

HOC

House of Commons



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Presidents:

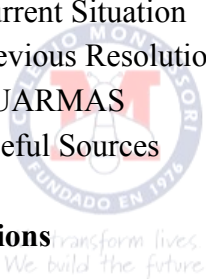
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1. Letter from Presidents:

Esteemed Delegates,

We are very pleased and honored to take on the role of presidents during the development of the House of Commons, a hugely meaningful experience that will take the course the following three days.

Foremost, we would like to express our most sincere gratitude for being part of this committee. We know that we will face a series of challenges together, but we fully trust that each of you is prepared to face them with determination and courage. Your presence here is a reflection of your commitment to learning and exploring new opportunities, which is a cause for admiration.

Through this exercise we hope you can reflect on past and current events to obtain a deeper perspective on human rights and society in general. Our goal for the next few days at the House of Commons is to talk about possible solutions for the economical and migration effects post Brexit and to come up with an improved proposal of the actual public order bill. We would like this short period of days to become a valuable opportunity to develop your leadership, communication and teamwork skills.

Sincerely,

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2. Introduction to the committee:

2.1. Historical Context

The House of Commons is one of the two houses of the British Parliament, whose history dates back to the second half of the 13th century, its main purpose was to represent the common people in decision making, which allowed these communities at the time to have a voice. In the 19th century, the parliament was confirmed by members of parliament (MP's) who were chosen for a period of five years. During this same period of time, The House of Lords used to have more power in decision making since they had a veto power to deny the House of Commons reforms. Until the first semester of the 20th century in which the Parliament Act of 1911 was proposed. This parliament gave the House of Commons more power and the veto from the House of Lords was abolished.



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2.2. Functions and Objectives



The UK Parliament has 3 elements: the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarchy. The monarchy, lead by His majesty King Charles III is the person in charge of taking the final approval to laws and designs, the Prime Minister,

the elected chamber in charge of passing this proposals to his majesty, and the House of Commons, is the in charge of propose laws, carry out political control of the other elements of power, approve public spending and credit, and discuss issues relevant to the political, economic and social functioning of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

It is important to establish the difference between the House of Commons (HOC) and the House of Lords (HOL), because, the HOC is elected by the people as a democratic system, and is the incharge of propose laws, carry out political control, etc, and the HOL, meanwhile is in charge of scrutinizes legislation, holds the government to account, considers and reports on public policy, propose bills and amendments to laws and is elected by the monarchy, not by the citizens.

According to UK Parliament (2024):

“The UK public elects 650 Members of Parliament (MPs) to represent their interests and concerns in the House of Commons. MPs consider and propose new laws, and can scrutinize government policies by asking minister's questions about current issues either in the Commons Chamber or in Committees.”
Also, it works in divided committees: ‘Much of the work of the House of Commons and the House of Lords takes place in committees, made up of around 10 to 50 MPs or Lords. These committees examine issues in detail, from government policy and proposed new laws, to wider topics like the economy.’”
(UK Parliament, 2024).

3. Topic A: Creation of new strategies to fight against the critical effects of post brexit

3.1. Historical Context

The concept of Brexit is a mixture of two English words: "British" and "exit", and refers to the exit process carried out by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union, an organization in search for economic cooperation, integration and joint governance in some countries on the European continent.

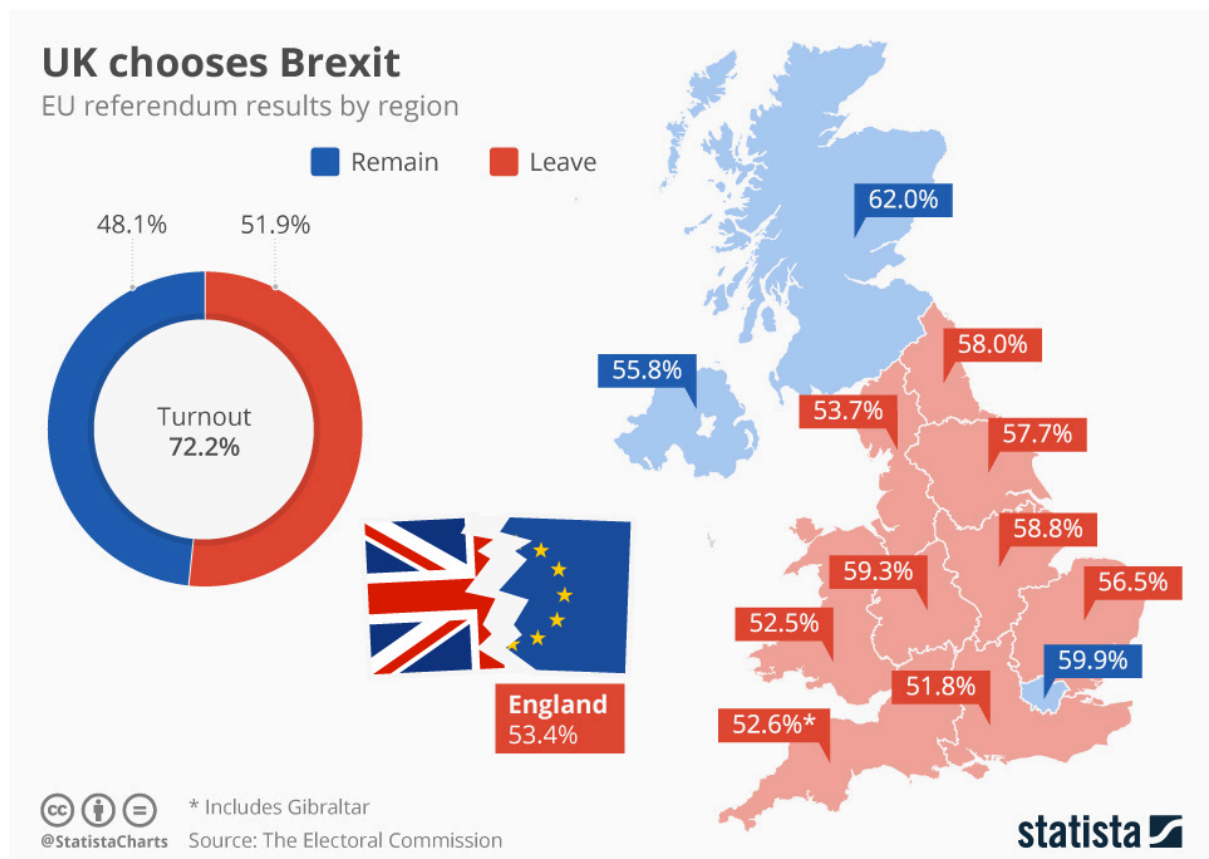
Initially, Brexit had two ways out. The first one, which was discarded, was the so-called no-deal Brexit, which would mean the immediate exit, without any transition, of the United Kingdom from the European Union. This would increase tariffs on both exports and imports, making it impossible to sustain British foreign policy, and would lead to a crisis in food supplies and in other markets that require imported products.

The conservatives, the biggest political party in the House of Commons, with ideologies more towards center-right, decided to propose at the assembly of this organism, Brexit. This had the objective of boosting the country's potential as the great country the people believe in, but the Labour Party, characterized for its center-left ideology, was one of the great opponents of this measure, arguing that it would be a danger to the economy of the working classes, as well as to the livelihood of the UK itself, criticizing the Conservative Party's handling of it, and although they initially decided to respect the decision, they were adamant that if this was to be done, it should be done in a less abrupt manner.

This decision was motivated because within the Conservative Party of the House of Commons, mainly conformed by english representatives, there were certain discrepancies about the rise of new anti-European Union political parties, and also within the same party, there were certain characters such as Boris Johnson¹ who saw an opportunity in Brexit to detach from their economic and political ties with Europe. In the case of Scotland and Northern Ireland, there were certain discrepancies that will be specified later, but in the meantime, it is important to stress that the Scottish nationalist parties saw Brexit as an opportunity to seek independence from the United Kingdom and those in Northern Ireland as

¹ Boris Johnson was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom between 2019-2022. He, as one of the leaders of the Conservative Party, was the architect of the Brexit and its main representative. Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica (2024). *Boris Johnson*. Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Boris-Johnson>

a reason to extend their differences with this country. It is important to clarify that David Cameron² and the majority of the Conservatives were against Brexit, however, after the results of the referendum³ celebrated on June 23, 2016, and that they gave an affirmative response of 51.9% towards Brexit, Cameron was forced to abdicate. This was a big surprise in British politics, and left an uncertain path for the pro-Brexiteers as they now had no idea how to break the economic ties that bound them to Europe without wiping out national incomes, without triggering a period of economic recession or without generating a period of political instability.



² David Cameron was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom between 2010-2016, and the main leader of the Conservative Party between 2005-2016 until Boris Johnson and other politicians take his place. He was fundamental in UK's economy because he was the responsible for the Brexit referendum application. Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica (2024). *David Cameron*. Britannica:

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/David-Cameron/Prime-ministership>

³ A referendum is a mechanism of citizen participation that allows the population to give its opinion on a new proposal made by the government. It is done through voting and allows the inhabitants to show their points of view on a specific proposal that goes beyond a modification to the internal law.

Armstrong, M. (2016, June 24). *Infographic: UK: a Divided Nation*. Statista Daily Data. <https://www.statista.com/chart/5100/uk-chooses-brexit/>

In 2019 (the year in which Brexit began to be discussed mainly in the House of Commons), Theresa May (Prime Minister at the time and leader of the Conservative Party) resigned from office as she failed to get parliament to sign the European Union (EU) exit agreement. She was followed by Boris Johnson, who, on January 31, 2020 finally got the UK Parliament to sign and ratify the Exit Agreement.

Therefore, within the Brexit agreement, which came into force on January 31, 2020, a Brexit with agreement or a friendly Brexit was established. It was established that the transition would last from February 1, 2020 to December 31 of the same year. Its main objective was to direct economic and political relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom. In order to avoid an economic decrease of the national income. However, two variants were born from this principle agreement at the time; the first was a Brexit with agreement but much more radical, which was advocated by some sectors of the Conservative Party, in addition to promoting tariffs on imported products and new border controls, proposed re-negotiating all free trade agreements⁴. This was the Brexit that Theresa May presented to the House of Commons and that was rejected on more than one occasion. The second was a more flexible Brexit, which was a modification that Boris Johnson and the UK Parliament made to the project presented by Theresa May. It is important to stress that Boris Johnson had a much more radical position than the one presented by Theresa May, however, he had to modify it merely because there were discrepancies within the Conservative Party and because the "hard" Brexit that Boris Johnson wanted was not something substantial within the House of Commons, mainly because the other parties would not agree with him,

⁴ A free trade agreement is a relationship established between one or more countries to enhance and promote trade among themselves. In this way, some import and export taxes can be reduced, as well as tariffs and quotas regarding the payment of goods and services between the two or more countries involved.

but this will be explained later. This proposed, in addition to a separation of the common single market and the customs union (this includes also the Europol and the European Court of Justice), a series of agreements for a transition that in principle would not affect the economy and border control systems. This last Brexit was the elected process to avoid affecting the UK and the EU **economy**, and in which they established the following characteristics:

- On economic matters, one principle of the Brexit is that it advocated free trade between the UK and the EU, free of tariffs, and without the famous quotas, which means that, there would be no maximum amount of products to trade, and the only conditions that products would have to meet were a series of requirements established by the EU regarding the place of origin of the product. Also, the UK had to agree to commercial agreements that allow the application of these benefits.
- On issues of cooperation, the UK and the EU agreed to work together on security, energy, climate change and mobility, and although the agreed borders are now closed, the latter is still relatively accessible to those wishing to cross the border.
- In terms of migration, it was agreed that British residents residing in the EU and Europeans residing in the UK could continue to live in their respective places of residence without any problem, however, for British tourists, a maximum stay in the EU of 90 days was established, and vice versa, without the right to work or study, therefore, it is required to apply for a visa to be able to enter the country for a different time or condition to those agreed. This does not interfere with the health and safety plan offered to tourists in the UK and the EU, which means that each tourist has health insurance that would not be modified.
- In terms of digital connectivity, it was agreed that the UK would be separated from

EU internet roaming, so the digital connection and the telephone system would already be completely separate.

- For education, the UK would no longer participate in the Erasmus programme, which is a programme that allows EU students to study at other universities within the EU to promote cultural, linguistic and sporting exchange.
- In terms of mobility, the UK would lose the ability to operate inter-European flights that do not include destinations within the UK itself, meaning that UK airlines would now have to go via London, Manchester, Liverpool or any other UK city in order to travel to the rest of Europe. Also, talking about terrestrial matters as a consequence of this situation, massive protests have risen blocking important road infrastructure that end in severe economical and movement situations since the exportations and importations are not arriving to the places it should, but there was cooperation to solve the situation as soon as possible.
- Fishing is another of the main agreements of the Brexit Agreement, as it was conflictive to agree on the profits of this industry between both parties, but finally it was agreed that until June 2026 the EU would give the UK 25% of the profits from fishing within British territory, and after that a new negotiation would be expected to modify the balance, according to the UK Parliament in 2023.
- In terms of new borders, the UK would be forced to conclude new mobility and security treaties with countries close to its local area or overseas territories. For example, the UK would be obliged to agree a new mobility treaty with Spain over Gibraltar so that Spaniards could enter this territory under new conditions. The same applies to the Falkland Islands, the British Virgin Islands, Bermuda, Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, etc. It should be clarified that an exception was made for Northern Ireland because, although it is part of the "official" or "local" territory of the United

Kingdom, it will continue to comply with the market rules and conditions established by the European Union that the rest of the UK (England, Wales and Scotland) does not have to comply with; this in order to avoid conflicts with the Republic of Ireland. But this clearly brought its conflicts, especially with Scotland, a country that in 2014 held a referendum on independence from the United Kingdom in which it won to remain within the kingdom, but that was long before Brexit, and this added to the fact that in Scottish territories the "No" to this exit process won, means that now the Scots are demanding a new referendum on independence due to the change in the situation of the UK.

Although an agreement was reached to enable Brexit to take place, it came at a time that severely affected the global economy, and especially the UK's economy as a consequence of these actions. At the beginning of the pandemic, and according to data published by KPMG (Klynveld, Peat, Marwick, Goerdeler) in the 2020 UK Economic Outlook, it was estimated that the United Kingdom would have a GDP drop of 7.8% for 2020, and a rebound of 8.4% for 2021. At the end of the day it was not even close to the real numbers, since the total drop in British GDP for 2020 was 9.9% according to The Guardian and The Office for National Statistics (2020), although other sources claim that it fell to 10.4%-11%. For this reason, the government took some preventive measures, including an expansive fiscal policy, also called the fiscal stimulus plan, with which 34 billion euros would be injected to combat the economic and health crisis. In addition to that, the Bank of England cut two interest rates, which placed the rate, for March 2020, at 0.10%, and increased the purchase program of British, sovereign and corporate bonds by 200 billion euros, which raised the possession of bonds to 645,000 million euros, according to the Bank of England.

The economy shrank by 9.9% in 2020, the biggest contraction since 1709



1 1709: The Great Frost

The economy is dragged down as frozen rivers, canals and seaports disrupt trade across Europe

2 1815: The end of the Napoleonic wars at the battle of Waterloo is followed by economic depression. Poor harvests and the Corn Laws push up food prices and clamour for political reform leads to the Peterloo massacre in 1819, and foundation of the Manchester Guardian two years later

3 Post WW1 slump

The biggest downturn of the past two centuries comes after WW1 and the Spanish flu pandemic, which kills more people than the conflict. Growth returns in 1922 but aftershocks lead to the 1926 general strike, which causes another recession

4 Financial crisis

The collapse that follows the banking crisis is the worst since WW2. It begins in 2007-08 and a decade of anaemic recovery, made worse by austerity, follows

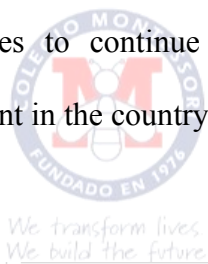
Partington, R. (2021, February 13). *UK economy hit by record slump in 2020 but double-dip recession avoided*. *The Guardian*.

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2021/feb/12/uk-avoided-double-dip-recession-despite-covid-slump-in-2020-ons-gdp>

During the pandemic, businesses such as restaurants, bars, supermarkets, pubs, etc; had to close because people could not go there due to the confinement established in the UK, which initially generated huge economic losses for those businesses that did not know how to look for alternatives such as virtuality, but which would later cause small, medium and large businesses to close. In March and April alone, 21,200 more companies went bankrupt than in 2019. According to data, this represented an increase of 70% compared to data from previous years (El Economista, 2020). In terms of numbers, the British economy contracted

significantly, that it experienced a downturn of up to 19% during the 2020 Spring Confinement (The Guardian, 2021)

One of the most striking voices during the pandemic period (2020 -2022) was that of the then chancellor Rishi Sunak, in the Confederation of the British Industry, who, after seeing the economy in decline, claimed the following: “That’s why my focus remains fixed on doing everything we can to protect jobs, businesses and livelihoods. At the budget I will set out the next stage of our plan for jobs, and the support we’ll provide through the next phase of the pandemic.” And in the end, there was some improvement, as by the end of 2020, the UK economy managed to recover in fits and starts. In December, it managed to grow by 1.2%, after a decline in November of 2.3%, as many businesses were able to turn to new technologies to continue their remote sales and to continue to generate income and employment in the country.



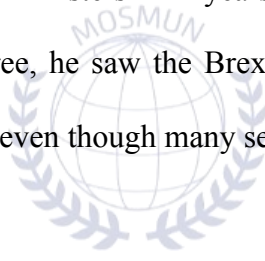
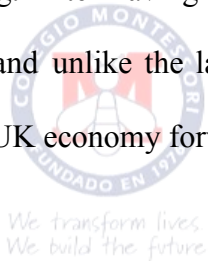
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Partington, R. (2021, February 13). UK economy hit by record slump in 2020 but double-dip recession avoided. *The Guardian*.

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2021/feb/12/uk-avoided-double-dip-recession-despite-covid-slump-in-2020-ons-gdp>

Even though everything managed to stabilize at the end of the day, the economic crisis due to COVID-19 aggravated the post-Brexit effects and the transition period, and there was even a debate in the House of Commons on whether to extend the transition period so that the UK economy would not be left in the air, however, this measure was not enough, as in addition to the economic aggravation, the political and social crisis was worse. Boris Johnson was unable to maintain his position in the face of public pressure as a consequence of a series of accusations from his manners. Therefore, after months of discussion about his permanence, he decided to resign as Prime Minister, leaving the post to Liz Truss, who two months after being assigned to the post, also resigned as her intention was not to stay there for so long. After having had 3 ministers in 4 years, Rishi Sunak was appointed as Prime Minister, and unlike the last three, he saw the Brexit economic crisis as an opportunity to move the UK economy forward, even though many sectors of the population do not see it like that.



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3.2. Current Situation

Clearly, this process is a severe blow to a country's economic and political migration systems, as it completely breaks the political-administrative system that must be managed from Westminster and the migration and stay controls within the country also change drastically for migrants who are either living within the United Kingdom or who are just arriving, which, as expected, did not take long to arrive within the British territory. The European Union, in order to mitigate this type of socio-economic and political impact, states the following in Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union:

- 1. Any Member State may decide to withdraw from the Union in accordance with its*

own constitutional requirements.

2. A Member State which decides to withdraw shall notify the European Council of its intention. In the light of the guidelines provided by the European Council, the Union shall negotiate and conclude an agreement with that State, setting out the arrangements for its withdrawal, taking account of the framework for its future relationship with the Union. That agreement shall be negotiated in accordance with Article 218(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. It shall be concluded on behalf of the Union by the Council, acting by a qualified majority, after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament.

3. The Treaties shall cease to apply to the State in question from the date of entry into force of the withdrawal agreement or, failing that, two years after the notification referred to in paragraph 2, unless the European Council, in agreement with the Member State concerned, unanimously decides to extend this period.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3, the member of the European Council or of the Council representing the withdrawing Member State shall not participate in the discussions of the European Council or Council or in decisions concerning it. (UE, 2012).

By 2022, the Bank of England warned that the UK would suffer the most severe recession since 1920, and interest rates were set to rise by 3% between 2020 and 2022 (the highest rate measured since 1989). This, over the last few years, has made borrowing and mortgages more expensive, and coupled with inflation of 10% per year according to the BBC, the war in Ukraine making imported goods and services more expensive, and many other factors, has led to a 15% reduction in the national economy according to the Office for Budget Responsibility by March 2022. This same body projected that over the next 15 years,

the UK's GDP would have a reduction of approximately 4% due to Brexit and the devaluation of the pound, which among other things, makes imported goods and services more expensive, which as is well known, contributes significantly to the aforementioned inflation. About Brexit, the Bank of England governor, Andrew Bailey said: *“It has led to a reduction in the openness of the UK economy, though over time new trading relationships around the world should, and I expect will, be established. Of course, that requires a commitment to openness and free trade.”* (The Guardian, 2023). According to Bailey himself, he expects that financial speculation will be regulated, that there will be much more contribution with the Irish to mitigate the impact of the fragmentation of financial markets due to Brexit, and that the inflation target will be reduced to 2% in the coming years, however, interest rates, now at a 15-year high of 5.25%, should continue to rise to reach or at least remain high in order to reach the previously seen targets. *“Policy is going to have to be restrictive for an extended period to see the second half out, which is where policy is going to have to do the work to bring inflation back to target, and I believe it's going to happen”* (The Guardian, 2023) said Bailey in a conference in Dublin. Regarding interest rates, economist Huw Pill recommended in 2023, that banks should wait until 2024 to alter interest rates, because borrowing and this modification could lead to a new period of recession.

3.3. Previous Resolutions

In 2023, Rishi Sunak gave "the first reverse" to the Brexit process, because the UK's science outreach area was complaining that research funding was being greatly reduced, thus returning to the Horizon programme for European science cooperation and outreach. In this way, scientists can access grants subsidized by a fund of more than 100,000 million euros, and recover those university outreach programmes that had been closed due to Brexit. This also includes the return of the EU's Copernicus programme, which is central to climate

change assessment and action, and for which the UK starts contributing around €3 billion per year from January 2024, thus strengthening scientific ties between the UK and the EU, according to EU President Ursula Von der Leyen.

Also, Rishi Sunak⁵ has repeatedly said that Brexit should not be an excuse but an opportunity, and although many of his opponents criticize his closeness to the EU, these same relations have meant that the UK economy is slowly emerging from the great abyss to which Brexit led it. Moreover, according to him, his idea of a relationship with the EU does not include belonging to the same legal or legislative framework, but for the UK to create new regulatory regimes suitable for the future that guarantee decent work for its citizens and a stable economy. According to The Sunday Times, British MPs and politicians are reviewing the Brexit trade deal, in order to evaluate a possible modification to the common single market and the existing economic controls between Northern Ireland and Great Britain, which, as established in Boris Johnson's Brexit, would be different, in order to improve the supply systems and agricultural standards established in this same agreement. According to Sunak, it is a "Swiss-style" agreement in which commercial and diplomatic relations are completely separated from the legal and legislative sphere in order to avoid political confrontation. The UK is the only one of the G7 economies that has not recovered after the pandemic, but according to finance minister Jeremy Hunt, a good barrier to regaining the rate of economic growth would be to lower tariffs, but nothing has been decided yet, according to The National (2022).

⁵ Rishi Sunak is the current minister of the United Kingdom, who took office after Liz Truss abdicated. He is one of the heads of the Conservative party, but unlike some other militants of this party, Sunak does not agree with all the measures imposed by the Brexit. He thinks it is not a bad situation, but rather an opportunity for economic growth. Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica (2024). *Rishi Sunak*. Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Rishi-Sunak>

On migration, Sunak has said that illegal migration across the English Channel and other routes into the UK must stop immediately, so that a public consensus can be rebuilt and then the problems of legal migration due to Brexit can be solved. Sunak, and the president of the Confederation of British Industry, Tony Darker, defend immigration because it makes a country much more productive.


3.4. QARMAS

1. What does your character think about brexit? Is it pro-brexit or not?
2. Does your character believe that the best way to deal with the challenges of Brexit is to move closer to the EU through "Swiss-style" agreements?
3. Which party does your character belong to and what internal divisions are there within your party over Brexit?
4. Has your character been involved in any draft resolutions to mitigate the impact of Brexit on the UK economy?
5. Does your character support Rishi Sunak's actions and stance on Brexit? Yes? No? Why?
6. What kind of new alternatives does your character propose to mitigate the impact of Brexit?
7. Which figures in the House of Commons share similar positions to yours on Brexit measures?

Topic B: Public Order Bill Act

4.1. Historical Context

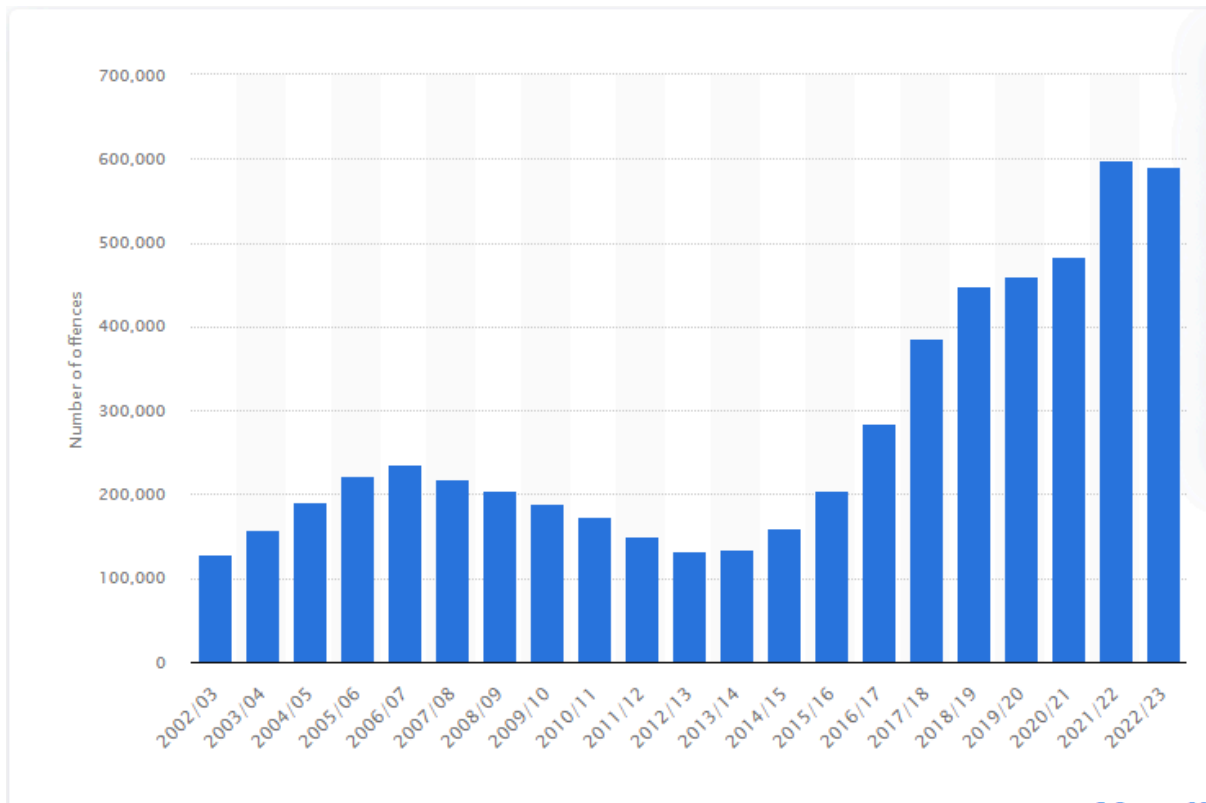
In the first semester of 2022 in the United Kingdom, multiple protests were held during this period that started to affect the public order. Some of these were, “Just Stop Oil”, “Insulate Britain” and “Extinction Rebellion” which had practices such as blocking roads, making public disturbances, public offenses to the Police and many more, which mainly affected the public infrastructure, transportation and forces. According to the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) in 2022 there were around 1,165 people from 4 biggest protests in the United Kingdom arrested for creating public disorder, this data being the highest since the pandemic COVID-19 started (N/A, 2022). Also, according to Statista, around 500,000 police public offenses in England and Wales were reported persuading His Majesty's Government to propose a new act.



Arrests by Year	2020	2021	2022	2023 to date (16.6.23)
Extinction Rebellion	694	544	253	0
HS2 Rebellion	0	63	0	0
Animal Rebellion	0	0	46	5
Just Stop Oil	0	0	866	85
Total	694	607	1,165	90

Greater London Authority (n.d.). *Extinction Rebellion and Just Stop Oil protests 1*. London City Hall.

<https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-london-assembly-does/questions-mayor/find-an-answer/extinction-rebellion-and-just-stop-oil-protests-1>



Clark, D. (2023). Number of public order offences in England and Wales 2002-2023. Statista: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/315680/public-order-offences-in-england-and-wales/>

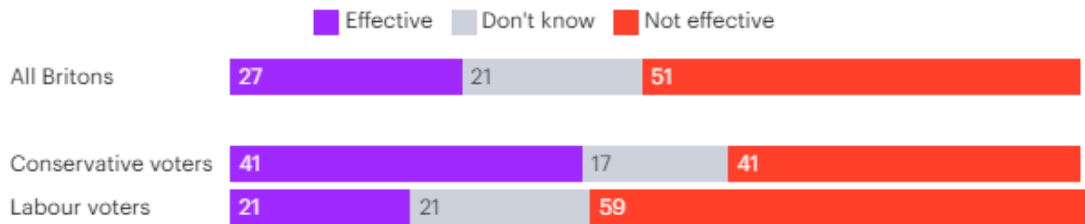
As a consequence of these violations towards the public order, the Home Secretary in 2022, Priti Patel, proposed in the House of Commons the Public Order Act as an act that gives more control to the public forces such as the Police and the Government in these minority protests. Based on the act, if the protest is considered to disrupt the public order by the Government, the public forces surrounding the sector where the events are happening, have complete authorization to intervene with all the resources needed and cease the protest before it escalates to a bigger violation towards the public order.

After the Act was proposed to the House of Commons, organizations such as the United Nations, Amnesty International and activists had shown their disagreement toward this act since it is considered as a violation of the Human Right of freedom of expression.

Also 51% of the citizens showed their concern that this act will not be effective to reduce protests in the United Kingdom as seen in the graph below (YouGov, 2022) .

Just 27% of Britons think the Public Order Bill will be effective at reducing the number of disruptive protests

Overall, how effective, if at all, do you think the Public Order Bill will be in reducing the number of disruptive protests going forward? %

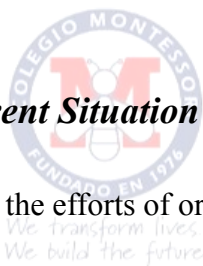


Knowles, F. (2022). Britons broadly supportive of Public Order Bill's measures to criminalise certain forms of protest. YouGov.

https://yougov.co.uk/politics/articles/44358-britons-broadly-supportive-public-order-bills-meas?redirect_from=%2Ftopics%2Fpolitics%2Farticles-reports%2F2022%2F11%2F09%2Fbritons-broadly-supportive-public-order-bills-meas

4.2. Current Situation

Despite of the efforts of organizations, activists and citizens to stop the approval of the Public Order Bill by expressing their opinion towards the proposal, the act was presented in the House of Lords in October 19, 2022, later on this act had its first amendments in the Public Order Bill Act considered by the House of Commons and after many debates in the both houses since 2022, by the First Semester of 2023, it received approval from both Houses (House of Commons and House of Lords), which later on, as established in the order of approval of acts in the United Kingdom, the Act was sent to His Majesty King Charles III and received the Royal Assent that confirmed the approval and application of these act since May of 2023. This Act is only applied in Wales and England which does not affect the whole country but is in consideration to expand the act for other regions, if protests that affect the public order increase in these regions. Nowadays, even though the Public Order Bill Act has been applied in the United Kingdom there have still been a lot of protests, from the same



groups and the movement of "Free Palestine " creation from the Israeli-Palestinian war that have created severe public order violations. All of these actions had made the British generate a question, was applying the Public Order Act truly useful?

4.3. Previous Resolutions

Some Previous Legislation were the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, which is the act that is most similar to the Public Order Bill Act, this act consists of giving new powers to the police regarding protests and gatherings, which include inputting new conditions to take more control in Public Disorder, but it is not as extensive as how the Public Order Bill Law is. Also some previous legislations are the Serious Crime act 2007 and the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, both acts focus on violent disorder, harassment, trespass and threatening behavior but the Serious Crime act focuses more in criminal activities and the Actual Public Order Bill Act from 2022 is based in many points from the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act from 1994, some points are, applying sanctions in citizens who have committed offenses towards the community, allow local public forces to search other public forces in other sectors, and apply conditions and restrictions in ongoing protests.

4.4. QUARMAS

- I. What is your position towards the Public Order Bill Act?
- II. Do you consider the Public Order Bill, violates any human right?
- III. Does your delegation consider this act to be maintained, eliminated or renewed in the constitution?
- IV. According to the point above, how can the Parliament improve the Public Order Bill Act to be effective in its totality?

- V. Based on this situation ([Mass protests in London put other police priorities at risk](#)), how does this affect your delegation's position towards the topic?

4.5. Useful Sources

- <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/15/enacted>
- <https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3153>
- https://www.libertyhumanrights.org.uk/advice_information/public-order-act-new-prot-est-offences/
- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/04/un-human-rights-chief-urges-uk-reverse-deeply-troubling-public-order-bill>

5. Delegations:

- Rishi Sunak (Conservative - Prime Minister)
- Suella Braverman (Conservative - Home Secretary)
- Dominic Raab (Conservative - Justice secretary)
- Keir Starmer (Labour - Leader of HM Official Opposition)
- Jeremy Corbyn (Labour - MP of Islington North)
- Priti Patel (Conservatives - MP of Witham)
- Angela Rayner (Labour - Shadow Deputy Prime Minister)
- Michael Gove (Conservative - Secretary Of State for Leveling Up, Housing and Communities)
- Ed Miliband (Labour - MP of Doncaster North)
- Boris Johnson (Conservative - MP of Uxbridge and South Ruislip)



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- Liz Truss (Conservative - MP of South West Norfolk)
- Sajid Javid (Conservatives - MP of Bromsgrove)
- Theresa May (Conservatives - MP of Maidenhead)
- Grant Shapps (Conservative - Secretary of State for Defense)
- Jacob Rees-Mogg (Conservative - MP of North East Somerset)
- Jeremy Hunt (Conservative - Chancellor of the Exchequer)
- Emily Thornberry (Labour - MP of Islington South and Finsbury)
- David Lammy (Labour - Shadow Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs)
- Kwasi Kwarteng (Conservative - MP of Spelthorne)
- Ben Wallace (Conservative - MP of Wyre and Preston North)



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