

Immigration Controls.

A. Citizenship and Permanent Leave to Remain (PLTR)

1. The number of British citizens emigrating each year becomes the next year's quota for new citizenship. All UK citizens leaving are counted, even if only going for a short visit abroad (not known or required in advance), but have automatic top priority against the prevailing quota when they return. In the unlikely event the quota is fully used they will be allocated automatically to the next one in advance.
2. Top priority also for children joining or adopted by British parents, those granted citizenship as an honour and such other categories as may be proscribed by Parliament. Otherwise all applicants, including spouses, must have been resident for a minimum of ten years. Spouses must have been continuously married to and cohabitant with the same person for that period of time, after which they will qualify for top priority. Others must have been resident continuously (excluding normal temporary visits abroad), self-sufficient, without a criminal record and assessed for tax for that ten year qualification period (TYQP), and will then qualify for second or lower priority according to a points basis (doesn't have to be the Australian one).
3. Children born in this country where neither parent is British should take the nationality of one of their parents. Only if this is refused by the relevant country or countries should the child become British. Dual nationality should be avoided in all circumstances for both children and adults. Dual nationality should normally only arise where British nationality is the primary status. If a parent is granted citizenship while their child is a minor the child can also inherit citizenship.
4. The quota can be allocated on a monthly basis according to priority, and those who qualify but are in excess of the quota simply move up the queue within their priority ranking for the next period's quota.
5. Those who have successfully completed the TYQP for citizenship but are in the queue for a quota place may take PLTR instead. This will give access to benefits and the state pension, but children must take their parent's nationality. Reapplication for citizenship will require a further TYQP. Children who achieve their majority before a parent is granted citizenship or takes PLTR may apply for citizenship in their own right if they qualify for a Temporary Residence Permit (TRP – see below) and can complete their own TYQP. This can include support by their parents for the first three years. Otherwise they must leave unless their parents have become dependent on them. Support in their home country may be provided for a period through the local British embassy as part of the overseas aid programme.

B. EU citizens

5. EU citizens resident in the UK at the date of the Referendum will be given a three-year temporary resident's permit automatically. This can be extended if they meet the proscribed conditions for a TRP, such as having been employed or are retired on an adequate pension and own property or a registered business and have been self-sufficient without a criminal record for that period. After ten years they can apply for UK citizenship as above, the period being back-dateable to their initial entry to this country and subject to the same conditions.

C. Visitors

6. Unless someone is on a blacklist a three-month visitor's visa, one per annum applicable cumulatively, will be given automatically in return for standard biodata. A bar or other machine-readable code can be printed on the visa form, which must be pasted into the visitor's passport. This can be done either at an embassy abroad or at the port of entry. It will end the current practice whereby border officials have to make subjective on-the-spot assessments at the point of entry. Visas can be applied for online if biodata is already held on the database with the visa printed out and pasted into their passport by the applicant.

7. All movements and relevant data for both UK and foreign citizens are recorded and maintained on a central database. If a visitor has not left the country within the permitted period their name and photo will be put on a website and a reward offered for information leading to their arrest. The reward will be invalidated if the person is approached by anyone other than the police. They will not be permitted to return for a period of time related to the period and nature of their offence.

8. Visitors may not rent or purchase domestic property or seek employment during their stay. If they want to do this or extend their stay they must apply for a TRP.

D. Temporary Residence Permits (TRP)

9. A separate points system will apply for anyone wanting to live in the UK for longer than a three month visit. They can be issued with a TRP, for which they must have a British referee. This must be a counter-party to their reason for residence, for example an employer, business partner, educational establishment, and spouse or similar as may be proscribed in law. Initial period for three years, but can be extended if necessary conditions as for a TYQP are met to date. Referee must account for the whereabouts and continued purpose of residence annually or on demand, and be liable to a fine if checks do not confirm. Referees may be substituted on reapplication.

10. Those on TRPs may claim benefits but not the State Pension. They need only pay the opt-out rate of National Insurance. However if they do claim benefits their TYQP for citizenship is reset to zero.

10. Various grades of permit may be issued according to circumstances, including 'back-packer' and seasonal worker permits.

E. Refugees

11. All refugees will be offered accommodation and care in a camp on arrival and application. One camp will be built in the UK so that transfers can be expedited immediately, and others built overseas as may be negotiated with host governments. All camps will be British run and sovereign territory including their own airstrip. They will not be internment camps and inmates can be issued with special refugee visas subject to any restrictions required by the host government. However the camps will be the only shelter and support provided and permitted. This will be to a civilised standard not on the Australian model, with the possibility of paid work in-camp.

F. Illegals and overstayers

12. If illegals and overstayers cannot be repatriated immediately they will be transferred to a refugee camp. They will not be permitted to leave except to another country.