



Negotiations with the United Kingdom

**Slides used by Michel Barnier
with stakeholders in Poland
29 August 2019**



European Commission

29 Mar 2017
Art. 50
UK notification

Dec 2017
EP resolution
+ EUCO
"Sufficient progress"

Mar 2018
EP resolution
+ EUCO
Framework for future relationship

Nov 2018
EUCO
Withdrawal Agreement
+ Political Declaration

1st extension
to 12.04.19

2nd extension to
31.10.19

Phase 1

Phase 2

Withdrawal Agreement

Dec 2017
Joint Report

First draft Withdrawal Agreement EU/UK (19 Mar 2018)

June 2018
Joint Statement

Final Withdrawal Agreement

Mar 2019
Joint Instrument

Ratification Process
by Council, EP
and UK

Framework of future relationship

Preparations at EU27

Discussions with UK

Political declaration

Withdrawal Agreement

Citizens' rights

- Protection of life choices for citizens arriving in host state until end of transition period
- Simple administrative procedures
- ECJ for citizens' rights

Financial settlement

- Financing of the whole MFF
- Mechanism for payment of liabilities (including pensions)
- ECJ for financial settlement

Transition

- Status quo – *minus institutions and decision-making*
- To last until end of 2020 with a possibility to be prolonged once, for a maximum of 2 years

Other separation issues

- Geographical indications, goods placed on the market, protection of personal data, etc.

Governance

- Direct effect and primacy of Withdrawal Agreement over UK law, for the entire agreement
- EC remains the only body competent to interpret EU law

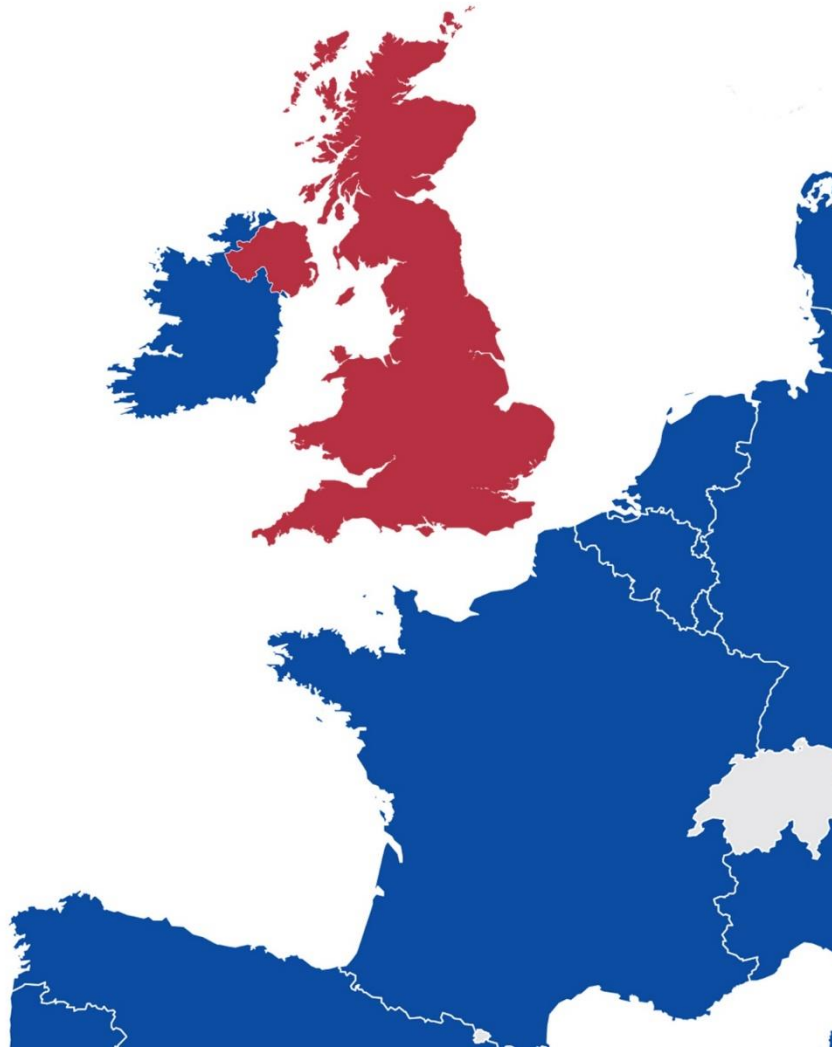
Ireland / Northern Ireland

- Solution found to avoid a hard border on the island of Ireland and to protect the GFA in all of its dimensions, the all-island economy, and the place of Ireland in the Single Market



European
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Ireland



Tackling Brexit-related Challenges in Ireland

Brexit creates on the island of Ireland two separate regulatory and fiscal spaces without the common framework provided by EU law

Border checks required between Ireland and Northern Ireland as a consequence (customs duties, indirect taxes, sanitary & phytosanitary - SPS, product safety, counterfeit, etc.).

EU Objectives and Mandate

**Avoidance of a hard border
(GFA)**

Integrity of the Single Market

All-Island Economy/North-South cooperation (GFA)

The Backstop in the Withdrawal Agreement

No customs procedures and controls between Ireland and Northern Ireland (regulatory alignment with Union law on goods, customs and SPS in Northern Ireland)

All checks and controls required by Union law are carried out

Status quo for cross-border exchanges on the island of Ireland is maintained



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Customs in cooperation with

- Veterinarian and Phyto sanitarian authorities (SPS – BIP)
- Security authorities

- Market Surveillance Authorities

Security & Safety controls AT THE BORDER

- Pre-arrival declarations security controls ('bomb in the box')
- Live animals
- Products of animal origin
- Animal by-products not intended for human consumption
- Personal consignments of products of animal origin
- Plastic kitchenware from China and Hong Kong
- Fresh fruit and vegetables
- High risk food and feed of non-animal origin
- Okra, curry leaves from India
- Unauthorised GM rice in rice products from China
- Food and feed from Fukushima
- Guar gum from India
- Plant health
- Pelts of certain animal species originating from countries using leghold traps
- Invasive alien species

Financial Controls At customs office of import

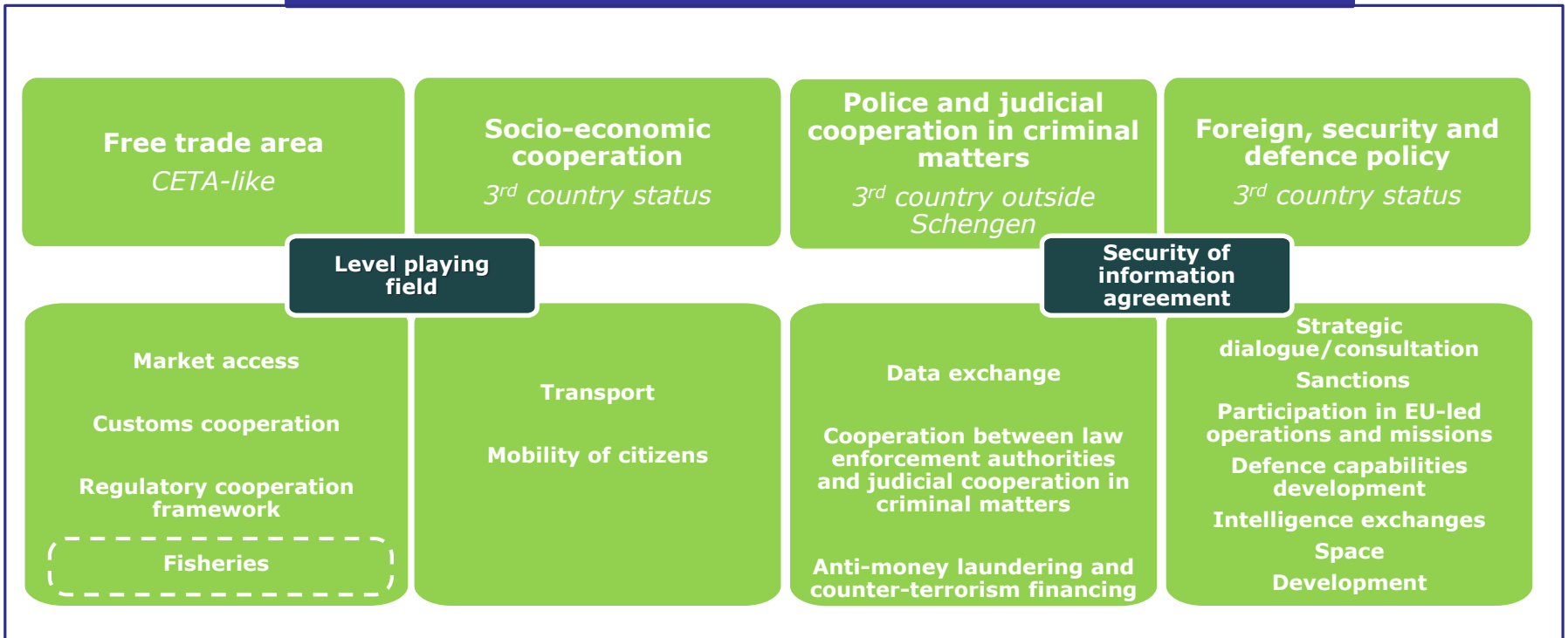
- Risk based controls on the basis of customs declarations for all goods placed under a customs procedure (Union Customs Code)
- Classification of goods
- ~~Origin~~/Proof of status free circulation
- Customs value
- ~~Customs duties~~
- VAT
- Excise

Market Surveillance At customs office of import

- For industrial products
- Checks based on risk assessment, suspension of release for free circulation, decision by market surveillance authorities, refusal, or authorisation to release
- Ensure that only compliant products are placed on the Union market (Regulation (EC) no 765/2008)
- 68 legal instruments harmonising EU rules on non-food products (e.g. type-approval of motor vehicles, safety of toys, ozone layer depleting substances, CE-marking, EU Ecolabel, pyrotechnic articles, explosives for civil uses, personal protective equipment)
- Specific rules for medicinal products for human and veterinary use

Customs Union

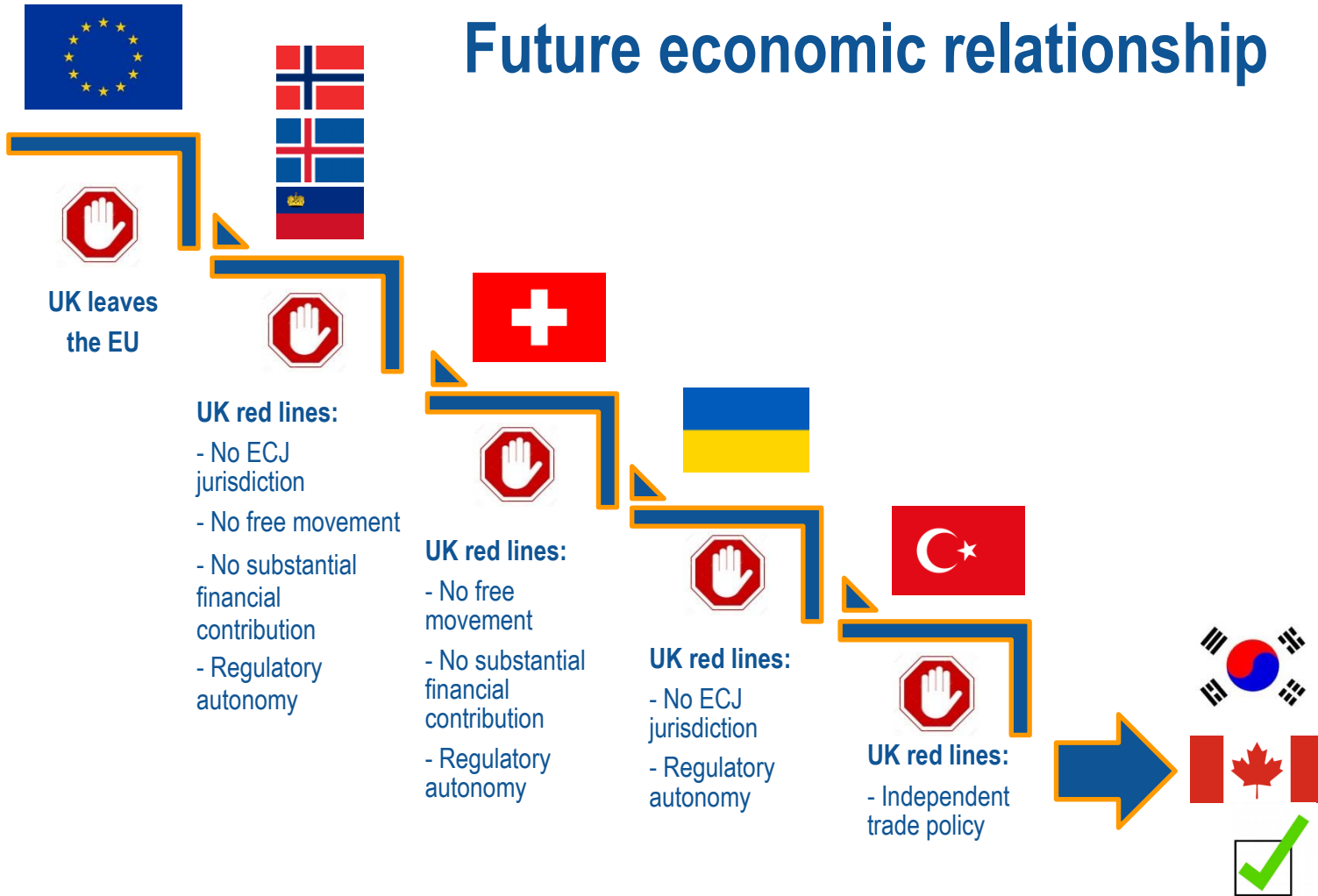
EU/UK Framework for the Future Relationship



EU legal basis for 3rd countries in EU programmes (*)
e.g. Horizon Europe

EU autonomous measures
e.g. 3rd country equivalences in financial services, adequacy decision on data protection

Future economic relationship



No deal