

Assessment of UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA)

Delivered	Partially delivered	Not delivered
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FDF priorities	No-deal outcome	TCA outcome	FDF comments
Periods of adjustment to allow the effective implementation of new requirements			EU has indicated additional flexibility in year one for application of rules of origin. We await further details. No other flexibility provided.
No tariffs			No tariffs or quotas on goods welcome but access will be subject to meeting strict rules of origin which will block some existing trade in food and drink.
Rules of origin: full bilateral and diagonal cumulation			Full bilateral cumulation of materials and processing agreed but no commitment to diagonal cumulation with shared trade partners.
Rules of origin: product specific rules that allow origin determination by value			Agreed for chocolate (chapters 17 and 18) which allows increased flexibility for producers exporting from UK to EU using non-originating sugar etc.
Rules of origin: product specific rules that allow a change in tariff classification where possible			Agreed in certain chapters, incl. preparations of cereals (chapter 19) allowing use of high protein imported wheat in exported baked products and pasta.
Rules of origin: joint exemption for originating imports from least developed countries (LDCs)			More restricted market access for LDC producers selling to UK/EU manufacturers where they are unable to meet rules of origin requirements.
Rules of origin: a 10% tolerance margin by value or volume			Deal delivers a 15% weight tolerance margin for most agri-food and drink but no value option, which could penalise value-added manufacturers.
Efficient electronic system for origin certification			Delivers flexible system for claiming origin (self-certification or importer's knowledge) but details of systems to be used not clear.
Reduced physical sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) product checks			Full third country checks from 1 Jan to EU/NI. This will add significant cost and disruption. Potential future simplifications possible.
Ability to continue using a 'UK' health mark			Deal includes no provisions. Businesses face changes to labelling requirements from 1 Jan and some may temporarily stop supplying NI/EU.
Ability to continue using a UK Food Business Operator (FBO) address on product labels			Deal includes no provisions. Businesses face changes to labelling requirements from 1 Jan and some may temporarily stop supplying NI/EU.
Continued recognition of UK geographical indications (GIs) and simplified approval processes for new GI products			Recognition of GIs already agreed. TCA adds review clause to identify opportunities to agree rules to protect/enforce GI protections domestically.
Authorisation for UK products of animal origin (POAO) and live plant exports			EU authorisations provided prior to TCA, permitting continued UK exports for most, but not all, products e.g. seed potatoes, certain fresh meat products.

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Approval of UK organic exports			Mutual recognition agreed with equivalence assessment by end of 2023. Welcome flexibility on product labelling but added certification and IT costs.
Remove requirement for heat treated wooden packaging materials and pallets			Applies 1 Jan adding unnecessary cost to EU/UK trade and disruption likely due to availability issues. Potential opportunities to address in future.
Maintain UK access to European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) risk assessment expertise			UK will lose access to EFSA after 1 Jan. Unclear what regime will be in place afterwards or who is responsible for risk assessments for NI.
Maintain UK/EU regulatory equivalence			SPS chapter largely limited to mirroring WTO SPS Agreement due to UK desire for autonomous SPS regime that allows future regulatory divergence.
Streamlined digital SPS certification process			Movements of food and drink face standard third country requirements, with no facilitations or digital solutions in place.
Single electronic SPS pre-notification system			No single pre-notification system means added complexity/cost for business. Imports to GB use IPAFFS and exports to EU/NI use TRACES-NT.
'First-Place-of-Arrival scheme' for POAO and plant products			TCA includes no provisions of this nature to facilitate movements of POAO and plant products.
Mutual recognition of UK/EU Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) schemes			Deal delivers recognition of AEO programmes and a trade partnership programme delivering benefits for authorised users.
Commitment to jointly develop food-specific AEO scheme			No commitment in TCA to develop dedicated scheme for agri-food and no commitment to raise ambition of existing schemes.
Joint UK/EU customs committee to allow maximum customs and risk data sharing			Joint UK/EU Specialised Committee on Customs Cooperation and Rules of Origin to discuss future customs cooperation.
Electronic and digital system for the submission of documents			Intention to facilitate short sea crossings and ro-ro traffic by allowing customs clearance before arrival at the port but no single electronic system.
Waiver for safety and security declarations			Full third country safety and security declarations required for movements from GB to EU/NI adding cost and potential disruption.
Commitment to develop shared plan to deliver a single window for customs/border processes			Soft commitment to create single window for customs documentation that would reduce burdens. Unlikely to be in place in short term.
Secure rights of workers to move between the UK and EU			Deal provides commitments for workers, including short-term business visitors; intra-corporate transferees and; contractual service suppliers.