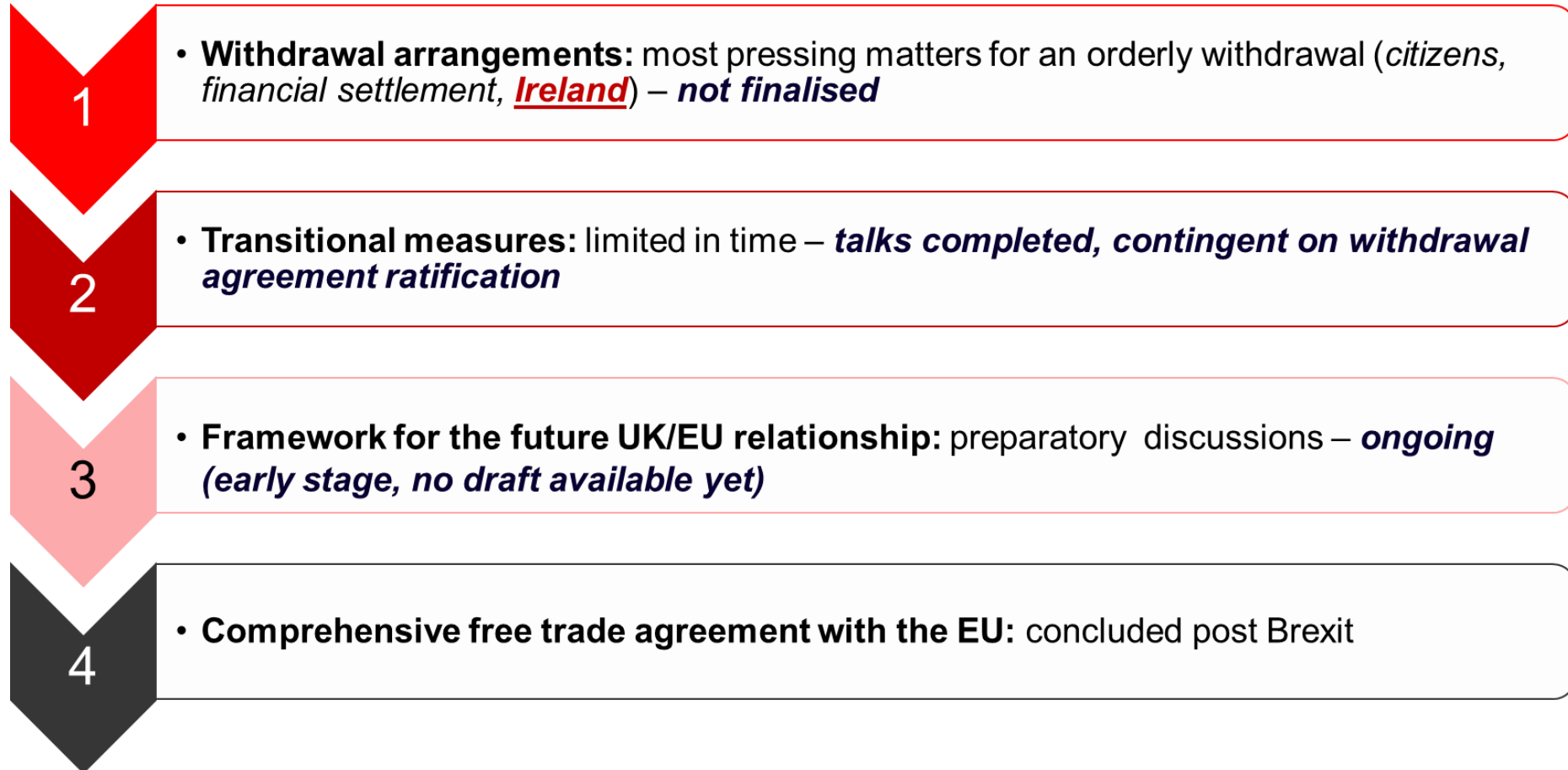




The implications of Brexit on import and export

Sarah Laouadi
European Policy Manager
Freight Transport Association

Update on the state of play of negotiations



What scenario should you plan for?

No deal

- Changes on 29/03/19 23:00
- Full customs & border controls
- Full trade formalities
- Tariffs
- Possible transport restrictions

Hard Brexit

- Changes on 01/01/21
- Full customs & reduced regulatory controls
- Limited trade facilitation measures
- Transport?

Soft Brexit

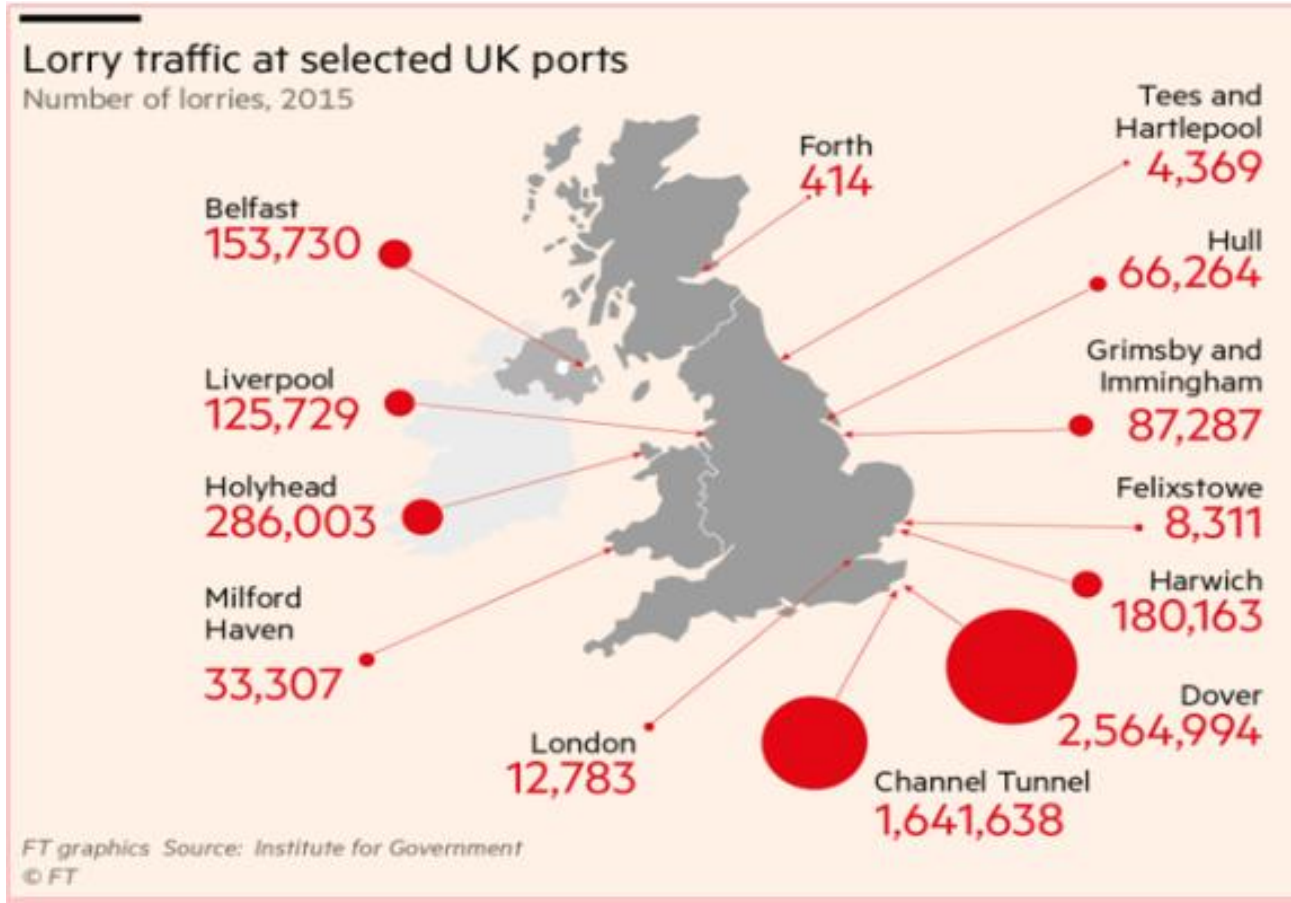
- Limited changes on 01/01/21 or later
- Reduced or no border checks & formalities
- Maximum level of trade facilitation
- Full transport access

Implications of Brexit for borders

- Controls at the border = delayed deliveries & longer lead times
- Extra 2 min / truck = 15 miles of queues
- Lack of space at major nodes on BOTH sides
- Millions additional customs declarations
- Hundreds of new customs officials needed
- Restrictions in access points for fresh produce → BIPs
- Big challenge for SMEs



Lorry traffic at UK ports



Dover & Channel Tunnel represent 4x as much road freight entering the rest of the UK, than the other ports above combined.

No trade without transport

- Market access: key challenge for aviation, ro-ro and rail
- No 'free market' in international haulage
- ECMT permits system: less than 5% of the needs
- Mutual recognition of drivers' qualifications & licenses?



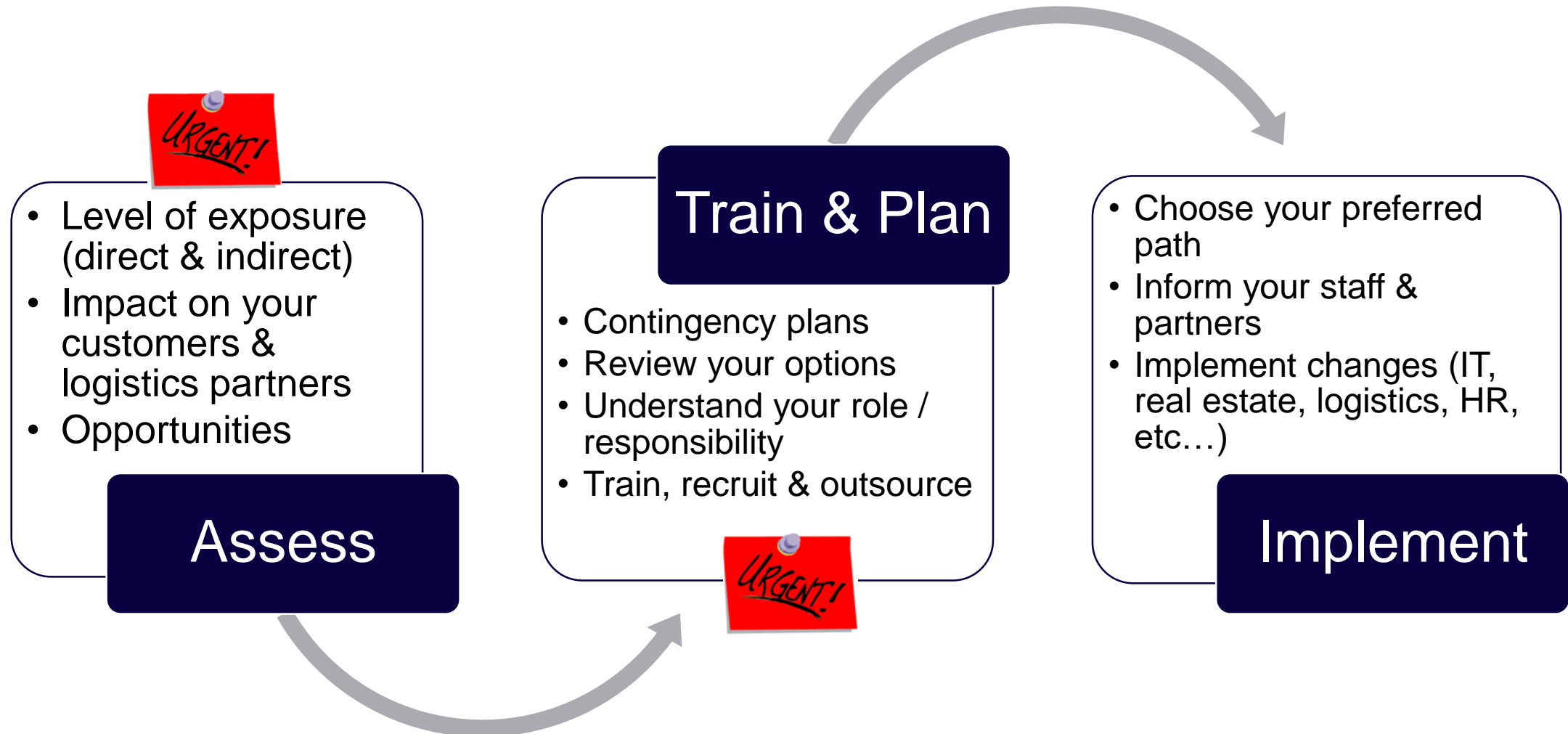
Market access for road haulage

Option 1 EU/UK road
haulage
agreement

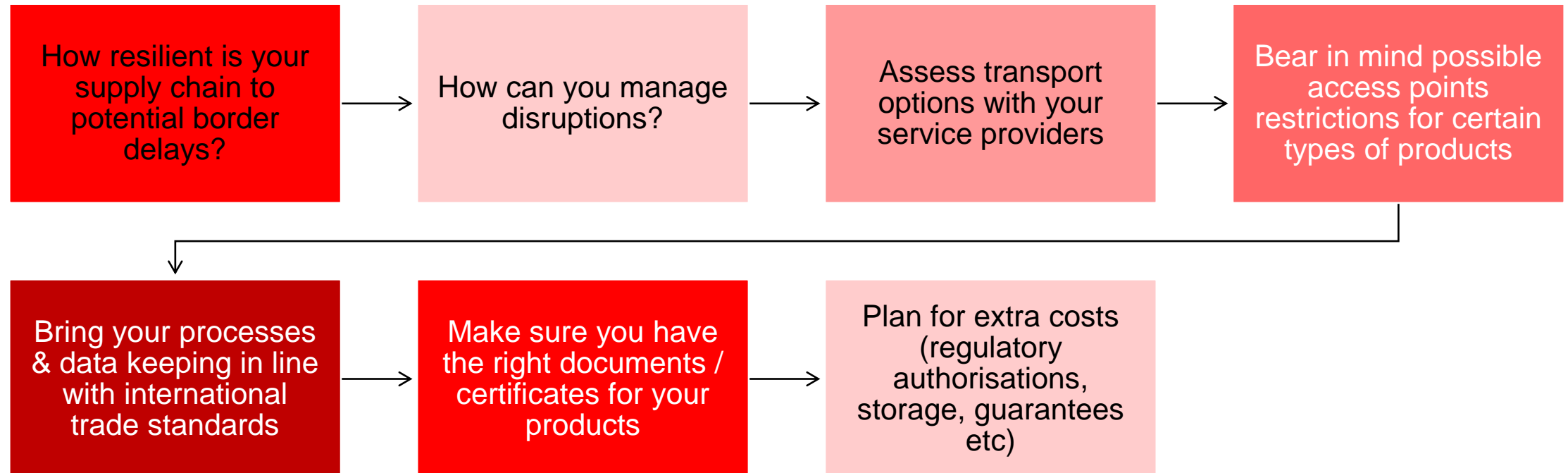
Option 2 Bi-lateral
agreements
(new +
revived)

Option 3 Unilateral
measures +
ECMT

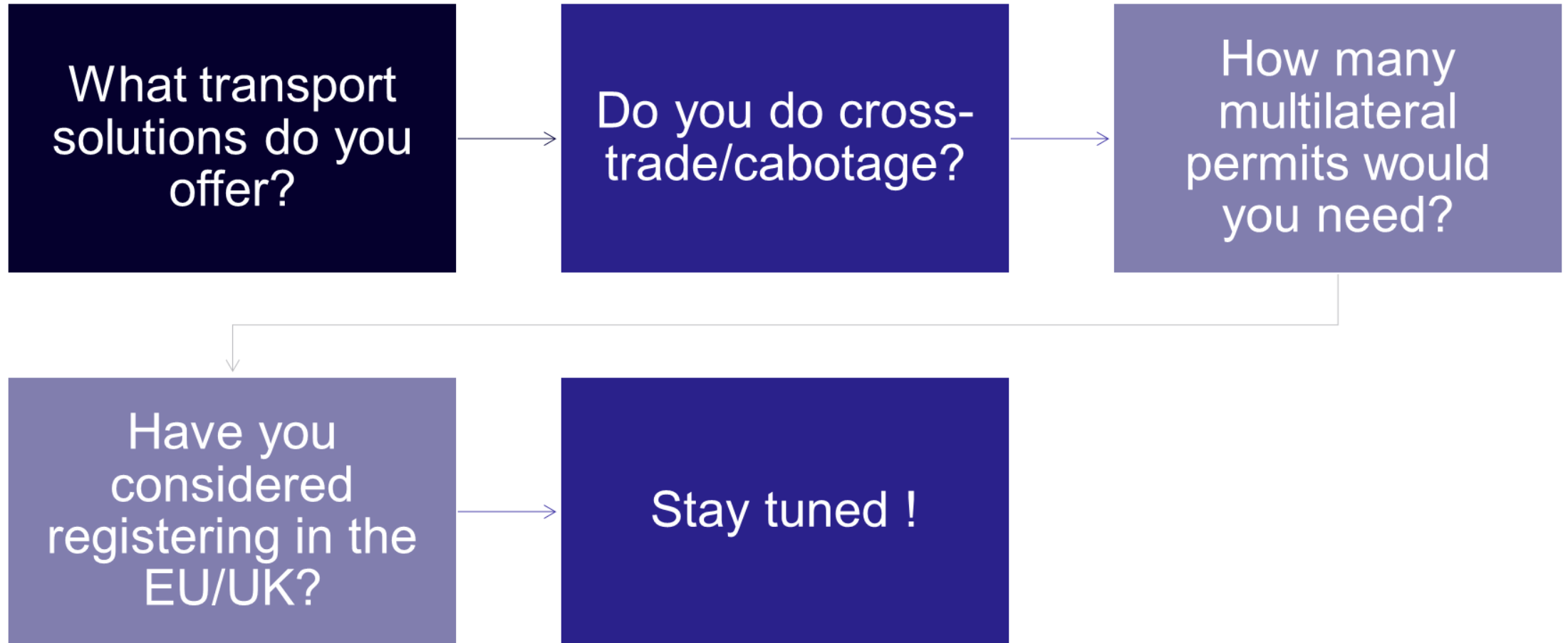
Brexit: what to do when?



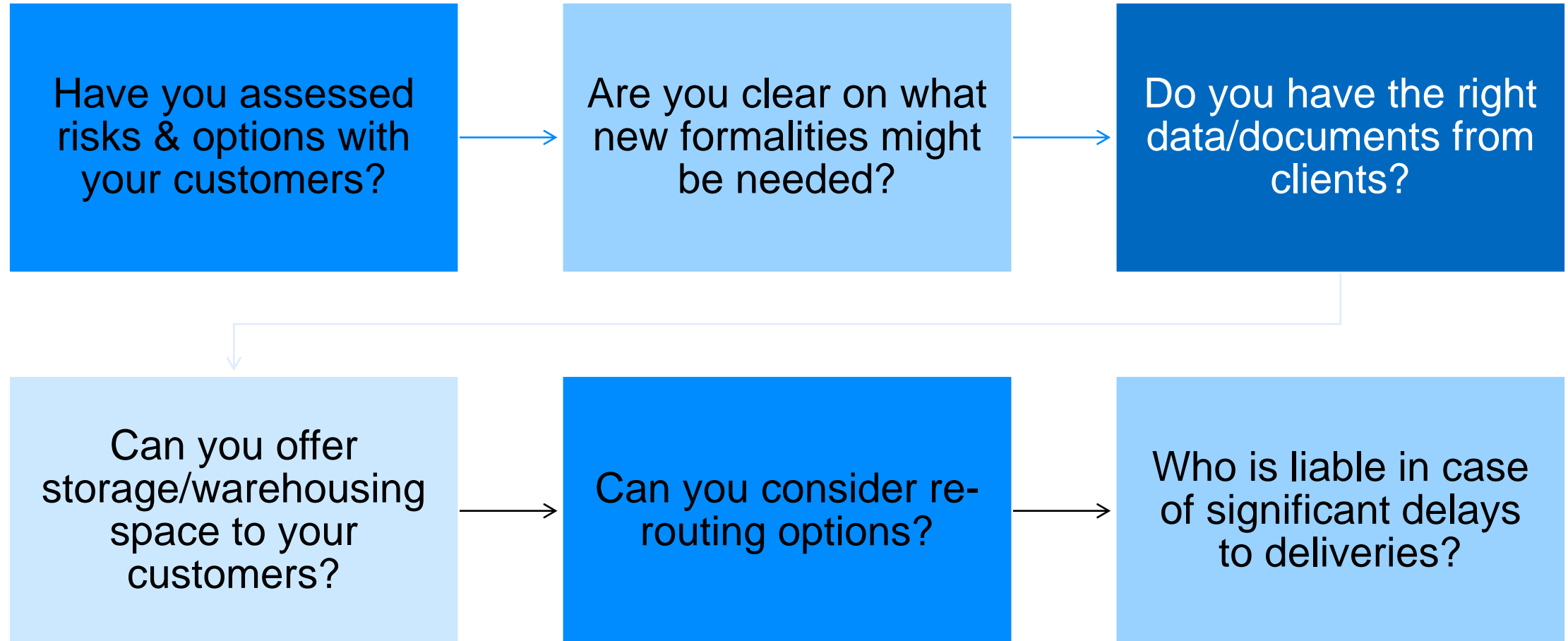
Actions for retailers & manufacturers



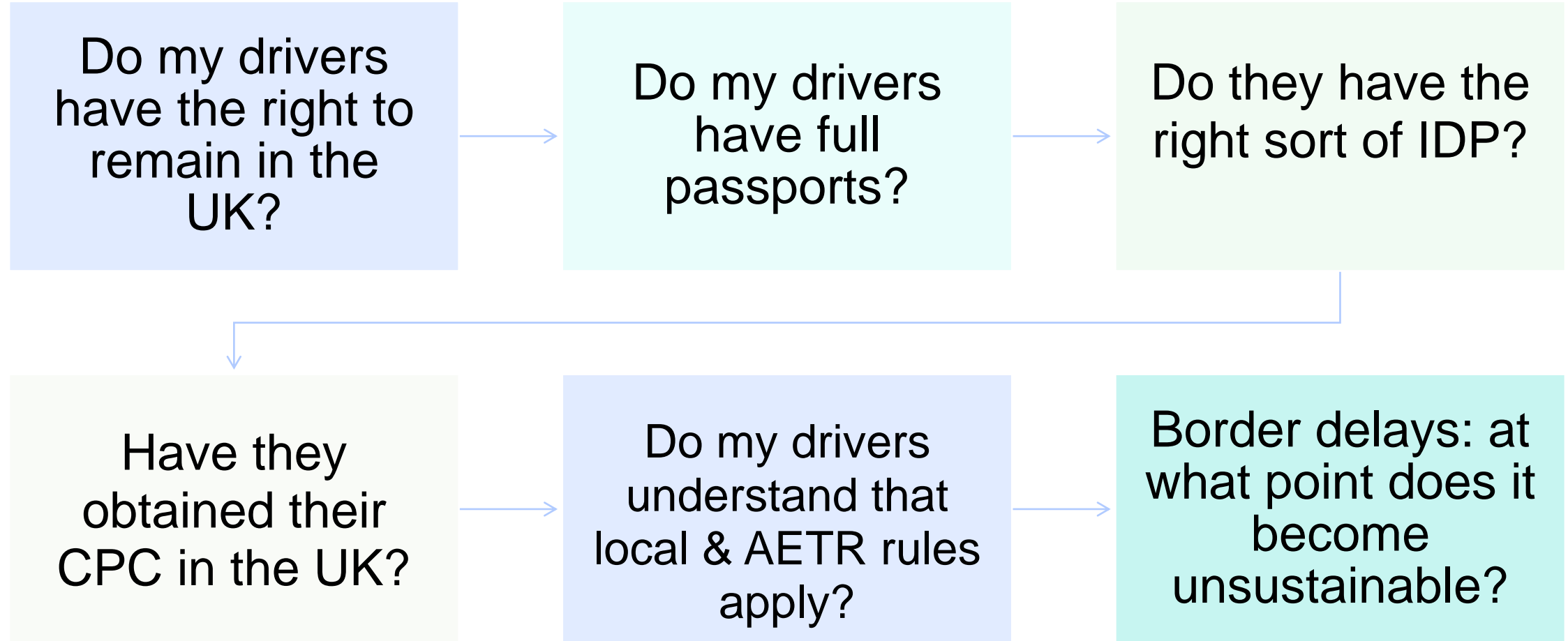
Actions for logistics providers – transport solutions



Actions for logistics providers – border delays management



Actions for logistics providers – your drivers



Looking at the future

Various models for the future relationship
vs.
Government's red lines

Non-EU country	Status
Norway	Within the European Economic Area: almost full access to the single market, but implements EU rules & contributes to the EU budget
Switzerland	Bilateral deals with the EU, but implements many EU rules & contributes to EU funding programmes
Turkey	Outside the EEA but in a customs union with the EU since 1995, implements EU industrial standards
Canada	Bilateral trade deal with the EU (CETA)

FTA's 'Keep Britain Trading' agenda

1. Transition and implementation period
2. Customs
3. Borders, other types of checks and trade facilitation
4. Road transport market access arrangements
5. Driver licences and qualifications
6. Type approval for new vehicles
7. Access for other modes of transport – air, rail
8. Skills



Thank you for your attention

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