

Manufacturing

Example include:

Furniture, household appliances, toys, fashion, shoes, food and drink manufacturers, automotive, aerospace, satellite applications and 'businesses operating within the supply chains of original equipment manufacturers' (OEMs).

Key facts

- 1 **Manufacturers may face new rules when the UK's relationship with the EU changes**
- 2 **For example, importing and exporting consumer goods and raw materials may require compliance with two sets of rules**

How you buy and sell consumer products from and to the EU may be different in the future. Hiring people from EU countries will also change. For a period of time we will not know the details of our new relationship with the EU. Therefore, businesses are advised to consider their route to market and look at what trading under a base-line scenario of World Trade Organization rules would potentially mean for their margins.

People

- EU nationals currently in the UK can apply for (pre-)settled status under the Settlement Scheme
- From 2021, future EU staff will need to apply under a points-based immigration system if they want to work here

Trade

- **Import and export of goods** may attract tariffs and will be subject to customs controls
- Rules around **placing products on the EU and UK markets** will be different
- Recognition of **harmonised goods and importing or using chemicals** will be different

Regulation

- CE marking will be replaced by a UK Conformity Assessment (UKCA) mark
- Conformity assessments and certificates for Europe-bound products will have to be issued by an EU-recognised notified body. However, self-declaration of conformity will still be accepted in the EU
- Product safety standards and metrology in the UK may also change
- The EU's main chemicals regulation, REACH, will be replaced by UK REACH

To do

People

- Support and encourage current EU staff to apply for (pre-)settled status. Check out the [Settlement Scheme Employer Toolkit](#)
- Read the information on recruitment of future EU staff: [European Temporary Leave to Remain](#) and a [new immigration policy](#)

Trade

- Read the guidance on [the consumer goods sector](#)
- Find out what [selling goods to EU countries](#) will mean
- Find out what [buying goods from EU countries](#) will mean
- Register for [transitional simplified procedures](#) for imports from the EU
- Check out [temporary changes to tariffs on import](#)
- Call the UK Export/Import helpline for support: 0300 3301 331

Regulation

- Check out what you need to do when [placing manufactured goods on the EU market](#)
- Find out how to comply with [UK product safety standards and metrology](#)

- Check labelling requirements for [footwear](#) and [textiles](#)
- Try to understand changes to your [VAT](#) obligations and what it means to trade as a [business from a non-EU country with regard to VAT](#)
- You may also want to read the EU preparedness notices on [REACH](#), [cosmetic products](#) and [EU food law](#)

Check the [get ready for Brexit business tool](#) and the [EU Preparedness Notices](#) for all other questions on EU exit and your sector.

What's next?

If an exit agreement is ratified, provision of hospitality and tourism services under EU rules will continue as normal for at least a year during an 'implementation period'. In the event that there is no implementation period, the commercial environment will change faster and we will trade with the EU under WTO rules. In the longer term, a new trade agreement will lay down the final conditions for UK-EU service provision.

For more information on trading with the EU, contact:

BEST Growth Hub
017 0241 7765
info@bestgrowthhub.org.uk

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info@bestgrowthhub.org.uk