Dear Lord Boswell,

Thank you for your letter of 5 September regarding EM 11169/18 and broader preparations for the UK's preparation in the event of no deal. Please accept my apologies for the delay in responding. I am pleased to set out the Government's response below:

**Overview**

**Can you provide a list of the technical notes that will be published, and confirm when they will be made available?**

Individual departments have prepared a series of specific technical notices to help businesses and citizens to prepare for March 2019 in the event of a ‘no deal’ scenario. We do not want or expect a ‘no deal’ scenario. Delivering the settlement negotiated with the EU remains our top priority and is the best way of avoiding a ‘no deal’ scenario. Until MPs have voted to approve that we will continue to do the responsible thing and prepare for every eventuality, including ‘no deal’.

Therefore, we have published 106 technical notices and these are available on GOV.UK. Please See Annex I for the list of technical notices.

**The Commission’s Technical Notices**

**What is your assessment of the accuracy of these notices?**

The Commission asserts that “they are based exclusively on the factual and legal situation that would prevail after the withdrawal in the absence of any withdrawal agreement and do not contain any interpretation about the outcome of the negotiations or its impact on the rules in a specific sector.” Is this a reasonable assertion?
Do you anticipate that the full set of UK Government technical notices will cover the same sectors as the Commission’s documents, or will there be sectors that will be covered by one side and not the other? Are there any areas where you believe that the EU has produced technical notices unnecessarily, or areas which it has not sufficiently covered? Is there any other disparity of approach?

To date the European Commission has published 83 preparedness notices, authored by individual Directorates-General and coordinated by the Brexit Preparedness Group. The notices cover a range of topics from key issues such as “customs and indirect taxation” to more niche topics such as “EU ship recycling”.

The notices are the Commission’s basis for providing advice to stakeholders on the consequences of the UK’s exit. They are legalistic in tone and are based on the assumption that in a ‘no deal’ scenario there will be no form of implementation period or any bilateral agreement in place. We do not want or expect this scenario, but as a responsible government we must take account of every possible scenario. It is for this reason that we have developed contingency plans with the aim of minimising disruption as much as possible in the unlikely event of this scenario. Our notices therefore include significant detail on the UK’s mitigating actions.

The preparedness notices of the Commission and the technical notices of the UK cover a wide range of issues. Overall, both the UK and the EU notices cover similar issues, although the UK and the EU have chosen to group or refer to the topics of the notices differently.

**UK and EU Coordination in ‘No Deal’ Preparations**

To what extent have the UK and EU’s ‘no deal’ preparations been made in coordination with one another, or in isolation?

Is it your view that the EU could do more to work with the UK on such preparations, and if so, in what specific ways would you wish to see greater coordination between the two sides? For instance, you state that you are keen to see the technical discussions taking place between the European Central Bank and the Bank of England replicated in other priority areas. In which other areas would it be beneficial for such technical discussions to take place?

In their publication on 19 July the Commission highlighted the need for all Member States and EU institutions to take the administrative steps necessary to prepare for the UK’s withdrawal in a ‘no deal’ scenario, prior to 30 March 2019. An important part of making the UK’s EU-exit in a ‘no deal’ scenario a success is ensuring the technical and operational consequences of the UK’s Exit are planned for in advance.

Therefore, as the UK moves towards becoming a third country, technical dialogue between UK and EU experts on what this will mean for systems, processes and technical infrastructure is necessary. We welcome the ongoing UK-EU technical discussions that are currently underway. As noted, this includes the exchange between the European Central
Bank and Bank of England which is addressing risk management in the financial services sector - with the aim to provide further confidence to industry as we leave the EU; and discussions to ensure that facilitation measures that are available for third countries can apply to the UK immediately on the point of exit - such as the ability to export live animals and animal products.

We note the Commission’s Contingency Action Plan statements of 13 November and 19 December. We would welcome more direct engagement with the EU on contingency planning in a number of areas. As the Prime Minister has said, it is the responsible thing to do to plan for all eventualities and this includes the UK and the EU discussing how to avoid unnecessary disruption. It is in our shared mutual interest to protect citizens and business.

There are also a number of important areas where technical discussions are underway with one or more Member States on aspects of the operational implementation at national or regional level. Setting up these kind of technical discussions is simply about taking the practical steps to prepare and minimise disruption in areas where it is in our shared interest to ensure cooperation continues smoothly after our exit. Cabinet agreed that delivering the deal that the Prime Minister agreed with Brussels remains the Government’s top priority and our best ‘no deal’ mitigation. However, the Government’s continued duty is to prepare for every eventuality, including a ‘no-deal’ scenario.

**Are there any plans to produce any joint technical notes?**

There are currently no plans to produce joint technical notices.

**You also state that “it is unclear at this time what mitigation measures the EU might choose to adopt. Clarity on what action the EU may consider taking to maintain stability for a temporary period would provide reassurance to EU and UK businesses and citizens alike.” In what specific areas is such clarification necessary?**

The Commission has now produced a Communication on a Contingency Action Plan which sets out a number of areas in which the Commission anticipates taking action in a ‘no deal’ scenario. EM 14271/18 sets out in more detail the content of this Communication.

Member States have also increased their preparations in recent months. For example, the French Senate approved a Bill to address legal issues arising in a 'no deal' scenario and has begun to set up additional border control facilities and to recruit increased customs officers.

During his statement on the draft guidelines on the future relationship framework with the UK, President Donald Tusk said he was “determined to avoid that particularly absurd consequence of Brexit that is the disruption of flights between the UK and the EU.” We were assured by these comments from President Tusk and we note also the position set out in the Commission’s Contingency Action plan documents of 13 November and 19 December.
Is the necessity of cooperation between the UK and EU on no deal preparations consistent with your assertion that “the Government would 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”? Is it preferable that such unilateral action will not be necessary? Will it be possible for the UK and the EU to agree a mechanism for dealing with particularly urgent or sensitive cases?

The technical notices that we have published demonstrate where the Government would act unilaterally to provide continuity for a temporary period in a ‘no deal’ scenario to protect and minimise disruption for UK citizens and businesses. The Government has also made clear in the technical notices and subsequently that we stand ready to discuss with the Commission and Member States those aspects of ‘no deal’ contingency planning where it makes sense for there to be bilateral discussions in order to minimise the risk of disruption to business and citizens.

On Thursday 6 December, the Government published a paper setting out the detail of our offer to EU citizens in a no deal scenario. This makes clear that in a ‘no deal’ scenario, EU citizens resident in the UK by exit day will be able to stay. They will be able to continue to access benefits and services on broadly the same terms as now. This demonstrates our commitment to citizens and removes any ambiguity over their future.

We are strongly engaging with EU counterparts to urge them to make the same commitment to protect the rights of UK nationals in the EU and the Secretary of State has instructed Ambassadors and Heads of Missions to raise this with their host governments.

We are pleased that the Commission has instructed Member States to take a ‘generous’ approach to all UK nationals residing in their territory at exit. However, the communication states that UK nationals in the EU may be subject to third country national rules which may affect some UK nationals right to stay and work in the country they are living in. This is clearly not good enough and we will continue lobbying member states to reciprocate our offer to EU citizens in full.

Still, we are clear that the deal with the EU is the best way to protect the rights of citizens: it is reciprocal; will maximise certainty; and will deliver the best outcome for citizens.

Given that there is under seven months before UK withdrawal, at what stage will the focus need to shift from negotiations to contingency planning for a no deal? Has there been any discussion with the EU about how such contingency planning will be conducted?

For over two years, the Government has been implementing a significant programme of work to ensure the UK will be ready from day 1 in all scenarios, including a potential ‘no deal’ outcome in March 2019. It has always been the case that as we get nearer to March 2019, preparations for a ‘no deal’ scenario would have to be accelerated. This does not reflect an
increased likelihood of a ‘no deal’ outcome, rather, it is about ensuring that appropriate plans are in place in the unlikely scenario that they need to be relied upon.

Until a Withdrawal Agreement is ratified, which requires the agreement of the UK Parliament and the European Parliament, there remains a possibility that we may leave the EU without a deal in March 2019. We will continue to ensure that we are prepared for this scenario.

**NORTHERN IRELAND**

You state that the Irish Government would need to discuss arrangements in the event of a no deal... In what practical ways will you seek to engage with the Irish Government, Commission and Member States in such a scenario? Can you explain what is meant by the recommendation in the technical note on Trading with the EU if there’s no Brexit deal that “if you trade across the land border, you should consider whether you will need advice from the Irish Government about preparations you need to make”?

As I have already highlighted, the UK and EU have now agreed in principle the terms of the UK’s smooth and orderly exit from the EU, as set out in the Withdrawal Agreement. In the unlikely event the UK leaves the EU without a deal, the UK government is clear that we must respect our unique relationship with Ireland, with whom we share a land border and who are co-signatories of the Belfast Agreement. And as the technical notices make clear, we would stand ready to engage constructively with both the Irish Government and the Commission with that in mind.

Were a ‘no deal’ scenario to occur, governments on both sides of the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland would need to consider their approach and advise businesses and individuals of any implications. As the technical note on ‘Trading with the EU’ sets out, the UK Government is taking responsibility and planning sensibly for every scenario, but at this stage we cannot advise businesses on what steps any other government would take in relation to a ‘no deal’ scenario. That is why we recommend, in addition to the advice published by the UK Government, that businesses trading across the border should consider whether they need to also seek advice from the Irish government.

The UK and Ireland have a unique and close relationship which will continue after we leave the EU. We have been clear that we do not want or expect a ‘no deal’ scenario. However just as we are making sensible preparations for all outcomes, we would expect Ireland to do the same. These preparations make clear that it remains in the interests of everyone to secure a deal that protects jobs and prosperity in the UK and the EU including Ireland.

**Given your acknowledgement of “the very significant challenges that the lack of a UK-EU legal agreement would pose in this unique and highly sensitive context”, and your statement that “we will take full account of the unique circumstances of Northern Ireland”, will any of the technical notices deal specifically with the implications of no deal for Northern Ireland?**
The UK has always said our goal is to meet the commitments on Northern Ireland that we set out in the December Joint Report through the overall UK-EU future partnership; but as set out above, we need to also plan for alternative scenarios. The need to take those decisions cognisant of the unique circumstances of Northern Ireland, and our unique relationship with Ireland, with whom we share a land border and who are co-signatories of the Belfast Agreement, is made clear in the technical notices.

Nevertheless, given the Commission’s assertion that “no progress has been made in agreeing on a ‘backstop’ to avoid a hard border on the island of Ireland”, how can this be avoided? What is the status of the Government’s commitment to a backstop in the event of a no deal? What does a commitment to no hard border mean in practice in such an event? Does it extend to the movement of goods and services as well as the movement of people? Given the current uncertainty over the outcome of negotiations, do you share our concern about the lack of time to make adequate preparations for a no deal outcome in Northern Ireland?

The agreed Protocol guarantees that even in the unlikely event that the UK’s future relationship with the EU is not in place by the end of the implementation period, there will be no hard border between Northern Ireland and Ireland and no customs border down the Irish Sea. The Protocol also contains legally binding commitments that both the UK and EU will take the necessary steps to supersede the backstop, ensure the backstop will be temporary, and provide a mechanism which either the UK or the EU can trigger to review the arrangements.

The UK Government has consistently recognised the unique circumstances of Northern Ireland, and placed upholding the Belfast Agreement and its successors at the heart of our approach. In a ‘no deal’ scenario, the UK would stand ready to engage constructively to meet our commitments and act in the best interests of the people of Northern Ireland, recognising the very significant challenges that the lack of a UK-EU legal agreement would pose in this unique and highly sensitive context.

The Costs and Benefits Of No Deal

While you state that a no deal outcome would be regrettable, you also state that “a balanced appraisal should recognise that there would also be some countervailing opportunities”, including the immediate recovery of full legislative and regulatory control, the unfettered ability to lower tariffs, and a swifter end to financial contributions to the EU. To enable such a balanced appraisal to be undertaken, will the Government publish a full impact assessment and cost-benefit analysis of a no deal outcome?

As noted above, the UK and the EU have agreed the terms of the UK’s smooth and orderly exit from the EU in the form of the Withdrawal Agreement, and a detailed political declaration on the terms of our future relationship. While the chances of ‘no deal’ have therefore been reduced considerably, the government will continue to do the responsible thing and prepare for all eventualities.
The government has published *EU Exit: long-term economic analysis*, delivering on its commitment to provide appropriate analysis to Parliament with a robust, objective assessment of how exiting the EU may affect the economy of the UK, sectors, nations and regions in the long run. The publication clearly sets out the drivers of impacts by sector group, including non-tariff barriers in different scenarios.

**The Commission’s Communication on preparing for the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom From The European Union**

Do you accept the Commission Communication’s analysis of the consequences of the two scenarios outlined: a Withdrawal Agreement and a transition period; and a no deal outcome with no Withdrawal Agreement? Is there anything in the Commission’s analysis that you would demur from?

We agree that we must continue to prepare for a range of potential outcomes, including both scenarios outlined by the Commission: a Withdrawal Agreement and an implementation period; and a ‘no deal’ outcome with no Withdrawal Agreement.

We have already carried out very significant preparations to help mitigate against the consequences of an unlikely ‘no deal’ scenario, and our objective is to minimise disruption and to prioritise continuity and stability.

For example, the Prime Minister has been clear from the beginning of this process that she wants EU citizens and their families in the UK to be able to stay. She gave a clear commitment to EU citizens in September, when she said, “I want to be clear with you that even in the event of no deal your rights will be protected. You are our friends, our neighbours, our colleagues. We want you to stay.”

We published a policy paper on 6 December, that explains the UK Government’s announcement on what would happen to citizens’ rights in the event of the UK leaving the EU without a deal, both for EU citizens in the UK and UK nationals in the EU. The policy paper confirms that EU citizens resident in the UK by 29 March 2019 would be able to apply for settled status in the UK, through the EU Settlement Scheme. EU citizens resident in the UK by 29 March 2019 will be able to work, study, and access benefits and services on broadly the same terms as now. We are urging the EU and all its Member States to make the same commitment to protect the rights of UK nationals in the EU and the Secretary of State has instructed Ambassadors and Heads of Missions to raise this with their host governments.

As to the border, we will continue to apply highly automated, risk based and intelligence targeted customs controls when the UK leaves the EU. As they do today, HMRC will work closely with industry to ensure its interventions are conducted in a way which minimises delays and additional burdens for legitimate trade, while robustly ensuring compliance.
In terms of our trading arrangements, after exit, the UK will be an independent member of the WTO. We will be able to set our own tariffs, and will be able to reach trade agreements with old allies and new friends. The UK Government is committed to seeking continuity in its current trade and investment relationships, including those covered by EU FTAs or other EU preferential arrangements. We aim to deliver certainty for UK consumers and business following EU exit, as well as ensuring continued tariff-preference arrangements for the developing countries concerned.

The Government has also guaranteed certain EU funding in a ‘no deal’ scenario, including the UK’s 2014-20 Multiannual Financial Framework allocation for structural and investment funds; the payment of awards where UK organisations successfully bid directly to the European Commission on a competitive basis until the end of 2020; and the current level of agricultural funding under CAP Pillar 1 until 2020.

Every department has been working for over two years on plans for a ‘no deal’ scenario, alongside preparing to implement a deal with the EU. These preparations will help mitigate the consequences of scenario two as set by the Commission.

**National, regional and local preparedness**

In what areas do you anticipate that preparations will need to be undertaken at Member State, regional or local level? How will the UK seek to engage bilaterally with Member States, and with their regional and local levels, in relation to such matters?

Member States play a key role in the operationalisation of the UK’s EU-exit. This has been emphasised in repeated calls from the European Council to its Member States to step up their work on preparedness, at all levels, and for all outcomes.

There are a number of important areas where technical discussions are underway between the UK and one or more Member States on aspects of operational implementation at national, regional and local levels.

For example the UK is building an application system to help the over 3 million EU citizens currently living in the UK to obtain settled status, we are also engaging with Member States through our diplomatic network and via inward visits from technical experts to ensure operational preparedness to implement the citizens rights’ agreement is reciprocated.

What specific work are you undertaking on no deal preparedness with the Devolved Administrations, and also with the Overseas Territories (including Gibraltar) and the Crown Dependencies, including consideration of whether they have sufficient time and resources to make such preparations?

All departments should proactively engage with the devolved administrations where departmental delivery plans (including contingency options) have practical implications falling within devolved competence or implementation. The UK Government worked with DA officials on the technical content of the recent Technical Notices communications on
preparing for a 'no deal' scenario and will continue to do so. There are regular official level meetings and reviews held between the Cabinet Office, DExEU, the Territorial Offices and the DAs to discuss operational readiness.

For both the Overseas Territories (OTs) and the Crown Dependencies (CDs), departments are responsible for engaging with jurisdictions at appropriate times. The government is working with officials from the Crown Dependencies, Gibraltar and the other Overseas Territories in its EU exit planning for all scenarios and meets regularly with the CDs and OTs to discuss planning, including interdependencies. In addition, Gibraltar and the Crown Dependencies were given advance notice on the technical content of the Government's recent Technical Notices communications on preparing for a 'no deal' scenario.

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

Do you share the Commission’s assessment that industry associations, both at EU level and at national/regional level, have a crucial role to play in relaying preparedness information to their members, in particular to small and medium-sized companies? If so, what steps are you taking to liaise with equivalent bodies in the UK and to encourage them to engage with EU counterparts?

The government is aware of the crucial importance of proper planning, and it is the duty of a pragmatic government to prepare for all scenarios. Industry associations have a crucial role to play in relaying preparedness information to their members. The Government maintains a close dialogue with business in order to understand the priorities and issues in all sectors. The Secretary of State for Exiting the EU, the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have created an EU Exit Business Advisory Group to ensure business is not only heard, but is influential throughout the negotiations. This regular meeting is co-chaired by the three cabinet ministers and involves the Director Generals from CBI, IoD, EEF, BCC and FSB.

My Department has hosted CEOs from a range of businesses across the economy at three events at Chevening House and ministers and officials from across Government also regularly meet with trade associations. This insures an ongoing dialogue, and recognises the important part industry associations will have in making sure businesses of all sizes receive up-to-date and relevant information on the negotiations and preparedness. The Government has been encouraged to see so many UK industry associations and businesses proactively engaging with their EU counterparts. We will continue to encourage these discussions.

The Commission also notes that reaching out to those companies with no experience of trade outside the Single Market is particularly important as they will need to engage in procedures that they are not used to, but which are mandatory for trade with third countries. What steps is the Government taking to support those UK-based companies, in particular SMEs, who will be faced with a similar situation?

The Government will continue working closely with companies of all sizes as we prepare to leave the European Union.
The Government is also working hard to put plans in place that ensure businesses across the UK can easily access the information they need to properly prepare for our departure from the EU. We are working to ensure SMEs are kept updated, and can access the information they need to prepare their businesses. In September, and again in December, HMRC sent letters to the 145,000 VAT registered businesses advising them what action they need to take on customs in the event of no deal. The Government has also published its Partnership Pack to help businesses prepare for changes at the UK border in the event of a no deal EU Exit. We will continue to work closely with professional bodies, trade associations and other organisations to ensure that SMEs have as much clarity and detail as possible so that they can make plans for the future.

The technical notices provide further information in order to guide businesses and the public on how they can best prepare for our exit from the European Union, in the unlikely event of a 'no deal'.

The Commission asserts that “many companies are relocating to EU27 or expanding their business in EU27.” What is your assessment of the accuracy of this statement? In the context of financial services firms in particular, what is your assessment of the number of licences and authorisations granted in EU Member States to UK-based businesses?

Financial services firms across the UK can have confidence that the government is committed to leaving the EU in a way that underpins prosperity and avoids unnecessary disruption and dangerous cliff edges for businesses. Financial services firms using the EU “passport” to serve clients are carrying out contingency planning with respect to their operations in the UK and elsewhere in Europe for the unlikely event that ‘no deal’ is reached with the EU.

Sam Woods, CEO of the PRA and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, has previously told the Treasury Select Committee that the number of banking and insurance jobs created in the EU for Day 1 could be between 5,000 and 10,000; this is between half to one percent of financial services jobs in the UK. As for long-term job numbers, these will depend on the long-term relationship between the UK and EU. We are therefore concentrating on securing a good deal for the sector when we leave the EU – one that maintains its world leading position.

We are making considerable progress. The European Council have agreed a Withdrawal Agreement and future framework for financial services – as part of the Political Declaration - when we leave the EU. Crucially, both sides intend to take decisions on granting equivalence at least 6 months before the end of the Implementation Period. The joint position also includes establishing processes to ensure close cooperation on regulatory and supervisory matters. This will help to preserve financial stability, market integration and investor protection.

Does the Commission provide an accurate portrayal of the relocation process for EU
agencies and bodies? How is the UK contributing to this process?

We recognise that the location of the European Union’s agencies is a matter for the European Union. In seeking a new future economic partnership with the EU, we will discuss how best to continue cooperation in the fields of medicines regulation and banking regulation, in the best interests of patients, citizens and business, both in the UK and the EU. Until we have left the EU, the UK remains a member of the EU with all the rights and obligations that membership entails, including full participation in the activities of the Agencies.

How is the UK liaising with the EU regarding notification to international partners of the withdrawal of the UK in relation to the consequences of withdrawal for international agreements?

Alongside the Withdrawal Agreement, the EU undertook to notify its treaty partners that the UK is to be treated as a Member State for the purposes of EU international agreements during the Implementation Period. We have had discussions with the Commission on the precise mechanics of this as part of an ongoing, technical dialogue at official level.

As recent announcements have shown, we have also been working to ensure that successor agreements are ready to come into force at the end of the Implementation Period, or earlier if needed - including at the end of March 2019, or as soon as possible thereafter - in the event of ‘no deal’. These new, UK - third country agreements would replace existing EU agreements and allow for the same preferential effects with third countries as far as possible, whilst making the technical changes needed to ensure the agreements operate in a bilateral context. This preparatory work has been underway for over two years and we are making good progress.

We note that the Commission Representation in the UK will close, and a Delegation of the European Union in the UK will be opened on 30 March 2019. What update can you give us on the parallel work to prepare the UK Representation to the EU for UK withdrawal?

Leaving the EU will change the role of the UK Representation to the EU (UKRep). The UK will still be a close partner to the EU, but we will no longer participate in the same way we do now in decision-making in the EU Institutions. We are therefore changing the role of the UK Representation to the EU to meet the requirements of the implementation period and our future relationship with the EU.

UKRep will remain the UK’s primary interface for working with the EU institutions, projecting the UK’s priorities in Brussels. It will continue to support ongoing negotiations to finalise our future partnership with the EU, and it will remain a centre for excellence in EU affairs within HMG.
I trust this letter gives you the detail you were after.

Yours sincerely,

CHRIS HEATON-HARRIS MP
PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXITING THE EUROPEAN UNION
ANNEX I

No Deal Technical Notices

1. UK government's preparations for a no deal scenario
2. Connecting Europe Facility energy funding if there’s no Brexit deal
3. Delivering humanitarian aid programmes if there’s no Brexit deal
4. European Regional Development Funding if there’s no Brexit deal
5. European Social Fund (ESF) grants if there’s no Brexit deal
6. Funding for UK LIFE projects if there’s no Brexit deal
7. Horizon 2020 funding if there’s no Brexit deal
8. The government’s guarantee for EU-funded programmes if there’s no Brexit deal
9. Driving in the EU if there’s no Brexit deal
10. Farm payments if there’s no Brexit deal
11. Receiving rural development funding if there’s no Brexit deal
12. Handling civil legal cases that involve EU countries if there’s no Brexit deal
13. Classifying your goods in the UK Trade Tariff if there’s no Brexit deal
14. Exporting controlled goods if there’s no Brexit deal
15. Trade remedies if there’s no Brexit deal
16. Trading with the EU if there’s no Brexit deal
17. Appointing nominated persons to your business if there’s no Brexit deal
18. Developing genetically modified organisms (GMOs) if there’s no Brexit deal
19. Labelling tobacco products and e-cigarettes if there’s no Brexit deal
20. Producing and processing organic food if there’s no Brexit deal
21. Travelling with a European Firearms Pass if there’s no Brexit deal
22. Trading under the mutual recognition principle if there’s no Brexit deal
23. Trading goods regulated under the ‘New Approach’ if there’s no Brexit deal
24. Vehicle type approval if there’s no Brexit deal
25. Accessing public sector contracts if there’s no Brexit deal
26. Broadcasting and video on demand if there’s no Brexit deal
27. Merger review and anti-competitive activity if there’s no Brexit deal
28. What telecoms businesses should do if there’s no Brexit deal
29. Banking, insurance and other financial services if there’s no Brexit deal
30. VAT for businesses if there’s no Brexit deal
31. Data protection if there’s no Brexit deal
32. Industrial emissions standards (‘best available techniques’) if there’s no Brexit deal
33. Reporting CO2 emissions for new cars and vans if there’s no Brexit deal
34. Upholding environmental standards if there’s no Brexit deal
35. Using and trading in fluorinated gases and ozone depleting substances if there’s no Brexit deal
36. Civil nuclear regulation if there’s no Brexit deal
37. Nuclear research if there’s no Brexit deal
38. Running an oil or gas business if there’s no Brexit deal
39. Batch testing medicines if there’s no Brexit deal
40. Ensuring blood and blood products are safe if there’s no Brexit deal
41. How medicines, medical devices and clinical trials would be regulated if there’s no Brexit deal
42. Quality and safety of organs, tissues and cells if there’s no Brexit deal
43. Submitting regulatory information on medical products if there’s no Brexit deal
44. Trading in drug precursors if there’s no Brexit deal
45. Satellites and space programmes if there’s no Brexit deal
46. Getting an exemption from maritime security notifications if there’s no Brexit deal
47. Recognition of seafarer certificates of competency if there’s no Brexit deal
48. State aid if there’s no Brexit deal
49. Erasmus+ in the UK if there’s no Brexit deal
50. Mobile roaming if there’s no Brexit deal
51. Travelling in the Common Travel Area if there’s no Brexit deal
52. Travelling to the EU with a UK passport if there’s no Brexit deal
53. Workplace rights if there’s no Brexit deal
54. Registration of veterinary medicines
55. Regulation of veterinary medicines
56. Accessing animal medicine IT systems
57. Exporting animals and animal products
58. Importing animals and animal products
59. Flights to and from the UK
60. Aviation safety
61. Aviation security
62. Trade marks and designs
63. Patents
64. Copyright
65. Exhaustion of intellectual property rights
66. European Territorial Cooperation funding
67. Generating low-carbon electricity
68. Regulating chemicals (REACH)
69. Manufacturing and marketing fertilisers
70. Producing and labelling food
71. Importing and exporting plants
72. Taking your pet abroad
73. Operating bus or coach services abroad
74. Commercial road haulage in the EU
75. Buying and selling timber
76. Vehicle insurance
77. Geographical Indicators
78. Accounting and audit if there’s no Brexit deal
79. Breeding animals if there’s no Brexit deal
80. Classifying, labelling and packaging chemicals if there’s no Brexit deal
81. Commercial fishing if there’s no Brexit deal
82. Consumer rights if there’s no Brexit deal
83. Control on mercury if there’s no Brexit deal
84. Control on persistent organic pollutants if there’s no Brexit deal
85. Existing free trade agreements if there’s no Brexit deal
86. Export and import of hazardous chemicals if there's no Brexit deal
87. Exporting GM food and animal feed products if there's no Brexit deal
88. Exporting objects of cultural interest if there's no Brexit deal
89. Funding for British Overseas Territories if there's no Brexit deal
90. Geo-blocking of online content if there's no Brexit deal
91. Health marks on meat, fish and dairy products if there's no Brexit deal
92. Importing high-risk food and animal feed if there's no Brexit deal
93. Maintaining the continuity of waste shipments if there's no Brexit deal
94. Meeting climate change requirements if there's no Brexit deal
95. Meeting rail safety and standards if there's no Brexit deal
96. Plant variety rights and marketing of seed and propagating material if there's no Brexit deal
97. Providing services including those of a qualified professional if there's no Brexit deal
98. Rail transport if there’s no Brexit deal
99. Regulating biocidal products if there's no Brexit deal
100. Regulating pesticides if there's no Brexit deal
101. Sanctions policy if there's no Brexit deal
102. Structuring your business if there's no Brexit deal
103. Taking horses abroad if there's no Brexit deal
104. Trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES if there's no Brexit deal
105. Trading electricity if there's no Brexit deal
106. Trading gas with the EU if there's no Brexit deal