

Brussels Weekly Update- 05/06/18

BREXIT

EU INSTITUTIONS

European Parliament:

EP questions on Brexit: Members of the EP (MEP) can submit questions for written answer to the European Commission (among other EU Institutions). The content of questions is the sole responsibility of their author(s), and a MEP can submit a maximum of five questions per month.

- [Workers' rights and Brexit](#). Martina Anderson (GUE/NGL)

European Commission:

- [EU/UK Possible Framework for the Future Partnership Discussions](#). (Slide published by Michel Barnier, Chief Negotiator, to the General Affairs Council (Article 50) on 14 May and to the European Parliament Brexit Steering Group on 15 May). This publication highlights the EU's traditional approach to its relationship with the UK after the UK leaves the single market.
- [Notice to stakeholders Withdrawal of the UK and EU rules in the field of customs and external trade](#).
 - From day one of Brexit, EU preferential trade arrangements with third countries in the field of the common commercial policy and customs no longer apply to the United Kingdom. For certain movements of goods that have started before and end on or after the withdrawal date, the EU aims at agreeing solutions with the UK in the withdrawal agreement.
 - In case an agreement is reached on transitional arrangements in a possible withdrawal agreement, the Union will notify the other parties to the international agreements (including agreements that provide for preferential tariff treatment) concluded by the Union, or by Member States on its behalf or by the Union and its Member States acting jointly that, during the transition period, the United Kingdom is to be treated as a Member State for the purposes of these agreements.
 - UK inputs incorporated in goods obtained in third countries with which the EU has preferential trade arrangements and imported into the EU as of the withdrawal date will be 'non-originating', in particular in a context of cumulation of origin with the EU (cumulation is a mechanism that allows to consider non-originating materials used or processing carried out in another country as originating in your country or carried out in your country). As of the withdrawal date, in case of verification of the origin of goods imported into the EU, exporters in third countries may have to prove the EU preferential origin of the imported goods.
 - EU-27 importers are advised to ensure that the exporter is able to prove the EU preferential origin of the imported goods, taking account of the consequences of the withdrawal of the UK.
- [Programme of EU-UK Article 50 negotiations for 5-8 June 2018](#)
- Michel Barnier's [full speech](#) at the 28th Congress of the International Federation for European Law (FIDE)

MORE INFORMATION

- [The Irish border after Brexit](#). Source UK Government.
- [Brexit: a reading list of post-EU Referendum publications by Parliament and the Devolved](#)

[Assemblies](#). Source UK Parliament.

- [Brexit: food prices and availability](#). Source House of Lords.

Events:

- [BREXIT and future relations - a Dutch perspective](#). Brussels 19th June 2018.