



RHONDDA CYNON TAF

RHONDDA CYNON TAF COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

COUNCIL

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UNDERSTANDING THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF BREXIT AND IN PARTICULAR A “NO DEAL” BREXIT ON THE COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Author: Chris Bradshaw

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is brief Members on the potential impact of Brexit on the Council and its residents.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Members:

- 2.1 Note the information contained within this report.
- 2.2 Receive further briefings to Cabinet, Council and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee during the period to 29th March 2019.

3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 To ensure Members are aware of the potential impact of Brexit, in its various forms to help inform future Council decision making.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The UK has committed to leaving the European Union on 29th March 2019.
- 4.2 Over the past two years the UK Government has sought to secure a deal (the Withdrawal Agreement), with the 27 European Countries that will remain in the EU, that covers matters such as:
 - The kind of relationship and level of participation the UK will have with the EU's Single Market – the free movement of people, goods and services; and
 - The Customs Union – the bloc's trade and tax agreement.
- 4.3 On 25th November 2019, the Prime Minister agreed a draft Withdrawal Agreement with the other 27 EU Leaders. All parties also signed off a Future Relationship Declaration which is a draft political declaration on the future relationship between the EU and the UK, after Brexit. The Declaration

considers subjects such as trade and economic co-operation, law enforcement and criminal justice, foreign policy, security and defence and wider areas of co-operation. The Declaration is not a legally binding document and formal negotiations start after the UK has left the EU on 29th March 2019.

- 4.4 If over the next few weeks, the Prime Minister is able to secure the support of Parliament to approve the Withdrawal Agreement, there will be a transition period, a time-limited period (of approximately two years) before the eventual permanent arrangements for UK-EU relations - which have yet to be agreed – take effect.
- 4.5 The Prime Minister has said the transition period, which the UK tends to refer to as an "implementation phase", will allow businesses and EU citizens resident in the UK and UK citizens resident in the EU time to prepare for the new arrangements, and avoid disrupting essential shared arrangements such as international security measures. It is proposed by the EU that the transition should not extend beyond 31 December 2020, 21 months after Brexit day. The EU wants the UK to continue to:
- Follow its rules during this time - but not be involved in making decisions;
 - Allow the free movement of people, goods and money to continue; and
 - Be subject to European Court of Justice rulings.
- 4.6 The UK also wants to be able to strike trade deals with other countries - which it cannot do as an EU member - although these cannot come into force until the transition ends. The EU has not objected to this.
- 4.7 However, **this transition period is conditional on the UK and EU agreeing a deal (the Withdrawal Agreement).**
- 4.8 If over the next few weeks, Parliament votes YES, an EU Withdrawal Bill will be introduced to enshrine the deal in law and it will be implemented. The European Parliament then takes a vote, where it needs a simple majority. A vote follows in the European Council, where 20 of the 27 countries representing 65% of the EU population must approve the deal. Therefore, single state issues such as Spain/Gibraltar should not stop a deal being agreed.
- 4.9 The UK then leaves the EU on 29th March, with a deal.
- 4.10 If the UK Parliament votes NO in early 2019 and the EU Withdrawal Bill is rejected, the UK Government must reconsider its options, which are:
- Leave with no-deal;
 - Re-negotiate;
 - General Election;
 - Referendum.
- 4.11 If the UK Parliament does not agree a Withdrawal Agreement and framework that sets out the future relationship between the UK and the EU, the UK will

become the equivalent of a third party country to the EU and the free movement of people, goods and money will stop at 11pm on 29th March 2019.

4.12 The EU has suggested they would apply “*regulation and tariffs at borders with the United Kingdom as a third country, including checks and controls for customs, sanitary and phytosanitary standards and verification of compliance with EU norms*”.

4.13 This position is called the “No Deal Brexit.”

5 IS THE GOVERNMENT PLANNING FOR A NO DEAL BREXIT?

5.1 Yes. The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 received Royal Assent in June 2019, and became law. It will keep most existing EU laws as UK domestic laws after Brexit in order to ensure the continuity and completeness of the UK's legal system. It will also confer wide powers on the Government to amend that retained EU law in order to remedy or mitigate any deficiencies arising from the UK's withdrawal from the EU.

5.2 Over the past couple of months the UK Government has also published a series of technical notices which provide information to allow businesses and citizens to understand what they would need to do in a ‘no deal’ scenario, so they can make informed plans and preparations.

5.3 It has always been the case that as March 2019 approaches, preparations for a ‘no deal’ scenario would have to be accelerated. Whilst, on 25th November 2018 the UK and the EU leaders approved the “Deal” there are still considerable political differences of opinion in Parliament, and within the political parties, and the risk of a no-deal exit remains a significant risk.

5.4 If the current or a revised Withdrawal Agreement is not approved in the next couple of months, there is insufficient time to make changes to existing day to day dealings with the EU and the UK Government if we leave the EU with no deal. The UK Government has tried to ensure the briefing papers offer some form of stability for citizens, consumers and business, to ensure the continued operation of business, infrastructure and public services and to minimise any disruption to the economy. The Government has also committed to act unilaterally to provide continuity for a temporary period in a ‘no deal’ scenario to protect and minimise disruption for UK citizens and businesses, irrespective of whether the EU reciprocates.

5.5 The extent of such continuity will vary by area as detailed in specific technical notices with change happening in different areas over time. Crucially, however, such changes will be applied where and when it is best for the UK. The list of technical briefing notes is shown in Appendix A.

6 HOW WILL A NO DEAL BREXIT AFFECT LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

6.1 Over the past 40 years, as a Member of the European Community, the UK's day to day operations have become truly integrated with the other 27 nations

of the European Union, in particular the EU rules and regulations in respect of the freedom of movement of citizens, goods and services integral to our daily lives. Quantifying the impact of a No Deal Brexit on Local Government is very difficult as there are so many other inter-dependencies.

6.2 Set out below is a list of the key areas for consideration in understanding the potential impact of a No Deal Brexit on the Council:

- **Laws regulating Local Government Services** - Many local government services are affected by EU rules and regulations, including waste management, environmental standards, trading standards and procurement. The Withdrawal Act 2018 ensures that there is legal certainty and no cliff edge for councils as those EU laws that underpin key services (such as waste management and trading standards) on exit day would continue to apply through UK law, even under 'no deal'. However, in further clarity is required and additional Government advice is promised. For example, it is acknowledged that we cannot use OJEC for procurement after a "no deal" exit and further engagement is promised on how to deal with ongoing procurement procedures as we switch from EU to a UK system is promised nearer the time. So our preparedness will depend on further advice.
- **A new constitutional settlement** - Under a 'no deal' scenario, all EU legislative, enforcement and judicial powers would immediately return to the UK, with no implementation period. Consequently, under the current UK constitutional settlement, powers would return immediately to Whitehall, Stormont, Cardiff Bay and Holyrood. The LGA and the local government associations of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have been clear that Brexit must create the opportunity for a devolution of powers beyond central government to local communities and cannot result in a centralisation of powers. Therefore, under a no deal scenario, there must be the consideration of a new central-local agreement across the UK which results in the devolution of powers to local communities through local government, as well as giving local government a more formal role in law-making.
- **Regeneration and other funding sourced from the EU** - Under a 'no deal' scenario, the UK would lose access to European Funding. However, through a Parliamentary Statement in July 2018, the Treasury announced that in the event of 'no deal' the Government would 'underwrite' European funding until the end of 2020. The Government has committed to a UK replacement for EU funds.
- **Workforce** – There are many non-UK EU workers that provide vital public services and Non-UK EU construction and agricultural workers that are vital for many local economies and projects. The current draft Withdrawal Treaty sets out a reciprocal agreement between the EU and the UK. It provides for 'settled-status' for those (non-UK) EU citizens living in the UK and gives such rights to UK citizens living elsewhere in the EU. This provides short-medium term assurance about residency and employment

rights and for the delivery of vital public services. In the event of 'no deal', there will of course be no Withdrawal Treaty. As such the provision for a reciprocal agreement on 'settled status' contained in the draft Treaty will fall.

As the Withdrawal Act 2018 confirms that all EU rules are transferred into UK law, Government is able to guarantee the residency and employment rights of non-UK, EU citizens in the UK and these rights would continue without pause in the immediate aftermath of Brexit. Importantly, the Council will need to assure its communities and ensure that EU employees running vital private and public services have certainty in the medium to long term.

Under no deal, there is much uncertainty about the rights of UK nationals resident in other parts of the EU. EU law gives UK citizens' rights to residency and employment in other EU countries. Under a 'no deal' scenario (in the absence of a reciprocal agreement on settled status), where a UK citizens' employment or residency rights in another EU state are derived from that UK citizen being from an EU member-nation, such rights may fall on exit day. This will vary across the 27 remaining nations as domestic law on residency varies. At this stage we can only speculate on the impact for local government in the UK. Some people may want to return to the UK, and those who do may require significant support from council services. Families in the UK are likely to seek advice from their council about parents or family members abroad.

- **Public health and protection and local regulation** – Our various public health duties and inspections are reliant upon UK access to European-wide databases which provide much of the intelligence for assessing risks. Under 'no deal', there would be no access to such EU databases and more checking is inevitable, and valuable protections are weakened, if there is no viable UK alternative database. This would reduce their ability to target their work and enforcement activity appropriately. Our Public Health and Protection Service also support local businesses to trade internationally, through the process of issuing export health certificates for certain food products being exported to third countries. A 'no deal' scenario could significantly increase the number of certificates required by traders who do not currently require them to export to the EU, with resource implications for the Council and others involved in providing them. It is a concern that there is limited information about the amount of additional checks that this could amount to, although we understand that the Food Standards Agency is seeking to develop this.
- **Goods and services** - Under a 'no deal' scenario, we need to consider whether imported goods used by the Council could be subject to new tariffs and thus services would be subject to new costs. We would have to assume the absence of any free trade agreement (FTAs) with the EU and the UK reverting to World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules. There would be many choices available to the UK such as a policy of tariff free trade

with every nation or the UK may choose to try and 'roll over' the current EU tariffs. What is clear is that under WTO rules, the UK would have to treat the EU the same as other trading nations. Thus if the UK continued to apply tariffs to countries outside the EU (such as the US), there would have to be the same tariffs to pay on many imported goods supplied to the Councils from the EU. The Council, or more likely its suppliers, currently buy such EU goods tariff free. Whilst a 'no deal' Brexit would in theory leave the UK free to set its own tariffs on imported goods (within WTO limits), Government is nevertheless likely to adopt tariffs replicating the EU's. Goods imported from the EU into the UK could therefore be subject to the same tariffs as those goods imported from elsewhere, including:

- 8.5 per cent (average) on agricultural products, such as food e.g. 35 per cent on dairy products and 6 per cent on coffee and tea;
- 10 per cent on cars and car parts, 4.3 per cent on transport equipment;
- IT equipment: no tariffs for imports from a wide range of countries;
- furniture (wooden and metal office furniture): no tariffs;
- around 5 per cent on housing maintenance materials (e.g. chemicals: 4.5 per cent, paints 6 per cent);
- 11.5 per cent on clothing/uniforms, 9 per cent on textiles; 0.9 per cent on wood/paper.

As it is the importer, rather than the exporter, who has to pay the tariff, the Council would have to pay these new tariffs when it imports goods directly from a supplier in the EU. This will be very rare however. Much more commonly it will be the UK supplier (not the Council itself) who would have to pay new tariffs, if it were importing goods from the rest of the EU. Whether these costs can then be passed on to the Council depends on the nature of the contract the UK supplier has with the Council.

The contract may be fixed price, in which case the supplier will have to absorb the tariff costs; or the contract may allow for some variability in the price, in which case the supplier can pass on some or all of the tariff costs onto the local authority. If there is no provision for the supplier to pass on price increases mid-contract, we would need to be assured that the supplier was able to absorb such costs. In some cases, the supplier may seek to pass on price increases to the Council when the contract is renewed. This may have a significant impact on the Council's budget.

In a 'no deal' scenario, there will also be a range of non-tariff barriers, which would constitute the bulk of the costs for the national economy of doing business without FTAs, including: border checks, custom controls and compliance with different product standards and regulations.

6.3 As a Council it is difficult to plan for a no-deal, as there is so much outside our control that it is impossible to mitigate many of the risks without greater clarity on the actions to be taken by the UK and Welsh Governments. Nevertheless, we are discussing the impact of a no-deal Brexit with our contractors and suppliers and it is evident to date that many of our contractors are taking

action to ensure we minimise its impact over the period before and after 29th March. For example, in building the Taf Vale development some of the materials will be sourced from the EU, and an advance order has already been placed to ensure these materials are purchased and imported before 29th March.

- 6.4 Council officers will continue to liaise with Welsh Government, the Welsh Local Government Association, partners and third party suppliers and contractors to ensure we better understand the risks of a No-Deal Brexit and the impact on the Council's services and local communities.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 It should be emphasised that one of the most important "unknowns" at the moment is whether the Draft Withdrawal Agreement approved by all 28 EU Leaders (including the Prime Minister) on 25th November 2018, will be agreed by a majority in the UK Parliament. Over the remaining four months before 29th March 2019 the UK Government will be twin-tracking "no deal" preparations alongside garnering support for the Withdrawal Agreement across political divides. Government has indicated that no deal preparation should continue up to the point at which any deal is ratified by the UK and EU Parliaments.

- 7.2 The Draft Withdrawal Agreement ensures that the risks of a No Deal Brexit are mitigated by the transition period which will ensure that day to day dealings continue unabated on 29th March 2019 to December 2020. Over the coming weeks and months we will seek to brief Members on the implications of Parliament's decisions for the Council.

8 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 The European Act 2018 has sought to mitigate the equality and diversity implications of Brexit.

9 CONSULTATION

- 9.1 None required.

10 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 This will be considered in future when there is greater clarity on whether there is or is not an approved Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and EU.

11 LINKS TO THE COUNCILS CORPORATE PLAN / OTHER CORPORATE PRIORITIES AND THE WELL BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS ACT

- 11.1 This will be considered in future when there is greater clarity on whether there is or is not an approved Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and EU.

APPENDIX A

Brexit 'No Deal' – UK Government Technical Notices Log

UKG Dept	TN Subject	Content
Batch 1 published on 23 August		
DIT	Trade Remedies	<p>Outlines the intention to establish an independent trade remedies system, which will be operated by the UK Trade Remedies Authority (TRA), a new arm's length body to investigate complaints of unfair trading practices and unforeseen surges in imports, which cause injury to UK industry.</p> <p>The Trade Bill will establish the TRA as a new non-departmental public body, while the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Bill sets out the trade remedies framework that the TRA will be responsible for delivering.</p>
HMRC	Business VAT	<p>In a no deal scenario UK Gov will seek to keep VAT procedures as close as possible to what they are now. However there will need to be some changes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postponed accounting for import VAT. Companies will be able to account for VAT in their return rather than on import. • VAT will be payable on goods entering the UK as parcels sent by overseas businesses – this will be an online system for parcels under £135 • Vehicles – no change, notification through the NOVA system • Export – UK will be treated as a third country. Goods would be subject to VAT and customs duties <p>EU online systems such as MOSS would no longer be available.</p>
DEFRA	Payments to Farmers	Funding guarantee for CAP until end of Parliament in 2022. Legislation is being developed to ensure there can be seamless payments. Beneficiaries will be required to conform to current standards.
DEFRA	RDPE	Guarantee that any projects contracted before the end of 2020 will be funded for their full lifetime. This means that the government would take over any remaining payments due to farmers, land managers and rural businesses after March 2019, ensuring an uninterrupted flow of funding to these projects until they finish, and would fund new offers seeking funding applications in 2019 and 2020, subject to these being within the overall Multiannual Financial Framework allocation for the RDPE over the 2014-20 funding period.
BEIS	Horizon 2020	TN refers to HMT guarantee for existing projects and any bids possible as 3 rd country after March 2019 and before Dec 2020. Recipients of H2020 funds in UK will be asked to give info on projects via a UKG portal.
DHSC	Organs, Tissues and Cells	The EU Organ Directives and EU Tissues and Cells Directives would no longer directly apply to the UK. The directives will be transposed into domestic law but the UK would be treated as a third country by the EU. The directives include arrangements for export and import arrangements with third countries. UK organisations would

UKG Dept	TN Subject	Content
		continue to work to the same quality and safety standards as they did before exit but some would have to establish new agreements with relevant EU establishments.
HMT	EU Programmes and Structural Funds Guarantee	<p>Notice confirms UK Government guarantee for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The full 2014-20 Multiannual Financial Framework allocation for structural and investment funds. b. The payment of awards where UK organisations successfully bid directly to the European Commission on a competitive basis while we remain in the EU. c. The payment of awards under successful bids where UK organisations are able to participate as a third country in competitive grant programmes from Exit day until the end of 2020. d. The current level of agricultural funding under CAP Pillar 1 until 2020.
BEIS	Workplace rights	All EU protections will be retained in UK (including working time, holiday pay, annual leave, rest breaks, paternity / maternity leave, health & safety, anti-discrimination, part-time /fixed-term / posted / young / agency workers, information & consultation, redundancy, TUPE). Existing European Works Councils will continue but new ones would not be possible if 'no deal'.
BEIS	Civil nuclear	<p>A new Office for Nuclear Regulation role on nuclear safeguards and international agreements (in place of Euratom) will come into place.</p> <p>On exit from the EU, Euratom ownership of special fissile material in the UK will end. Operators that hold the legal title to the material will have full ownership from this date, and their associated rights will remain unaffected.</p> <p>For existing supply contracts involving both a UK-established operator and an EU27- established operator, and that have already been co-signed by the Euratom Supply Agency, the EU has set out its view that such contracts will need to be re-approved.</p>
BEIS	Nuclear research	HMT will guarantee existing Euratom research or training projects and any bids possible as 3 rd country after March 2019 / before. International cooperation agreements being worked up with US, Japan, Australia & Canada by March 2019 to facilitate civil nuclear trade / research cooperation. The UK will no longer be a member of F4E and UK businesses will not be able to bid for International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor contracts through Fusion 4 Energy.
HMRC	Customs	<p>Note sets out what businesses will need to do to keep trading in a no deal scenario.</p> <p><i>Imports from EU</i> – Register for an UK Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI); ensure their international Terms and Conditions of Service reflect they are an importer; Submit import declarations to HMRC (this may require software solutions); pay any duties and tariffs.</p> <p><i>Exporting to EU</i> - Have a valid EORI number; Submit an export declaration to HM Revenue & Customs using their software or on-line.</p>

UKG Dept	TN Subject	Content
		<p><i>Moving goods between the UK and EU</i> – Carriers (e.g. hauliers) will need to make a safety and security declaration for goods.</p> <p>UK Government will continue to build on its existing automated customs systems.</p> <p>To prevent the need for physical infrastructure at the land border with Ireland, specific customs facilitations will be available from 29 March 2019 in the event of No Deal for land border trade.</p>
DEFRA	Organic regulation	<p>Standards related to the production and labelling of organic products will be brought into domestic legislation. Changes will be made to make them operable. Organic products are currently certified by UK based control bodies. This will continue after exit but the UK control bodies will not be recognised by the EU. UK producers will not be permitted to use the organic EU logo. To export to the EU producers will need to get a certification from a control body recognised by the EU.</p>
Defra	GMO	<p>Existing EU GMO regulations will be brought into domestic law with technical modifications. UK authorities will continue to make decisions on GMO trials and will take over EU regulatory decisions on the marketing of GMO. UK will use the same framework as the EU. For trade UK will be treated as a third country. UK businesses would only be able to export GMO products to the EU if the GMO in question has EU marketing approval. Similarly, EU exports to the UK of GM products would be dependent on there being approval for marketing here.</p>
DfE	Erasmus+	<p>October 'call for bids' will go ahead and will be underwritten by HMT guarantee, as will bids possible as 3rd country after March 2019 and before Dec 2020.</p>
DIT	Export control regulation	<p>Government intends to retain the EU law necessary for existing export control legislation to continue after exit. Relates to strategic items, such as military items, firearms etc. UK exporters to EU may face new export licensing requirements.</p>
HMT	Financial Services	<p>UK and EU will treat each other as third countries with some exemptions. E.g. Temporary Permissions Regime (TPR) that will allow EEA firms currently passporting into the UK to continue operating in the UK for a time-limited period after exit, while they apply for full authorisation from UK regulators.</p> <p>UK Government will bring forward legislation to deliver transitional arrangements to avoid the cliff-edge scenario for financial services. It will allow companies to apply for and get UK authorisation to continue delivering services. The government has committed to putting in place unilateral action, if necessary, to resolve this issue on the UK side.</p> <p>This could mean that whilst EEA companies are able to passport into the UK. UK companies will not be able to passport into the EEA.</p>
BEIS	State aid	<p>EU state aid rules will continue to apply through EU Withdrawal Act subordinate legislation. CMA will take on</p>

UKG Dept	TN Subject	Content
		regulatory role. Broad reference to working with devolved governments on state aid framework.
DIT/ HMRC/ HMT	Goods and Trade: UK Trade Tariff	<p>In the event of a no deal, goods arriving from the EU will be treated in the same way as goods coming from any other country including the payment of duties. Businesses need to be aware that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxation (Cross-Border Trade) Bill will provide powers for the UK to set its own tariff once it leaves the EU. • The UK intends to continue offering unilateral preferences to developing countries, and to ensure continuity of our existing EU Free Trade Agreements. • Classification of goods will not be changed in the short term. • The UK Trade Tariff, detailing the import duty rates and rules that will be applicable to each good, will be made available, free on gov.uk in the same way as now.
DHSC	Life Sciences	<p>Note covers medicine, medical devices, and clinical trials</p> <p><i>Medicines</i> – UK participation in the EU medicines regulatory network (including the European Medicines Agency) would cease. The Medicines and Healthcare Regulatory Agency (MHRA) would carry out the functions currently undertaken by the EU for medicines on the UK market. This would require a change to the law. Products will need to go through a national assessment for the UK market. The UK will no longer be a part of the EU centralised, mutual recognition and decentralised procedures. Those products that have licenses granted by the EMA will have opportunity to convert to UK licenses.</p> <p><i>Medical devices</i> – UK will recognise medical devices approved for the EU market and CE-marked. The UK will comply with key elements of the Medical Devices Regulation and In Vitro Diagnostic Regulation which will be in place until 2022. UK-based bodies that can currently assess and give the CE mark will no longer be able to do so. MHRA will no longer be able to oversee these bodies. The UK will not be able to access EU dispute resolution channels.</p> <p><i>Clinical trials</i> - the UK government has committed to align where possible with the Clinical Trials Regulation 536/2014 without delay when it does come into force in the EU. MHRA will take over EU functions for applications. Aim is to maintain same transparency standards as the EU.</p>
DHSC	Batch testing and certification of medicines	<p>UK will continue to accept batch testing of medicines done by a Qualified Person in EU/EEA countries and third countries that have a Medical Recognition Agreement with the EU.</p> <p>For human medicines manufactured in the UK, a UK based Qualified Person will have to certify the batch testing undertaken, as well as to ensure compliance with the Marketing Authorisation and Good Manufacturing Practice guidelines before they can be supplied or sold. Imports from a third country will also need to go through the same process.</p> <p>EU Official Control Authority Batch Release (OCABR) certificates issued prior to March 29th 2019 will be accepted by the UK, whether they have been issued by the UK or another EU OCABR laboratory.</p>

UKG Dept	TN Subject	Content
DHSC	Blood	EU Blood Directives will no longer apply directly to the UK. Arrangements for sharing blood, blood components and information with EU partners would be based on the UK's status as a third country. As a result there may be increased administrative burdens on the import and export of blood and blood components. A no deal scenario could also have a negative effect on the UK's involvement in EU health programmes and clinical evaluations. Blood safety regulations will be converted into domestic legislation. The amendments to the regulations would include the flexibility to update the safety and quality standards in line with the existing European Commission functions, to respond to emerging threats and changing safety, quality standards and technological advances.
DHSC	MHRA IT systems	The UK would no longer be part of the EU medicines and medical devices regulatory networks. The sharing of common systems, and exchange of data between the UK and EU countries, would end. Medicine and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) are currently developing domestic portals for the submission of information. Stakeholders would need to make separate submissions if they have a UK-EU application. MHRA are seeking to reduce complexity.
DHSC	Tobacco	Aim is to continue to maintain high standards. Domestic law will be amended to make it workable and EU directives would not apply. Secretary of State would have powers to make changes to respond to emerging threats. Two issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK Government will need to create a new domestic system to allow producers to notify tobacco products and e-cigarettes in accordance with existing regulatory requirements. • The UK Government will need to introduce new picture warnings for tobacco products as the copyright for the existing picture library is owned by the European Commission. UK Gov will consult on these in September.
DfID	UK Development Organisations	Note refers to bidding for funding from the core budget of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). ECHO could ask UK organisations to leave their projects or terminate funding. UK Government commits to funding the post-March 2019 outputs of any programme funded from ECHO's core budget, where a UK organisation is the lead consortium partner or sole implementer. Applications for funding must be sent to UK Government.
DExEU	Government preparations for a 'no deal' scenario	Overarching TN that provides information about what is meant by a no deal; the UK approach of prioritising stability; the EU approach; and timelines
Batch 2 published on 13 September		
HO	Common	There will be no immigration controls on journeys to the UK from within the CTA; that the UK will continue to work

UKG Dept	TN Subject	Content
	Travel Area	closely with Ireland and the Crown Dependencies as part of the CTA; and offering reassurance that the reciprocal rights of UK and Irish nationals when in the other state are protected.
HO	Drug precursor chemicals	<p>The licensing requirements for those trading in drug precursor chemicals within the EU will change in a no deal scenario. The UK would be treated as a third country. Those handling drug precursor chemicals will need the same licences required to trade with non-EU countries.</p> <p>The TN provides details of the types of import/export licences that may be required and how to register with the Home Office. Licences will cost £24.</p>
HO	European Firearms Pass	Great Britain residents wishing to travel with their firearm to EU Member States, would need to comply with whatever licensing or other requirements each Member State decided to impose, as well as UK export licensing requirements. EU visitors to the UK would need to apply for a visitor's permit through a sponsor.
BEIS	TEN-Energy	Government will guarantee funding for beneficiaries of the Connecting Europe Facility Scheme. The CEF regulation as it applies in the UK will be revoked and specific powers introduced to enable payments. Projects not honoured will be underwritten by the UK. The linked TEN-E regulation will also be revoked.
BEIS	Oil & Gas	Oil & gas licencing regime continues. UKG will <i>reduce</i> oil stocks obligations on UK suppliers from EU levels to those of International Energy Agency but will still retain enough to protect against oil disruption.
BEIS	Goods - Product Regulations: Nominated persons	Businesses can currently appoint nominated persons to carry out certain tasks under EU law. In a no deal exit UK-based nominated persons would no longer be recognised by EU law. Existing authorised representatives based in other EU countries would be recognised in the UK for a time-limited period. Any new authorised person would have to be based in the UK. The TN does not apply to medical devices.
BEIS	Goods - Harmonised goods	<p>TN does not apply to automotive, aerospace, pharmaceutical goods, medical devices, chemicals and goods subject to national regulations. EU law currently sets out the rules for product safety. Manufacturers can choose to demonstrate compliance by conforming to harmonised standards, including CE marks. Notified bodies can carry out conformity tests. In a no deal Brexit goods already placed on the market will continue to be able to be circulated in the UK and goods that meet EU requirements can still be placed on the market. This is intended to be a time-limited measure. The results of conformity assessments carried out in the UK will not be recognised in the EU. This means products tested by a UK notified body can not be placed on the EU market without retesting by an EU notified body.</p> <p>Notified bodies in the UK will be granted new UK 'approved body' status and listed on a UK database. They will</p>

UKG Dept	TN Subject	Content
		<p>assess against UK criteria which at the date of exit will be the same as EU standards. Products will then have a new UK marking.</p>
BEIS	Goods – Non-Harmonised Goods	<p>Non-harmonised goods are those that are regulated on a national level rather than by the EU. Goods currently circulate on the EU market under the mutual recognition principle. This prevents EU countries from prohibiting the sale of goods that have been legally sold in another EU country, even where there are different national requirements. After exit the UK would no longer fall within the scope of the mutual recognition principle. UK goods will need to comply with national requirements of the country they are exporting to. This will apply to both imports and exports.</p>
BEIS	Merger review and anti-competitive activity	<p>EU competition law (on mergers, antitrust & private damages) will be converted into UK law via the EU Withdrawal Act. The main change is that in future some cases (affecting the UK and EU) could be considered by both the Competition Markets Authority and the European Commission.</p>
BEIS	Space	<p>Access to Galileo for the general public should be unaffected but the encrypted Public Regulated Service will not be available to the UK and businesses and universities will not be able to bid for work on Galileo. The UK will no longer be able to participate in the Copernicus programme as an EU Member State and will have no role in how it is run. UK organisations will no longer be able to bid for contracts. Space surveillance and tracking – UK will no longer be able to participate in the programme. The UK will continue to receive space, surveillance and tracking data from the US.</p>
DEFRA	F-Gases and ODS	<p>EU regulations will be transposed into domestic legislation. This will ensure the UK can continue to phase down the use of F-Gases and maintain controls on ozone depleting substances in line with its climate change goals and to fulfil legal obligations under the United Nations Montreal Protocol. The UK will set up its own quota systems. The current EU-wide system would be split into two: one quota for placing on the UK market, issued by the UK Government and another for placing on the EU market, issued by the EU Commission.</p> <p>UK Government is developing IT systems to assist this process. Companies would need to apply for the UK quota using the system and would also use it to report against targets.</p> <p><i>Fluorinated greenhouse gases</i> – companies would need to apply to the Environment Agency to get its quota. To be eligible for EU quotas UK companies would need to establish an office in the EU. Business not based in the UK would need to appoint an Only Representative in the UK to be eligible for a UK quota.</p>

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		<p><i>Ozone Depleting Substances</i> – UK would continue to use a quota system – companies would apply to the EA rather than the EC. Only the application and reporting system will change.</p> <p><i>Certification</i> – certificates issued by EU bodies will continue to be valid in the UK</p>
DEFRA	Upholding environmental standards	<p>Statutory instruments will be introduced to ensure existing EU and international environmental legislation and standards continue.</p> <p>UK will establish a new independent statutory body to hold government to account on environmental standards in relation to England and reserved matters. There will also be a statutory statement on environmental principles to guide future government policy making.</p> <p>Domestic statute book on environmental standards will remain unchanged.</p>
DEFRA	BAT Regime	<p>Notice is about industrial emissions and the requirement for business to use best available technologies. Standards will be maintained through the introduction of SIs. The UK government will put in place a process for determining future UK BAT conclusions for industrial emissions. This would be developed with the devolved administrations and other competent authorities.</p>
DEFRA	LIFE Replacement	<p>Government guarantee to continue funding projects that successfully bid for LIFE funding until end of 2020. Guarantee also extends to UK organisations acting as partners in projects led by other Member States. Payments would be made via Defra rather than the European Commission. Organisations involved in projects have been contacted by either Defra or devolved authority.</p> <p>Guarantee does not cover organisations from other Member States in consortia with UK participants.</p>
DfT	Driver Licensing	<p>The right of UK licence holders to exchange their licence in an EU Member State will cease. Driving licenses may no longer be valid on their own in the EU. Motorists may need to carry an International Driving Permit (IDP) if they are visiting EU countries. There are different IDP for different countries, motorists will need the right one. Cost of an IDP is £5.50 and will be available from some post offices. Residents in other EU countries will lose the automatic right to exchange their driving licences on exit day. UK is currently trying to negotiate a mutual recognition and exchange system. If this not successful bi-laterals agreements will be considered. Motorists from the EU and other non-EU countries (with whom there are agreements) will not need an IDP to drive in the UK. Non-UK licence</p>

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		holders living temporarily in the UK will have their licences recognised for 12 months after which they will need to exchange their driving licence or take a driving test. EU and EEA drivers who live in the UK for more than 12 months can continue to use their EU driving licence until it expires if they passed their test in the EU or EEA.
DfT	Vehicle type-approval	<p>Manufacturers must gain a European Community Whole Vehicle Type-Approval to place a product on the market for sales. Those granted in the UK will no longer be valid after exit. EC type-approvals issued outside the UK would no longer be automatically accepted on the UK market. Manufacturers will need to ensure they have the right approvals.</p> <p>Manufacturers will need to ensure they have UK approval from the Vehicle Certification Authority (VCA). UK Government is considering provisional certifications for manufacturers that already have EC-Type approvals. During the provisional period manufacturers would need to contact the VCA for a full assessment.</p> <p>Manufacturers wishing to place their products on the EU market will need to obtain an European Community Whole Vehicle Type-Approvals from an authority based in an EU Member State.</p>
DfT	New car and van CO2 emissions	EU regulations on new car and CO2 emissions will be brought into domestic law through SI. The Department for Transport will assume the role of the European Commission for the application and enforcement of UK-only regulation. This will include setting and reporting on emission targets.
DfT	Seafarer Certificates	Endorsement of seafarers certificates issued before withdrawal day will remain valid until they run out (even if this is after exit day). UK will continue to recognise EU seafarer certificates as they do now and will seek third country recognition of UK certificates by the EU under the Standards in Training Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers Convention. EU countries that want to continue accepting new UK certifications will need to seek permission from the European Commission. The UK is seeking assessment of its training and certification system by the European Maritime Safety Agency which will then enable UK qualified seafarers to continue working on EU flagged ships.
DfT	Maritime Security exemption	Shipping companies are required to submit security notices before they enter European ports but EU countries can grant exemptions for services between and within EU countries. After exit EU Member States will no longer be able to grant exemptions to UK ships (including ferries) under the UK flag. Companies will need to provide pre-arrival notifications and should take steps to ensure they have the systems in place to do so. The UK government intends to continue granting exemptions for scheduled services from EU countries, or between ports in the UK.
MHCLG	ERDF	Guarantee that funding for the 2014-2020 ESF programmes will continue in the event of a no deal scenario. This means that projects can continue to be signed in 2019 and 2020 and investment for those will continue until 2023. Managing Authorities will administer the guarantee through existing national and local arrangements, modified and

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		simplified as appropriate in line with wider rules on public spending.
DCMS	Regulatory Framework for Telecoms	The existing regulatory framework for telecoms will be amended to ensure it can operate properly. If the European Electronics Communication Code is adopted by the EU in Autumn 2018, the UK will seek to replicate this in domestic law. UK Government do not expect there to be significant impacts on how businesses operate under the framework.
DCMS	Broadcasting and video on demand	<p>Currently audiovisual media service providers are only subject to the Jurisdiction of the EU Member State (MS) of origin. This means if a broadcasting licence is given in one MS it is valid in the rest of the EU. The Country Of Origin principle is determined by criteria set out in the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD). A licence provided in the UK by Ofcom is valid in the whole of the EU and that broadcaster is only bound by those rules.</p> <p>Following EU exit with no agreement in place, the AVMSD and its Country of Origin principle will no longer apply to services under UK jurisdiction that broadcast into the EU, as the UK will be classified as a third country. Under the AVMSD MS are free to take whatever measures they see as appropriate for audiovisual media services coming from third countries. Providers will need to check if they fall within the jurisdiction of another MS under the terms in the AVMSD – if they do they may need to apply for a licence in that MS. Providers with UK licences that don't fall under another MS jurisdiction may need to rely on the principles in the European Convention on Transfrontier Television which is more restrictive and limited to countries that have signed up to it.</p>
DCMS	Data Protection	The Data Protection Act 2018 will remain in force if there is no deal. In addition the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will be brought into domestic legislation through secondary legislation. However the legal framework governing transfers of personal data from organisations established in the EU to those in the UK would change. The UK will continue to allow free flow of data from the UK to the EU. The UK is ready to begin discussions on equivalency which would ease the flow of data sharing from the EU but a timetable has not yet been agreed. The Information Commissioner will remain the UK's independent supervisory authority on data protection. The UK will continue to push for close cooperation and joined up enforcement.
DWP	European Social Fund 2014-20 Programme	Guarantee that funding for the 2014-2020 ESF programmes will continue in the event of a no deal scenario. This means that projects can continue to be signed in 2019 and 2020 and investment for those will continue until 2023. Managing Authorities will administer the guarantee through existing national and local arrangements, modified and simplified as appropriate in line with wider rules on public spending.
DCMS	Mobile Roaming in the EU	Currently UK consumers travelling in the EU have surcharge-free roaming. In addition the EU roaming regulation requires mobile operators to apply a default financial limit for usage of €50 with an 80% and 100% warning. If there is no deal on exit the costs mobile operators can charge for roaming will no longer be regulated. Surcharge-free roaming can no longer be agreed. UK Government would seek to legislate to bring this into UK law on mobile date

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		usage abroad (cap £45 and warnings). UK mobile operators could continue to honour commitments about surcharge-free roaming or offer different terms. The major providers have said they will continue surcharge-free roaming. Consumers are advised to check with providers.
CO	Public Procurement	Access to OJEU and Tenders Electronic Daily (TED) will be replaced by a free UK-specific e-notification service. Changes to the Procurement Regulations will be made via amendments to existing legislation. The UK will also acceded to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (currently this is through EU Membership). <i>Contracting authorities</i> – will need to ensure they transfer to the new UK system and will still be required to advertise on domestic portals including Sell2Wales. Further information on the handover between systems will be provided. <i>Suppliers</i> – Need to access the UK system which will be available from exit day. Suppliers can continue to access domestic portals. Suppliers who want to access contract opportunities from the EU will use OJEU/TED.
MoJ	Civil Judicial Cooperation/ Insolvency	In a no deal scenario there will be no framework for civil judicial cooperation or insolvency. UK will repeal laws and revert to those they use with other non-EU countries. Because there will be no reciprocity the UK would repeal most of the existing civil judicial co-operation rules and use domestic rules that currently apply to non-EU countries Where no reciprocity is required some of the rules may be retained. UK would make arrangements to continue with their involvement in the Hague conventions as an independent country.
HO	Passports	On day of exit British passport holders will be considered as third country nationals. All passports printed after 29 March 2019 will not contain reference to the EU. Blue passports will be issued from late 2019 onwards. In addition passports will only be issued for a maximum 10 years for adults and 5 years for children. To travel in the EU Schengen area your passport must be no older than 9 years and 6 months. For countries outside the Schengen area visitors will need to abide by their national laws of entry.
Batch 3 published on 24 September		
BEIS	Intellectual property – Trademarks and designs	Trade mark protections at EU level will continue to apply in remaining EU MSs, and also in UK through a new UK protection (automatically and at no fee to holders of existing trade marks). This includes unregistered community design rights.
BEIS	Intellectual Property – Patents	Limited patent law comes from the EU. Most important EU legislation provides an additional period of protection after a patent runs out for pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals. Relevant legislation will be retained through the Withdrawal Act. If the Unified Patent Court is ratified by Germany and is introduced, the UK Government will see if it can remain a member. If they are unable to, UK companies may still be challenged in the UPC if they infringe patents of other MS countries but will only be able to protect their patents in the UK courts. EU businesses will not be able to use the

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		<p>UPC and unitary patent to protect their rights in the UK but will be able to apply for domestic UK protection.</p> <p>There will also be some changes for patent lawyers.</p>
BEIS	Intellectual Property – Cross border copyright	<p>UK is subject to the main international treaties on copyright. There is also a body of EU law. Rights and protections under international treaties will remain after Exit but for EU cross-border mechanisms the reciprocal elements will cease. The UK will become a third country.</p> <p>EU copyright directives and regulations will be preserved in UK law.</p>
BEIS	Intellectual Property – Exhaustion	<p>The UK is currently part of a regional EEA exhaustion scheme, which means rights are exhausted once a product has been put on the market anywhere in the EEA with the holder's permission.</p> <p>For a temporary period the UK will continue to recognise this regime after exit day meaning there will be no change for imported goods. There may however be restrictions for goods exported from the UK.</p> <p>Consideration is being given about the exhaustion regime after the temporary period.</p>
BEIS	Renewable, high efficiency and microgeneration on electricity issues	<p>In a 'no deal' scenario GB will continue to recognise Guarantees of Origin issued in Northern Ireland (it is devolved) and the EU. This will ensure the continuity of supply. Guarantees of Origin issued in GB and Northern Ireland will not be recognised by the EU. This will mean that existing contracts with EU countries' electricity suppliers or traders may be compromised if the contract terms require the transfer of a Guarantee of Origin recognised by the EU. If generators want to continue to sell to the EU they will need to consider how to market their exports.</p> <p>UK Gov is working to amend regulations.</p> <p>Microgeneration installation – UK will continue to recognise microgeneration installer certificates issued in the EEA. The EEA will not recognise UK issued certificates.</p> <p>The government will continue to apply all requirements under both the Feed-in Tariffs Scheme and Contracts for Difference schemes and the Renewables Obligation. Legislation will be changed to remove reference to the EU.</p>
DEFRA	Importing timber and timber products	<p>The UK will implement its own timber regulation aimed at improving forest governance, reducing illegal logging and encouraging trade in legally sourced timber. This will replicate EU regulations. Those placing timber and timber products on the UK market would be subject to the same obligations as those placing products on the EU/EEA market. This means businesses importing from the EU and EEA would now be required to exercise due diligence on</p>

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		these imports and show they come from a legal harvest. EU and EEA businesses would be required to conduct due diligence on imports from the UK.
DEFRA	Exporting live animal and animal products	<p>Currently for most products imported within EU countries there are no restrictions. However animals and products from third countries need European health certificates or intra-trade certificates signed by vets. In a no deal scenario the UK would be treated as a third country and would need to provide the relevant certificates.</p> <p>Work is ongoing to simplify the application process and to ensure there are enough vets and signatories to meet the increased demand.</p> <p>The UK will apply to the EU for listed status – until this agreed no exports to the EU can take place.</p> <p>UK issued transport documentation (e.g. competency log) would no longer be recognised by the EU. This will need to be gained from an EU Border Inspection Post.</p>
DEFRA	Importing live animals, animal products and high-risk food and feed to the UK	<p>UK would no longer be able to rely on the EU system that tracks live animals. A replacement is being developed. Third country goods that are destined for the UK (but travel through the EU) will not be inspected at the point of entry and the UK will need to do its own checks. There is likely to be an increase in the amount of goods that have to be checked at UK Border Inspection Posts.</p>
DEFRA	Importing and exporting plant and plant products	<p>UK would be treated as a third country which would impact import and export and movement of plants within the UK.</p> <p><i>UK to EU</i> - Businesses will be required to ask the relevant plant health authority to carry out an export check and issue a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) in advance of export (where needed). This is subject to fees.</p> <p><i>EU to UK</i> - The majority of plants and plant products will continue to enter the UK from the EU freely. Plants currently under EU plant passport control would be subject to UK import controls. They will require a plant certificate from the country of export. The relevant plant authority would also need to be notified. This comes with a fee,</p> <p><i>Movement within the UK</i> – UK plants that are subject to EU passport controls will need a UK certificate even if they are only being moved with the UK.</p>

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		<i>Wood packaging material</i> – this would need to be ISPM15 compliant.
DEFRA	Chemicals – Future Chemicals regulation in the UK	<p>Currently EU companies must register with the European Chemical Agency (ECHA). Those companies producing and exporting chemicals from outside the EEA must comply with the REACH legislation. This means an Only Representative (OR) must be based in an EEA country to act as an agent.</p> <p>The UK will establish a chemicals regime that, as far as possible, maintains the rules and requirements of the existing EU regime. Domestic capacity will be built to take over the functions of the ECHA. This is to ensure that when we leave the EU the UK has a functioning system, which maintains current standards. Health and Safety Executive (HSE) will be the lead regulatory body with support from other bodies including the Environment Agency.</p> <p>New chemicals will be registered through a UK IT system developed to replace the EU system.</p> <p>There will be no commitment to regulatory alignment with the EEA in the medium to long term.</p> <p>UK based companies currently registered with REACH would no longer be able to sell on the EEA market without first transferring their registrations to an EEA-based organisation.</p> <p>Companies importing chemicals would face new registration requirements under the new UK regulations. These will be light touch for a transition period. But companies would need to register with HSE.</p>
Defra	Registration of veterinary medicines 1	UK would need to carry out functions nationally, which are currently undertaken centrally through the EU. Sharing of common systems, and exchange and recognition of data submitted for regulatory activities between the UK and EU Member States would cease. Legislation will need to be amended to take account of these changes.
DEFRA	Registration of veterinary medicines 2	<p>TN related to batch testing of vet medicines.</p> <p>Mutual recognition of batch testing between the EU and the UK and the UK and third countries with whom the EU has an agreement with would cease. For a limited period the UK would continue to accept the batch testing of the EU and associated countries.</p>
DEFRA	Veterinary Medicine Product IT implications	The UK would no longer be part of the vet medicine regulatory networks. The sharing of common systems and data would cease. The VMD is developing replacement systems. This means that vet medicines used both in the UK and the EU would be subject to and have to comply with separate systems and application processes.

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DEFRA	Pet Travel	<p>UK will no longer be a member of the EU pet travel scheme, which allows certain types of pets to travel with passports. There will be more onerous health checks required. Pet owners will be required to prove their pet is microchipped and effectively vaccinated against rabies with a health certificate. Pets will need two blood tests three months apart before a health certificate can be granted. Health certificates will only be valid for three months and owners will need to reapply. Certificates will need to be issued by official vets.</p> <p>This is based on the UK not getting listed status. If the UK is able to secure Part 1 listed status nothing will change and pets will be able to travel freely. Part 2 listed status means that the 3 month waiting time described above will not be necessary.</p>
DEFRA	Manufacturing and marketing of fertilisers	<p>The note refers to the manufacture and marketing of fertilisers. There are currently two frameworks that can be used a domestic one and an EU one. The domestic framework will remain unchanged.</p> <p>For a limited time (approx. 2 years) fertilisers labelled as EU can continue to be sold on the UK market. After that they will need to comply with the UK framework.</p> <p>A list of labs that can test for the UK standard will be published.</p> <p>Those manufacturers wanting to continue selling products on the EU market will need to comply with EU regulations including the requirement that the manufacturer is established within the EU. Any necessary sampling or testing will need to be done by an EU approved lab (this will not include UK labs).</p>
DEFRA	Food Labelling and compositional standards	<p>Current EU rules on labelling and compositional standards of food products will be brought into domestic legislation. However changes will be required. Changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country of origin of ingredients may need to be changed as EU will no longer be applicable if they come from the UK. From April 2020 EU will require labels to include the country of origin of the primary ingredient. The UK will decide how and if to replicate. • For pre-packed products sold in the UK, the address of the responsible Food Business Operator on the label would be required to be in the UK (producer or importer). Just an EU address would no longer be valid for the UK market. Similarly, just a UK address would no longer be valid for the EU market. A UK address and an EU address on the label would mean that the label is valid for both the UK and EU markets. The UK is currently considering allowing only an EU address for a six month transitional period. <p>UK natural mineral waters may no longer be recognised in the EU.</p>

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DfT	Air Services	<p>The automatic right for UK and EU licensed air carriers to operate air services between points in the UK and points in EU will cease. Historic bi-lateral agreements with individual Member States may be revived. Access to air routes would no longer be automatic and would be subject to Air Service Agreements – this would be based on negotiation with individual countries. During this time EU and UK airlines would need to apply for foreign carrier and civil safety permits.</p> <p>Air carriers have to apply for an operating licence to run particular routes internationally. Route licences already given will remain after exit. Often these have been limited by conditions meaning that are only given to those who are nationals of a particular Air Service Agreement. EU carriers must be majority funded and owned by EU nationals. EU airlines will need to check they still comply with this is they have UK funding.</p> <p>Slot allocation and air traffic control will be unchanged. UK will remain part of EUROCONTROL which collaborates on air traffic management. However the UK would no longer use or be part of the European Single Sky Programme, this would be replaced by NATS (a national system).</p> <p>Passenger rights will be retained through the Withdrawal Act.</p>
DfT	Commercial Road Haulage	<p>Currently, UK hauliers carrying out international journeys must hold a Standard International Operator's Licence along with a Community Licence for journeys to, from or through the EU. This allows them to make unlimited journeys within the EU for hire and reward. Drivers must also have a certificate of competence (CPC).</p> <p>This is liable to end and there will be no guarantee that Community licences will be recognised. It is likely that hauliers would have to revert to the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) permit scheme, however there are only a limited amount of permits available in the UK and are much more limited in some countries. Other permits may also be available through historical bi-lateral agreements and the UK will seek others.</p> <p>Trailers may also need to be registered under the terms of the 1968 Vienna Convention. The UK is putting a system in place.</p> <p>The UK will be putting in place a Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC) scheme for UK drivers, reflecting the current CPC regime. CPCs may not be recognised by the EU and drivers will require a UK and EU CPC. Those with an ECMT will not need a CPC.</p>
DfT	Aviation Security	<p>Existing EU regulations and procedures for aviation security will be brought into domestic law.</p> <p><i>Passengers</i> - the only difference passengers will see is that if they catch a transfer flight at an EU airport as their</p>

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		<p>luggage will need to be rescreened (currently bags are not rescreened).</p> <p><i>For cargo between the EU and the UK</i> – The UK intends to recognise EU cargo security from the outset, and will not require new cargo security designations for carriers from EU airports.</p> <p><i>For cargo between the UK and the EU</i> – EU will require carriers to have security certificates issued by an EU country. They have not set out what the application process will be. This would have major implications for EU cargo carriers.</p> <p><i>For cargo from third countries</i> - all carrier and screening entity designations granted by the UK on behalf of the EU for inbound flights will expire on exit day. This means the 37 carriers that the UK is responsible for will not be able to carry cargo into the EU. The EU has not explained their mechanism for reissuing these.</p>
DfT	Aviation Safety	<p>The automatic mutual recognition of aviation safety certificates, approvals and licences provided for under the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) basic regulation would cease. The rules and standards will be brought into domestic law. The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will take on all the responsibilities of the EASA. Bi-lateral agreements that the UK has with Canada, Brazil and the US will also cease.</p> <p>EASA certificates will remain valid in the UK for up to 2 years, after which CAA certificates will be required. EU has said that they will not recognised certificates issued by the CAA after exit.</p> <p><i>Pilot licences</i> that are issued by the CAA will continue to be recognised. EASA issued licences would be recognised for up to 2 years. Pilots wishing to operate an aircraft registered in the EASA system must hold an appropriate licence issued, or validated, in an EASA state. Before exit day, holders of UK-issued Part-FCL licences are able to transfer it to another EASA state if they wish to operate aircraft registered in the EASA system. After this they will not be recognised.</p> <p><i>Engineer licences</i> that are issued by the CAA will continue to be recognised. EASA issued licences would be recognised for 2 years. The EU will not recognise licences issued by the CAA.</p> <p><i>Cabin crew</i> that are issued by the CAA will continue to be recognised. EASA issued licences would be recognised for up to 2 years. The EU will not recognise licences issued by the CAA.</p> <p><i>Air traffic controller</i> would need licences issued by the CAA. Those issued before exit would continue to be recognised.</p>

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		<p><i>Training</i> would be recognised if it is authorised by the CAA. Training authorised by EASA will be recognised for up to two years after exit. The EU will not recognise UK authorised training.</p> <p><i>Aircraft design</i> type-certificates would remain valid and so there would be no changes.</p> <p><i>Aircraft production</i> certificates and approvals issued by CAA would continue to be recognised. Those issued by EASA would continue to be recognised for up to two years. The EU will not recognise CAA issued certificates from the point of exit. This means UK parts can not be fitted to EU aircraft after exit.</p> <p>The CAA would take over responsibility from EASA for providing certificates of airworthiness. Certificates for maintenance staff issued by CAA would continue to be recognised. Those issued by EASA would continue to be recognised for up to two years. The EU will not recognise CAA issued certificates from the point of exit.</p> <p><i>Third country operators</i> require safety approval from EASA to continue flying. From exit the UK would be considered a third country and EU airlines flying to the UK would be considered foreign operators under UK legislation. Foreign operators need safety approvals from the CAA before they can fly commercially to the UK. Authorisations issued by EASA to airlines outside the EU would remain valid in the UK for up to two years after exit. EU airlines do not need EASA licences they would need to apply for CAA authorisation. The CAA will assess applications. The EU has not said how it will process applications by UK air carriers who want to provide commercial services to the EU.</p> <p>Licences for airports and wet leasing aircraft would remain largely unchanged.</p>
DfT	Vehicle insurance	<p>In a no deal scenario UK would lose access to the green card free zone (green cards are issued internationally as proof of third party insurance). Insurance providers can pass on a cost for administration. This would mean UK drivers would need a green card to drive in the EU, EEA, Switzerland, Serbia and Andorra. If you do not have a green card or frontier insurance (local insurance) you may not be able to enter that country.</p> <p>EU/EEA citizens will need a green card to drive in the UK.</p>
DfT	Passenger road transport (buses and coaches)	<p>In the event of a no deal, it can no longer be guaranteed that Community Licences will be recognised. The UK's participation in the Interbus Agreement by virtue of EU membership will also cease to have effect; however, the UK intends to re-join Interbus as an independent member, and to have this in place for Exit Day.</p> <p>UK will recognise EU issued certificates of competence. Automatic EU recognition of UK CPC will cease. These will</p>

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		<p>be recognised when the UK joins the Interbus Agreement.</p> <p>UK legislation will continue to comply with the requirements of the ECMT Quality Charter and the separate AETR agreement (European Agreement Concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport), rules which sit outside EU legislation.</p> <p>The Interbus Agreement will allow UK operators to run occasional services in the EU (e.g. coach holidays) but does not extend to regular services. EU coach companies will have to apply to the UK if they want to run regular services into the UK, currently they apply through their own country.</p> <p>The UK is developing a replacement CPC system which will be valid in the UK but not recognised in the EU (although they may be when the UK becomes part of Interbus). Drivers may have to apply for CPC from an EU MS if they want to continue operating services.</p>
MHCLG	ETC	<p>Guarantee that funding for the 2014-2020 ETC programmes will continue in the event of a no deal scenario. This means that projects can continue to be signed in 2019 and 2020 and investment for those will continue until 2023. The funding guarantee will be delivered using existing programme management arrangements once the UK exits the EU.</p> <p>Welsh Government administers the Wales-Ireland INTERREG programme.</p>
DEFRA	Geographical Indications	<p>UK will set up its own GI scheme that will be WTO TRIPS compliant which broadly mirrors the EU scheme. Details will be subject to public consultation. UK products with current GI will automatically get protections under the UK scheme. UL would no longer need to recognise EU GI status. EU producers would be able to apply for UK GI status.</p> <p>After we leave the EU, we anticipate that all current UK GIs will continue to be protected by the EU's GI schemes. If this is not the case, UK producers wishing to regain the protection offered by EU GI status, and the right to use the EU GI logo, would need to submit their applications to the European Commission as 'third country' producers. Alternatively producers may consider protecting their products by applying for WU Collective Marks or EU Certification Marks. Applications are made to the EU Intellectual Property Office.</p> <p>After March 2019, irrespective of the outcome of negotiations, Irish Whiskey, Irish Cream and Irish Poteen, which are GIs that can be produced anywhere on the island of Ireland, will continue to be fully protected in the EU as well as the UK.</p>

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		As part of trade negotiations with third countries the UK will seek to protect UK GIs.
Batch 4 published on 12 October		
FSA	Health Marks on meat, fish and dairy products if there's no Brexit Deal	<p>The design of the health and identification marks applied to products of animal origin will change. Focus is changes needed to 'health & ID marks' (e.g. on meat, fish, eggs, cheese, milk) for UK exporters as they cannot be EU marks, but will need to meet the EU requirements for third countries. The FSA will ensure that operational staff are equipped with the new marks from 29 March 2019. Industry consultation underway.</p>
BEIS	Meeting Climate Change requirements if there's no Brexit Deal	<p>The Climate Change Act is domestic legislation, and will remain in force. Green House Gas reporting standards will remain, with carbon pricing met via tax system, not EU Emissions Trading Scheme. Decisions to be in Budget 2018 / Finance Bill 2019.</p> <p>For Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Regulations that come into force after the point of exit, the UK government will put in place legislation to keep pace with equivalent EU Regulations.</p> <p>The UK will not have guaranteed access to the EU Emissions Trading System Union Registry, or the Kyoto Protocol National registry. The Geological storage of CO2 licensing regime will become inoperable, and the UK government will look to restore functionality where the Oil and Gas Authority licenses storage.</p>
BEIS	Electricity trading	<p>EU energy law will no longer apply in the EU. Alternative trading arrangements will need to be developed to ensure the cross-border flow is maintained. This will need to involve regulators in the UK and EU approving new access rules, which set the terms and conditions for this trade. There are no plans to change the access or domestic approval process in the UK.</p> <p>The EU's Regulation on Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT) prohibits insider trading and energy market manipulation and makes provision for monitoring of the market by regulators. Market participants will need to register with an EU regulatory authority to avoid a disruption to cross-border trade, trade within EU wholesale energy markets, or trade within the Single Electricity Market.</p> <p>It is likely that changes will be required to domestic industry codes (the technical rules of the domestic electricity system) and licences. More information on these changes and how the process will be managed will be provided by Ofgem.</p>

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		<p>The EU rules will cease to apply in Northern Ireland leaving key elements of the Single Electricity Market - trading with Great Britain and cross-border governance arrangements - without any legal basis. The UK government is keen to work with the Irish Government and European Commission to seek agreement that the Single Electricity Market will continue in any scenario, including no deal.</p> <p>If no deal is reached there is a risk that the Single Energy Market will breakdown. In this case NI regulators will take mitigating actions including through a competitive procurement process involving existing generation and new generation investment alongside demand side measures. The UK Government may also take emergency powers to ensure security of supply.</p>
BEIS	Consumer rights	<p>EU Withdrawal Act and secondary legislation will preserve protections for UK consumers buying from UK companies, but protections and enforcement if buying from EU companies is uncertain (and vice versa, which could affect exports). Specific potential implications for UK package holidays (no mutual recognition of insolvency protection), timeshares, textile / footwear products are referenced.</p> <p>The UK government are taking steps to ensure that Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) will remain available when buying and selling within the UK</p>
BEIS	Company law - Accounting and Audit	<p>The UK will provide a unilateral transition period in which individuals will be able to apply for their EU audit qualification to be recognised in the UK. EU citizens and companies will still be able to own or take senior roles in UK firms (but converse not certain, which could have significant impacts). UK firms providing business services (e.g. audit) in EU could also face major additional barriers (there are links here to mutual recognition of professional qualifications). UK investors in EU firms could face limits on equity stakes. UK firms operating in EU may face more accountancy / reporting standards. EU rights of establishment in UK unclear.</p>
BEIS	Company law - Structuring your business	<p>There will be changes to the cross-border regimes for UK companies operating in the EU, because these companies will become third country businesses. For EU companies operating branches in the UK, there will be additional third-country requirements - however, these are minimal.</p> <p>UK citizens may face restrictions on their ability to own, manage or direct a company registered in the EU, depending on the sector and EU member state in which the company is operating, and UK businesses that own or run business operations in EU member states will likely face changes to the law under which they operate.</p>

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		<p>UK investors in EU businesses (whether these are individuals, businesses or investment funds) may face restrictions on the amount of equity that they can hold in certain sectors in some EU member states.</p>
BEIS	<p>Providing Services including those of a qualified professional if there's no Brexit Deal</p>	<p>EEA citizens whose qualification has already been recognised will retain this, but after exit a new process to gain recognition will be created and some existing rights will not be available (e.g. automatic recognition, and the ability to offer temporary / occasional services.</p> <p>Individuals with UK qualifications seeking recognition to offer services in the EEA will need to check the host nation policies. The EU commission has stated that decisions made on the recognition of UK qualifications in EU countries before exit day are not affected.</p> <p>There is less detail on the regulation of services but it makes clear that EEA service providers will be treated as 3rd country providers and UK regulators may limit their operations in line with WTO rules. It also covers 'Geo-blocking', which stops discrimination by traders on the basis of the customer's nationality (including on-line purchases). UK firms would be able to discriminate between UK and EU customers.</p> <p>Need to follow up on the implications and evidence base, and UK nationals will no longer have access to the "SOLVIT" (EU dispute resolution service for decisions issued by regulatory authorities) resource.</p>
DEFRA	<p>Equine movements</p>	<p>UK will be treated as a third country. EU will require the UK to become a listed country. Those wishing to move equines from the UK to countries within the EU will need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) for the new export certification required by the EU; and <p>if their horse is not registered either on a studbook or pedigree register or with a national branch of an international organisation for racing or competition, apply to APHA for a new government-issued ID document.</p>

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DEFRA	Plant variety rights and marketing of seed and propagating material if there's no Brexit deal	<p>EU plant variety rights granted up to exit, including those held by UK businesses, will continue to be recognised in the remaining 27 EU countries. Where EU rights have been applied for, but not granted before 29 March 2019, an application for rights in the UK would need to be made to APHA.</p> <p>For new varieties, breeders will need to make two applications – one to APHA and to the EU. The UK are looking to streamline processes, including accepting existing DUS (Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability) tests from EU, with the exception of species currently tested by specified UK bodies. The UK would apply to have their certification processes recognised as equivalent, but this is not guaranteed.</p> <p>Varieties listed solely in the UK would not automatically form part of the EU common catalogue, and are therefore not marketable in the EU, unless they are added to the Common Catalogue through registration in an EU-27 country, and certified by that country. With regards to imports to the UK from the EU, varieties that are already in the Common Catalogue would be allowed to be marketed in the UK for 2 years from exit, after which EU businesses would need to comply with UK arrangements and be on the UK National List.</p>
DEFRA	Trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES if there's no Brexit Deal	<p>Species that are currently freely moved and traded between the UK and EU would require a CITES permit, meaning that all trade would be the same as for movement between the UK and Non-EU countries. The exact requirements will depend on the Annex of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) that the species is listed in.</p> <p>This is subject to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). UK will continue to be subject to the conditions in the convention. The only change is that currently some categories are traded freely across the EU but will require CITES permits. Goods will also need to enter through appropriate ports.</p>
DEFRA	Breeding Animals	<p>Refers to pedigree and purebreds. The UK would become a 'third country'. UK recognised breed societies and operations involved in the trade and movement of purebred livestock, semen and embryos into the EU would no longer be recognised societies or operations in the EU. UK breeders would no longer be able to automatically be part of EU breeding lists but can apply to be part of a third country list as long as they have a zootechnical certificate.</p>
DEFRA	Fisheries	<p>UK will formally leave the Common Fisheries Policy when it leave the EU and will be able to set out its own policies. These are set out in the UK Government's White Paper. Regulation will be brought in through the EU Withdrawal</p>

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		<p>Act.</p> <p>When the UK leaves the EU, it will be an independent Coastal State and will have rights and obligations under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to control and manage territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (out to 200 nautical miles or the median line with other states). The UK will be responsible for the management of natural marine resources in this area and will be able to control and manage access to UK waters including fisheries. Any decisions on access will be subject to negotiation.</p> <p><i>Access to waters</i> – Non-UK registered boats will no longer get automatic rights to fish in UK waters. UK registered boats will no longer get automatic access to EU waters.</p> <p><i>Access to ports</i> - UK fishing vessels will only be able to access EU ports if they have met all necessary requirements such as giving notification of intention arrive at the port and details relating to the vessels and catch on board. The same requirements will be necessary for EU vessels accessing UK ports. UK vessels may be subject to more inspection. Forms will be required to fish in the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) convention area. Non-UK boats seeking access to UK ports will be subject to the same rules.</p> <p><i>Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RMFOs)</i> – UK will no longer be a member of RMFOs through the EU, aim is to re-join as quickly as possible. There may be a gap of up to 6 months during which time UK boats will be unable to ship in international waters covered by RMFOs.</p> <p><i>European Maritime and Fisheries Fund</i> – funding for projects approved before 31 December 2020 is guaranteed.</p> <p><i>Labelling</i> – responsibilities will remain the same</p> <p><i>Trade</i> – standards for fish for human consumption will remain. The EU will require the UK to issue a catch certificate with each consignment of fish or fishery products exported to the EU. UK will also require a catch certificate for imported goods. The UK will not be able to import to or receive European eel from the EU. Trade in European eel outside of the EU will still be subject to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and will only be allowed where the trade is shown not detrimental to the wild population.</p>
DCMS	Export Licensing for objects of cultural interest	<p>Notice refers to the licences required to export cultural objects outside of the EU. Currently both a UK and EU licence is required although this has been brought under one system. After exit only a UK licence will be required. These will be granted by Arts Council England (ACE). Changes will be subject to legislation.</p> <p>EU licences granted by ACE will remain valid at UK borders for their duration including the rights and obligations. There will be a cut-off date for granting licences. Those wishing to export from the EU starting to other counties will</p>

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		need an EU licence not granted in the UK.
FSA	Food Feed Authorisations and exports	GM food/feed and animal feed authorisation holders (or those applying) must be established in EU/EEA. If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, businesses which are not established in the EU but want to continue exporting products would need to have a representative, in an EU country (or, in certain cases, in an EEA country) to continue to be able to place relevant products on the EU or EEA market. This also applies to non-EU businesses that rely on the UK as their representation.
DIT	Trade Agreements Continuity	<p>UK currently participates in 40 Free Trade Agreements with 70 countries. These ensure the UK has preferential access to these markets. UK Gov will strive to retain these benefits. If an implementation period is agreed UK will continue to be treated as a MS and then UK would seek identical bi-lateral agreements.</p> <p>In a no deal scenario UK will seek to have identical bi-lateral agreements in place by exit day. However if these are not in place UK will continue with Most-Favoured Nations status (MFN) as an independent member of the WTO. Traders would need to pay MFN tariffs. The UK is already a member of WTO but will also become an independent member of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement. TN warns that there may be some practical changes for traders.</p>
FCO	EU funding guarantee for the Overseas Territories, including Gibraltar	Treasury Guarantee for Overseas Territories involved in European projects and programmes before the UK leaves the EU.
FCO	FCO Sanctions	<p>The Government will look to carry over existing sanctions from their current basis in EU law to a new basis in UK law under the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 (The Sanctions Act).</p> <p>Sanctions are a foreign policy and national security tool, which impose immigration, trade, financial and transport restrictions.</p> <p>Currently the UK is bound to enforce EU sanctions. If there is no deal after March 29 UK will continue to be bound by UN sanctions and will seek to implement current EU sanctions through legislation. Under new legislation the Government will have powers to implement their own sanctions. They would also seek to publish the names of</p>

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		sanctioned persons or organisations. The UK will work with international partners (including the EU) where it is mutually beneficial. Those involved in sanctions are advised to refer to the Act.
DEFRA	Regulating Mercury	<p>EU regulations place restrictions on mercury-added products, industrial processes and storage and movement of mercury. If there is a no deal competent authorities would remain as they are. However businesses would need to know that any movement of mercury or waste products from the EU to the UK would be classed as an export and as such would be prohibited under EU regulations (this is expected to have a limited impact). Likewise UK businesses will be unable to receive mercury products from the EU. The current requirement for business operators to obtain written consent to import mercury or the mixtures of mercury for a use allowed in the UK would continue if no agreement were reached. Member States could continue to receive mercury waste as long as it meets the conditions of the derogation for the import of mercury waste for disposal i.e. where the exporting country has no access to available conversion capacity within its own territory.</p> <p>Arrangements for the storage of mercury would be unchanged but any decisions would be made by the Defra Secretary of State in conjunction with devolved ministers (these would be based on the Minamata Convention). This would also apply to new mercury-added processes and products.</p>
DEFRA	Regulating Persistent Organic pollutants (POPs)	<p>POPs are currently regulated by the international Stockholm Convention agreement on POPs and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants (CLRTAP). National Resources Wales (NRW) manage permits and inventories in Wales. Existing control measure and exemptions would remain the same after the UK leaves the EU. If any new POPs are identified the UK will need to create its own dossier of evidence to present to the Stockholm Convention's POP Review Committee (POPRC) for assessment.</p> <p>NRW will be responsible for keeping a record of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) equipment still to be destroyed and informed when it has.</p>
DEFRA	Maintaining the continuity of waste shipments	<p>The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal sets out that prior written consent must be given for movement of waste between OECD countries. This is regulated in the EU by the EU Waste Shipment Regulation. UK also has its own national legislation (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations (2007)) which designates UK competent authorities.</p> <p>If the UK leaves the EU without a deal then UK import/export licences would no longer be valid. Any licence would be subject to re-approval but there is no mechanism currently to do this.</p> <p>The UK would continue to be bound by the Basel convention and would be treated in the same way as OECD countries. This means the UK would need to submit a duly reasoned request to ship waste to an EU country, this</p>

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		<p>would be made to the authority in the relevant Member State. EU Member State would no longer be able to ship any of its waste to the UK as this is prohibited by EU law.</p>
DfT	Rail Transport	<p>UK is seeking mutual recognition of all necessary documentation required to run cross-border services in order to minimise disruption. Passengers using cross border services are responsible for ensuring that their insurance and ticket terms and conditions are sufficient to cover possible disruption</p> <p>EU law will be brought into domestic law.</p> <p>Operator licences granted in other EU countries will be recognised for up to 2 years in the UK. After this operators will need to apply to the ORR for a new licence.</p> <p>The UK is seeking bilateral agreements for cross-border rail.</p> <p>Operators running domestic services in another EU country who hold an ORR issued licence would need to reapply for an operator licence in an EU country. This also applies to UK-based operators seeking to run new domestic services in an EU country.</p> <p>Passenger rights will remain unchanged.</p> <p>The UK will no longer be a member of the North Sea - Mediterranean rail freight corridor. The impact of this, however, will be minimal as the corridor has only ever been used once in the UK.</p>
DfT	Meeting Rail and safety standards	<p>See entry for rail transport. In addition</p> <p>The technical specifications for interoperability and the safety regime have been developed by the EU Agency for Railways (EUAR) in conjunction with EU countries and stakeholders. The UK does not intend to seek formal participation in the EUAR.</p> <p>Part A safety certificates issued in another EU country will be recognised in the UK for up to 2 years. Part B safety certificates will be valid until their expiry date. However there will not be a requirement to be established in the UK. UK operators with part A licences wanting to run domestic services in the EU would need to reapply on an EU Member State (MS).</p> <p>Maintenance certificates issued in the EU will continue to be recognised in the UK indefinitely under international</p>

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		<p>obligations. EU say that UK issued certificates will need to be replaced with one issued by another MS.</p> <p><i>Inoperability constituents</i> – certificates granted by an EU body would be recognised in the UK until there is a divergence from EU standards. Certificates granted in the UK for inoperability constituents after exit would not be recognised in the EU. However those granted before exit would remain valid until their expiry date.</p> <p><i>Vehicle authorisation</i> - The Commission’s notice indicates that vehicle authorisations delivered in the EU prior to EU exit would remain valid. After the withdrawal date, authorisations for placing in service in the EU would be based on certificates of verification issued by notified bodies in the EU countries. UK authorisations will remain valid in the UK but of they were authorised initially in a different country they would be subject to extra authorisations.</p>
Defra	Chemicals – Biocidal Products	<p>The UK would establish an independent standalone biocidal products regime. There would be a stable regulatory regime created by replicating EU rules. Health and Safety Executive (HSE) would be the responsible body and take over functions of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). In the longer term the HSE will develop IT systems for storing information.</p> <p>Companies wishing to apply for an active substance to be approved will go through the HSE rather than the ECHA. Approvals would be UK-specific. Companies requiring EU authorisation to supply in the EU market would also need to apply to the ECHA.</p> <p>Biocidal product authorisations and active substance authorisations granted in the UK would remain valid until expiry date. Authorisations going through the process at exit day will continue through the national regime but companies may need to resubmit information. Companies seeking authorisation in other EU countries would need to resubmit to the HSE.</p> <p>A UK list of approved active substance suppliers will be created. Companies already on the EU list would, on Exit Day, be included in the UK’s list. However, to remain on the list they would need to submit supporting information to HSE.</p> <p>Under EU regulations authorisation holders must be established in the EU. In a standalone national regime holders would need to be established in the UK.</p>
Defra	Chemicals – Classification,	<p>EU regulation currently uses a UN globally harmonised system (GHS) based on their intrinsic hazards e.g. flammability. Suppliers must inform the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) about the nature of the hazard.</p>

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	labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures	<p>The UK would establish an independent standalone chemicals regime. The UK will adopt the GHS in place at the time of exit. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) will replace the ECHA. UK manufacturers will need to continue to label chemicals in the way they do now. Suppliers will also need to comply with labelling standards.</p> <p>Manufacturers and importers would need to notify the HSE (instead of the ECHA) about their self-classification of hazardous substances.</p> <p>Responsibility for chemicals being imported into the EU from the UK would rest with whoever is the EU-based importer – this importer may therefore need details of the chemicals involved from the UK-based company.</p>
Defra	Chemicals – export and import of hazardous chemicals	<p>UK would establish a standalone Prior Informed Consent (PIC) system which requires exports of listed chemicals to be notified to the importing country and for some chemicals the consent of the importing country must be sought before export can proceed. This will replicate the EU system which is based on international obligations. Health and Safety Executive would be the UK responsible body.</p> <p>UK-based companies exporting or importing listed chemicals (including to or from EU countries) would need to comply with the requirements of the UK PIC Regulation.</p> <p>UK companies would no longer have access to EU systems.</p> <p>PIC regulation would apply to companies exporting chemicals to the EU. Businesses would need to start notifying the HSE.</p> <p>Where explicit consent has been given by an importing country to another EU Member State under the current EU PIC arrangements, it may be necessary to seek the consent of that country for UK exports of the chemical after 29 March 2019.</p> <p>Exporters and importers would need to supply information on the amounts of chemicals they have exported or imported to and from the EU.</p>
Defra	Future pesticides	<p>The UK will establish an independent standalone Plant Protection Products (PPP) regime which would be based on the current EU system. This would be through replacement legislation. Changes will only be made to make the legislation work after Brexit. All current active substance approvals, PPP authorisations, and Maximum Residue Levels in place at the point of exit would remain valid in the UK after exit.</p>

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		<p>New applications would be submitted under the new UK regime through the Health and Safety Executive who will remain as the national regulator. EU applications will need to be submitted to the EU.</p> <p>UK will create a statutory register that will allow people to search easily for active substance decisions and approvals.</p> <p>Active substance approvals will get an extension for 3 years which will allow a new national renewal system</p>
Defra	Geoblocking	<p>Following the repeal of EU laws UK traders will not be prohibited from discriminating between EU and UK customers in terms of redirecting customers to websites based on their nationality; discrimination based on the customer's nationality and discrimination of payment methods. This will allow traders to give UK customers different terms from EU ones. However they will not be able to discriminate for customers within the EU (e.g. French and German customers would get the same terms).</p>
Defra	Importing high risk food and animal feed	<p>UK will take over responsibility for deciding which food not of animal origin (FNAO) should be classed as high risk for the purpose of import. A new import pre-notification system will be developed to replace the EU one. The UK will lose access EU information sharing on food incidents. To combat this FSA will require all EU importers of high risk food and feed to pre-notify them. High risk food also includes all animal products.</p> <p>For high risk foods coming through the EU (from third countries) the UK will need to do their own checks on entry (currently this can be done by any entry point in the EU).</p> <p>Further guidance and training will be provided on the new systems</p> <p>High risk FNAO will need to enter the UK through a designated point of entry to ensure robust checks can be done. Animal products can be landed in a border inspection point as long as it is sealed.</p>
Defra	Cross-border Gas	<p>The UK has gas interconnectors (direct pipelines) with Ireland, the Netherlands and Belgium. In a no deal scenario EU energy law will no longer apply in the UK and the UK will no longer play a role in the EU organisations that enforce these.</p> <p>It is not envisaged that the mechanisms for cross-border trade will change as Great Britain and Northern Ireland use a private platform. However there may be some changes in trading with EU Member States. Interconnector operators are advised to liaise with contacts in the relevant Member States to establish what these changes might be. Ofgem will support.</p> <p>Operators of UK interconnectors are advised to discuss with EU regulators to discuss if they will need reassessment</p>

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		<p>of their Transmission System Operator certification needs to be reassessed. UK will retain existing certifications domestically.</p> <p>Gas codes used by the UK will remain but may change in the EU.</p> <p>The EU's Regulation on Energy Market Integrity and Transparency prohibits insider trading and energy market manipulation and makes provision for monitoring of the market by regulators. Market participants will need to register with an EU regulatory authority to avoid a disruption to cross-border trade and trade within EU wholesale markets. The majority of the existing Regulation on Energy Market Integrity and Transparency regime will be maintained domestically with minimal changes.</p> <p>Further information on the contingency requirements for domestic market monitoring will be provided later in the year.</p>