. Shared information in regards to matters of transnational crime,
 - c. Playing a leading role in European security affairs:
 - i. The United Kingdom may be withdrawing from the European Union, but not from other existing European affairs,
 - d. Contributing with European partners to strengthen NATO partnerships;

10. Proclaims that the Crown dependency of Gibraltar has an exclusive right to European frameworks and a right to open borders with neighbouring Spain, and revokes the Kingdom of Spain's veto power on British withdrawal affairs in relation to the region, as well as maintaining Gibraltar's current position as largely subject to EU law, excluding EU customs law;

11. Resolves that the United Kingdom has the exclusive right to seek trade negotiations and other partnerships with the remaining member states of the European Union both as a bloc or individually on a state by state basis, meaning each EU member may negotiate partnerships in the way they see fit rather than being tied to the larger EU framework as is commonplace for other matters of foreign relations.