

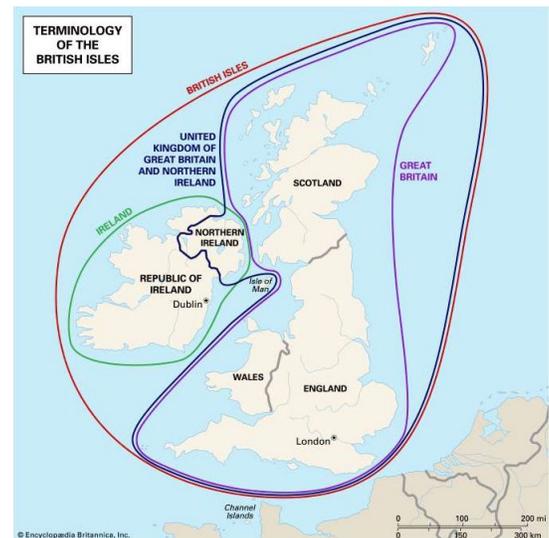
Political Committee: Power Struggle in Great Britain

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I. Introduction:

The creation of the **European Union** took place on November 1, 1993. Which was set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbours, which culminated in the Second World War. As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace. The European Union currently has 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe, with the United Kingdom being one. On June 23rd, 2016, 17.4 million people in the United Kingdom voted to become the first country to leave the European Union. This goes



way back, to March 25, 1957 when The Treaty of Rome was signed by Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany. Which brought about the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC), the best-known of the European Communities (EC). The EEC was designed in order to create a common market among its members through the elimination of most trade barriers and the establishment of a common external trade policy. However, the UK was not included, they tried to join in 1963 and in 1967 but the French President, Charles de Gaulle, forbade them. The **European Council** brings together EU leaders to set the EU's political agenda. It represents the highest level of political cooperation between



EU countries. It comprises the Head of State of Government of EU countries, European Council President and European Commission President. It's role is to define the general political direction and priorities of the European Union.

II. **Brexit Deal:**

What exactly is Brexit? The literal meaning of **Brexit** is "**Britain Exit**". Britain has been haggling over the nation's withdrawal from the European Union, a process known as Brexit, since the referendum in 2016. The badly divided government has been in crisis, unable to agree on an approach to perhaps the country's biggest peacetime decision in decades. Britain has been debating the pros and cons of membership in a European community of nations almost from the moment the idea was broached. It held its first referendum on membership in what was then called the European Economic Community in 1975, less than three years after it joined, when 67 percent of voters supported staying in the bloc. Britons voted on June 23, 2016, as a refugee crisis made migration a subject of political rage across Europe and amid accusations that the *Leave campaign* had relied on lies and broken election laws. An ill-defined Brexit won 52 percent of the vote. Brexit was originally due to happen on 29 March 2019. That was two years after the Prime Minister Theresa May triggered Article 50 - the formal process to leave - and kicked off negotiations. The 2016 vote was just the start. Since then, negotiations have been taking place between the UK and the other EU countries. The discussions have been mainly over the "divorce" deal, which sets out exactly how the UK leaves and not what will happen afterwards. This deal is known as the *Withdrawal Agreement*. The *Withdrawal Agreement* affirms the following: (1) How much money the UK will have to pay the EU in order to break the partnership. (2) What will happen to UK citizens living elsewhere in the EU and, equally,



what will happen to EU citizens living in the UK. (3) How to avoid the return of a physical border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland when it becomes the frontier between the UK and the EU.

III. Foreign policy:

Today, Great Britain seeks to pursue an active and activist foreign policy, which means working with other countries to enhance the rules-based international system in support of their values. Great Britain will use their global diplomatic network to promote and protect the United Kingdom's worldwide interests. Retain and build up the international influence in specific areas in order to shape a distinctive British foreign policy geared to the national interest.

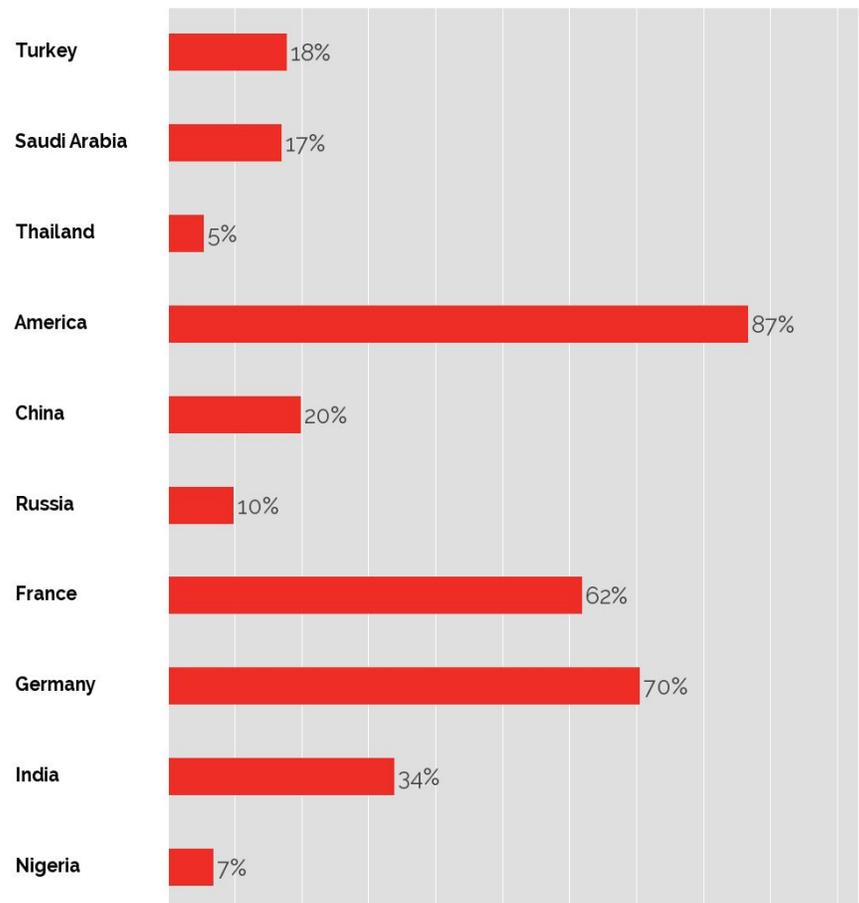
One of the main ambitions for the UK is to maintain a strong relationship with the United States, which delivers concrete benefits for both the United States and the United Kingdom. Along with the intention to advance the British national interest through an active European Union policy in preeminence areas. The UK pursues to deliver more effective work with international institutions and organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and lastly the Council of Europe. Further on, it was developing the strength of the Commonwealth as a focus for improving democratic values, human rights, climate resilient development, conflict prevention and trade; while using soft power as a mechanism of UK's foreign policy; promote British values which includes human rights and contribute to the interest of progressing countries and their citizens. The continuity and continuous development of British Foreign Policy, now and again distorted, or even reversed, by dynastic interests, careless diplomacy, erratic statesmanship,



ecclesiastical dissensions, foreign rivalry and stress of circumstance, had always reverted to the course prescribed by nature and approved by experience.

To promote its interests globally, the UK government has been resolutely pursuing cordial diplomatic relationships with nations and has built significant strategic alliances. With the Britons voting in favor of exiting the European Union, UK's situation and global position

would undergo transformations and certain equations might change forever. Obviously, the foreign policy of the UK would also demand reorganization according to the changing scenario. The traditional partners or "allies" of the UK are the following, in ascending order: *Ireland, Sweden, Hungary, Netherlands, France, India, Canada, Australia and the United States*. The diagram shown aside



represents the importance of UK's allies, as you can see, the United States is the most crucial ally the UK has, as explained previously.



IV. Economic Effects:

The European Union was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries who trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict. The result was the European Economic Community (EEC), created in 1958, and initially increasing economic cooperation between six countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Since then, a huge single market has been created and continues to develop towards its full potential. The economic system of the UK is a mixed market economy which consists of a system that protects private property and allows a level of economic freedom in the use of capital, however, it allows the government to interfere in economic activities in order to achieve social aims. The UK's economy is the sixth-largest national economy in the world measured by nominal gross domestic product, ninth-largest by purchasing power parity, and twenty second-largest by GDP per capita, comprising 3.3% of world GDP. The implications for UK's businesses and consumers will have a huge magnitude in the economics of not only the country, however, also on world trade. For Europe to remain democratic, either the Europeans or the supranational powers of the EU must develop a collective identity. However, the nation-state hypothesis does not directly threaten the sustainability of shallow integration agreements that aim to lower tariffs and border non-tariff barriers. If the UK leaves the union, they will also have to leave the mixed market economy which they have now a days, they would not be able to trade with other countries. Direct taxes are imposed by UK law and as such, the majority of the UK's direct tax law will remain unchanged following Brexit. The UK's direct tax rules must however comply with EU laws such as the four freedoms (free movement of goods, services, people and



capital). Post-Brexit, some UK tax law may no longer be required to comply with some EU laws and some EU directives should no longer apply to UK companies.

V. Social Effects:

There have been lots of stories and theories about what a no deal Brexit would mean, with impacts on trade, the UK's ability to import food and medicine, and even concerns about whether planes will be able to land on Britain's runways. It's not for us to judge the veracity of those risks, but for immigration, we can see real problems. Over the past year the government and the NHS (National Health Service) has put considerable work into preparing for a no-deal Brexit. The Department of Health and Social Care has published guidance for organisations to prepare contingency plans and has established a national operational response centre to lead on responding to any disruption to the delivery of health and care services. The government has also published the Operation Yellowhammer documents, which set out the 'reasonable worst case scenario' impact of a no-deal Brexit. This includes a risk of significant disruption to the supply of medicines and increased instability in the adult social care market. While government, the NHS and the social care sector continue to prepare for the possible eventuality of a no-deal Brexit, considerable effort has gone into agreeing a new withdrawal agreement with the EU.

A. Decolonization

Many of the debates on referendum on continuing membership of the European Union was about 'reclaiming our national sovereignty'. However, Britain has always been an imperial state, not a national one. This British state was an imperial state and, as such, necessarily multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and multi-cultural from the outset. The Leave victory has been seen as an expression of frustration by those who believed themselves to have been betrayed by a



metropolitan elite. The problem was that ‘newcomers’ had been given equal status as citizens and this had undermined the conditions of those presented as ‘insiders’. If Brexit deal passes it brings big consequences to the UK, being good or bad consequences. For example, the contents in the EU countries supermarkets may change, such as fresh vegetables and fruit, will become more scarce and more expensive in the event of no deal. Although there is not expected to be an immediate disruption to electricity or gas supplies, there are likely to be significant price rises for businesses and households, the government's Yellowhammer report warns. There would be extra measures when EU members traveling to Europe in general, which is a big case for the EU. It will affect in many areas: the passport process for UK's countries, visas requirements will be on each country's travel advice page, the process of border control will be longer due to immigration, the european health cover would cease to exist, and bank cards will be used to pay for goods and services while you are in the EU.

B. Europeanization

There are both conceptual and empirical reasons for asking whether EU membership has promoted multi-level governance in Britain. From the conceptual perspective of Europeanization, there is a broadly defined ‘misfit’ between the nature of EU governance and that in Britain; in institutional terms, between the multi-layered and multi-actor EU system and the traditionally strong centralised British state; and, in political terms, between EU political norms of cooperation and consensus-seeking versus the adversarial style of politics in Britain. From a Europeanization perspective, the greater the degree of misfit between the EU and member state governance, the greater the degree of adaptational pressure and thus the greater the likelihood of domestic change. Throughout the 1990s and 2000s, the members of the EU were



predominantly framed in terms of Europeanization. The Brexit crisis is a present challenge to the Europeanization perspective. Policy-making has become more politicized and the direction of analysis has moved from top-down to bottom-up, reflecting the wider chorus of participants in European policy seen in the rise of anti-establishment politics across member states and indeed the UK referendum. How we interpret the impact and changes of domestic politics on the European policies, taking the empirical opportunities afforded by Brexit. There is also the legal option of cancelling Brexit altogether by revoking Article 50. But clearly, this is not something the current government is contemplating - so it's only really possible to imagine this outcome after a change of government. The Liberal Democrats have said that if they won a majority in the House of Commons they would revoke Article 50 and cancel Brexit. If they didn't get a majority, they would support another referendum.

VI. Law Effects

The treaties that govern the EU expressly contemplate a member state leaving. Under Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, the UK must notify the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the EU. Once notice is given, the UK has two years to negotiate the terms of its withdrawal. Any extension of the negotiation period will require the consent of all 27 remaining member states. When to invoke the Article 50 mechanism is, therefore, a strategically important decision. In a statement announcing his intention to resign as Prime Minister of the UK, David Cameron stated that the decision to provide notice under Article 50 to the European Council should be taken by the next Prime Minister, who is expected to be in place by October 2016. Any negotiated agreement will require the support of at least 20 out of the 27 remaining member states, representing at least 65% of the EU's population, and the approval of the



European Parliament. If no agreement is reached or no extension is agreed, the UK will automatically exit the EU two years after the Article 50 notice is given, even if no alternative trading model or arrangement has been negotiated. The UK continues to be a member of the EU in the interim period, subject to all EU legislation and rules. All lawful terms and consequences are discussed in the Great Repeal Bill.

A. Great Repeal Bill

This key plank of legislation, once known as the Great Repeal Bill, has reached committee stage in the House of Commons, which is the bit where there will be hundreds of attempts by MPs to change its wording. As its informal name suggests, the repeal bill will repeal the 1972 European Communities Act, which took Britain into the EU and meant that European law took precedence over laws passed in the UK Parliament. It will also end the power of the European Court of Justice in the UK. All existing EU legislation will be copied across into domestic UK law to ensure a smooth transition on the day after Brexit. The government says it wants to avoid a "black hole in our statute book" and avoid disruption to businesses and individual citizens as the UK leaves the EU. The UK Parliament can then "amend, repeal and improve" individual laws as necessary. Ensuring the continuity of EU rules and regulations is also meant to aid trade negotiations with the EU because the UK will already meet all of its product stands. It sounds complicated because there are a lot of EU laws involved. The government's White Paper says there is "no single figure" for this, but that there are believed to be 12,000 EU regulations (one type of EU law) in force, while Parliament has passed 7,900 statutory instruments implementing EU legislation and 186 acts which incorporate a degree of EU influence. The total body of European law, dating back to 1958, is known as the Acquis



Communautaire. It binds all member states and in 2010 was estimated to consist of about 80,000 items, covering everything from workers' rights to environment and trade. As well as regulations, this includes EU treaties, directions and European Court of Justice rulings. New EU legislation is being created all the time and will continue to apply to the UK until it leaves. Different types of EU legislation work in different ways, and will be treated differently by the bill. So regulations, which apply automatically in the UK, will be converted into UK law. But directives require a new UK law to come into force - this legislation will be preserved by the bill.

VII. Guide Questions

1. What is your delegation's stance over the United Kingdom leaving the European Union?
2. What social implications your delegation might have to consider on the decision of Brexit?
3. Could Brexit lead to greater xenophobia towards E.U. migrants? And what is your delegation's beliefs?
4. What policies can your delegation implement to protect citizens from the UK as well as the E.U.?
5. What is your delegation's opinion and what could they implement on the economic implications that Brexit will bring?
6. How could your delegation protect the decolonization of each country of the U.K.?
7. Is your delegation in favor of the E.U citizenship rights?
8. What is your delegation's opinion over the trademark protection?



VIII. Useful Resources

1. *What Is Brexit? A Simple Guide to Why It Matters and What Happens Next:*

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/world/europe/what-is-brexit.html>

2. *Brexit: Your simple guide to the UK leaving the EU:*

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-46318565>

3. *How No-Deal Brexit affects the citizens:*

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-47470864>

4. *What does Brexit mean for immigration? For investors and businesses:*

<https://www.whatinvestment.co.uk/what-does-brexit-mean-for-immigration->

5. *Brexit: the implications for health and social care:*

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/articles/brexit-implications-health-social-care>

6. *The Legal Consequences of Brexit:*

<https://corpgov.law.harvard.edu/2016/06/27/the-legal-consequences-of-brexit/>

7. *EU Withdrawal Bill: A guide to the Brexit repeal legislation:*

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-39266723>

8. *Council of the European Union*

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-uk-after-referendum/>

9. *Economic Implications after Brexit*

<https://www.rand.org/randeurope/research/projects/brexit-economic-implications.html>

10. *Why a no-deal Brexit is a big deal for Britain and the rest of the world:*

[https://www.scmp.com/comment/opinion/article/3019020/why-no-deal-brexit-big-deal-br-
itain-and-rest-world](https://www.scmp.com/comment/opinion/article/3019020/why-no-deal-brexit-big-deal-br-
itain-and-rest-world)



IX. Message from the Dais

Hello Delegates! We hope this briefing gave you a clear explanation and understanding about the power struggles in Great Britain and the Brexit Deal. We are extremely excited to see what ideas you bring forth to the committee as a delegate, we encourage you to create plans that will help Great Britain move on to a bright future. The purpose of this committee is to solve Great Britain's crisis while solving the Brexit Deal, meaning your delegation has to find plans that solve the Brexit Deal and its consequences, as well as solving other issues discussed in the briefing. When preparing plans, remember to be open minded while still staying within you delegation's policy. All guide questions will guide you while writing your position paper as well as helping us understand your policy and plans.

Position Papers are expected by **Monday, November 11th by 11:59pm**. They must be no longer than two pages, double spaced, size 12, Times New Roman, two MLA references and in PDF Format. All position papers and questions should be directed to the committee email. If you have any concerns or questions, don't hesitate to ask us. We are extremely enthusiastic to hear all your solutions in debate! Good luck and enjoy doing research!

Sincerely,

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