

## Solving the Brexit problem (Working Draft)

Parliament is presently trying to solve the Brexit problem. Listed below are the different options that have been made law or proposed as law along with the amendments tabled by MPs to change the law. Please indicate which options to solve the Brexit problem you consider to be 'Essential', 'Desirable', 'Acceptable', 'Tolerable' or 'Unacceptable'.

	Essential	Desirable	Acceptable	Tolerable	Unacceptable
<b>The PMs Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration</b> – Negotiated and agreed with the European Union to settle the terms of the UK leaving the EU and outlining the terms of a future trading arrangement.					
<b>The PMs Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration</b> – But with an expiry date for the Northern Ireland backstop or no backstop.					
<b>The PMs Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration</b> – But with alternative arrangements to the Northern Ireland backstop to avoid a hard border.					
<b>Indicative Votes</b> – By MPs in the House of Commons on a variety of alternatives to the PMs Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration.					
<b>A permanent customs union</b> – For trade with the EU and strong relationship with the single market underpinned by shared institutions, obligations and alignment on rights and standards.					
<b>Norway-style deal</b> – Including a customs union with the EU and membership of the European Economic Area with Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Iceland.					
<b>Canada-style deal</b> – A free trade agreement with the EU to include arrangements made between the EU and Canada and other trading partners.					
<b>Status quo</b> – Remain in the EU on present terms by revoking Article 50.					
<b>A public vote/referendum</b> – On any deal that has the support of the majority of MPs in the House of Commons.					
<b>No Deal</b> – To leave the EU on 29 March 2019 with no agreement on future relations in place and with no transition/implementation period.					
<b>Reject leaving the EU</b> – Without a withdrawal agreement and a framework for the future relationship.					
<b>Parliament Decides</b> – If the Government can not get a majority for their proposal to withdraw from the EU then for one day only the House of Commons can make proposals and vote them into law.					
<b>Special EU Committee</b> – Establish a special all-party representative House of Commons committee to manage the EU Withdrawal Negotiations.					
<b>Extension to Article 50 beyond two years</b> – If the PMs Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration is not passed in the House of Commons by 26 February 2019.					
<b>A Citizen's Assembly</b> – Of 250 members, comprising a representative sample of the population to consider and make recommendations to the House of Commons on the process of withdrawal of the UK from the EU.					
<b>A public vote/referendum</b> – On any deal or to stay in the EU.					