



HM Government

BREXIT

31 OCTOBER



Trading with countries internationally and Brexit

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)



HM Government

BREXIT **31 OCTOBER**



We are here to share information to help you prepare for Brexit

Who we are:

We are from the Department for International Trade

Our objective today is to help businesses across sectors prepare for Brexit

We are attending events across the UK and working with trade support partners

Our aims for today:



Update you on HMG's Brexit business readiness work



Signpost some sources of advice and support for businesses



Identify areas where you will want to take action before we leave the EU



Respond to your questions and gather your feedback

 Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)



Welcome

This presentation will focus on what the Department for International Trade is doing to ensure that businesses have the information, guidance and necessary trading conditions for when the UK leaves the EU.

This will focus on:

1. The role of the Department for International Trade
2. Getting businesses ready for Brexit
3. Market access barriers and new Free Trade Agreements
4. Summary of actions and steps businesses need to take

DIT's International Trade Advisers (ITAs) are available today at the Importer/Exporter Stand.



1. Role of the Department for International Trade



HM Government

BREXIT

31 OCTOBER



What we do

Different strands within DIT all support international trade and investment.

Trade Policy Group

Develops the UK's international trade policies and leads negotiations with international partners

Global Trade and Investment

Finds and creates demand for British goods and services, and generates inward investment opportunities

UK Export Finance

Supports UK businesses to trade by helping them secure financing and insurance against the risks of exporting



Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)



Trade policy

The aim of HMG's trade policy is to reduce barriers to trade, promote free trade and the multilateral, rules-based trading system.

Trade barriers	Ways of addressing trade barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tariffs• Import quotas• Rules of origin• Customs procedures• Local content rules• Local testing requirements• Local presence requirements• Visa costs/restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government-to-Government lobbying• Assistance (e.g. expertise, funding)• Sectoral deals• Trade remedies• Free Trade Agreements/multilateral arrangements• Regulatory cooperation, such as Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)



2. Getting businesses ready for Brexit



Temporary Tariff Regime (TTR)

- Should the UK leave the EU without a deal, the UK will implement the Temporary Tariff Regime (TTR), a short-term tariff policy that will be applied for up to 12 months.
- The purpose of this is to minimise disruption to trade with the EU whilst ensuring certain UK industries are protected from unfair competition. It will also maintain the UK's commitments to developing countries by preserving their preferential access on some goods.
- The TTR will be replaced eventually by a permanent tariff regime. This will be developed over the course of the coming months following a full public consultation process.
- By visiting www.gov.uk/guidance/check-temporary-rates-of-customs-duty-on-imports-after-eu-exit you can:
 - Check whether the product you trade in will be included in the tariff-free group under the Temporary Tariff Regime.
 - Confirm the exact commodity code of the product in question and then look up the tariff rates under the Temporary Tariff.



Trade Agreements Continuity

- The Government is seeking continuity of existing EU trade agreements which the UK participates in as a member of the EU.
- To date we have 14 agreements signed or agreed in principle with 44 countries accounting for £99bn worth of trade.
- These will come into effect on the day we leave the EU (no deal scenario) or after an Implementation Period if there is one.
- If agreements with some countries are not in place, the UK will trade on 'World Trade Organization' (WTO) terms with these countries.



Trade Agreements Continuity: steps you need to take

1. Check to see if there will be a “continuity agreement” in place with the country that you trade with at:

www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-trade-agreements-with-non-eu-countries-in-a-no-deal-Brexit

2. If there is, check if there are differences between existing EU and new UK agreements. These may cover:

- Tariff rate quotas.
- Rules of origin.

3. There are other differences for trade with Switzerland, Iceland and Norway. If an EU agreement is not replicated, the UK will trade with those countries on WTO terms. Visit www.gov.uk/guidance/trading-under-wto-rules to find out how this may affect you.

4. You should also review tariff rates and in the event of a no-deal Brexit, information can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/temporary-rates-of-customs-duty-on-imports-after-eu-exit/mfn-and-tariff-quota-rates-of-customs-duty-on-imports-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal



HM Government

BREXIT

31 OCTOBER



Trade Agreements Continuity: signed agreements

Agreement	Countries	Status
Chile	Chile	Signed
Eastern and Southern Africa	Mauritius, Seychelles, Zimbabwe	Signed
Faroe Islands	Faroe Islands	Signed
Switzerland	Switzerland	Signed
UK-Switzerland-Liechtenstein	Switzerland, Liechtenstein	Signed
Israel	Israel	Signed
Palestinian Territory	Palestinian Territory	Signed
Pacific	Fiji, Papua New Guinea	Signed
CARIFORUM	Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda	Signed
Iceland-Norway	Iceland, Norway	Signed
Andean	Ecuador, Colombia, Peru	Signed
South Korea	South Korea	Signed
Central America	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	Signed

Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA)	Status
Australia	Signed
New Zealand	Signed
United States	Signed
Israel	Signed
Switzerland	Signed

Prepare for Brexit at gov.uk/brexit



Trade Agreements Continuity: status of other countries

Countries	Status
Albania	Engagement Ongoing
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Engagement Ongoing
Cameroon (Central Africa)	Engagement Ongoing
Canada	Engagement Ongoing
Côte d'Ivoire	Engagement Ongoing
Egypt	Engagement Ongoing
Georgia	Engagement Ongoing
Ghana (Western Africa)	Engagement Ongoing
Jordan	Engagement Ongoing
Kenya (East Africa Community)	Engagement Ongoing
Kosovo	Engagement Ongoing
Lebanon	Engagement Ongoing
Mexico	Engagement Ongoing
Moldova	Engagement Ongoing
Montenegro	Engagement Ongoing
Morocco	Engagement Ongoing
North Macedonia	Engagement Ongoing
Serbia	Engagement Ongoing
Southern Africa Customs Union and Mozambique (Botswana, Eswatini (Swaziland), Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa)	Engagement Ongoing- agreed in principle
Tunisia	Engagement Ongoing
Ukraine	Engagement Ongoing
Algeria	Engagement Ongoing- agreement unlikely before exit day
Turkey (not part of TAC programme)	Will not be in place- as part of partial Customs Union with EU
San Marino and Andorra	Will not be in place- as part of Customs Union with EU



Unilateral Preferences

- This scheme means that UK importers pay lower (often zero) tariffs on goods from developing countries. This covers, for example, many imports from many countries in Africa and South Asia.
- The UK is replicating the current EU scheme to provide the same level of access for developing countries.
- In the future we will look to improve our trade preference scheme by making it as effective and simple to use as possible.
- For updates on this and how it will affect you, check: www.gov.uk/guidance/generalised-scheme-of-preferences-countries



The Government Procurement Agreement

- The Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) is a World Trade Organization agreement between 20 parties. It allows UK businesses to bid for government contracts overseas, and foreign businesses to bid for contracts in the UK.
- The UK is currently signed up to the GPA through EU membership. If there's a no-deal Brexit, the UK expects to join the GPA as an independent member on substantially the same terms.
- There may be a short gap between the 31 October and the agreement coming into force in the UK. However, the gap will be no longer than 30 days and we expect the impact on businesses to be minimal.
- If this changes, we will let businesses know by updating guidance available on GOV.UK: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bidding-for-overseas-contracts-what-to-expect-if-theres-a-no-deal-brexit>



Export controls: overview

- Controlled goods are regulated through a system of export licensing, the Government is responsible for the control and licensing of these items.
- Licences, following Brexit, will be required to export dual-use items from the UK to the EU and Channel Islands. We have published the Open General Export Licence (OGEL) for the export of these dual-use items, which simplifies this process.
- An export licence issued by the UK will no longer be valid for export from EU Member States, and vice versa.
- You will need to apply for a licence from the appropriate EU Member State to export from an EU country.
- Registrations made with EU Member States for EU General Export Authorisations will no longer be valid for export from the UK. You will need to register with the UK.



Export controls: steps you need to take

1. If you are not sure whether your items are controlled, use Goods Checker and OGEL Checker: www.ecochecker.trade.gov.uk
2. If your activity interacts with sanctions, check the new legislation and guidance on: www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-sanctions-regimes-if-theres-no-brexiteal
3. Read the 'Exporting controlled goods after Brexit' page on GOV.UK: www.gov.uk/guidance/exporting-controlled-goods-after-eu-exit
4. Sign up for 'Notices to Exporters' to get the latest updates: www.gov.uk/government/collections/notices-to-exporters



Trade remedies

- Trade remedies measures help ensure a level playing-field for industries by protecting against injury caused by unfair trading practices, such as dumping or subsidies, or by unforeseen surges in imports. The UK is currently covered by EU-wide trade remedies, this will change following Brexit.
- If your business is affected by an existing EU trade remedy, you can keep up-to-date on GOV.UK here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/call-for-evidence-to-identify-uk-interest-in-existing-eu-trade-remedy-measures/outcome/final-findings-of-the-call-for-evidence-into-uk-interest-in-existing-eu-trade-remedy-measures>
- Once the UK is operating its own system, if you believe your industry requires a new trade remedy measure, you will be able to apply to the Trade Remedies Investigations Directorate (TRID) for a new investigation. TRID can be contacted at contact@traderemedies.gov.uk



3. Market access barriers and new Free Trade Agreements



Help to tackle market access barriers

- Market access barriers inhibit businesses from exporting goods or services to overseas markets. These include unnecessary legal, regulatory or administrative requirements.
- The impact of removing them is to make it easier for businesses to trade and invest more freely.
- The new Market Access Service has launched recently and is a quick, easy and cost-free way for UK businesses of all sizes to report a trade barrier that is stopping or hindering their trade and investment overseas. You can report a trade barrier here: www.great.gov.uk/report-trade-barrier/



Future trade policy: new Free Trade Agreements (FTA)

- Our independent trade policy will give us an opportunity to forge new and ambitious trade relationships with our international trading partners.
- We are working with countries to explore the best ways to develop our current trade and investment relationships and ensure that Britain becomes a global leader in free trade once we leave the EU.
- The Government has announced its intention to have new trade agreements with the United States, Australia and New Zealand, and to consider joining the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership, a grouping of 11 countries either side of the Pacific Ocean.
- Further information on our future FTAs work can be found here:
www.gov.uk/government/news/summaries-of-consultations-on-future-ftas-published



4. Summary of actions and steps businesses need to take



Key online resources

What you need to check	Where to find it
Check if the UK has signed a trade agreement or Mutual Recognition Agreement with the country you trade with	www.gov.uk/government/publications/existing-trade-agreements-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-without-a-deal/existing-trade-agreements-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-without-a-deal
Check export country guides on trading terms with relevant countries	www.gov.uk/government/collections/exporting-after-eu-exit-country-by-country
Check the commodity code of your product	www.gov.uk/trade-tariff
If you require any further support on the classification of your goods, please reach out to HMRC's Tariff Classification Service	www.gov.uk/guidance/ask-hmrc-for-advice-on-classifying-your-goods
Check the Day 1 tariff of your product	www.gov.uk/guidance/check-temporary-rates-of-customs-duty-on-imports-after-eu-exit
Find out how the UK trade remedies framework will operate and how to apply for a trade remedies investigation	www.gov.uk/guidance/trade-remedies-investigating-dumped-or-subsidised-goods
Check which forms you will need to complete to use the generalised scheme of preferences	www.gov.uk/guidance/importing-and-exporting-using-international-trade-preferences
Check eligibility to Transitional Simplification Procedures	www.gov.uk/guidance/register-for-simplified-import-procedures-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-without-a-deal
If you have further questions, use the EU Exit enquiry page	www.great.gov.uk/eu-exit-news/contact/



Thank you

Questions welcome