



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Business Growth Support Event

Taunton

July 2019



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Business Growth: UK's support for business - in particular SMEs

Our modern Industrial Strategy aims to make the UK the best place to start and grow a business. Within this, our focus is on:

Business support

Access to finance

Productivity

Entrepreneurship

Internationalisation





Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Agenda:

Business Readiness, *BEIS - Business Intelligence & Readiness*

EU Settlement Scheme, *Home Office*

Food and Agriculture, *DEFRA*

Trade and Customs, *HMRC*

Common Frameworks and UK Internal Market, *Cabinet Office & BEIS*

Cost of doing business, *BEIS - Business Growth*





Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Preparing your Business for EU Exit

July 2019



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

We are here to share information to help you prepare for EU Exit

Who we are

We are from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Our objective is to help businesses across sectors prepare for EU Exit

We are attending events across the UK and working with TAs

Our aims for today



Signpost some sources of advice and support for SMEs



An update on the political situation



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



Respond to your questions and gather your feedback

There are nine key areas of potential change following EU Exit

Nine key areas

Topics falling into these key areas:



[Importing, exporting and transporting](#)

Customs, tax, tariffs, remedies & disputes, freight & haulage, export control, food, medicines, plants, overseas territories



[Regulation and standards for products and goods](#)

Certification of products, labelling of products, environment, food, plants & animals, products & goods, services, transport



[Energy and climate](#)

Carbon emissions, trading & storage of energy, electricity & gas trading, nuclear, oil & gas licensing & stocking, renewables



[Employing EU citizens](#)

Immigration, employment, recognition of qualifications, EU students, business travel



[Intellectual property](#)

Immigration, employment, qualifications, EU students, business travel



[Operating in the EU](#)

Accounting & auditing, civil & criminal & judicial cooperation, competition, consumer rights, international participation, mergers



[European and domestic funding](#)

Research & higher education, sector funding, SMEs, social & structural funds



[Using personal data](#)

Personal data, providing services online, cyber security, mobile roaming & telecoms



[Public sector procurement](#)

Civil government contracts, security & defence contracts

Next steps for businesses on GOV.UK

1

Answer seven questions to be directed to relevant content



2

Choose one of the nine key areas you are most interested in



3

Sign up to email alerts about EU exit on GOV.UK:
[Brexit email alerts](#)

4

Download [this leaflet](#) on preparing your business for EU exit and the government's every day support for business

First Steps for specific sectors to start their preparation



[Aerospace](#)



[Automotive](#)



[Chemicals](#)



[Construction](#)



[Consumer goods](#)



[Retail](#)



[Space](#)



[Nuclear](#)



[Life Sciences](#)



[Food and Drink](#)



[Farming](#)



[Veterinary](#)



[Gas markets](#)



[Oil and gas production](#)



[Professional and business services](#)



[Electricity sector](#)



[Science, research and innovation](#)



[Electronics, machinery and parts](#)



[Steel and other metal manufacturing](#)



[Non metal manufacturing](#)



[Parcel Delivery Services](#)



[Defence](#)

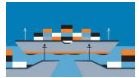


[Creative, Cultural, and Sport](#)



[Fisheries](#)

There are actions that businesses can take now to prepare for EU exit



Importing, exporting and transporting

Businesses who have already registered for a UK EORI number (starting with GB) do not need to undo this. If businesses have not yet done so, registrations are still being accepted.

[Get your business ready to export from the UK to the EU after Brexit](#)

[Get your business ready to import from the EU to the UK after Brexit](#)



Employing EU citizens

The EU Settlement Scheme is now fully live on GOV.UK and will be open to applications irrespective of a deal or no deal scenario. Employers should continue to conduct the same right to work checks as they currently do.

[Employing EU/EEA and Swiss citizens after Brexit](#)

[EU Settlement Scheme: Employer toolkit](#)

There are actions that businesses can take now to prepare for EU exit



European and domestic funding

HMG has guaranteed that it will cover all projects that would have been funded by the EU under the 2014-2020 programme period in the event the EU withdraws this funding.

[Horizon 2020: Government funding guarantee](#)



Using personal data

Continue to apply GDPR standards regardless of a deal or no deal scenario.

[Using Personal Data after Brexit](#)

Any questions?

EU SETTLEMENT SCHEME

An overview for employers

July 2019



Home Office

EU Settlement Scheme

OFFICIAL

Today we will cover...



What is the EUSS?

Introduction to the EU Settlement Scheme: what it is, who is eligible, key dates, and how to apply.

Your role

What the Scheme means for employers.

The story so far

Summary of the performance of the Scheme so far.

Materials and support

Overview of the communications materials we have developed to help you cascade information and further support available.

We need to encourage 3.5 million EU citizens to apply to the Scheme and we can't do it alone



3.5 million EU, EEA, and Swiss citizens, and their family members, are eligible for the EU Settlement Scheme. We are directing our efforts through four different workstreams to increase our ability to reach them all over the UK



Employers are an important partner for us and we want to help them retain their EU talent



2 in 3 EU citizens in the UK are currently working here

Employers are a trusted source of information

Business' Brexit preparations include workforce continuity

Retaining EU talent is a priority for business and we want to help

If you only remember one thing, remember this: RTW checks don't change until 2021



As an employer, you SHOULD...

- ✓ Continue to carry out current right to work checks on EU, EEA and Swiss citizens in the same way.
- ✓ Continue to accept EU, EEA and Swiss passports/national identity cards as evidence of right to work.
- ✓ Be aware that guidance on how to carry out right to work checks from 1 January 2021 will be issued under the Future Skills Based Immigration System.


As an employer, you SHOULD NOT...

- ✗ Monitor whether staff have applied to the Scheme or make retrospective status checks on current EU employees – there is no legal obligation to do so.
- ✗ Discriminate against EU citizens in light of the UK's decision to leave the EU as both a prospective and current employer.
- ✗ Feel obliged to interpret information for employees provided by the government or provide immigration advice.

As an employer, you may like to...

- ❖ Use your position as a trusted source of information to help reach the 3.5 million EU citizens that need to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme to continue living, working and studying in the UK after Brexit. You can do this by:
 - ❖ Signposting the information the government is providing on the Scheme to your employees.
 - ❖ Using the toolkit materials we have developed to increase awareness of the Scheme among your EU citizen employees.

The Scheme enables EU citizens to continue to live, work and study in the UK after Brexit




What is the EUSS?

- The EU Settlement Scheme allows EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members **resident in the UK to get the status they will need after Brexit.**
- They will **continue to be eligible** for **public services**, public funds and **pensions**, and **British citizenship** if they want to apply and meet the requirements.
- It is a simple, user-friendly process through which we are **looking for reasons to grant status.**



Who needs to apply?

- **EU, EEA and Swiss citizens** and their **non-EU family members.**
- Those **currently resident** in the UK and **want to stay post-Brexit.**
- Individuals with a 'UK **permanent residence** document'.
- **Irish citizens do not need to apply** but they can if they want to.
- The **responsibility** to apply rests **with the individual.**



How and by when?

- The Scheme is a **free online application** process.
- Following a **three-step process**, eligible citizens will be granted either pre-settled or settled status.
- If we **leave with a deal**, citizens need to apply by **30 June 2021.**
- If we **leave without a deal**, citizens need to apply by **31 December 2020** and be resident by the day we leave.

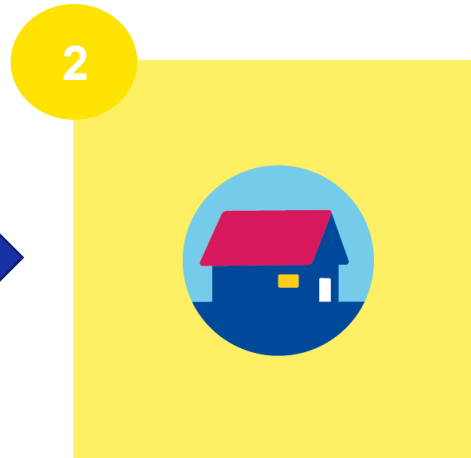
The online application process is quick and user-friendly by design



PROOF OF IDENTITY

Use a valid passport or national identity card to verify your identity*

*There are three options for completing this stage:
1. ID Verification App; 2. Post;
3. Appointment at ID Scanner location*



PROOF OF RESIDENCE

Provide your National Insurance Number

A wide range of alternative evidence can be used if you don't have a NINO.



CRIMINALITY CHECK

Declare any criminal convictions

This will not affect the vast majority of EU citizens.

Applicants will be granted either settled or pre-settled digital status



Pre-settled status

- Resident in the UK for **less than five years**.
- Also known as limited leave to remain or enter.
- Can stay in the UK for a period of five years, until you are eligible for settled status.
- Secure digital status that can be viewed and shared online. Non-EEA citizens will also be issued a Biometric Residence Card if they don't already have one.

Settled status

- Resident in the UK for **more than five years**.
- Also known as indefinite leave to remain or enter.
- No time limit on how long you can stay in the UK.
- Can then apply for British citizenship if eligible.
- Secure digital status that can be viewed and shared online. Non-EEA citizens will also be issued a Biometric Residence Card if they don't already have one.

With both pre-settled and settled status, applicants will be able to live, work and study in the UK after Brexit.

The results of the Scheme show that it's performing very well so far



900,000+

Applications made to the EUSS to date.*

50,000

Applications made on the opening weekend of 30th March 2019.

300

Assisted Digital locations to support individuals with their applications.

65:35

The percentage split between settled and pre-settled status.*

£9m

The amount granted to 57 community and charitable organisations to assist the most vulnerable EU citizens.

1-4







The average turnaround time in days of applications where no further evidence is required.

These results highlight the ethos underpinning the Scheme: we have designed the process with the user at the centre and we are looking for reasons to grant, not refuse.

The employer toolkit we have developed can help you cascade information about Scheme



We recognise that there is no one-size-fits-all approach so please pick and choose the products that are right for your organisation.

Materials for employers	Materials to share with EU Citizens				
<p>Toolkit introduction pack</p> <p>Key information about the EU Settlement Scheme and guidance for employers on how to use the toolkit materials.</p> 	<p>Briefing pack</p> <p>Can be used for presentations at face-to-face events or webinars with EU citizen employees.</p> 	<p>Posters</p> <p>Visually engaging posters and one-pager providing key info about the scheme and timelines.</p> 	<p>Factsheets and Flowcharts</p> <p>Focusing on important information, eligibility requirements and process.</p> 	<p>Digital: videos / animations</p> <p>Informative videos, including an application process animation, as well as videos of "EU citizens' stories".</p> 	<p>Social media</p> <p>Social media assets to download and share to extend the reach to EU citizens including graphics and short animations.</p> 

Please use this employer toolkit, available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk), to cascade information about the EU Settlement Scheme to your employees.

And if you or your employees need further help, it is at hand



More Information

More information and applicant guidance can be found on GOV.UK:

[Guidance on employing EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members after Brexit](#)

[Employer toolkit](#)

[Settled and pre-settled status guidance](#)

[EU Settlement Scheme: applicant information](#)

[Guidance on using the app](#)



EUSS Resolution Centre

For support or questions concerning an application, contact the resolution centre:

By telephone:

Inside the UK **0300 123 7379**

Outside the UK **+44 (0)20 3080 0010**

Find out about [call charges](#).

You can also ask a question using the [online submissions form](#).

THANK YOU



Home Office

EU Settlement Scheme
SECURITY MARKING

Annexe

1. Euro TLR overview

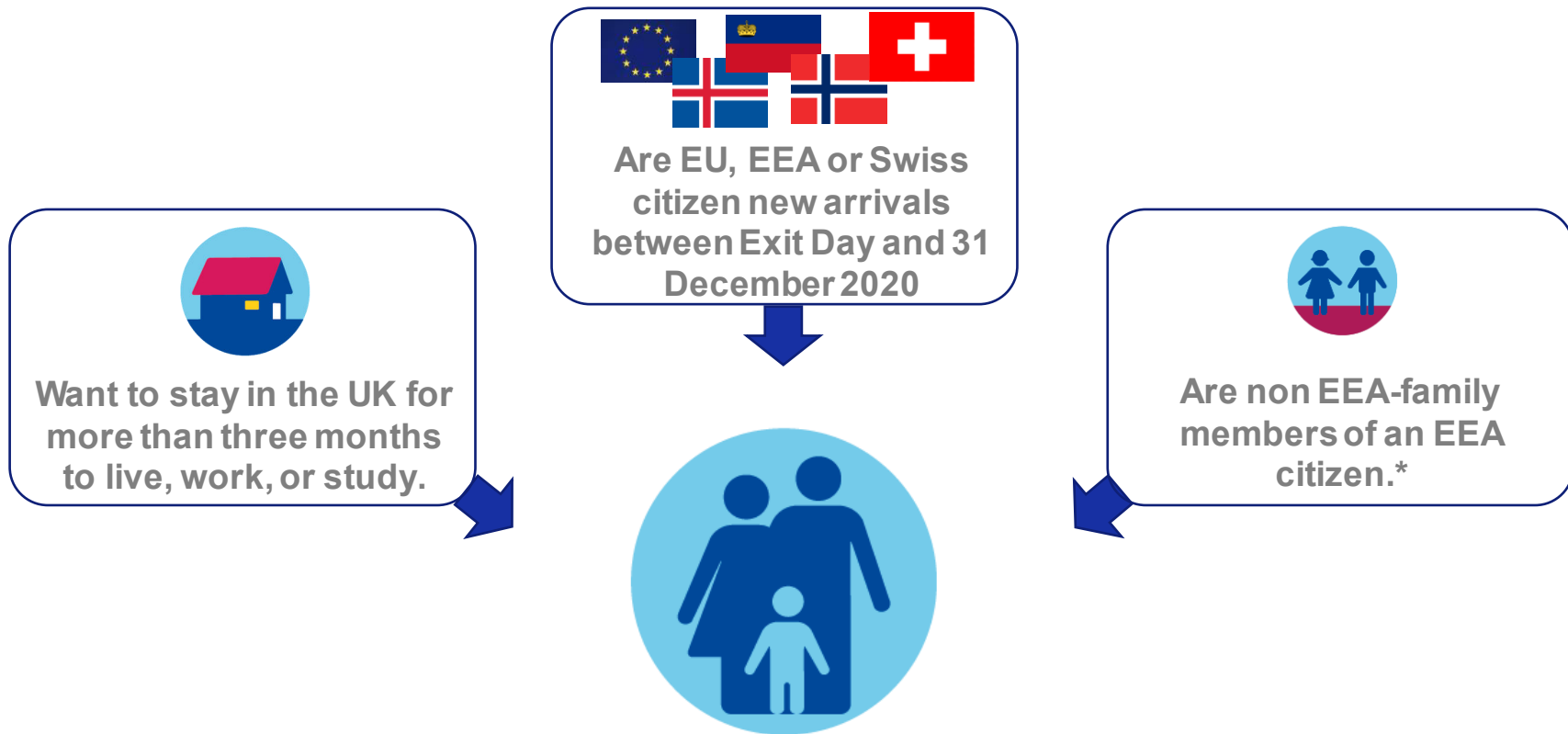
2. Future Skills-Based Immigration System overview



In the event of a no-deal Brexit and once free movement ends, Euro TLR will open



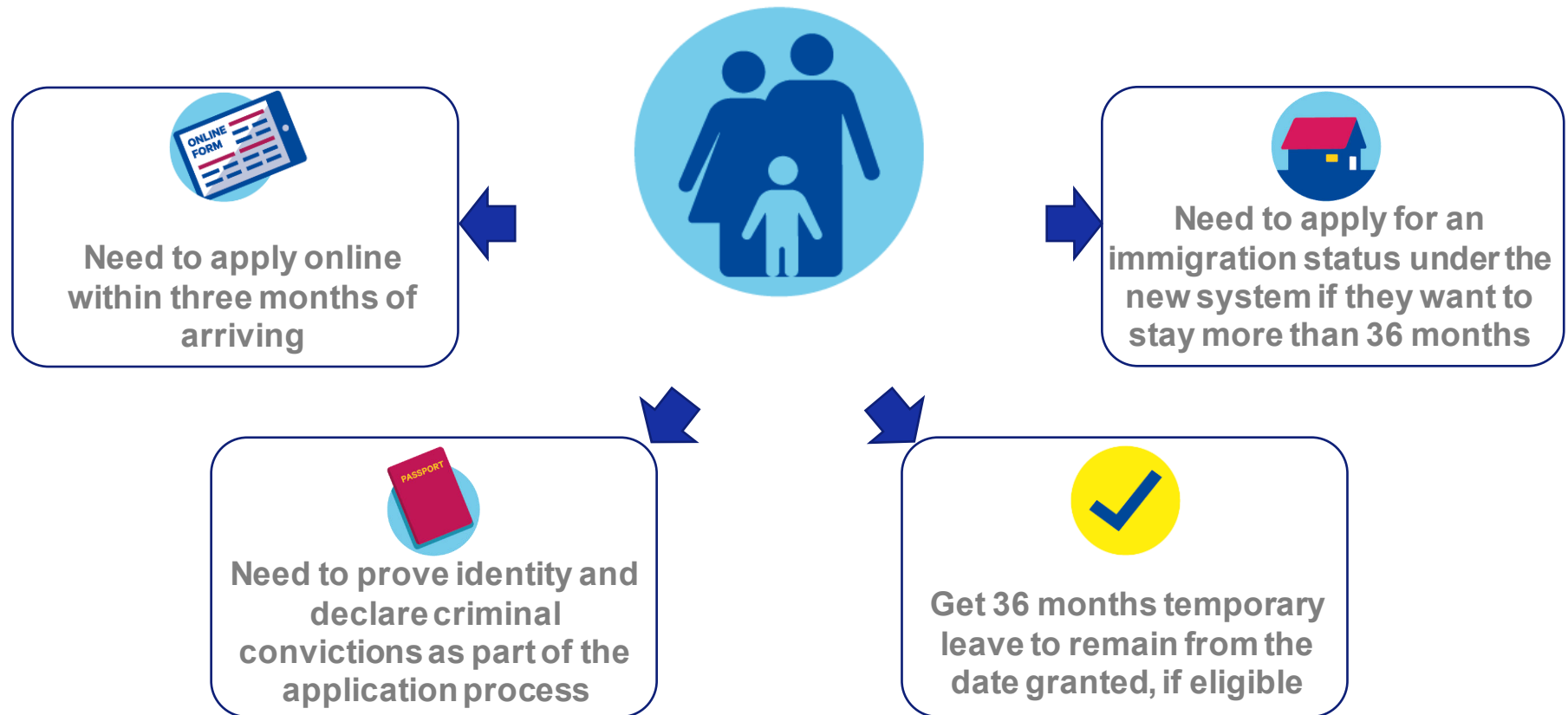
European Temporary Leave to Remain will apply to those who...



Euro TLR grants successful applicants 36 months non-extendable leave to remain



...and applicants will...



Final proposals will be set out in early 2020 but we can look to the key principles of the future system



End of free movement

Free movement is ending. Everyone (except British and Irish citizens) will need permission to travel to the UK.

Control migration

Controlling migration is necessary to ensure that the referendum result is respected.

Skills-based

An emphasis on talent and skills, with greater priority for those with higher skills.

Single system

A single immigration system that encompasses all nationalities.

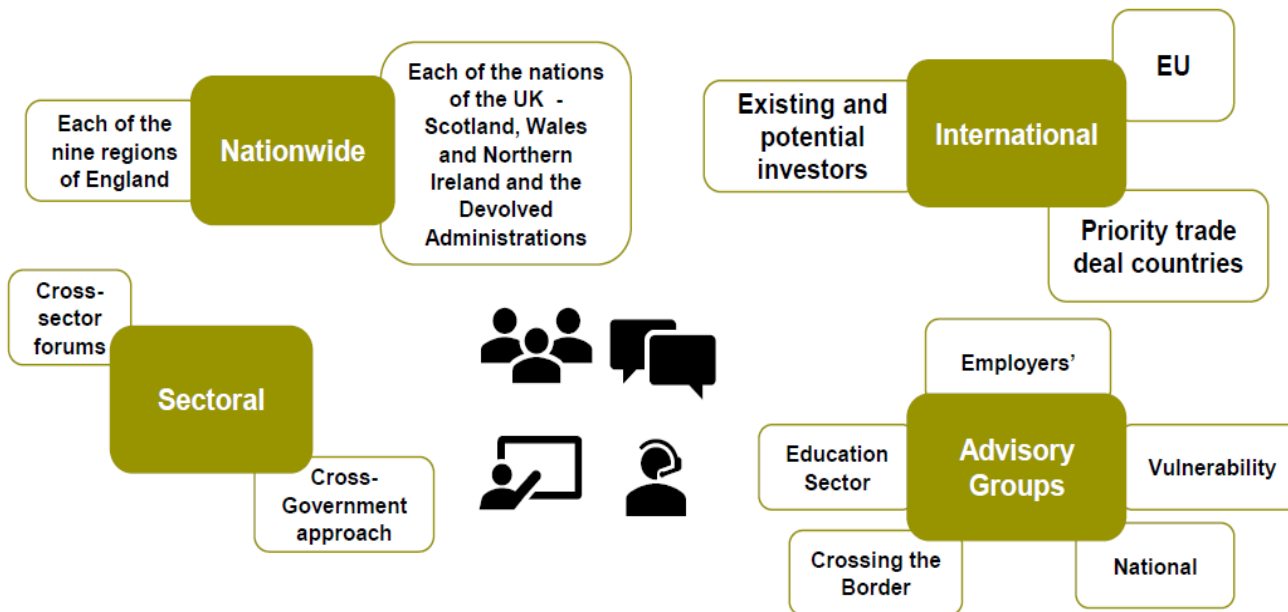
Not all the same

Not all nationalities will be treated the same. As now, we will differentiate on risk and/or trade deals.

Comprehensive engagement is underway to help shape the details of the future system



A programme of engagement, over 2019, is at the heart of the government's approach to shaping the future system.



Evidence-based through input from the Migration Advisory Committee

Works for the whole of the UK

User-centred design

Simplifies existing policies, systems and processes where possible



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

EU Exit Readiness

Food and drink

July 2019



Forestry Commission
England



Environment
Agency

Agenda

Welcome and overview of current situation

How does deal vs no deal affect you:

- Importing and exporting
- Food labelling

Next steps – what you can do to prepare

Questions and close

Welcome and overview of current situation

- The Government remains focused on ensuring our smooth and orderly withdrawal from the EU .
- We will continue to do the responsible thing and prepare for every eventuality, including no deal.
- On 11 April, the UK and EU-27 agreed an extension to Article 50 until 31 October 2019 at the latest.
- The EU has agreed that the extension can be terminated when the Withdrawal Agreement is ratified.
- In light of the extension, departments are making sensible decisions about the timing and pace at which no deal work is progressing.
- This does not mean no deal cannot happen. It is still a possibility so it is important that food and drink businesses continue to think about, and plan for a No Deal EU Exit.



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Importing and exporting

Prepare for changes at the UK border

Importing animals and animal products

Implementation period

- Until the UK leaves the EU, businesses must continue to use the EU's TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System) to notify authorities of plans to import into the UK.
- Importers should continue to notify APHA separately under Trade in Animals and Related Products regulations (TARP) for certain live animals and germinal products into England, Scotland and Wales. Check the import information notes on the [APHA vet gateway](#) if you are unsure what documents are needed.

After Exit/ No Deal

- In a no deal scenario, the requirements for imports will change. No new border checks will be introduced (except for POAO and high risk food and feed not of animal origin transit goods) but importers from outside the EU will need to notify authorities using the UK's Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS).
- This will replicate the EU Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) process currently used by importers to notify authorities of imports of animal products, and high-risk food and feed from non-EU countries.
- Businesses importing animals and animal products from the EU may be able to use TRACES although separate notifications to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) will be required. Guidance for importers is available here: www.gov.uk/guidance/importing-animals-animal-products-and-high-risk-food-and-feed-not-of-animal-origin-if-the-UK-leaves-the-EU-with-no-deal

Importing plants and plant products

Implementation Period

- Until the UK leaves the EU the majority of plants and plant products imported from the EU will continue to enter the UK free from plant health controls, as currently.
- Controlled plants or plant products (those that can host quarantine pests and diseases) will continue to follow the EU [plant passport scheme](#).

After Exit/ No Deal

- In a no deal scenario, plants and plant products currently managed under the EU plant passport regime will require Phytosanitary Certificates (PC) and pre-notification through PEACH.
- You can find out what goods will require a PC to enter the UK on [GOV.UK](#).
- There is no set notice period, pre-notification can be given at any time up to the point that the consignment enters the UK.
- For England and Wales, pre-notification can be done via PEACH. For goods entering directly into Scotland or Northern Ireland please see local guidance.

Exporting POAO and Plants

Implementation Period

- To give businesses and citizens certainty, common rules will remain in place until the end of the implementation period meaning businesses will be able to trade on the same terms as now up.

After Exit / No Deal

Animals and products of animal origin (POAO), which includes fish and fishery products

from the UK to the EU will need to:

- complete an [Export Health Certificate](#) (EHC)
- use a [catch certificate](#) for most exports of fish or fish products
- follow the EU's customs processes for third countries
- Enter the EU via a [Border Inspection Post \(BIP\) within the EU](#).

Plants and plant products

Exports to the EU will be subject to third-country rules and will apply on:

- [all plants for planting](#)
- [some fruit and vegetables](#)
- [wood, wood products or bark](#)
- [wood packaging material \(WPM, including wooden pallets\)](#)

The process for sending regulated plants and plant products to the EU will be the same as the current process for sending them to third countries.

Trade agreements and tariffs

The Political Declaration outlines the EU and UK's commitment to a new free trade area for goods, with no tariffs and no quotas.

Trade agreements

- The UK Government is working intensively with partner countries to replicate the effects of existing agreements, as far as possible, planning for a range of scenarios including a No Deal.
- The UK has signed or agreed in principle agreements with countries that account for 63% of the UK's trade with all countries with which the UK is seeking continuity for a potential No Deal. Details of each agreement will be [shared with parliament and the public when they have been agreed](#).
- If we leave without a deal on 31 October, the EU trade agreements that have not been rolled over will cease to apply to the UK.

Read the guidance on [existing free trade agreements if there's no Brexit deal](#).

Tariffs

- Without a deal, goods traded between the UK and the EU will be subject to the same requirements as third country goods, including duty payments.
- The EU will require importers of UK goods to pay customs duty at the most favoured nation (MFN) rate under the [EU's Common Commercial Tariff](#). It's usually the responsibility of the EU importer rather than the UK exporter to declare imports to the appropriate Member State customs authority and pay any tariff due.
- The Government announced on 13 March the [temporary rates of duty](#) that would apply to imports in the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal.



Department
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Food & Rural Affairs

Labelling your products

Food labelling changes

Implementation period

- During an implementation period, EU rules on food labelling will apply in the UK: the level of information for consumers required on a label will be the same as now.
- We have an opportunity to review all food labelling when the UK has left the EU so that consumers have the information they need to have full confidence in the food they buy.

No Deal

The rules for what you must show on food labels will change for some food and drink products if the UK leaves the EU without a deal.

The changes include:

- country of origin labelling
 - food business operator (FBO) address labelling
 - use of the EU emblem
 - use of the EU health and identification marks
 - use of the EU organic logo
 - use of the geographical indication (GI) logo
-

Exporting to the EU

If the UK leaves the EU on 31 October without a deal the UK will have no control over how food labelling changes will be enforced outside the UK.

Earlier this year the EU issued [guidance](#) confirming that labelling changes will need to be in place from exit day to export to their markets. Other non-EU countries may also require changes to be in place from exit day to export to their markets.

You should get advice from your EU importing contact on the EU's labelling requirements.

The following changes are relevant for the EU market:

- Food business operator (FBO) address
- EU organic logo
- EU emblem
- EU health and identification marks
- Country of origin labels

How other businesses have prepared

- ✓ Asking key suppliers what their continuity plans are
- ✓ Sharing information on Settlement Scheme with EU staff and helping with registration process
- ✓ Check both your EU and UK point of entry/exit has a BIP or the right checks for your commodity.
- ✓ Registering for alerts on gov.uk/euexit



Please note we are NOT advising or suggesting you take any of these actions – this is for information only.

Where can you go for more information?

You can find all the information from this presentation at

www.gov.uk/euexit

No Deal information can also be found on industry specific pages:

[/brexit-food-drink-sector](#)

[/the-farming-sector-and-preparing-for-eu-exit](#)

What do we need from you?

We want to continue to engage with industry over the coming months.

1. What preparations for a potential no deal exit the food and drink industry undertook?
2. What the impacts of these were on businesses?
3. What preparations are you planning now?

If you would like to speak with us you can reach any of the team
businessreadinessagrifoodchain@defra.gov.uk



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Questions?

The content of this presentation can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-food-and-drink-sector-and-preparing-for-eu-exit>



Forestry Commission
England



Environment
Agency



HM Revenue
& Customs

HMRC

HMRC Customs and Border Design
Stakeholder Engagement

Overview

- Currently, businesses can move goods freely between the UK and the EU
- In the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal, businesses importing and exporting goods with the EU will have to comply with new rules
- HMRC is committed to helping businesses understand these changes and the actions they need to take to ensure that they remain compliant and can continue trading in the event of a no deal EU exit

Approach to No Deal

HMG objectives for the border

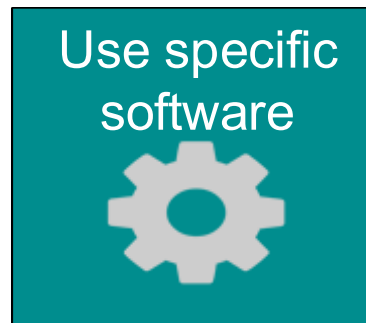
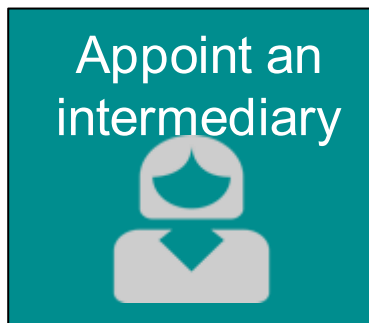
- Maintaining security
- Facilitating the flow of goods (including animals, food and plants) and people
- Protection of revenue and compliance with standards

Day one easements include

- Transitional Simplified Procedures
- Intermediaries' liability
- Guarantee relaxations
- Entry Summary Declarations for imports

Customs Declarations

- Customs declarations will be needed on UK-EU trade in a no deal scenario
- Businesses will need to decide how they want to manage the declarations process:



- HMRC is working to ensure that as many businesses as possible have the capability to make customs declarations on day 1

Economic Operator Registration Identification

- To interact with UK Customs systems you will need an Economic Operator Registration Identification (EORI) number. This applies whether you are importing goods into the UK or exporting them from the UK.
- You can apply through GOV.UK – it should only take a few minutes
- If you already have a UK EORI number due to trade with RoW you do not need to apply again
- If you also act as importer into or exporter from EU you will also need an EU EORI number. If you don't already have one you should request one from the EU country where you make your first declaration.

RoRo Model – key principle

Day 1

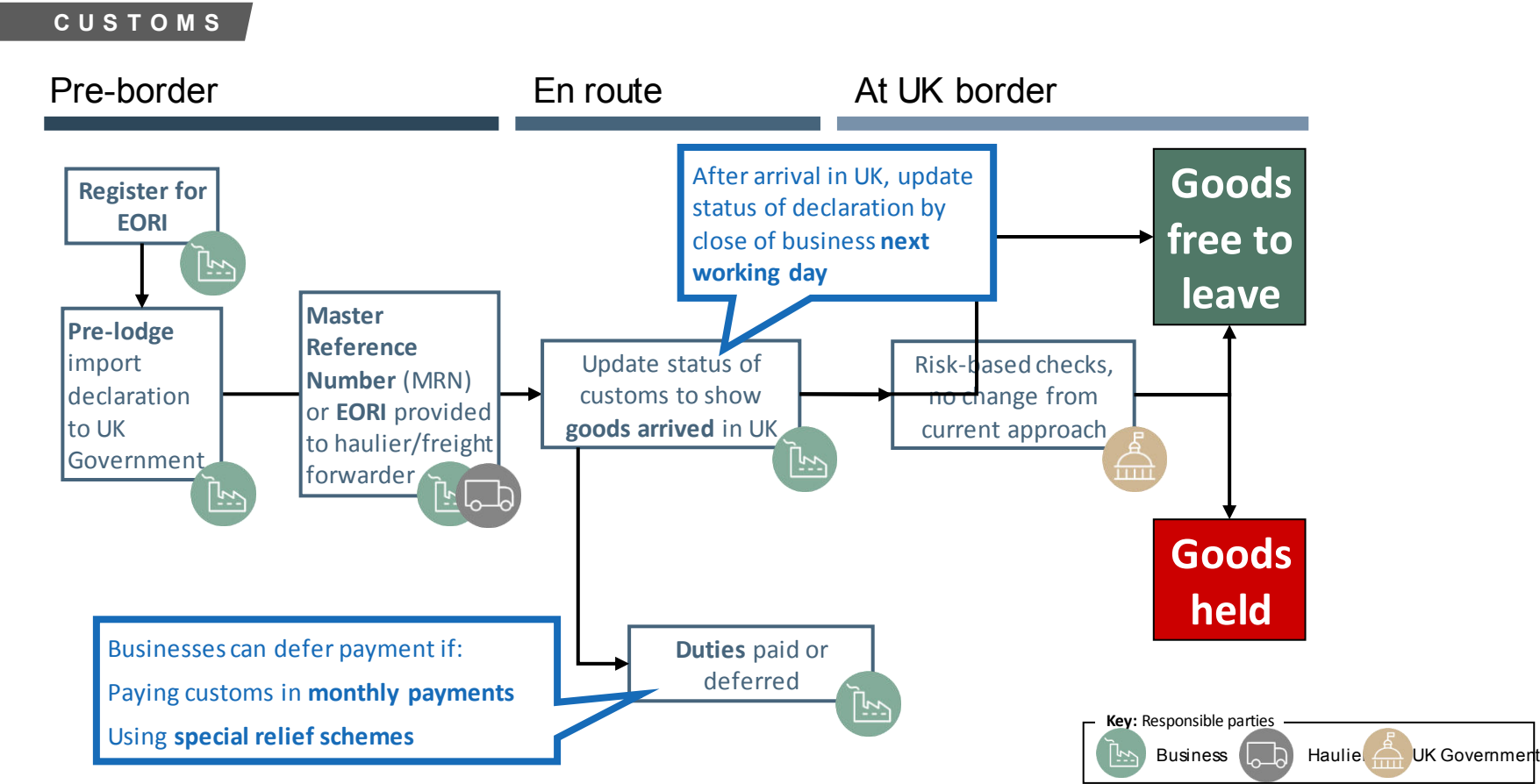
- Declarations should be lodged electronically in advance
- Routine fiscal and other controls and checks undertaken away from the flow of traffic

Longer-term

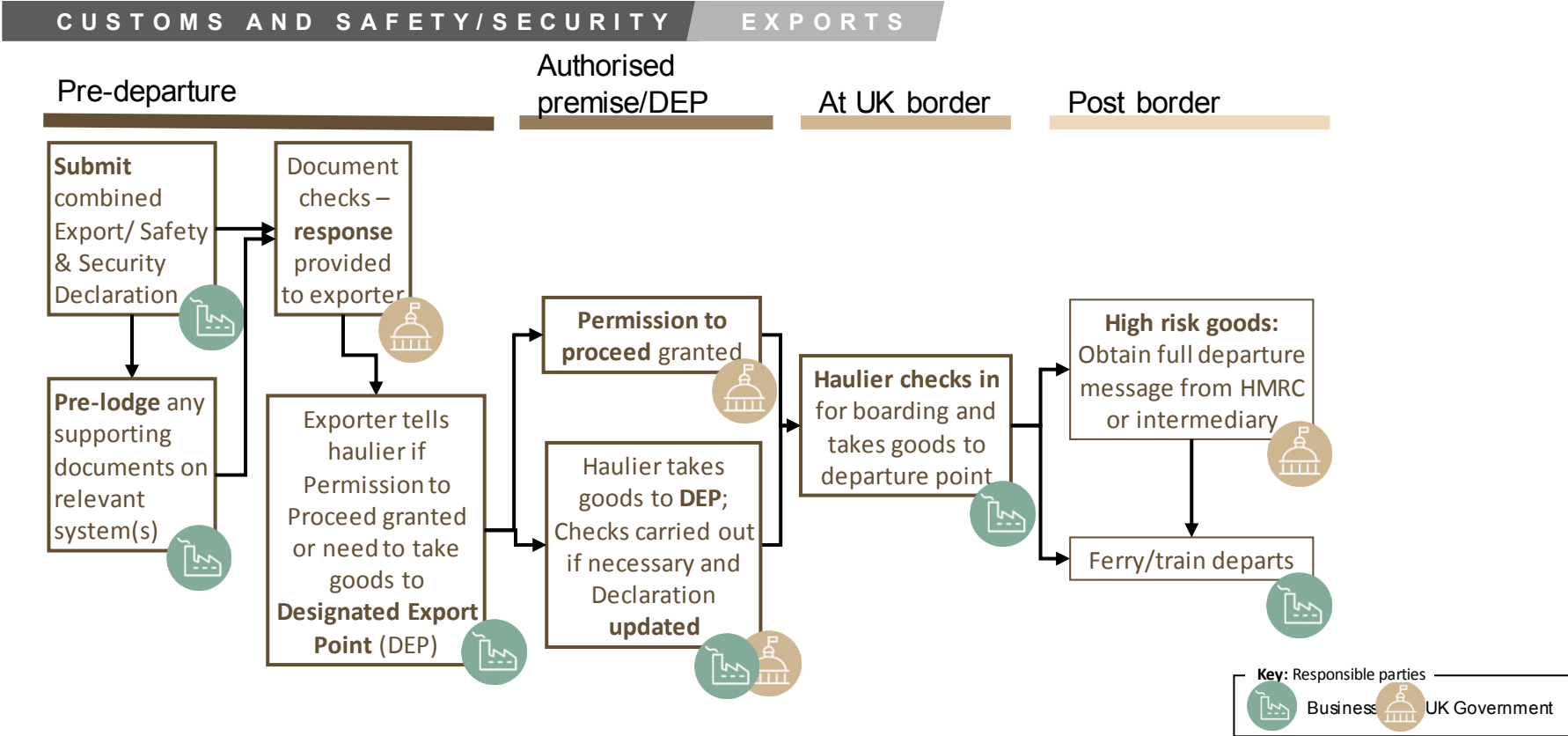
- Longer term, UK government is working on automated solutions, use of technology for smarter borders and sharing more data



Importing goods through RoRo borders on 'Day 1'



Exporting goods through RoRo borders on 'Day 1'



Transitional Simplified Procedures (TSP)

- Transitional Simplified Procedures will make importing goods easier for the initial period after the UK leaves the EU
- Traders **registered for TSP** will not need to make full customs declarations at the border and will be able to defer paying their customs duties
- **To be eligible**, traders must:
 - Be established in the UK
 - Have the intention to import goods into the UK from the EU
 - Have an **Economic Operator Registration Identification (EORI)** number

TSP Declaration

Controlled Goods

- The trader submits a simplified frontier declaration and ensures all necessary certificates and licences are available
- This is followed by a supplementary declaration by the 4th working day of the month following the arrival of the goods in the UK

Standard Goods

- The trader makes a declaration directly in their commercial records
- This is followed by a supplementary declaration by the 4th working day of the month following the arrival of the goods in the UK

Entry Summary Declarations

- Safety & Security information on exports will continue to be required as part of the export customs declaration.
- We expect that the EU will require an ENS for UK to EU imports
- In a no deal scenario, the UK will phase in the requirement for entry summary declarations (ENS) on all goods arriving from the EU over 6 months.
- We are taking this approach to give carriers and hauliers more time to prepare for their obligations.

Duty Deferment

Current rules

Traders must have a duty deferment account to use TSP or an agent's CFSP authorisation:

- in practice, this is a direct debit mandate
- it allows HMRC to take a monthly payment of duties 15 days after the supplementary declaration is made
- guarantees are required in order to defer duty to make monthly payments

Day 1 easements:

- traders will not be required to meet the CCG criteria when obtaining guarantees
- traders can still choose to apply for a CCG, as those with AEO C status can seek a reduction in the level of guarantee required to defer duty

Special procedures – Day 1

Current rules: EU rules require a customs comprehensive guarantee (CCG) to obtain a full authorisation for a special procedure

Day 1 easements

- traders will not be required to meet the CCG criteria or provide a financial guarantee for:
 - Inward processing
 - Outward processing
 - Temporary admission
 - Authorised use (a.k.a. end use)
 - Customs warehousing
- still need to meet criteria for the special procedure
- this policy will be monitored, and traders will be given 12 months' notice of changes

How does the Common Transit Convention (CTC) work?



The **CTC allows movement of goods - under duty suspense** - between the 28 EU Member States and the European Free Trade Association countries (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) plus Turkey, Republic of North Macedonia and Serbia.

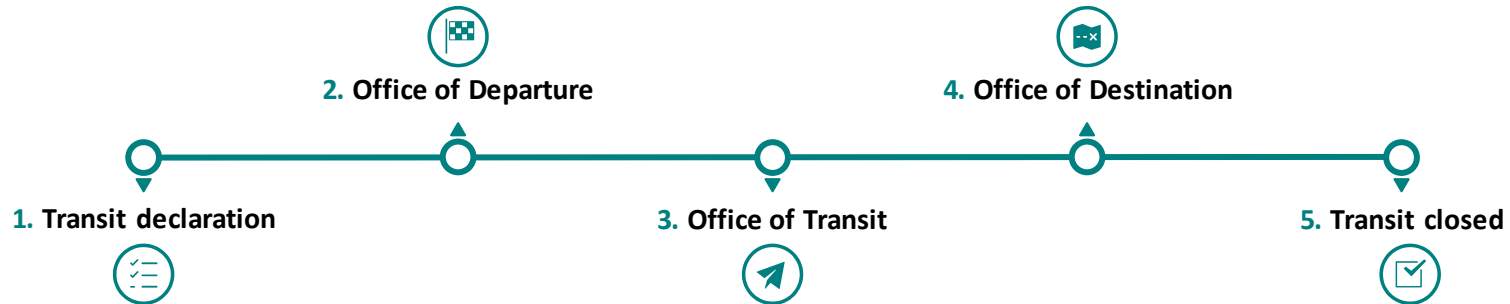


UK has been invited to accede to CTC as a separate contracting party when EU laws cease to apply to the UK (letter of invitation was December 2018).



The requirements to use CTC will remain unchanged. However, as the UK will be outside the EU Customs territory, **traders will need to have a Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) scanned** at the point of entry into the UK or other new customs territory.

Transit and the Common Transit Convention (CTC)



1. The transit declaration is completed (including guarantee) using NCTS (the New Customs Transit System)
2. The goods are presented at the Office of Departure (or Authorised Consignor) and the Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) is printed off presented to the haulier and then the goods are released into transit.
3. At every border crossing into a new customs territory, the TAD and goods are presented at the Office of Transit (OoT functions can only be performed by Customs Officials).
4. At the final destination the goods and TAD are presented at the Office of Destination (or Authorised Consignee).
5. The transit movement is closed, the goods must be declared to another customs regime eg free circulation, temporary storage and the guarantee is released.

The goods are tracked and messages are sent from the various offices using NCTS during the journey.

Transit guarantees

- To make transit movements a trader needs to provide a guarantee for the customs duties suspended during the movement. This can be an individual guarantee for a single movement or a Customs Comprehensive Guarantee (CCG) for multiple movements. To hold a CCG, a business needs to:
 - Satisfy HMRC's customs/compliance checks; and
 - Obtain a guarantee from an approved financial institution.
- An individual guarantee can include a guarantor undertaking from a bank or financial institution and a cash deposit.
- Guarantees can take several weeks to set up, so traders should contact their bank or insurer about this as soon as possible.
- The guarantee requirements are set by the Common Transit Convention.

Simplified transit procedures

- Under the CTC, traders can apply for authorisation to use simplified transit procedures. The main types of authorisation are:

Authorised Consignor Status allows traders to declare goods to transit at their premises rather than an Office of Departure. Traders applying for this need to have a CCG.

Authorised Consignee Status allows traders to end transit movements at their premises rather than an Office of Destination. Traders applying for this generally need a temporary storage facility.

HMRC is working to enable traders to be authorised as quickly as possible.

Key Actions for Businesses

Businesses who only trade with the EU need to act now to ensure that they are prepared in the event of a No Deal EU exit



Apply for an **EORI number**
Consider registering for **TSP**



Confirm you can complete each **data field** in the Declaration



Agree responsibilities with your **customs agent and logistics provider** for each part of the process and update your contracts to reflect this



Identify **software** for submitting documents, if you do not use a customs agent

Thank you

Contact details for HMRC Stakeholder team:

externalstakeholders.customs@hmrc.gov.uk

Technical questions:

negotiationstechnical.customs@hmrc.gov.uk



HM Revenue
& Customs

Common Frameworks



What Are Common Frameworks?

EU law sets common approaches across the UK in a range of policy areas that are otherwise devolved

Example

Agricultural policy is generally devolved in Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland but by law we are all bound by the Common Agricultural Policy



When we leave the EU we will need to decide where it makes sense to do things differently in different parts of the UK, and where we will need to continue to work together on a UK or GB wide basis, known as

COMMON FRAMEWORKS



An agreed common approach to policy areas that are currently governed by EU law and intersect with areas of devolved competence.

Why Do We Need Common Frameworks?

Common frameworks provide a number of benefits, they:

- a. make it simple for businesses from different parts of the UK to **trade** with each other by enabling a functioning **UK internal market**;
- b. help the UK to meet its **international obligations**;
- c. safeguard our **common resources, i.e. fish stocks**;
- d. help the UK negotiate, enter into and negotiate new **trade deals** and **international treaties**;
- e. administer and provide **access to justice** in cases with a cross-border element; and
- f. safeguard the **security of the UK**



Food Labelling Framework Example

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 4 Pieces	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 110	
% Daily Values*	
Total Fat 2.5g	4%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 170mg	7%
Total Carbohydrate 21g	7%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Sugars 13g	
Protein 0g	0%

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your Daily Values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

	Calories 2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than 65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than 20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than 2400mg	2400mg
Total Carbohydrate	300g	375g
Dietary Fiber	25g	30g



Currently, foods placed on the market across the EU have common labelling requirements that are set by EU legislation.

It is possible that if we don't agree to continue a common approach to labelling upon EU exit, different requirements could spring up across the UK.

This could mean a jam producer wanting to sell their product in Dundee and in Newcastle would have to comply with two different labelling requirements - increasing production costs and discouraging cross-border trading.

Work is therefore taking place between the UK Government and devolved administrations to agree a common framework in this area to ensure a joined up approach to food labelling across the UK.

How Are Frameworks Being Created?



Collaboratively developed by the UK, Scottish, Welsh Governments and the Northern Ireland Civil Service (participating on a factual and analytical basis).

Workshops or 'deep dives' to develop **'framework outlines'**. Focus had been primarily on areas deemed a priority (where legislation is seen to be required as part of the framework).

Some frameworks areas are starting to test their provisional conclusions with stakeholders and seek feedback as part of the policy development process

What Are Cross-Cutting Issues?

Key issues relevant to all the policy areas, in varying, degrees which include:

International Obligations and Trade

Ensure that frameworks can adapt to and incorporate new international obligations, including the Future Economic Partnership, and trade agreements.

Governance

Ensure the structures that support devolution are ready to meet the challenge of the UK's exit from the EU.

Internal Market

Working to maintain a functioning market in the UK, for the flow of goods, services and citizens post-exit.



What Are The Next Steps?


The UK Government and the devolved administrations are now beginning the third phase of development. This will involve:



Continued
development of
each frameworks
policy area



A period of review
of the work done to
date



Increased
consultation,
including working with
stakeholders on
proposed approaches
to individual
frameworks

frameworks.engagement@
cabinetoffice.gov.uk

Where Can You Find Out More Information?

Common Frameworks Analysis (March 2018) and Revised Analysis (April 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/frameworks-analysis>

The European Union (Withdrawal) Act and Common Frameworks Report

1. 26 June 2018 to 25 September 2018

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/755498/EU-Withdrawal-Act-Schedule-3-Report.pdf

1. 26 September 2018 to 25 December 2018

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/788764/CCS207_EUWithdrawalActAndCommonFrameworks.pdf

1. 26 December 2018 to 25 March 2019

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/804360/Third_EU_Withdrawal_Act_and_Common_Frameworks_report_.pdf

4. 26 March 2019 to 25 June 2019

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/818155/final-edits-Fourth-s.12-report.pdf

frameworks.engagement@cabinetoffice.gov.uk

UK internal market

Business engagement

July 2019

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT- NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY



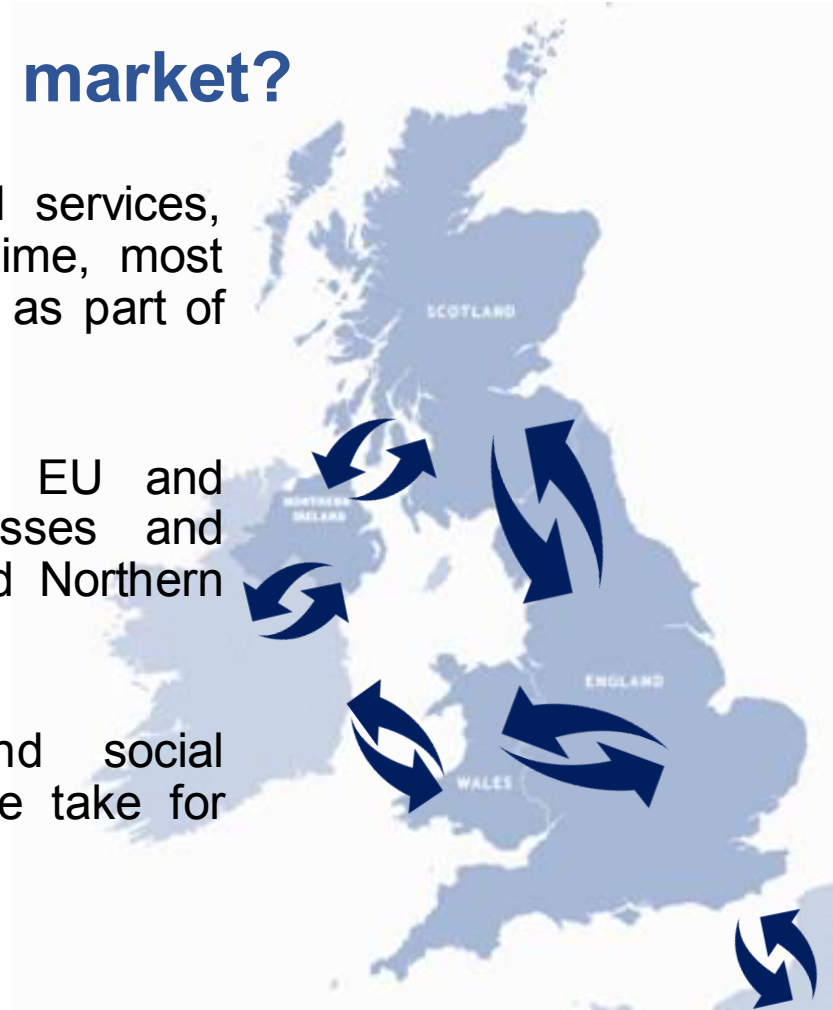
HM
Treasury



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

What is the UK internal market?

- An interconnected trading space for goods and services, existing across the UK that has evolved over time, most notably with the UK's membership of the EU and as part of devolution.
- The current arrangements, provided by both EU and domestic law, embed links between businesses and consumers across Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- This supports long standing economic and social relationships across the UK, which many people take for granted.



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT– NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

How will EU exit affect the UK internal market?

- Regulatory powers are changing as a result of EU Exit.
- Certain powers are in areas of devolved competence, where Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland are able to regulate differently from UK Government.
- Without the framework provided by EU rules, it will be possible for greater policy divergence to occur across the four nations.
- A spectrum of divergence scenarios is possible ranging from no divergence through to considerable divergence. Coherence will be necessary to mitigate any impacts that could undermine the UK internal market.



Potential objectives for the UK internal market



Support regional variation, policy experimentation, and local preferences.



Ensure policy variation across the UK does not create unnecessary frictions and the cumulative impacts of divergence are considered.



Ensure business, consumers and civil society have a voice in policy development.



Create space to collaboratively manage new technology and policy areas – this is about looking ahead.



Create opportunities for trust, transparency and collaboration with the Devolved Administrations, business, consumers and civil society.



Support intergovernmental dialogue within existing structures and at political and working level forums.



Questions

Within your supply chain does your business interact with other business based in Wales, NI and Scotland and, if so, do you have any experience of managing different country specific regulations within your supply chain?

Within your specific sector, what would the impact of any regulatory divergence be that caused friction to the flow of goods/people/services within your UK-based supply chain? (Please give any sector-specific examples).

As an (SME/large business), if a regulatory issue emerged that caused friction within your UK-based supply chain, what kind of interaction with government would be your preference to address the issues?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT– NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY





Driving up firm level productivity

James Rees

Lead on Business Productivity Review

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

July 2019

The gap, the puzzle and the tail

Chart 1: The UK's productivity gap with G7 nations

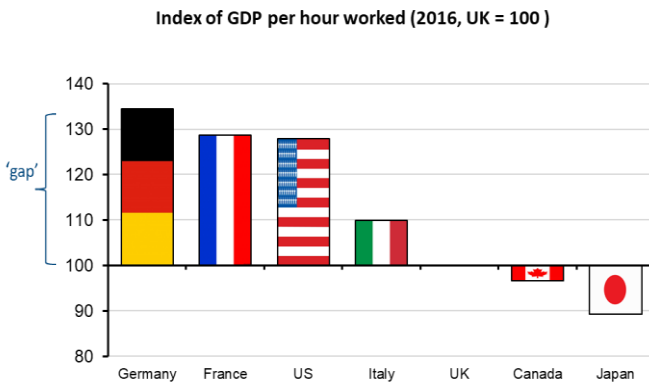


Chart 2: The UK's productivity puzzle

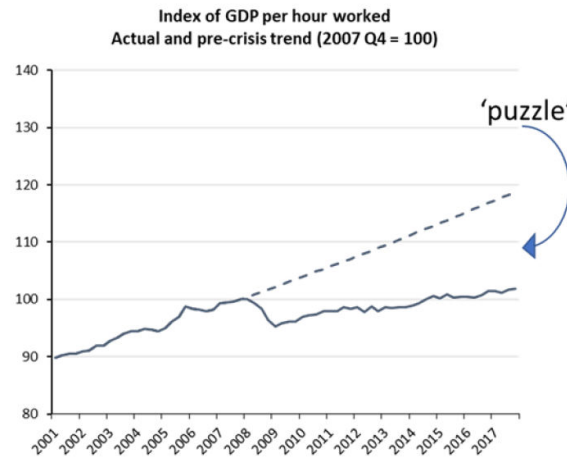
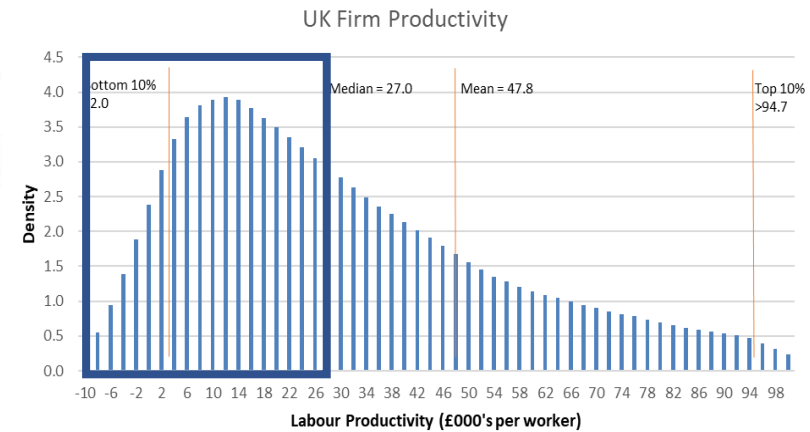
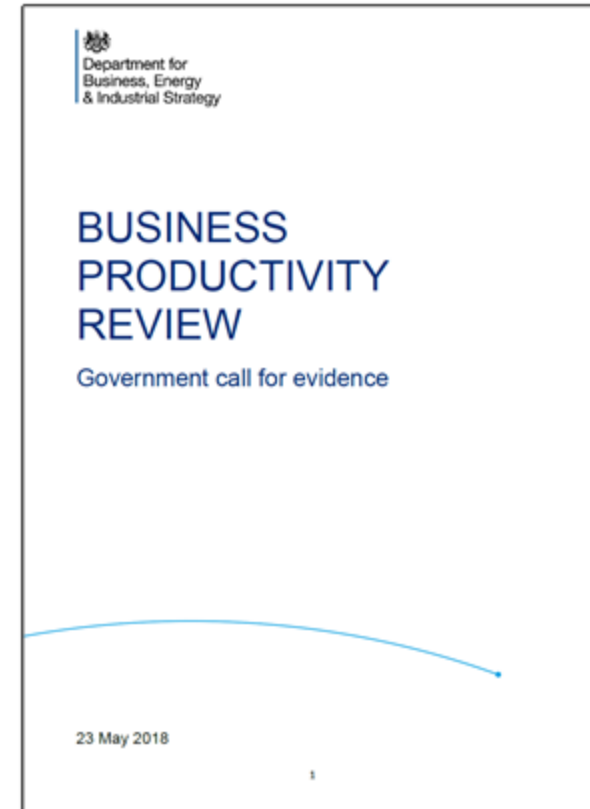


Chart 3: The UK's productivity long tail



The **Business Productivity Review (BPR)** was launched through the Industrial strategy to:

- expand Government's evidence base on **firm-level factors** impacting upon productivity
- Explore what can be done to drive up productivity in the long tail
- See our call for evidence for full details



What do high productivity businesses do?

- Leadership and management
- Adoption of technology
- Utilising business support



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

How can the Government reduce the impact of its policies on small businesses?

July 2019



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Economy

**Ease of Doing
Business Rank**

New Zealand	1
Singapore	2
Denmark	3
Hong Kong SAR, China	4
Korea, Rep.	5
Georgia	6
Norway	7
United States	8
United Kingdom	9
Macedonia, FYR	10

When developing policy we want to:

1. Ensure SMEs are included in the development of policy
2. Effectively communicate policy
3. Ensure the implementation of policy does not overburden SMEs





1. Can you think examples of systems or processes you have come across whilst doing business that have either been particularly positive or negative?
2. Specifically, are there any policies that affect SMEs in some way that perhaps you think were not intended or deliberate?
3. How can we involve SMEs more in the policy process?

