

**Third meeting of the EU-United Kingdom Parliamentary Partnership Assembly  
Brussels, 3-4 July 2023**

**Main points emerging from the break out groups**

**CLIMATE AND ENERGY**

1. Recognising the urgent climate crisis and the need to get on with meeting our net zero targets, the breakout group agreed that by demonstrating action to meet net zero, the EU and the UK can provide global leadership and help to develop technologies that will assist in decarbonisation;
2. There is huge potential for co-operation between the EU and the UK, given that we are all facing the same challenges. We should work together on reform of electricity markets and expedite efforts to put in place more efficient electricity trading arrangements as set out in the TCA and supported by the PPA. There should also be co-operation on energy efficiency, smart consumer products, expanding our energy grids, carbon-capture and storage including possible captured carbon exports from the EU to be stored in depleted North Sea oil and gas fields (would this require a change in EU carbon accounting rules?); hydrogen; nuclear energy (where Member States wish to pursue it), decarbonising home heating while making it affordable for consumers; and energy performance certificates. In pursuing this co-operation, we recognise that we are going to need all the technologies we can develop;
3. The EU and the UK are both developing carbon border adjustment mechanisms, which will be essential as we make this transition and the issue will be how they are aligned. Consideration should be given to a delay in implementing the rules of origin section of the TCA as it relates to electric vehicle batteries as this is supported by vehicle manufacturers in both the EU and UK and it would not make sense to put tariffs on electrical vehicle exports, but not on petrol and diesel vehicles;
4. The TCA governance architecture should have a specialised committee on net zero.

**MOBILITY OF PERSONS**

The figures from 2019 to 2022 show a significant decrease in the number of EU citizens applying for work visa and first residence permits in the UK and vice-versa. In addition, during the same period, the number of EU citizens who were denied entry at the UK borders rose sharply, illustrating that mobility has decreased since the entry into force of the TCA. These limitations have had a greater effect on EU citizens and especially on young people. Mobility of persons, in particular of young people, needs to be addressed, in accordance with the principles of reciprocity and non-discrimination. In this regard, the group made the following recommendations:

1. The difficulties facing by touring artists continue. The group reiterated the recommendation that the Partnership Council (PC) encourage the EU and the UK to negotiate a comprehensive agreement to allow artists to tour and work in the EU and the UK;

2. Young people have been disproportionately affected, in particular concerning exchange opportunities or early stages of work engagement, including apprenticeships and trainings. In this regard, the PC should look at ways to facilitate the mobility of young people, in particular school children, by facilitating travelling with an ID or group permit;

3. Stronger youth engagement and connection among civil society should be further encouraged;

4. The upcoming entry into force of the ETIAS/ESS should be accompanied by the necessary infrastructure preparations and flexibilities to avoid problems at the border, which would limit mobility even further;

5. In order to facilitate the transition from pre-settled status to settled status, further clarification of the procedure would be desirable, as well as the extension of the transition period.

### **TWINNING AND CIVIL SOCIETY COOPERATION**

1. Proposes to discuss in a separate panel during an upcoming UK-EU Parliamentary Partnership Assembly ways to enhance civil society cooperation by learning from best practice, and potential methods for feeding back to the PPA the outcomes of civil society dialogue;

2. Explore ways to expand twinning activities and take a broad view of what twinning can entail and the groups it can involve;

3. Encourages mobility of young people that is focused not only on university students but also on apprentices and students enrolled in vocational education. Encourages rapid conclusion of negotiations in relation to the Horizon programme.