
CITIZENS'
ASSEMBLY
ON BREXIT

**TRADE WITH THE
EUROPEAN UNION**

OPTIONS

OPTION A

Stay in the Single
Market for goods and
services

OPTION B

Agree a
'comprehensive' trade
deal covering tariffs
and non-tariff barriers

OPTION C

Agree a limited trade
deal covering tariffs
only

OPTION D

Agree no trade deal
with the EU

OPTION A: SINGLE MARKET

WHAT IT MEANS

Closest to what we have today – maintains freedom of movement for goods and services

No tariffs on trade between the UK and the EU



Efforts to reduce non-tariff barriers



OPTION A: SINGLE MARKET IMPLICATIONS

- **Most economists think this would be best for the economy**
- **But some economists disagree**
- **It means following Single Market rules and ECJ rulings, while giving up influence over them**
- **Workers' rights, environmental standards, etc. would be regulated as now**
- **We would probably have to continue paying into the EU budget**

OPTION B: COMPREHENSIVE DEAL

WHAT IT MEANS

Leave the Single Market but seek the same level of access to EU markets as now (or as close as possible)

No tariffs on trade between the UK and the EU

Efforts to reduce non-tariff barriers

Agree standards 'bilaterally' between the UK and the EU

No direct role for the ECJ

OPTION B: COMPREHENSIVE DEAL IMPLICATIONS

- **Best of both worlds? Barrier-free trade, without having to follow EU rules or ECJ rulings**
- **But does it actually give much more control?**
- **How complex would it be to agree the rules – at first and later?**
- **Workers' rights, environmental standards, etc. still closely regulated**
- **We would probably still have to make some contribution to the EU budget**
- **Is this option actually possible?**

OPTION C: LIMITED DEAL

WHAT IT MEANS

Leave the Single Market but still seek to agree some trade rules with the EU

No tariffs on trade between the UK and the EU

No general attempt to maintain shared standards, so non-tariff barriers likely to emerge

OPTION C: LIMITED DEAL IMPLICATIONS

- **Greater freedom for the UK to decide its own rules and regulations**
- **Tariff-free access to the Single Market, which is important for some parts of the economy**
- **But most economists think non-tariff barriers would harm the economy**
- **Workers' rights, environmental standards, etc. largely subject to decision within the UK**
- **Future payments to the EU budget very unlikely**

OPTION D: NO EU TRADE DEAL

WHAT IT MEANS

Leave the Single Market and do no deal on future trade relations with the EU

Fall back on 'WTO rules' for how we trade with the EU

Almost certain EU tariffs on some of our exports

UK would have a choice on whether to impose tariffs on imports from the EU

OPTION D: NO EU TRADE DEAL IMPLICATIONS

- **Much greater freedom for the UK to decide its own rules and regulations**
- **But almost all economists think this would harm the economy**
- **EU would almost certainly impose tariffs on some UK exports (e.g., food, cars)**
- **Workers' rights, environmental standards, etc. subject to decision within the UK**
- **No future payments to the EU budget**