

Brexit is a complex legal, commercial and political exercise that has been well studied in the past. I have used two of these sources, Lawyers for Britain and the IEA prize essay from April 2014 (see end of this piece). So **Remain's** contention that there is no "plan" for BREXIT is incorrect. What is correct is that the Remain-in-Chief, David Cameron, through a fit of spite banned the Civil Service from doing the detailed planning that is required. Below is my summary, in general terms, of what will likely happen in key areas.

**The job of the English Democrats is to take this 'timeline' compare it to our policies in our Manifesto, the English Bill of Rights 2015, The Great St Albans Charter of Liberties 2013 and generate a series of hard-hitting campaigns, that we should work on in all we do, over the next two years.**

Step	Activities
<p><b>1. General Considerations I – Lawyers for Britain</b></p>	<p>Participation in the single market is far from an unmixed blessing. The 'Fortress Europe' rules of the single market positively require us to impose restrictions between us and non-EU states, so driving up costs for our industries and consumers. "Therefore the aim should not be to preserve participation in the European single market with its negative features. Instead, the aim should be access to the single market."</p>
<p><b>2.. General Considerations II – IEA</b></p>	<p>The goal would be to accelerate the shifting pattern of UK's exports and total trade away from the EU to the emerging markets, where the majority of the world's growth is located. A more business friendly regulatory regime and the new security of the City of London from European interference will enhance competitiveness and compensate for the partial loss of access to European markets. The total long-term impact is estimated to be between 1.1% and -2.6% of GDP, with a best estimate of +0.1%. Although the years immediately surrounding the exit are likely to feature some degree of market uncertainty, if the right measures are taken the UK can be confident of a healthy long- term economic outlook outside the EU. (A Blueprint for Britain. IEA)</p>
<p><b>3. Article 50(1)</b></p>	<p>This is thought of as part of the Treaty of Lisbon. In fact that treaty inserted this article into the Maastricht Treaty. Withdrawal comes into effect either when an agreement on withdrawal has been concluded or 2 years after notice of withdrawal was given. So the withdrawal could occur sooner than 2 years.</p> <p>Notice of withdrawal under Art. 50 can be given at any time except that if given after March 31, 2017 will require a majority vote of the Commission to take effect. This is because the planned full integration will be complete</p> <p><a href="https://hat4uk.wordpress.com/2016/06/29/brexitmarch-2017-stitch-up-rebutting-the-charge-of-nonsense-about-earlier-slogpost/">https://hat4uk.wordpress.com/2016/06/29/brexitmarch-2017-stitch-up-rebutting-the-charge-of-nonsense-about-earlier-slogpost/</a></p>
<p><b>4. Legal Matters – Legal Secession from the EU</b></p>	<p>The legal process of Brexit is legally straightforward. Quickly bring forward a "Leave the EU" bill to implement the legal succession from the EU in 2 years time. The government has to decide which bits of EU law to retain. One candidate for example is to replace the European Convention of Human Rights with an English Bill of Rights. To see our English Bill of Rights (and the Great St Albans Charter) go to <a href="http://www.hertsengdem.org">http://www.hertsengdem.org</a> and follow the links under "A Parliament for England"</p> <p>It would be important to clarify the legal position on exit. For example who makes decisions on cases pending before the European Court of Justice (ECJ) our Supreme Court or the ECJ? Other matters pertain to treaties with continuing powers after withdrawal; for instance the European Convention on Human Rights and the Strasbourg Court of Human Rights.</p>
<p><b>5. Legal Matters – repeal of Regulations</b></p>	<p>Enact a Great Repeal bill based on Public Bodies Act (2011) to bring about, within 3 years the repeal of all EU regulations placing an unnecessary burden on business, public and third sector.</p> <p>Some EU directly applicable laws and treaty provisions that do not require UK legislation will automatically lapse but a part of these would need to be replaced. An example is Regulation (EC) 726/2004 on the authorisation and supervision of</p>

	<p>medicinal products by the European Medicines Agency.</p> <p>Secondly there are a group of Acts of Parliament that will continue in effect. Some of these will need to be amended, replaced or just repealed.</p> <p>Thirdly numerous UK regulation or other statutory instruments were made in order to implement EU directives and other obligations. Many of these are made directly by ministers, under the King Henry VIII provisions, without recourse to Parliament.</p> <p>We do not need a mass of legislation or parliamentary time to do this as these changes could be effected directly under these same Henry VIII powers granted by the European Communities Act. These powers can also be used to disallow an EU law if it was going to be used to impose damaging or discriminatory measures on the UK.</p> <p>It is important that these powers are repealed once the changes are complete since we do not want Ministers to retain the power to rule by proclamation!</p>
<p><b>6. Legal Matters – Areas of EU competence</b></p>	<p>Areas of EU competence such as the CAP also have to be reviewed. Should agriculture become a non-devolved matter in the UK? If not what does this imply for an English Parliament? The danger here is that if this is not addressed then a Scottish Parliament could give massive subsidies to Scottish sheep farmers that are not available to English sheep farmers. Such a structure could on the other hand merely replace the EU CAP so that Scottish Agriculture remained a devolved matter but subject to this new UK-wide authority in the same way it was subject to the CAP.</p> <p>Similarly Fisheries would be relinquished by the EU and some authority would be needed to decide on fishing policy and conservation out to our international borders.</p>
<p><b>7. Legal Matters - Immigration</b></p>	<p>The UK would regain control of immigration and would want to design its own policy. Our policy is in both our Manifesto and The English Bill of Rights. Companies that wish to get a permit to hire a foreign worker must show not only that no such person is available locally but also that for 5 years they have been trying to train people with these skills; that the salary offered is such that no in-work-benefits will be paid; that the company will pay for health insurance for the foreign worker and so on.</p>
<p><b>6. Administrative Matters</b></p>	<p>Administratively the government will have to strengthen its capacity in a wide range of functions including trade negotiations and anti-trust work. This might be the time to take up offers such as the one from New Zealand of a loan of their trade negotiation team.</p>
<p><b>7. Economic Matters</b></p>	<p>Maintain current levels of EU fundings for sectors, introduce tax breaks and supply-side measure to help preserve the UK's number one position in the EU for inward investment.</p>
<p><b>8. Trade with Rest of World (ROW)</b></p>	<p>Negotiating new trade treaties is not the long process that Remain claimed. First under the Vienna Convention on the Succession of States we can simply carry on with the 28 or so trade agreements already negotiated by the EU. Secondly we can continue to trade with any country under WTO rules without the need for a special treaty. Thirdly we can work on trade treaties with those countries of particular importance to our exporters and with those countries who have expressed a desire to do so. For example there is at the time of writing a bill going through the US legislature which if passed will mandate the US President to agree a treaty with the UK before the end of 2017. Remember that nothing will change with respect to the EU single market until our exit at the end of 2018 and trade treaties agreed before then cannot come into force until we leave.</p>
<p><b>9. Trade with EU</b></p>	<p>The ideal may not be attainable. The UK would like free movement of goods and services but not of labour and with constraints on free movement of capital such that tax avoidance is not possible.</p> <p>It seems best to accept the EU position on free trade and the freedom of movement</p>

	<p>etc and just pass a bill setting out the terms (World Trade Organisation) under which we would trade with the EU. We should also pass a bill setting out the terms of immigration into the UK. This could include provision for negotiated rights of those already in the EU/UK whether as workers or retired persons.</p> <p>As trade treaties with the ROW increase EU manufacturers and farmers may feel that they will be uncompetitive in the UK and press for a reduction in tariffs. We could oblige but only by having a single rate of reduction on both agricultural and manufactured goods. This maintains simplicity and clarity as well as ensuring that rates on agricultural produce are not lowered dramatically whilst those on manufactured goods not at all. [ROW - Rest Of theWorld]</p> <p>Services are a separate matter. Although services are a large part of the UK economy much of this total is government, health and education. In the main our concern is financial services. As lawyers for Britain point out “The vast majority of banking and investment banking activity should be largely unaffected even in the worst case scenario, and the ultimate situation is likely to be considerably better than that.”</p>
<p><b>An end to EU projects</b></p>	<p>The EU has a number of mandatory projects. One of these is a High Speed rail service linking all parts of the EU. The second is the breaking up of EU countries into regions consisting of no more than about 7 million people. These regions will eventually be ruled by Brussels.</p> <p>We should press for HS2 to be cancelled and replaced with schemes creating cross country inter-city rail links. When the West Coast line refurbishment was being discussed the option to totally modernise the line, boosting capacity further, was discarded. This should be looked at again as it was cheap compared to HS2 and was no doubt done to make the HS2 look viable. In the event not even the lesser improvements to the West Coast line decided on were carried out possibly to ensure that the HS2 could be justified.</p> <p>We should push for English Democrat policy of devolution of government expenditure to be made to Shires, individually, and to larger cities and not to regional groupings such as Norfolk/Suffolk/Cambridge/Peterborough.</p> <p>The proposed nuclear power station at Hinkly is an expensive white elephant. The government’s bribe to EDF, the French government owned company building the plant, amounts to the transfer of £50bn over 30 years to EDF. This amounts to a massive handout from UK taxpayers to French taxpayers. It should be cancelled..</p>
<p><b>Pushing English Democrat Policies</b></p>	<p>During this phase we should also push as strongly as we can our long held policies as shown in our Manifesto, The English Bill of Rights 2015 &amp; the Great St Albans Charter. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fairness to the English</li> <li>2. Independent English Parliament</li> <li>3. Comprehensive Immigration policy (in both the Manifesto and the English Bill of Rights 2015)</li> <li>4. Repeal the European Arrest Warrant that overrides protections we gained in the Magna Carta and were part of English Law for nearly 700 years.</li> </ol>



**EU Referendum Hub -A Neutral** comprehensive guide to the UK’s EU referendum  
 In line with our neutral position in the campaign, the EU Referendum Hub does not seek to tell you which way to vote but provide as much information as possible to help you make up your own mind.  
**Open Europe** <http://openeurope.org.uk>

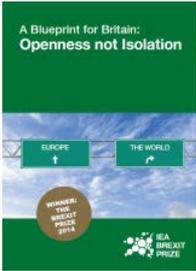


**Bruges Group:** <http://www.brugesgroup.com/>

**Rebuttals:** <http://www.brugesgroup.com/media-centre/rebuttals>

**Book titles** include “The City of London in Retreat”, “Britain’s Global Leadership” All £5 ea.

**Resources:** Training videos for activists, leaflets, occasional papers (free download)



**The IEA Brexit Prize: “A Blueprint for Britain - Openness not Isolation” by Iain Mansfield**

Exiting from the EU should be used as an opportunity to embrace openness. Domestically, a ‘Leaving the EU’ Bill should be brought forward rapidly, to implement the legal secession from the EU two years after activation of Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. Iain is the Director of Trade and Investment at the UK’s embassy in the Philippines and has previously worked for the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills.

<http://www.iea.org.uk/publications/research/the-iea-brexit-prize-a-blueprint-for-britain-openness-not-isolation>

**“Lawyers for Britain:”**

Preparations for exit involve the need to make changes to the UK's international treaty relationships and to its internal laws, as well as addressing the post-exit relationship between the UK and the remaining EU.

<http://www.lawyersforbritain.org/brexit.shtml>

<http://www.lawyersforbritain.org/brexit-process.shtml>

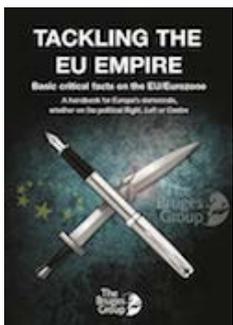
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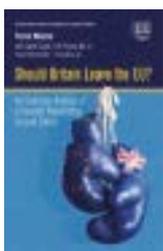
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**“Tackling the EU Empire: Basic Critical Facts on the EU/Eurozone” Dr. Anthony Coughlin, Professor Emeritus, Trinity College, Dublin. FREE Download**

Could Jean Monnet have been a CIA stooge? Was the EU setup as a result of a USA foreign policy objective to defend the USA from Soviet aggression by making Europe the killing fields of the next war in order to slow down and perhaps cripple the Soviet Union? Read this report and make up your own mind! <http://www.brugesgroup.com/media-centre/papers/8-papers/1116-tackling-the-eu-empire>



**“Should Britain Leave the EU? An Economic Analysis of a Troubled Relationship” 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Prof. P Minford, Cardiff University**

“Certain features of our results stand out. First it is quite against Britain’s interests to join the Euro . . . one can expect endless pressure to abandon our opt-out” “Second, the UK would be better off with free trade, unbound by the EU’s customs union policies.” “Third, it would be better off without EU regulations of the labour market and with its own regulations of product markets, especially those in finance.” [https://www.e-elgar.com/shop/should-britain-leave-the-eu?\\_website\\_uk\\_warehouse](https://www.e-elgar.com/shop/should-britain-leave-the-eu?_website_uk_warehouse)