

The information provided below was in absence of MHCLG guidance and was relevant as of January 2018. The MHCLG 'Hub' for the technical notices is not live and provides an up-to-date source of guidance.

'No Deal' Council Key Changes

In the table below the no deal technical notices are numbered to match the order as they are listed on the Government's web page:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/how-to-prepare-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal#applying-for-eu-funded-programmes>

We have grouped the advice into three categories: those which have a direct impact on councils; those which could have a secondary impact and those which appear to have no immediate impact on councils.

	Policy Area	Central Dept	Technical Note Title	Key Changes/ Proposition	Impact/ actions (specific LA impact in BOLD)	Comments
Direct Impact						
3	EU funded programmes	BEIS	European Regional Development Funding (ERDF) if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has extended a guarantee that covers all projects, including ERDF projects, which would have been funded by the EU under the 2014-2020 programme period. UK managing Authorities will administer the guarantee through existing national and local arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations should continue applying for and delivering funding under current arrangements with confidence Stakeholders should continue to keep up to date with the EDRF programme guidance. Organisations should consider whether they need separate professional advice before making specific preparations 	The LGA's work will now concentrate on the development of a UK successor arrangement from 2021. The lack of clarity over how the new funding will operate remains a major issue for councils.
4	EU-funded programmes	BEIS	European Social Fund (ESF) grants if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government has extended a guarantee that covers all projects, including European Social Fund projects, which would have been funded by the EU under the 2014-2020 programme period. UK Managing Authorities would administer the guarantee through existing national and local arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations should continue applying for and delivering funding under current arrangements with confidence. Stakeholders should continue to keep up to date with the European Social Fund programme guidance. Organisations should consider whether they need separate 	The LGA's work will now concentrate on the development of a UK successor arrangement from 2021. The lack of clarity over the way the new funding will operate remains a

					professional advice before making specific preparations.	major issue for councils.
5	EU-funded programmes	BEIS	European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) funding if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government has extended a guarantee that covers all projects, including ETC projects, which would have been funded by the EU under the 2014-2020 programme period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations should continue applying for and delivering funding under current arrangements with confidence. 	
6	EU-funded programmes	DEFRA	Funding for UK LIFE projects if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK government has guaranteed to fund LIFE project bids submitted by UK organisations and approved by the European Commission while we are still a member of the EU; and LIFE funding due to UK organisations acting as partners in projects led by other Member States. This covers ongoing projects, and those awarded funding before the end of 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defra has contacted organisations in England leading LIFE projects due to be running after 29 March 2019 to request copies of project grant agreements, and devolved administrations are making similar arrangements for projects. Organisations should consider whether they need separate professional advice before making specific preparations. 	Affected councils should already have been contacted by DEFRA officials
7	EU-funded programmes	BEIS	Horizon 2020 funding if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK organisations may be unable to access funding for Horizon 2020 projects after exit day. Government has guaranteed funding for competitively bid for EU projects submitted before we leave the EU, including Horizon 2020 projects, and funding for successful bids where UK organisations are able to participate as a third country in competitive EU grant programmes. This extension runs from exit day until the end of 2020. This guarantee will cover all successful bids submitted by UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government is considering what other measures may be necessary to support UK research and innovation in the event that the guarantee and the extension are required. Current UK recipients of Horizon 2020 funding will soon be invited to provide initial data about project(s) on a portal hosted on GOV.UK. The guarantee does not cover payments to third country participants (where the UK organisation normally receives the grant) 	Current UK participants will be contacted by the UK Government.

				participants before the UK exits the EU, for the full duration of the projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a UK organisation is a member, coming out of the EU could mean that a consortium falls outside of the Horizon 2020 rules 	
8	EU-funded programmes	HMT	The government's guarantee for EU-funded programmes if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK organisations would no longer receive future funding for projects under EU programmes, such as the European Regional Development Fund and Horizon 2020, without further action. Government will guarantee EU projects agreed before we leave the EU, and the guarantee has been extended to provide further stability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find out more about any EU programme not covered by a standalone technical notice, please get in touch with the department responsible for overseeing this programme or with the devolved administrations for stakeholders in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. 	
16	Farming	DEF RA	Manufacturing and marketing fertilisers if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current domestic framework would remain. Both EU and UK regimes will remain in parallel for continuity in the short term. Some implications for material labelled 'EC fertiliser' in accordance with the EU Regulation and sold in the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory framework to be reviewed and rationalised over time post Brexit. Organisations should be aware of the implications for material labelled 'EC fertiliser'. Government to publish a new list of laboratories approved to test to the standards required for the new 'UK fertiliser' label. 	Council trading standards are the enforcing authority for fertiliser trading in the UK
20	Importing and exporting	HMT, HMR C and DIT	Classifying your goods in the UK Trade Tariff if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goods will be subject to same requirements as a third country. UK exports to EU will require payment of customs duty at rate under EU CCT. For EU imports to UK the duty will be set by UK Government. New Bill will provide powers for the UK to set its own tariff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traders and regulatory bodies should be aware that the UK will have to comply with customs procedures which includes a potential payment of duty. 	The LGA has said that there must be compensation for public services to cover any new costs arising from tariffs. The technical note does not address this issue

22	Importing and exporting	DEF RA	Exporting animals and animal products if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Health Certificates (EHC) will be required for exports of all animal products and live animals from UK to EU, and would need to go through a Border Inspection Post. • EHC would need to be signed off by an official veterinarian. • UK would apply for third country status but cannot be certain of the EU response or its timing and without it no exports to EU could take place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is being undertaken to make the EHC application process simpler and stakeholders should be informed of any changes. • Exporters to non-EU third countries would need to check, before export, the latest version of the EHC for that particular destination. • UK transporters wishing to transport live animals in the EU would need to appoint a representative within an EU country and apply to their relevant government department to obtain a valid Transporter Authorisation, Certificate of Competence, Vehicle Approval Certificate and, where necessary, a Journey Log. 	<p>Councils are enforcing authorities for certain aspects of the export of animals.</p> <p>Local authorities (including the port health authorities) enforce controls on UK food imports</p>
25	Importing and exporting	DEF RA	Importing animals and animal products if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No access to the EU import notification system TRACES. • New system being developed. • Guidance and training will be available “many months” in advance on March 29 2019. • UK would require importers of high-risk food and feed to pre-notify the Food Standards Agency (FSA) of imports from the EU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK transporters wishing to transport live animals in the EU would need to appoint a representative within an EU member state and apply to their relevant government department to obtain a valid Transporter Authorisation, Certificate of Competence, Vehicle Approval Certificate and, where necessary, a Journey Log. • Organisations should watch out for guidance and training in advance of March 29 2019. 	<p>This has a direct impact on local authority port health authorities. The government has not yet set out plans for the implementation of a new system or arrangements for training officers</p>
30	Labelling products	DHS C	Labelling tobacco products and e-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tobacco Products Directive and the Tobacco Advertising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturers will need to submit product information on new UK systems 	<p>Trading Standards officers enforce regulations such as</p>

	and making them safe		cigarettes if there's no Brexit deal	<p>Directive would no longer directly apply to the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016, would remain in force, with minor amendments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturers will need to ensure that tobacco products which include picture warnings produced from Exit Day onwards will be labelled with the new picture warnings. Organisations should engage in the technical details consultation in September. 	bans on advertising, sales of single cigarettes, sales to children under 18 and the display of tobacco products in shops.
31	Labelling products and making them safe	DEF RA	Producing and labelling food if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK food standards to remain and EU provisions rolled over. Use of 'EU' and similar wording on packaging would change. UK address on packaging needed. Foods already labelled will continue to be allowed. Six-month grace period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK Government to work with businesses and local authorities, who are responsible for enforcing labelling standards, to support adjustment to any necessary changes. Organisations to participate in public consultations. 	The Food Standards Agency is responsible for compositional standards. Local authorities have a role in enforcing food labelling in England.
33	Labelling products and making them safe	DEF RA	Protecting geographical food and drink names if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New schemes which are WTO and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) compliant. A new logo for GI products. EU protections may need to be gained through applying as a third country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers of GI products will need to make preparations to comply with the new rules around use of this new logo within the deadline, and should participate in the consultation. 	Local authorities have a role in enforcing food labelling in England
34	Labelling products and making them safe	DEF RA	Regulating chemicals (REACH) if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to establish regulatory framework and build domestic capacity to deliver the functions currently performed by European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies need to take action to preserve their EEA market access by transferring their registrations to an EEA-based organisation. Importers would have a duty to register chemicals. Organisations to familiarise themselves with the new approach that would be taken. 	Councils are the enforcing authority. It is not clear if there are any implications for enforcement
39	Meeting business regulations	CO	Accessing public sector contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A replacement UK-specific e-notification service will be made available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure their contract notices are published on the UK e- 	It is still uncertain how ongoing procurements that are not concluded

			if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All contract opportunities that would currently be published on OJEU/TED would be published on the new UK e-notification service. 	<p>notification service rather than OJEU/TED.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement to advertise in Contracts Finder, MOD Defence Contracts Online, Public Contracts Scotland, Sell2Wales and eTendersNI would remain. There will be more engagement on about how to deal with ongoing procurement procedures in the handover period between the two systems nearer the time. 	before the UK leaves the EU are to be treated.
49	Personal data and consumer rights	DCMS	Data protection if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No immediate change to data protection standards. Legal framework governing transfers of personal data from organisations established in the EU to organisations established in the UK would change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations to monitor the Government's discussions with the EU on their adequacy decision to allow the flow of personal data from the EU to the UK. If this decision is not made, or the timeline is unfavourable for your organisation you should consider assisting your EU partners in identifying a legal basis for those transfers. 	Implications for councils are uncertain
50	Protecting the environment	DEFRA	Industrial emissions standards ('best available techniques') if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU Withdrawal Act 2018 maintains established environmental principles and ensures that existing EU environmental law will continue to have effect in UK law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK government's Clean Air Strategy consultation for England also seeks views from interested parties on what the UK BAT regime might look like in the future. 	No immediate implications for councils
70	State aid	BEIS	State aid if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the UK were to leave the EU on 29 March 2019 with no agreement, the Competition and Markets Authority will take over state aid regulation within the UK at that point. The new regime will apply to all businesses with operations 	<p>If no deal then from 29 March 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK public authorities will need to notify state aid to any undertaking, through either the block exemption or through a full notification to the Competition 	Further guidance to be published by the Competition and Markets Authority in early 2019.

				<p>in the UK – whether UK, EU or third country based.</p>	<p>and Markets Authority instead of the European Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing approvals of state aid, including block exemption approvals, will remain valid and will be carried over into UK law under the Withdrawal Act Any full notifications not yet approved by the Commission should be submitted to the Competition and Markets Authority. UK businesses and EU businesses with operations in the UK will still be able to receive state aid from UK public authorities in accordance with the UK state aid rules. Any complaints from businesses about unlawful aid or the misuse of aid should be made to the Competition and Markets Authority. 	
89	Importing and exporting	FSA	Importing high-risk food and animal feed if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to decide what's considered high-risk with Import control risk-based. No new controls planned. UK no longer to have access to TRACES. New system to take place of TRACES with more info published in autumn. All importers of high-risk food to UK from EU will have to use new system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current users of TRACES will have to use replacement system ahead of March. Users should keep watch out for updates issued to assist in preparations. Guidance and training should be made available. There should be no direct impact at the border due to pre-notification of importing high-risk food. Products of Animal Origin that have travelled through EU will 	<p>This would have an impact on Trading Standards officers as there would be no access to TRACES. Officers might have to be retrained.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to no longer rely on EU for full import controls on transits through EU. 	<p>need to be inspected at a Border Inspection Point. Food not of animal origin will have to enter UK via Designated Point of Entry.</p>	
94	Labelling products and making them safe	FSA	Health marks on meat, fish and dairy products if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to approval numbers. Identification marks to change to reflect UK having left EU. New markers to be finalised by leave date. LAs to be informed of developments and involved through consultation. Changes confirmed by Nov 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff and councils involved in trading standards should engage in the consultation and plan for changes which will be communicated in November 2018. 	
Secondary impact						
2	EU-funded programmes	DID	Delivering humanitarian aid programmes if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECHO could require UK organisations to leave their projects or even terminate funding to UK organisations but nevertheless expect them to implement the ECHO project in full. To avoid this risk discouraging UK organisations bidding, and early termination of programmes, the government commits to funding the post-March 2019 outputs of any programme funded from ECHO's core budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
9	Driving and transport	DfT	Aviation safety if there's no Brexit deal	<p>This note covers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing aviation safety UK and EU registered aircraft licenses for pilots and other aviation personnel safety certification in the aerospace industry safety approvals for air carriers and other organisations . 		<p>These changes are of interest to local authorities to the extent that they could impact on the functioning of aviation with knock on effects for local businesses and communities</p>

10	Driving and transport	DfT	Aviation security if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing regulations and procedures will still be retained in domestic law under the EU Withdrawal Act. If the EU does not recognise the UK's standards, there would be a number of possible implications for passengers and cargo. The UK to recognise EU cargo security from the outset. If no deal, the default regulatory position will require carriers to hold ACC3 designations from an EU Member State in order to transport cargo from the UK into the EU so carriers will have to apply for an ACC3 designation. UK expects that its recognition of EU security standards will be reciprocated in turn by the EU, recognising the UK's existing higher security standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passengers from the UK transferring through EU airports, and their luggage, will have to be rescreened when changing flights in EU hub airports. The EU has not yet set out a mechanism for designations, that they may no longer accept, to be reissued by EU Member States rather than the UK. 	<p>These security implications will be of interest to a number of local authorities that have an ownership interest in airports.</p>
12	Driving and transport	DfT	Flights to and from the UK if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK and EU licensed airlines would lose the automatic right to operate air services between the UK and the EU and would have to seek individual permissions with the EU country concerned. It is envisaged that reciprocal agreements would be quickly introduced to maintain air services EU-licensed airlines would lose the ability to operate services within the UK, and UK-licensed airlines would lose the ability to operate services within the EU EU-licensed airlines would need a foreign carrier permit and UK safety authorisation from the UK Civil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government to provide more information in the coming months, with the aim of giving aviation businesses and passengers as much certainty as possible ahead of the UK's exit from the EU. 	<p>Quickly concluding reciprocal arrangements with EU and non-EU countries will be important to the wider economy and will be of interest on all councils. Councils with ownership interests in airports will also have a specific interest in this area.</p>

				<p>Aviation Authority to operate into the UK. UK airlines would need the corresponding permissions and certifications to fly into the EU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is envisaged that reciprocal arrangements would be quickly introduced to maintain services. • Of the 128 other non-EU countries with flights to the UK, 111 have bilateral agreements with the UK and would be unaffected • There are 17 countries which have aviation agreements with the UK as a result of the UK's membership of the EU. However, replacement arrangements will be in place for maintaining flights from these countries before 29 March 2019. • UK operating licences and route licenses issued before 29 March 2019 would remain valid. 		
13	Driving and transport	DfT	Operating bus or coach services abroad if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK bus and coach operators could no longer rely on automatic recognition by the EU of UK-issued Community Licences. • The UK also participates in the Interbus Agreement, which allows bus and coach operators to carry out occasional services between the participating countries. Currently, the UK's membership is via the EU but the UK Govt intends to re-join the Interbus Agreement as an independent member before 29 March 2019. • The EU will retain a Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC) scheme and recognize EU CPCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If UK cannot join InterBus UK operators would be unable to take coach services into the EU in short term. Organisations should follow the government's progress at putting in place bilateral agreements with EU countries at the earliest opportunity to provide bus and coach access to the EU. 	Councils will be interested in the local economic implications of these changes

				UK CPCs will be recognized in the EU when the UK joins Interbus.		
15	Farming	DEF RA	Farm payments if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible beneficiaries will continue to receive payments under the terms of the UK government's funding guarantee. The government has pledged to continue to commit the same cash total in funds for farm support until the end of this parliament, expected in 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of these rules and processes will remain the same until Defra and the devolved administrations introduce new agriculture policies. 	Councils will be interested in this from a local economy perspective
17	Farming	DEF RA	Receiving rural development funding if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK government has guaranteed that any projects where funding has been agreed before the end of 2020 will be funded for their full lifetime. This means, in the unlikely event the UK leaves the EU with no deal, the UK government would fund any remaining payments to farmers, land managers and rural businesses due after March 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects need to prepare to prove it is delivering good value for money and meeting domestic strategic priorities. Farmers, land managers and rural businesses with agreements funded by the UK Rural Development Programmes do not need to take any action at present. 	This will be of interest to councils where they are land managers and are recipients of rural development funding
18	Handling civil legal cases	MoJ and BEIS	Handling civil legal cases that involve EU countries if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There would be no agreed EU framework for ongoing civil judicial cooperation between the UK and EU countries. UK citizens, businesses and families would not benefit from these EU rules. The UK would repeal most of the existing civil judicial cooperation rules and instead use the domestic rules which each UK legal system currently applies in relation to non-EU countries. The UK would also continue to apply existing international agreements, such as the Hague Conventions. 	<p>The relevant rules covered by the Hague Conventions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> parental responsibility matters, including jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement Rules for the return of abducted or wrongfully retained children (the UK will repeal the child abduction override provisions contained within Brussels IIa. These rules in certain circumstances, allow an order from a court of an EU Member State to override an order made by another court not to return a child). maintenance recognition and enforcement 	<p>It will be important for Councils to understand these changes in their role as corporate parents.</p> <p>Further detail covering specific areas of law are available in the technical note.</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • central authority cooperation • Where appropriate you may wish to seek professional legal advice on the implications of these changes for your individual circumstances. 	
21	Importing and exporting	DfT	Commercial road haulage in the EU if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK-issued Community Licences would no longer be automatically recognised by EU. • EU may choose to recognise UK-issued licences, but if not UK hauliers will be able to use ECMT permits. • Some old and new bilateral agreements between the UK and specific EU countries may come into force. • The UK's Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC) scheme may not be recognised by EU countries, but possession of a UK-issued CPC would in practice continue to allow a UK driver to drive a UK truck in the EU in the short-term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations should consider whether they need permits, how many, and be aware that there may be a delay in getting an ECMT permit due to the limited availability and the time needed to arrange bilateral agreements with certain EU countries. • Organisations should be aware of the Haulage Permits and Trailer Registration Act 2018 puts in place arrangements. • Hauliers and businesses should consider what contingency plans they need to have in place for the movement of goods if unable to get the number of permits they require. • Trailers may need to be registered. 	Councils will be interested in this issue as it could affect local businesses and the local economy
27	Importing and exporting	HMR C	Trading with the EU if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The free circulation of goods between the UK and EU would cease. • Rules would change to those applied to movement between the UK and a country outside of the EU. This may include a customs duty and declaration, and separate safety and security declarations. • The EU would apply customs and exercise rules to goods from the UK as if it were a third country. 	<p>Before importing goods from the EU, a business will need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register for an UK Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number. Businesses do not need to do anything now. There will be further information available later in the year. 	This will impact on local business and will affect any councils that import goods directly from the EU

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excise Movement Control System (EMCS) would no longer be used to control movements between EU and UK but would remain for goods in UK. 		
29	Labelling products and making them safe	DEF RA	Developing genetically modified organisms (GMOs) if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There would be no significant implications for UK stakeholders. Through the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 existing UK domestic laws implementing Directive 2001/18 and Regulation 1946/2003, and Regulation 1946/2003 itself, would continue to apply as UK law after we have left the EU. 	There are no direct implications for local government	To note: councils are the enforcing authority for the labelling and traceability of genetically modified organisms
32	Labelling products and making them safe	DEF RA	Producing and processing organic food if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK organic operators would not be permitted to use the EU organic logo. As we are retaining EU regulation in UK law, we expect to negotiate an equivalency arrangement with the EU which will allow the free movement of organic goods between the EU and the UK. A new UK-owned imports traceability system would replace the current EU TRACES NT system to ensure the traceability of organic food and feed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK organic control bodies will need to apply to the European Commission for recognition, but cannot do this until exit day. Control bodies to monitor government negotiations on this issue. 	
36	Labelling products and making them safe	BEIS	Trading under the mutual recognition principle if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK would no longer fall within the scope of the mutual recognition principle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK businesses exporting non-harmonised goods to the EU market will need to consider the national requirements of the first EU country they export to. UK businesses who import non-harmonised goods into the UK will need to take action even if their goods were previously 	It is not clear what the implications for enforcement authorities will be

					<p>lawfully marketed in another EU country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-UK businesses exporting non-harmonised goods to the UK will need to take action even if their goods were previously lawfully marketed in another EU country or in the UK. 	
37	Labelling products and making them safe	BEIS	Trading goods regulated under the 'New Approach' if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods already placed on the market and which meet EU requirements will be able to continue to circulate in the UK. • Products tested by a UK notified body will no longer be able to be placed on the EU market without retesting. • Notified bodies based in the UK will be granted new UK 'approved body' status and listed on a new UK database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturers selling goods on the UK market will then be able to affix a new UK conformity marking before placing a product on the UK market. But manufacturers will not need to use these markings from the point of exit. • All manufacturers intending to place products on the UK market on or after 29 March 2019 will want to consider the full actions outlined in the notice. • The government will provide further information later in 2018 setting out the practical arrangements for how UK-based notified bodies will be granted status as UK approved bodies and on the new UK markings. 	<p>It is not clear what the implications are for enforcement authorities</p>
41	Meeting business regulations	BEIS	Copyright if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of copyright to remain broadly unchanged. • Reciprocal elements of EU cross-border copyright mechanisms to stop applying to UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses and other interested parties may wish to seek legal advice on how these arrangements could affect their business model or intellectual property rights. • The government will be publishing detailed guidance alongside any legislative changes and will work closely with business representatives, 	<p>This will have the same implications for local authorities as any other business</p>

					trade associations and stakeholders on the implications.	
48	Money and tax	HMR C	VAT for businesses if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar general VAT procedures, but specific changes to the VAT rules and procedures that apply to transactions between the UK and EU member states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses should familiarise themselves with the VAT changes outlines in the document for importing goods from the EU, exporting goods to the EU, supplying services to the EU, and interacting with EU VAT IT systems such as the VAT Mini One Stop Shop (MOSS). Businesses should wait for the detail and further guidance that is not yet available which is to be provided by Government soon. 	Could have implications for councils purchasing directly from EU countries.
51	Protecting the environment	DfT	Reporting CO2 emissions for new cars and vans if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU regulations 443/2009 and 510/2011 to be brought into UK legislation, and a statutory instrument to correct for areas that no longer work as originally intended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail on the arrangements to maintain current environmental protections would be subject to stakeholder engagement (including information on every change that is being proposed as part of the no deal contingency planning) and Parliamentary approval. 	Councils will need to see the detail to understand the implications
68	Seafaring	DfT	Getting an exemption from maritime security notifications if there's no Brexit deal	In a 'no deal' scenario EU countries would be unable to issue pre-arrival notification (PAN) exemptions to vessels, irrespective of registration / flag, operating scheduled services from the UK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies holding PAN exemptions should prepare for a scenario after exit in which submission of security pre-arrival information (as set out in Article 6) would be required before their vessels were permitted to enter the port(s) of an EU country. This requirement would come into effect as soon as the UK leaves the EU. 	Some ports/harbours are owned by councils. Implications for UK port authorities is unclear
71	Studying in the UK or the EU	DfE	Erasmus+ in the UK if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government's underwrite guarantee will cover the payment of awards to UK applicants for all successful Erasmus+ bids submitted before the UK exits the EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The October 2018 call for bids will take place as usual. Applications for Erasmus+ funding are made by organisations, for example universities, vocational education 	No immediate implications for councils

					and training organisations, schools and youth and sport groups. Individual students and young people who wish to participate in Erasmus+ funded activities should therefore contact their respective organisations.	
73	Travelling between the UK and the EU	DEF RA	Taking your pet abroad if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pets would continue to be able to travel from the UK to the EU, but the requirements for documents and health checks would differ depending on what of three categories of third country the EU deems the UK to be - 'listed: Part 1', 'listed: Part 2', or 'unlisted' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under 'Listed: Part 1, there would be little change. Under 'Listed: Part 2' there would be some new requirements which are considered not to be overly onerous. Under 'Unlisted', pet owners would need to discuss preparations for their pet's travel with an Official Veterinarian (OV) at least four months in advance of the date they wish to travel. 	Implications for port health authorities
76	Workplace rights	BEIS	Workplace rights if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government will make small amendments to the language of workplace legislation to ensure the existing regulations reflect the UK is no longer an EU country. Amendments will not change existing policy. Employment rights remain unchanged, including the employment rights of those working in the UK on a temporary basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new requests to set up a European Works Council or Information and Consultation procedure can be made Requests for information or to establish European Works Councils or Information and Consultation procedures made before EU exit but not completed by EU exit will be allowed to complete. 	There are no direct implications for local authorities
80	Farming and fishing	DEF RA	Regulating pesticides if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to establish an independent standalone PPP regime. UK to not be legally committed to medium or long-term regulatory alignment with the EU, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No immediate action for Businesses. Businesses should start to consider what new applications they might wish to make under both the UK 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical requirements of the regime would remain the same as they are in current EU legislation. • Active substance approvals, PPP authorisations, and MRLs in place on 29 March 2019 would remain valid. • New national processes, arrangements and database. • Extension of substance approvals. 	<p>and EU regimes in the period after EU exit, and to plan ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep in touch with the Health and Safety Executive. • 	
81	Farming and fishing	DEF RA	Commercial fishing if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK to leave the Common Fisheries Policy with new UK policy replacing it. • UK to assume the rights and obligations of an independent coastal state under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. • Non-UK-registered vessels will no longer enjoy automatic access to UK waters, and vice versa. • UK-registered vessels will no longer have an automatic right to land fish in any EU port and vice versa. • UK to join North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC). • UK to rejoin regional fisheries management organisations but may be short gap. • All common marketing standards for fish sold for human consumption to remain same. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change to the rights and responsibilities of UK-registered vessels fishing in UK waters. • UK quota holders to wait to be informed of quota in March 2019. • UK-registered vessels will have to notify their intention to visit an EU designated port and present information and be inspected and vice versa. • UK vessels may not be able to fish in international waters covered by RFMOs if short gap in UK membership. • Catch certificates might be more frequently needed. 	
82	Farming and fishing	DEF RA	Plant variety rights and marketing of seed and propagating material if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU plant variety rights granted would continue to be recognised in the remaining 27 EU countries. Those rights would also automatically be recognised and given protection under UK legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New plant types would need to make two applications, one to the UK and one to the EU. • To market varieties abroad businesses would need to be listed on the Common Catalogue and have seed certification from EU. 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where EU rights have been applied for, but not granted before 29 March 2019, an application for rights in the UK would need to be made to Animal and Plant Health Authority. • Varieties registered solely via UK would no longer be listed on the EU Common Catalogue and therefore not marketable in the EU. • UK to apply to have certification marked as equivalent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further communications on certification equivalence in coming months. • Businesses with varieties in Common Catalogue should request they are added to UK catalogue. 	
86	Importing and exporting	DEF RA	Trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species that are currently freely moved and traded between the UK and the EU will require a CITES permit or import/export notification. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses or individuals trading in or moving endangered species outside the UK would need to check the specific requirements with the intended import or export country on the Global CITES website and obtain permit or import notification. 	
87	Importing and exporting	DEF RA	Maintaining the continuity of waste shipments if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import/export licenses issued by the UK would no longer be valid for shipments of waste to the 27 remaining EU countries. • Current approvals to ship notified waste between the UK and the EU that extend beyond the 29 March 2019 would be subject to a re-approval process – these arrangements are being discussed. • The UK government would need to submit DRRs for any exports to the EU of waste for disposal. • EU states would be prohibited from exporting waste for disposal to UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK exporters would need to familiarise themselves with the customs guidelines the EU has laid down for imports of waste from outside the EU. 	
92	Labelling products and making them safe	H&S E	Regulating biocidal products if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK to establish its own independent standalone biocidal products regime. • New stable regulatory framework for biocidal products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies wishing to apply for an active substance to be approved in the UK would apply to HSE. • HSE would take on the functions that ECHA currently performs. 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National regime would be essentially the same as the current EU framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies may need to submit supporting data or other information to HSE that had previously been submitted to ECHA. Those with an application being processed by another EU country on exit day will need to re-apply for UK authorisation. Companies already on the EU list of approved substances would, on exit day, be included in the UK's list but may need to submit supporting information to HSE. 	
97	Meeting business regulations	BEIS	Providing services including those of a qualified professional if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MRPQ Directive will no longer apply to the UK and there will be no system of reciprocal recognition of professional qualifications between the remaining EEA states and the UK. The UK will ensure that professionals arriving in the UK from the EEA after the exit date will have a means to seek recognition of their qualifications. EEA lawyers will be able to practise in England and Wales under the regulatory arrangements and rules that apply to lawyers from other third countries. EEA businesses will be treated like other third country service providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government will share details of the new procedure in due course and applicants should contact the relevant regulators at the appropriate time. 	
No impact						
1	EU-funded programmes	BEIS	Connecting Europe Facility energy funding if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK organisations will be able to continue as beneficiaries of CEF energy grant awards that have been made or agreed before exit day. Any CEF energy grant awards to UK organisations, which are not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developers should be able to progress their PCIs in the knowledge that CEF energy grants awarded to UK organisations before exit will be underwritten by the government guarantee. 	No comments.

				honoured in full by the European Commission/INEA, will be underwritten. Similar conditions and certification requirements will apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEIS will be in contact if required. 	
11	Driving and transport	DfT	Driving in the EU if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct implications for councils 		No comments.
14	Driving and transport	DfT	Vehicle insurance if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct implications for councils 		No comments.
19	Importing and exporting	DEF RA	Buying and selling timber if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU law will no longer apply. UK to implement its own UK timber regulation and UK FLEGT regulation, which will have the same requirements as the EUTR and EU FLEGT regulations. Monitoring organisations established outside of the UK would not automatically continue to be recognised by the UK, and vice versa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses would continue to have to exercise due diligence to demonstrate that they are importing or exporting legally harvested timber unless the timber is being imported by a UK importer and covered by a permit under the CITES regulations. 	The National Measurement Office is the relevant enforcer.
23	Importing and exporting	DIT	Exporting controlled goods if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local government 		
24	Importing and exporting	DEF RA	Importing and exporting plants if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local government 		Animal and plant health authority is the relevant enforcement body
26	Importing and exporting	DIT	Trade remedies if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK will create its own Trade remedies system. The Trade Remedies system will be operational by the time the UK leaves the EU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct implications for local government 	
28	Labelling products and making them safe	BEIS	Appointing nominated persons to your	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any UK-based nominated person will no longer be recognised under EU law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local government 	No comment.

			business if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing authorised representatives based in an EU country will continue to be recognised in the UK for a time-limited period. However, new authorised representatives will need to be based in the UK to be recognised under UK law. 		
35	Labelling products and making them safe	HO	Travelling with a European Firearms Pass if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EFPs would no longer be available to UK residents wishing to travel with their firearms to EU countries. You would need to comply with whatever licensing or other requirements each EU country decides to impose, as well as UK import and export licensing requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct implications for local authorities 	
38	Labelling products and making them safe	DfT	Vehicle type approval if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type-approvals issued in the UK would no longer be valid for sales or registrations on the EU market. EC type-approvals issued outside of the UK, would no longer be automatically accepted on the UK market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local government 	
40	Meeting business regulations	DMC S	Broadcasting and video on demand if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AVMSD and the country of origin principle will no longer apply to services under UK jurisdiction that are broadcast into the EU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
42	Meeting business regulations	BEIS	Exhaustion of intellectual property rights if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to continue to recognise EEA regional exhaustion regime. No change for importation of goods to UK, but need to check with EU right holders to see if permission is needed to import goods to EEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government is currently considering all options for how the exhaustion regime should operate after this temporary period. Businesses may find that they need the right holder's consent to export intellectual property-protected goods that have been legitimately put on the market in the UK to the EEA. 	

43	Meeting business regulations	BEIS	Merger review and anti-competitive activity if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK will cease to be part of the EU competition regime. • The Competition and Markets Authority will continue in its investigatory role for mergers and anti-competitive conduct with effects on UK markets. • The domestic UK competition regime will remain in place. • UK will not be part of the EU Civil Judicial Cooperation regime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
44	Meeting business regulations	BEIS	Patents if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing systems to stay in place. • If Unified Patent Court comes into force then there will be implications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
45	Meeting business regulations	BEIS	Trademarks and designs if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses, organisations or individuals that have applications for an EU trade mark or Community design which are ongoing at the point of the UK's exit from the EU will have a period of nine months from the date of exit to apply in the UK for the same protections. • Unregistered Community will continue to be protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses should register a trade mark or registered design protection in the UK, if previously in the EU, which can be done via post or online nine months after leave date. 	Weights and Measures is the enforcing authority
46	Meeting business regulations	DCM S	What telecoms businesses should do if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of the UK electronic communications regulatory framework would no longer be appropriate without corrections. • We intend to make secondary legislation under the EU Withdrawal Act 2018 later this year, which would bring these corrections into force in March 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
47	Money and tax	HMT	Banking, insurance and other financial services if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK firms' position in relation to the EU would be determined by the relevant member state rules and any applicable EU rules that apply to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	

				<p>third countries (countries outside of the EEA) at that time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK will in general, default to treating EEA states and EEA firms largely as it does other third countries. There will be instances where we diverge from this approach in order to ensure that a functioning legislative regime is in place, to minimise disruption and avoid material unintended consequences for the continuity of financial services provision, to protect the existing rights of UK consumers, or to ensure financial stability. 		
52	Protecting the environment	DEF RA	Upholding environmental standards if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU Withdrawal Act 2018 will ensure all existing EU environmental law continues to operate in UK law. UK government will establish a new, independent statutory body to hold government to account on environmental standards in relation to England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be no immediate implications for councils 	
53	Protecting the environment	DEF RA	Using and trading in fluorinated gases and ozone depleting substances if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the requirements in the EU ODS and F gas Regulations will continue to apply in the same way after the UK leaves the EU. UK to set up its own quota systems. New UK IT systems would be established and administered by the Environment Agency (EA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
54	Regulating energy	BEIS	Civil nuclear regulation if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new domestic nuclear safeguards regime will come into force. EURATOM ownership of special fissile material in the UK will end. Euratom Supply Agency approval will no longer be required for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local authorities 	

				<p>contracts agreed by UK-established operators, except where these involve an EU27-established operator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Notice to Importers 2867 will be updated in time for Exit Day to set out the arrangements that will apply. • Bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreement arrangements with priority countries are on track to be completed before the UK leaves the EU. 		
55	Regulating energy	BEIS	Generating low-carbon electricity if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Britain will continue to recognise Guarantees of Origin issued in Northern Ireland and EU countries. • Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin issued in EU countries will continue to be recognised. • UK will continue to recognise installer certificates issued by European Economic Area states which meet certain criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
56	Regulating energy	BEIS	Nuclear research if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK would leave EURATOM. • Continued commitment to domestic research, as well as its other international partnerships, to ensure the UK retains its world leading position in this field. • Commitment to continue funding its share of Joint European Torus costs until the end of 2020. • Government will guarantee EU projects agreed before we leave the EU. • UK government to discuss with International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	

				<p>for UK researchers, companies, and institutions, to collaborate on Fusion for Energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries of Euratom Research & Training grants should continue to receive payments unaffected. 		
57	Regulating energy	BEIS	Running an oil or gas business if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The established regime for hydrocarbon licensing and environmental issues will continue to operate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities. 	
58	Regulating medicines and medical equipment	DHS C	Batch testing medicines if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK would no longer be part of the European Medicines Agency. • UK will continue to accept batch testing of human medicines carried out in countries named on a list set out by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). • UK will also continue to accept batch testing of Investigational Medicinal Products. • For human medicines manufactured in the UK, we will continue to require a UK-based QP. • Where human medicines are manufactured in a third country but are imported into the UK from a country on a separate list maintained by MHRA, UK will require no further certification. • Human medicines manufactured in a country on the MHRA's QP list will require no further certification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
59	Regulating medicines and medical equipment	DHS C	Ensuring blood and blood products are safe if there's no Brexit deal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	

60	Regulating medicines and medical equipment	DHS C	How medicines, medical devices and clinical trials would be regulated if there's no Brexit deal	The MHRA would take on the functions currently undertaken by the EU for medicines on the UK market. This would require changes to UK law, via the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 (HMRs). The MHRA is planning a public consultation in early autumn on some of the key proposed legislative changes. The UK will recognise medical devices approved for the EU market and CE-marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
61	Regulating medicines and medical equipment	DHS C	Quality and safety of organs, tissues and cells if there's no Brexit deal	UK law already implements the EU directives, so the safety standards would not change. The UK would, however, become a 'third country' and the law would be amended under the EU (Withdrawal) Act to reflect this change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
62	Regulating medicines and medical equipment	DHS C	Submitting regulatory information on medical products if there's no Brexit deal	UK would no longer be part of the EU medicines and medical devices regulatory networks. The sharing of these common systems, and the associated exchanges of data, between the UK and EU/EEA countries would end. We would have our own processes and systems to manage UK human medicines and devices regulatory activities. To do this, some new systems are being developed for March 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
63	Regulating medicines and medical equipment	HO	Trading in drug precursors if there's no Brexit deal	<p>EU regulations would no longer apply to the UK and the UK would be treated by the EU as a 'third country'</p> <p>The UK is transposing the relevant EU regulation into UK law, to enable the drug precursor chemicals regulatory system to operate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	

64	Regulating veterinary medicines	DEF RA	Accessing animal medicine IT systems if there's no Brexit deal	<p>UK would no longer be part of EU veterinary medicine regulatory networks. The sharing of common systems, and exchange and recognition of data submitted for regulatory activities, between the UK and EU Member States would cease.</p> <p>The VMD would provide a service to allow for the submission and exchange of information for veterinary medicine activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
65	Regulating veterinary medicines	DEF RA	Registration of veterinary medicines if there's no Brexit deal	<p>Mutual recognition of batch testing of veterinary medicines between the UK and EU / EEA would cease on the date the UK leaves the EU. The mutual recognition of batch testing of veterinary medicines between the UK and third countries with which the EU has made appropriate arrangements would also cease, as would mutual recognition between the UK and EU/EEA Member States of batch certification of veterinary medicines by a QP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
66	Regulating veterinary medicines	DEF RA	Regulation of veterinary medicines if there's no Brexit deal	<p>Sharing of common systems, and exchange and recognition of data submitted for regulatory activities, between the UK and EU countries would cease.</p> <p>This would require changes to the Veterinary Medicines Regulations with some implications for veterinary medicine pharmaceutical industry stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	

67	Satellites and space	BEIS	Satellites and space programmes if there's no Brexit deal	<p>Galileo: UK-based businesses, academics and researchers will not be eligible to bid for any future work on the EU Global Navigation Satellite System programmes.</p> <p>Copernicus: The UK will no longer be able to participate in the programme as an EU member state and will have no role in how it is run.</p> <p>The UK will not be eligible to participate in the EU Space Surveillance and Tracking programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
69	Seafaring	DfT	Recognition of seafarer certificates of competency (COC) if there's no Brexit deal	<p>If there's no deal, endorsements issued before withdrawal by EU countries to seafarers holding UK COCs would continue to be valid until they expire. In the event of no deal our intention is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continue recognising all certificates that we currently recognise, including those issued by EU and EEA countries after exit • seek third country recognition of UK certificates by the EU under the STCW convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	No comment
72	Travelling between the UK and the EU	DCM S	Mobile roaming if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no direct implications for local authorities 	
74	Travelling between the UK and the EU	HO	Travelling in the Common Travel Area (CTA) if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change to the reciprocal right associated with the CTA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change 	

75	Travelling between the UK and the EU	HO	Travelling to the RU with a UK passport if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British passport holders will be considered third country nationals and will need to comply with different rules to enter and travel around the Schengen area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no direct implications for local authorities
77	EU-funded programmes	F&CO	Funding for British Overseas Territories if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government has extended a guarantee that covers all projects which would have been funded by the EU under the 2014-2020 programme period. This includes territorial allocations to the British Overseas Territories governments and the EDF regional and humanitarian allocations, but does not include finance interest subsidies and technical assistance through the European Investment Bank's Overseas Countries and Territories Investment Facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British Overseas Territory participants, such as governments and organisations, will continue to receive funding over a project's lifetime if they successfully bid into EU-funded programmes while the UK remains a member of the EU, and, where access (for example as a third country) is available, before the end of 2020. Precise arrangements for how our guarantee will operate for British Overseas Territories for the specific programmes to be confirmed.
78	Driving and transport	DfT	Rail transport if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to pursue bilateral agreements with EU countries for cross-country services. UK operator licences would not remain valid for operating in EU. EU licences to be recognised in UK. UK will no longer be a member of the North Sea - Mediterranean rail freight corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passengers and users should check insurance covers possible disruption. Rights to remain unchanged. Operators in EU with UK licence will need to reapply for EU licence asap.
79	Driving and transport	DfT	Meeting rail safety and standards if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to pursue bilateral agreements and mutual recognition of documentation with EU countries for cross-country services. UK to continue to meet obligations as a member of the Convention concerning international carriage by rail (COTIF). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passengers and users should check insurance covers possible disruption. UK operators running domestic service in EU should re-apply for a Part A safety certificate in an EU country asap. Holders of UK ECM certificates would need to apply for a certificate from a national safety authority in

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK operator licences would not remain valid for operating in EU. EU licences to be recognised in UK. UK to only diverge from EU rules and standards if clear reasons. UK to not seek formal participation in the European Union Agency for Railways (EUAR). Certification from a UK notified body would not be valid for interoperability constituents placed on the EU market after EU exit. 	<p>an EU country to maintain a freight in EU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operators in EU with UK licence will need to reapply for EU licence asap. 	
83	Farming and fishing	DEF RA	Breeding animals if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK-recognised breed societies and operations involved in the trade and movement of purebred livestock and germinal products would no longer be recognised societies or operations in the EU. Societies will no longer be automatically entitled to enter their pedigree breeding animals into an equivalent breeding book in the EU or to extend breeding programme to EU. UK zootechnical businesses that meet EU requirements would be treated as third country breeding bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defra will shortly contact Zootech stakeholders directly to discuss the steps they need to take to plan for March 2019. 	
84	Importing and exporting	FSA	Exporting GM food and animal feed products if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses will need to be established in the EU or EEA, or have a representative that is established in the EU or EEA if they wish to trade in the EU. Businesses should also consider the implications where they currently act as representative for companies in non-EU countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses should take steps to appoint a representative that is established in the EU or EEA if they wish to trade in the EU, and provide details of the representative to the European Commission. Businesses will need to inform the establishments they represent that they will no longer be able to act as their representative and advise 	

					them that they will need to appoint a representative based in an EU country or the EEA.	
85	Importing and exporting	DCM S	Exporting objects of cultural interest if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Statutory Instrument will be laid that will revoke the relevant EU regulations in relation to the cultural objects export licensing system on exit day. • UK to stop issuing EU licenses. • Arts Council England to produce guidance document. • Further information will follow in the New Year about whether and how the UK export licensing system will have regard to legal and definitive dispatch from other countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exporters should take steps to ensure uninterrupted compliance with the EU and individual EU countries' licensing regimes, as appropriate. 	
88	Importing and exporting	DIT, DID and F&C O	Existing free trade agreements if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements to be put in place with partner countries so that the UK is treated as an EU member state for the purposes of international agreements, including trade agreements. • Government to seek to bring into force bilateral UK-third country agreements from exit day. • New agreements should replicate existing EU agreements and the same preferential effects with third countries as far as possible. • If agreements not in place, World Trade Organization (WTO) Terms will apply until such a new arrangement has been implemented. • Ongoing negotiations for UK to become independent members of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users of current EU free trade agreements should be aware that there may be practical changes to how they make use of preferences under these new agreements. • Traders should be aware that they may have to pay the applied Most Favoured Nation tariff. 	

90	Labelling products and making them safe	DEF RA	Control on mercury if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercury export from EU to UK prohibited. EU could accept Mercury waste exports from UK. Restrictions on the imports of Mercury to UK to remain same. Storage requirements of Mercury and Mercury waste to continue to be same. UK will continue to be a party to the Minamata Convention in its own right. Same procedure for initial notification of a new mercury-added product or process but carried out at the national level in the UK with criteria for authorisation unchanged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business operators should continue to obtain written consent to import mercury or the mixtures of mercury for a use allowed in the UK. Businesses should assess the impact of exports of Mercury from EU to UK being prohibited.
91	Labelling products and making them safe	DEF RA	Control on persistent organic pollutants if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obligations, existing protections and competent authorities to be retained. Criteria for managing existing substances and new substances exhibiting characteristics of POPs would remain the same. Exemptions from control measures to remain the same. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No substantial impact.
93	Labelling products and making them safe	H&S E	Classifying, labelling and packaging chemicals if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to establish an independent standalone chemicals regime and adopt globally harmonised system. Main duties for suppliers to remain the same. All labelling, packaging and testing requirements to remain in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies would be required to engage with, and use new UK arrangements and IT tools provided by HSE.
95	Labelling products and making them safe	H&S E	Export and import of hazardous chemicals if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to establish its own independent standalone regime initially based on EU regime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK-based companies would no longer have access to ePIC and would need to use the UK's new system for notifying exports. Companies exporting to UK would have to start to notify these to HSE

96	Meeting business regulations	BEIS	Accounting and audit if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As far as possible, the same laws and rules that are currently in place continue to apply. • Corporate reporting will remain unchanged. • Additional Audit requirements for companies operating across borders. • UK and EU to accept each other's audit qualifications for a transition period. • Certain exemptions in the Companies Act 2006 will no longer be extended to companies with parents or subsidiaries incorporated in the EU. • UK qualifications may not be automatically recognised in EU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK businesses with a branch operating in the EU will become third country businesses and will be required to comply with specific accounting and reporting requirements for such businesses in the Member State in which they operate. • There could be need for changes to the compliance statements which are required within the annual accounts submitted to listing authorities. • In transition period until 2020 Auditors with EU qualifications will have to apply to be recognised as auditor in UK. 	
98	Meeting business regulations	BEIS	Structuring your business if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies incorporated in UK operating in EU will face changes to cross-border regimes. • EU companies to become third party and subject to different information and filing. • Likely changes to UK businesses operating in EU. • Cross-border mergers involving UK companies will no longer be able to take place. • European Economic Interest Groupings, European Public Limited-Liability Companies (or Societas Europaea) and European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation will no longer be able to be registered in the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK citizens may face restrictions on their ability to own, manage or direct a company registered in the EU. • UK citizens and businesses operating in the EU may wish to seek professional advice or contact the government of the country in which they operate for more information. • UK companies that are undertaking a cross-border merger will need to ensure that they can complete the merger before exit. • European Economic Interest Groupings registered in the UK may want to consider transferring their official address to another EU member state and should make themselves aware of the timeframes for so doing. 	

99	Personal data and consumer rights	BEIS	Geo-blocking of online content if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK version of the Geo-Blocking Regulation will cease to have effect in UK law. The original EU Regulation will continue to apply to UK businesses operating within the EU, and indeed all other non-EU businesses selling goods and services into the single market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traders from the UK, EU and third countries would not be prohibited from discriminating between EU customers and UK customers. UK businesses and traders who wish to continue selling goods and services into the EU will need to continue to comply with the Geo-Blocking Regulation after exit. 	
100	Personal data and consumer rights	BEIS	Consumer rights if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers' protections when buying goods and services in the remaining Member States may change. UK consumers will also no longer be able to use the UK courts effectively to seek redress from EU based traders. Textile labelling regulations retained but will only apply to products on UK market. 'Responsible person' definition in relation to footwear products will be changed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers should continue to check the terms of consumer protection offered by the seller and the Member State the seller is located in. Businesses selling into EU countries should keep apprised of any future changes in EU Member State laws. Some UK-based businesses responsibilities will change. It will now include ensuring the accuracy of the labelling of footwear imported from the EU. 	
101	Protecting the environment	BEIS	Meeting climate change requirements if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK to be excluded from participating in the EU Emissions Trading System. UK Gov to maintain Monitoring, Reporting and Verification arrangements for transparency over Greenhouse gas emissions. UK government will initially meet its existing carbon pricing commitments via the tax system, taking effect in 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has brought forward the 2018 compliance year deadline for operators to report their 2018 emissions and surrender allowances. Penalty to be retained for failure to surrender allowances for the 2018 compliance year. UK government will publish more details of how it will initially apply a carbon price in a 'no deal' scenario at Budget 2018. 	
102	Regulating energy	BEIS	Trading gas with the EU if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU energy law will no longer apply to the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms of cross-border trade are not expected to fundamentally change. 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to access rule approval and trading arrangements. • Changes to Transmission System Operator certification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnector operators should engage with the relevant EU national regulators (in Ireland, the Netherlands, or Belgium) in good time ahead of the UK's exit from the EU to confirm whether those countries intend to continue using the Capacity Allocation Mechanisms Code as the basis for their trading with the UK. • Interconnectors, code administrators and UK market participants will need to carry out contingency planning for a 'no deal' scenario in line with the full advice in the Technical Note. 	
103	Regulating energy	BEIS	Trading electricity if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU energy law will no longer apply to the UK. • Cross-border flows across electricity interconnectors will no longer be governed by EU legislation. • Regulators in the UK and EU to approve new access rules. • Government to take all possible measures to maintain the Single Electricity Market – impact on Northern Ireland if not possible. Contingency planning taking place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market participants will need to register with an EU regulatory authority. • Market participants will need to make use of the alternative arrangements developed for purchase and sale of power cross-border. • Interconnectors, code administrators and UK market participants will need to carry out contingency planning for a 'no deal' scenario in line with the full advice in the Technical Note. 	
104	Sanctions	F&C O	Sanctions policy if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK to implement UN sanctions in UK domestic law with legislation before parliament before March 2019. • UK to carry over all EU sanctions at the time of our departure. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations and individuals should not assume that all aspects of existing EU sanctions will be replicated exactly. Check new legislation and ensure you comply with its requirements, and check future guidance when we publish it. 	

10 5	Travelling between the UK and the EU	DEF RA	Taking horses abroad if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horse or other equine would need an appropriate ID document and appropriate health documentation to travel from UK to EU. • UK applying to be listed EU third country but if not equine movement to the EU could not take place. • Import of equines from EU to UK will not immediately change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equine ID will still be used and in some cases a new UK Gov issued ID required. • Export Health Certificate would be required for export to EU. • Additional action from vets to confirm absence of equine disease. 	
10 6		DHS C	Businesses supplying medicines and medical devices - what to expect on day one of a 'no deal' scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
10 7		DEF RA	Importing and exporting waste if there's no Brexit deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
10 8		DWP	UK nationals in the EU: benefits and pensions in a 'no deal' scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	