

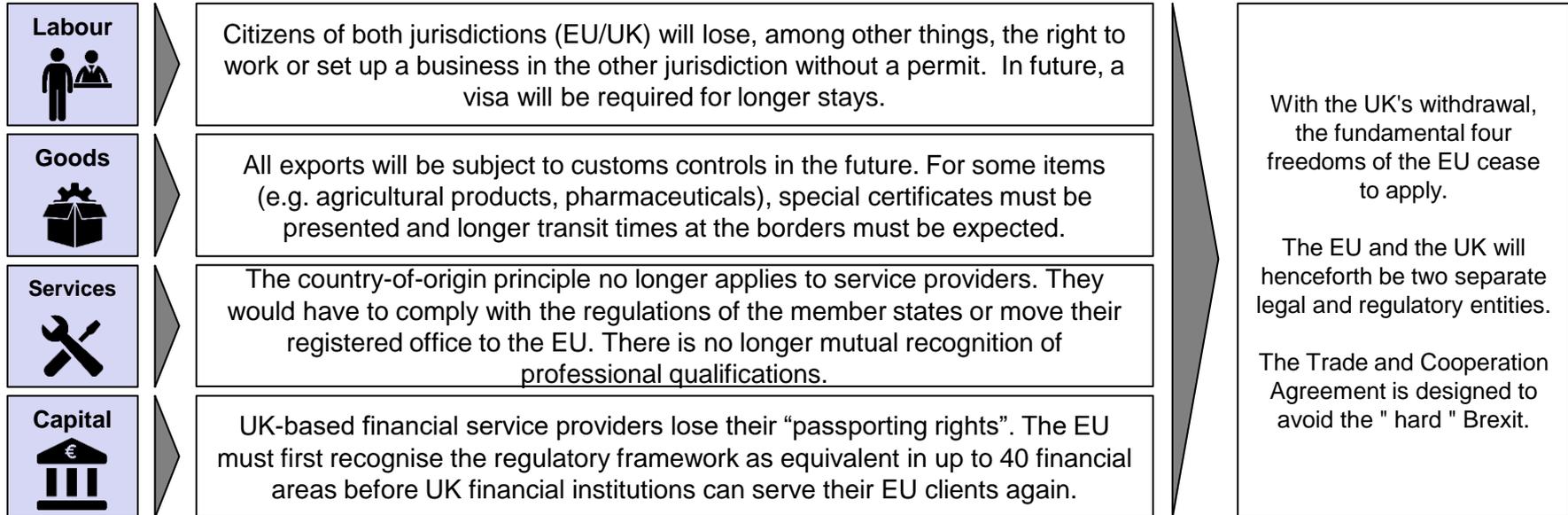


**The European
Foundry Association**

Brexit Guideline as of 08 January 2021

What has changed by 1 January 2021

Impact on the four EU fundamental freedoms for the United Kingdom (UK)



Trade and Cooperation Agreement - key points

Trade, Economy, Social Affairs, Environment & Fisheries		Security of the citizens	Possible unilateral EU measures
Free, fair and sustainable trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade in goods, including customs and regulatory cooperation Services & Investment E-commerce, intellectual property & public procurement Fair competition & sustainability with regulations 	Transport accessibility, sustainability and opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Energy: incl. introduction of an EU-equivalent CO₂ tax! Fisheries & natural resources Coordination of social security Union programmes Thematic cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement & judicial cooperation in criminal matters Protection of fundamental rights & personal data Data exchange Combating money laundering 	Non-negotiable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adopted adequacy decision on data protection Application of the UK sanitary & phytosanitary status to third country lists The equivalence of financial services
New governance framework for EU-UK long-term cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common values & essential elements Partnership Council Dispute resolution, enforcement & sanction mechanisms Frequent monitoring 			

Most important aspects (1/3)

- ✓ Little change / Remains the same compared to EU membership.
- Worse, but regulated by EU-UK trade agreement
- ✗ Aggravation compared to EU membership (no regulation)

Services

- The free movement of services will cease from 1 January 2021.
- Service providers must comply with the regulations of the states.
- Various prohibitions, restrictions and obligations on national treatment and most-favoured-nation treatment as well as sector-specific issues are regulated in the UK-EU Agreement.



Longer stay for business purposes

- Contracted service providers ("mode 4"). Requirements:
 - at least one year working in their field of business as well as
 - at least three years of professional experience,
- may stay in the territory of the other contracting party for a maximum of twelve months (cumulative).
- Exceptions exist



Intra-corporate transfers

- Requirements:
 - at least one year in the company (managers and specialists), or
 - six months (for "trainee employees") in the company.
 - Deployment generally limited to a maximum of three years, for "trainee employees" to a maximum of one year.
 - No stay in the respective other territory



Most important aspects (2/3)

- ✓ Little change / Remains the same compared to EU membership.
- Worse, but regulated by EU-UK trade agreement
- ✗ Aggravation compared to EU membership (no regulation)

Short-term business trips

- It is permitted to stay for up to 90 days within a six-month period.
- The sale of goods or services to the general public is not permitted.
- Permission is granted, among other things, to attend meetings, trade fairs, training courses or to travel for contract negotiations and customer services.



Visa-free travel

- Still guaranteed by the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (in principle 90 days within 180 days).
- Should the UK end the visa-free regime for a Member State, the EU will take measures that can subsequently end the visa-free regime for British citizens to the EU.



Coordination of the social systems

- Regulated by the Protocol on the Coordination of Social Security Systems. Important points:
 - Scope
 - Coordination rules
 - Applicable law
 - Assignments
 - Multi-state employment
 - Certificates
 - Expiry date ("sunset clause")
 - Fees



Most important aspects (3/3)

- ✓ Little change / Remains the same compared to EU membership.
- Worse, but regulated by EU-UK trade agreement
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Recognition of qualifications

- The Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not contain any provisions on the recognition of qualifications.
- The contracting parties are free to decide on the need for professional qualifications for certain activities
- Authorities may submit recommendations on the recognition of qualifications



Level playing field

- The agreement calls for the guaranteed level not to be lowered below the level foreseen in the common standards applicable at the end of the transition period.
- This also includes the introduction of an EU-equivalent CO₂ tax!



Customs agreements and cumulation

- Great Britain (excluding Northern Ireland):
 - Intra-Community deliveries become exports and imports.
 - Customs clearances are incurred.
- Trade in goods with Northern Ireland:
 - Remain deliveries (no customs declarations required).
- The UK government provides the Border Operating Model as a basis.



Where can I find the documents?

The complete trade agreement as well as references to the 50 most important questions and answers (Q&A) can be found via the [link](#).



Check the [EU web page](#) for the announcements for your industry, study the [checklist](#) and use the [online test](#) provided by the British Government.

Another good overview of the changes in detail can be found [here](#).

