

EU-UK RELATIONS: ow relationship with his shape ٨

		EU-UK RELATIONS:
	A new	relationship, with big changes
e e	Consequences of the UK's choice to leave the EU, Single Market & Customs Union	Benefits of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement
TRADE IN GOODS	 UK goods no longer benefit from free movement of goods, leading to more red tape for businesses and adjustments in EU-UK supply chains Customs formalities and checks on UK goods entering the EU, with more border delays VAT and, where applicable, excise duties (e.g. on alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, etc.) due upon importation (including for online purchases) UK producers wishing to cater to both EU and UK markets must meet both sets of standards and regulations and fulfil all applicable compliance checks by EU bodies (no equivalence of conformity assessment) UK food exports must have valid health certificates, and (phyto-)sanitary border checks will be carried out systematically 	 Zero tariffs or quotas on goods traded, ensuring lower prices for consumers – provided agreed rules of origin are met Traders can self-certify the origin of goods sold and enjoy 'full cumulation' (i.e. processing activities also count towards origin, not just materials used), making it easier to comply with requirements and obtain zero-tariff access Mutual recognition of trusted traders programmes ('Authorised Economic Operators') ensures lighter customs formalities and smoother flow of goods Common definition of international standards and possibility to self-declare conformity of low-risk products make it easier for producers to cater to both markets Specific facilitation arrangements for wine, organics, automotive, pharmaceuticals and chemicals
TRADE IN SERVICES, DIGITAL & PROCUREMENT	 UK service suppliers no longer benefit from the 'country-of-origin' approach or 'passporting' concept (e.g. for financial services), which enable automatic access to the entire EU Single Market No more automatic recognition of professional qualifications: Doctors, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, vets, engineers or architects must have their qualifications recognised in each Member State they wish to practice in UK operators no longer free to supply audiovisual services in the EU with UK licence 	 Service suppliers or investors from the EU are treated no less favourably than UK operators in the UK, and vice-versa Facilitations for short-term business trips and temporary secondments of highly-skilled employees Removal of unjustified barriers to digital trade, including prohibition of data localisation requirements, while respecting data protection rules UK public procurement markets are open to EU bidders established in the UK, on equal footing, and vice versa, also for small contracts
ENERGY & CLIMATE	 UK no longer participates in seamless EU internal energy market that ensures more efficient, cheaper, more secure supplies of electricity, gas and oil UK is no longer part of the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) and its effort-sharing mechanism UK is no longer member of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and cannot trade nuclear material and technology with Euratom No more free movement of people: UK nationals 	 Efficient trading over interconnectors thanks to multi-region loose volume market coupling system Guarantees on security of energy supply Offshore energy cooperation in the North Sea Enforceable commitments towards Paris Agreement and non-regression on climate change and carbon pricing, with possibility of linking EU and UK carbon pricing regimes Separate agreement on safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy enable transfer of nuclear material and technology Non-discrimination clause ensures equal treatment
MOBILITY	 no longer have freedom to work, study, start a business or live in the EU UK visitors to the EU need a valid passport; visas are required for stays over 90 days in a 180-day period; additional border checks; EU pet passports no longer valid 	 of EU citizens for short-term visas Coordination of some social security benefits (old-age and survivors' pensions, pre-retirement, healthcare, maternity / paternity, accidents at work) making it easier to work abroad and not lose rights December 2020

	Consequences of the UK's choice to leave	Benefits of the EU-UK Trade and
	the EU, Single Market & Customs Union	Cooperation Agreement
AVIATION	 UK air carriers no longer participate in fully liberalised EU aviation market: 	 Unlimited point-to-point traffic between EU and UK airports (3rd and 4th freedoms)
	 They can no longer operate passenger and/or cargo flights between EU destinations based on UK-issued licence They can no longer operate passenger flights onwards to or from the EU (e.g. London-Amsterdam-Bangkok) 	 Member States can agree bilateral 5th freedom with UK for extra-EU cargo (e.g. Paris-London-New York)
		 Cooperation on aviation safety, security and air traffic management
		Provisions on ground handling and slots (non- discrimination & access), and passenger rights, on top of horizontal lower planars fold sloves on
	 UK no longer participates in or contributes to shaping standards in EU Aviation Safety Agency 	on top of horizontal level playing field clauses on environment, social issues and competition
ROAD TRANSPORT	 UK no longer participates in EU Single Market for transport services 	 Unlimited point-to-point access for hauliers carrying loads between the EU and the UK + full transit rights across each other's territories
	UK operators lose right to conduct unlimited cross-trade in the EU and up to three cabotage operations within the territory of a Single Member State	 Right to perform up to 2 extra operations in the other party's territory (of which maximum 1 cabotage operation for UK hauliers)
		 Provisions on working conditions, road safety and fair competition, on top of horizontal level playing field clauses on environment, social issues and competition
FISHERIES	 UK becomes an independent coastal state and is free to decide on access to its waters and fishing grounds, in respect of its international obligations UK leaves the Common Fisheries Policy – the EU's joint legal framework ensuring equal access to waters, stable quota-sharing arrangements and the sustainable management of marine resources UK fishery products face customs & SPS checks upon EU entry 	New arrangements ensure sustainable management of shared fish stocks in EU & UK waters, respecting both parties' rights and obligations as independent coastal States
		Transition period of 5.5 years during which reciprocal access rights to fish in each other's waters remain unchanged, with gradual transfer of EU quotas to the UK, taking into account the need to preserve marine resources and the activities of fishing communities reliant on those waters
SECURITY & THEMATIC COOPERATION	 UK no longer participates in or shapes rules of EU agencies for police and judicial cooperation (Europol, Eurojust) and no longer benefits from privileged cooperation amongst police and judicial authorities UK no longer has access to sensitive EU databases and networks that support the EU's area of freedom, security and justice, such as SIS II 	 Continued cooperation between UK, Europol & Eurojust
		Arrangements for a strong cooperation between national police and judicial authorities of the UK and Member States, including on surrender
		Mechanisms for swift exchanges of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data, of DNA, fingerprints and vehicle registration data (Prüm), and of criminal record information
		 Cooperation on cross-border health security threats and exchanges of classified information
UNION PROGRAMMES	 UK no longer benefits from EU funding programmes, e.g. 	 UK participates in 5 EU programmes open to third-country participation (subject to its financial contribution) namely:
	 NextGenerationEU, aimed at speeding up the EU's collective recovery from Covid pandemic; 	contribution), namely: • Horizon Europe (research and innovation)
	 regional development and cohesion funding; 	Euratom Research and Training programme
	 agricultural & rural development support; 	 ITER (fusion test facility)
	and many others.	Copernicus (Earth monitoring system)
	 UK is excluded from sensitive, high-security projects or contracts 	 Access to EU satellite surveillance & tracking (SST) services