



Brexit in 15 Minutes

NESAAG, 19 September 2018





Present TimetableFinal steps to Brexit

November 2018 Draft Withdrawal Agreement

Nov 18 – Mar 19 Legislative approval by:

UK Parliament

European Parliament EU Member States

30 March 2019 Transition period begins

31 December 2020 Transition period ends





Withdrawal Agreement Draft as of June 2018

Operational agreement on:

- Citizen's Rights
- Goods placed on the market

Policy agreement on

- Border in Ireland
- State aid

No agreement on

- Judicial and administrative procedures
- Police & judicial co-operation
- Geographical indications





UK Government Position

'Chequers' agreement

- Common rulebook for all goods including agri-food
- Regulatory flexibility for services
- Common state aid rules
- Maintain high regulatory standards for the environment, climate change, social, employment and consumer protection
- Joint institutional framework between EU and UK
- Facilitated customs agreement
- Leave CAP and CFP
- Independent trade policy
- End free movement





European Commission PositionMandate from Member States

- As close as possible a partnership with the UK in the future
- Customs Union/Single Market option
- Need to maintain integrity of Single Market
- No terms more advantageous than being a Member State
- Four freedoms are indivisible
- EU to retain autonomy in decision making
- Free trade agreement
- Backstop proposal for Irish border





Main Differences

Barriers to an agreement

- Role of EU institutions, especially Court of Justice vs UK Parliament sovereignty
- Separate rules for goods and services
- Customs arrangements
- Irish border





'No Deal' Scenario Implications

- Legal uncertainty for citizens and businesses
- Logistics and supply chains
- Destabilising effect
- Rapid change to economic model
- Potentially extension to status quo
- Contingency planning





Post-Brexit Funding UK Domestic Funds

- UK treasury guaranteed funding up until end 2020
- Some programmes (e.g. LEADER) in Scotland due to end earlier
- Single farm payments guaranteed up until 2022, followed by 'transition period'
- UK/Scottish Government powers unclear
- Budget unclear
- 'Shared Prosperity Fund'





Post-Brexit Trade Potential changes

- Customs partnership
- Likely to be increased paperwork
- Possibility of new trade arrangements outside EU
- Alignment with EU rules limits scope
- Unclear if existing arrangements available through EU will continue
- Possible localization or internationalization





Conclusions

- Both sides want a deal
- Politics vs. pragmatism
- Sovereignty vs. trade opportunities
- Uncertainty to continue for some time
- Contingency planning prudent





Thank you

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