

Resistance Glossary

Association Agreement (AA), Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA). Both essentially international agreements to trade and cooperate on a number of other policies, such as environment (e.g.). A DCFTA would cover practically all sectors and have a strong administrative framework. Whereas AAs can also be strong on trade, the admin side is leaner; AAs tend to be used for developing countries and very small neighbours like Andorra.

Cherry-picking Derogatory term used for wanting a customised trade relationship with the EU, instead of accepting the ‘indivisible four freedoms’ – free movement of goods, services, capital and labour.

EEA Agreement (“Single Market”) Basically extends the trade parts of the EU into an agreement binding 28 EU countries; Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein of EFTA. Ensures same free trade terms and has parallel control mechanisms. Requires some trade-related EU laws on environment, consumer and social policy, but EFTA countries are only committed to free movement of labour with some safeguards.

EU (Withdrawal) Act (EUWA) Act of Parliament that should repeal the European Communities Act 1972 on 29 March 2019, taking Britain out of the EU. Date can be changed by ministers though. Disapplies various EU agreements, but keeps body of EU law in Britain to avoid a legal vacuum.

EU Withdrawal and Implementation Act (EUWAIA) Future Act of Parliament that will put whatever Withdrawal Agreement is made into law.

Future Relationship The UK’s longer-term relationship with the EU. The Lisbon Treaty insists it can only be negotiated after the UK has left, so would technically start around 2021.

Implementation Period See Transition (period).

Labour’s “Six Tests” (for the Withdrawal Agreement)

Does the deal ensure a “collaborative” future relationship with the EU;
Does it deliver the same benefits as being in the single market and customs union;
Does it ensure the “fair management” of migration;
Does it defend workplace, environmental and other rights and protections;
Does it protect national security and protect cross-border crime-fighting, and
Is it fair to all regions and nations of the U.K?

Northern Ireland backstop Proposed chapter of Britain’s Withdrawal Agreement that will keep Northern Ireland effectively part of the EU as a customs territory, with EU rules on goods, VAT etc. Potentially indefinite unless a different trade deal or suitable technology is used to avoid ‘hard border’ delaying the movement of goods between Southern and Northern Ireland. Also known as the ‘Protocol for Ireland/Northern Ireland’.

Project Fear Barrage of propaganda used by the Remain side in the 2016 referendum. It centred on invoking fear of consequences of leaving and fear of the unknown.

Rules of Origin System for determining the national source of a product, which may contain parts from different countries. Used in calculating import duties and restrictions.

Transition (period) Envisaged period until end of 2020 when Britain is out of the EU, but still subject to EU laws and diktats of its institutions. To be used to agree a future relationship in detail.

WTO Waiver Dispensation to allow trading partners to suspend terms of World Trade Organization agreements. Must be authorised by a conference, temporary and renewable for up to 10 years. Allows current trading terms to continue while a new free trade agreement is being negotiated.

WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Agreement of 164 countries to speed up import and export processing, using whatever technology is possible.

WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement of 164 countries to not let technical goods standards be a barrier to trade, recognise each others' standards and jointly adopt new international standards.