



# Manufactured Goods

The Government's future relationship White Paper outlines the UK's vision for a principled, pragmatic and practical Brexit that will enable businesses, civil society and citizens to thrive. Below is a summary of key points for the Manufactured Goods. You can find the full text of the White Paper at [www.gov.uk/dexeu](http://www.gov.uk/dexeu).

## Overview: What's new in the White Paper?

- The White Paper makes proposals for a UK-EU free trade area underpinned by a **common rulebook** on industrial goods.
- This would cover all rules that set the requirements for placing a product on the market, including environmental requirements. And it would mean products could undergo **one series of approvals**, in one country in order to place products on the UK and EU markets.
- The White Paper describes in detail how this would work in terms of the **compliance activity** which are needed for goods to be sold in both markets, including **conformity assessment** processes and **type approval** for vehicles.
- It provides more detail about the UK's proposals on future participation in EU agencies covering chemicals, medicines and aviation. It also sets out how robust domestic market surveillance, and cooperation with the EU, will ensure that rules are upheld in both markets and **consumers are protected**.

## Customs

- We propose a new **Facilitated Customs Arrangement**: a business-friendly model allowing us the greatest possible trade between us and our partners - EU or the rest of the world - and to keep our trade with the EU as **frictionless as possible**.
- There will be **no new routine customs checks** between the EU and UK.
- Where an import reaches the UK border and the destination can be demonstrated by a trusted trader, it will pay the UK tariff if it is destined here and the EU tariff if it is destined for the EU.
- Where this cannot be demonstrated, it will pay the higher of the two tariffs. Where this is later identified to be a lower tariff jurisdiction, it would be eligible for a repayment.





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## Tariffs and rules of origin

- For trade in goods between the UK and the EU, we propose:
  - **Zero tariffs** on goods (including agrifood) and **no quotas**;
  - **No routine** rules of origin requirements on UK-EU goods trade. In cases where the EU's tariff is higher than the UK's tariff, the UK proposes that businesses may claim a **repayment of the difference** between the two tariffs. The UK and the EU should agree the circumstances in which repayments can be granted.
  - **Cumulation arrangements** with current and future FTA partners, with a view to preserving existing supply chains.

