



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

# UK-POLAND BUSINESS TRADE & INVESTMENT (BTI) FORUM

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**Defra**

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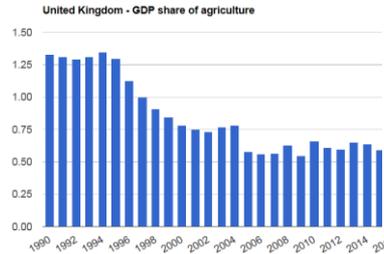


Forestry Commission  
England



Environment  
Agency

# UK agriculture sector



**72%**

Of UK land is utilised for agriculture (17.5 million ha)

**6.2m**

Hectares of croppable land – mainly permanent pasture

**477k**

Labour force on farm, with multiplier effect in rural areas

**<1%**

UK agriculture's contribution to national economy (1.53% share of UK employment)

**14%**

Of farms had a negative FBI in 2017-2018

**£4.7bn**

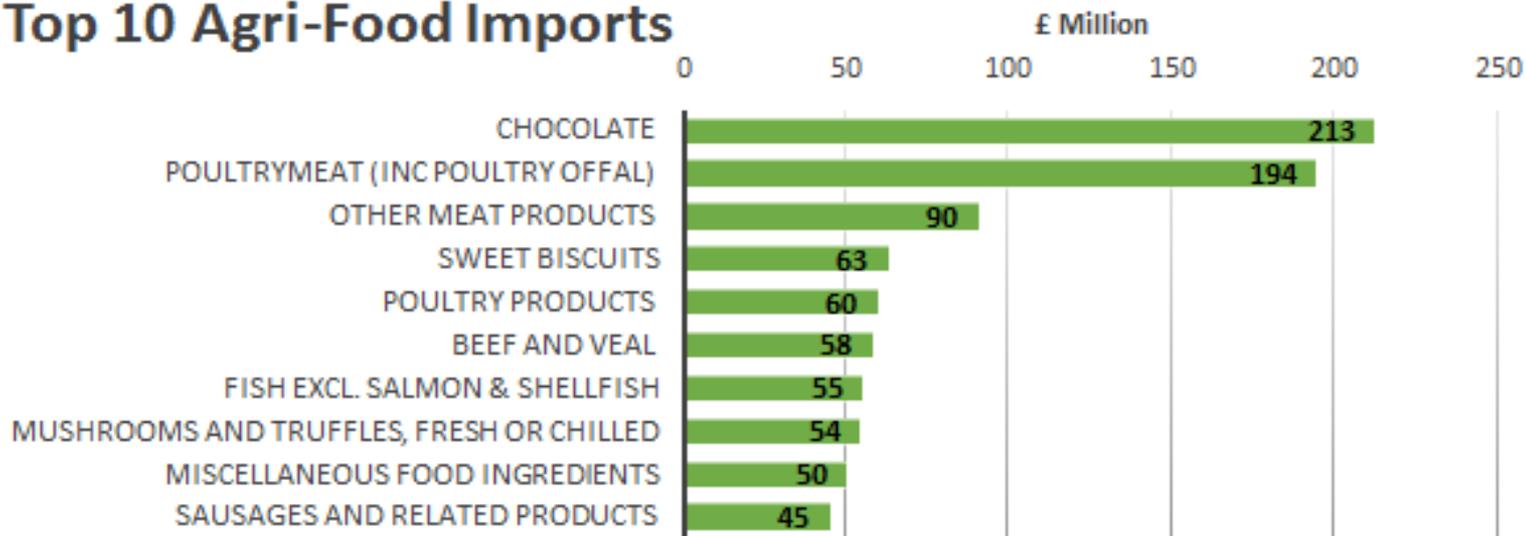
Total income from farming (TIFF) in 2017-2018

# UK – Poland Agri-food trade - imports

Poland is the UK's 8th most important source of agri-food products in terms of value

Graph A.2 The UK's top 10 agri-good imports from Poland filtered in the FFD format.

## Top 10 Agri-Food Imports



Agri-food imports account for 15.9% of the UK's total goods imports from Poland

UK imports £1,474.5m per annum of agrifood products from Poland - most notable commodities are poultry meat, beef & veal, cheese and pork

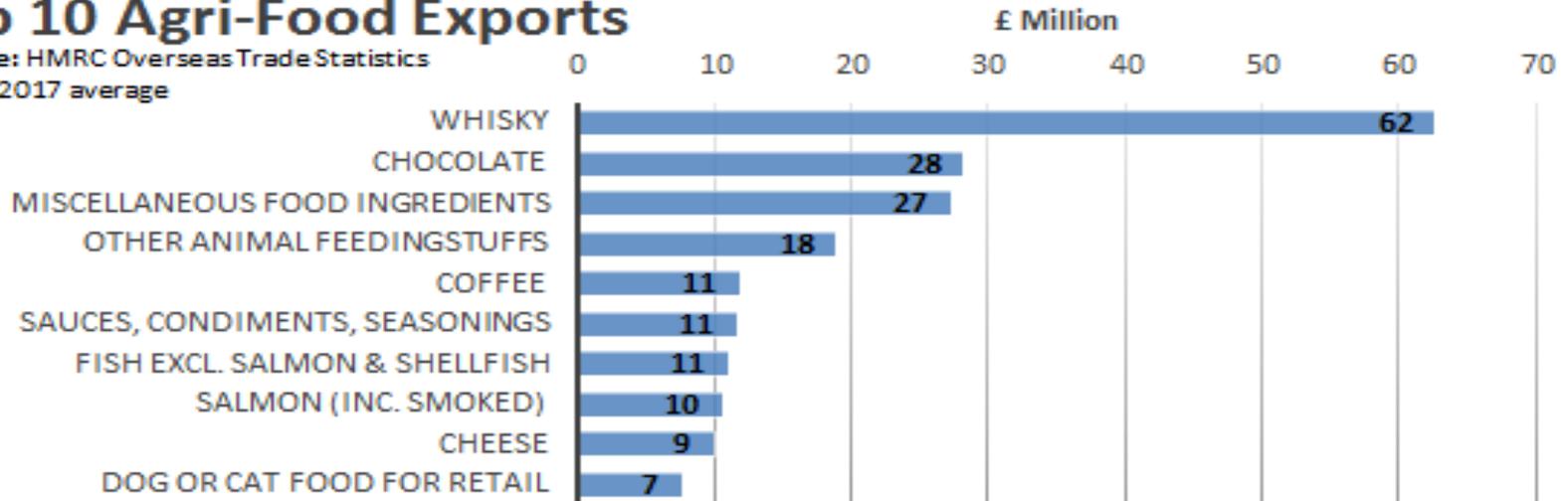
# UK Agri-food exports to Poland

Poland is the UK's 14th most important market of agri-food products in term of value

Graph A.1 The UK's top 10 agri-good exports to Poland filtered in the FFD format.

## Top 10 Agri-Food Exports

Source: HMRC Overseas Trade Statistics  
2015-2017 average



Agri-food products account for 7.6% of the UK's total export of goods to Poland

The UK exports £325.9m of agri-food products to Poland per annum - Whisky of less than 80% volume is the UK's most important export to Poland

# Intra EU supply chains

Important to maintain the flow of goods we have now, and grow this trade into the future



Meat imports from Poland are on average around £450 million per year

UK meat exports to Poland are much lower, but crucial in order to help address the balance in consumer preference and maximise the return from an animal – “carcase balance”



# Our exit – deal?.....or no deal

**Extension until 31 October at the latest - but option to leave earlier as soon as a deal has been ratified.**



**Still focused on ensuring our smooth and orderly withdrawal from the EU with a deal - this remains our top priority**

**In the meanwhile, we will continue as a full Member State**

**Continue to prepare for every eventuality - including “no deal”**

# Common rulebook – scope

The free trade area would be underpinned by a common rulebook, which would include the rules necessary to ensure frictionless trade at the border.

## Common Rulebook

For those rules that must be checked at the border, particularly relevant Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) rules.



## Outside Common Rulebook (Equivalence)

For those rules relating to wider food policy, or that do not require a check at the border (e.g. marketing and labelling rules).



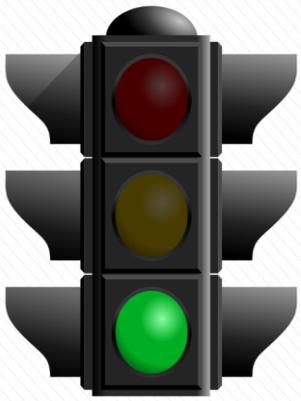
## UK Competence

Future Agriculture Policy



# SPS and Exports from the EU to the UK in a No-Deal scenario

- No new checks at the border for live animals or animal products?
- No additional checks will be introduced at borders for EU imports.



- Importers need to continue to notify the UK of live animals, certain animal by-products or germplasm consignments
- New health certificate to replace intra-trade animal health certificates and commercial documents (DOCOMs)

# UK tariffs: no deal [13 March 2019]

In a no deal, the UK will implement a temporary tariff regime - for up to 12 months while a full consultation, and review on a permanent approach, is undertaken



To mitigate for price increases that consumers would face from tariffs, 87% of total current imports by value would be eligible for tariff free access

Tariffs and quotas have been maintained in a few sectors to address areas likely to be particularly exposed to adjustment costs

**Products covered include lamb, beef, poultrymeat, pigmeat, certain dairy products**

Over the period the temporary tariff is in place, the Government would launch a review on the permanent MFN tariff regime that would apply from the end of the temporary period

# Our preparations

**Focused on ensuring smooth and orderly exit –  
WITH A DEAL!**

**BUT have been preparing for every eventuality.....**

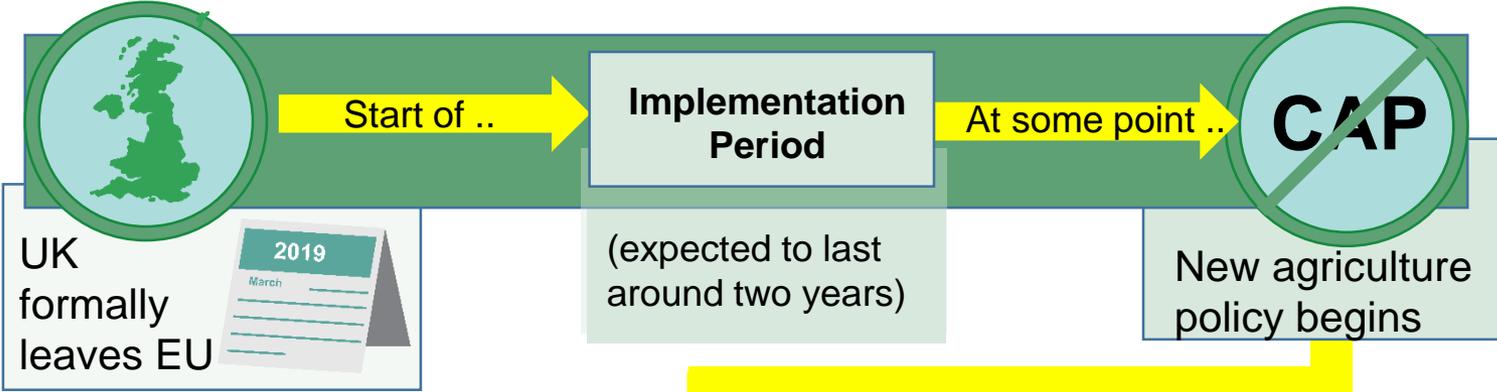
**Including NO DEAL by:**

- Producing 100 pages of guidance for businesses on processes and procedures at the border**
- Speaking to ports, traders and other organisations**
- Having the resources at borders – a Readiness Task Force has been and increasing our Border Force staff by 900!**

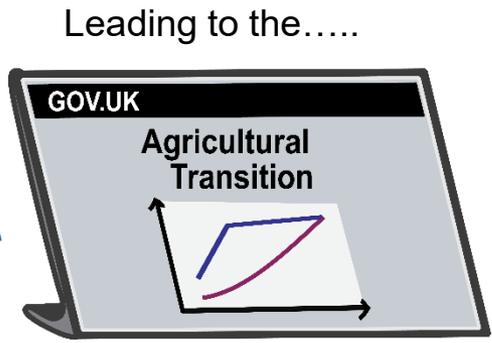
**Information about how the food and drink sector can be prepared in the event of a no-deal Brexit is frequently updated on Gov.uk:**

**[www.gov.uk/euexitfooddrinksector](http://www.gov.uk/euexitfooddrinksector)**

# Moving away from the Common Agricultural Policy



- Direct Payments will be phased down
- Productivity measures will be funded
- New environmental land management and animal welfare schemes will be introduced



Leading to the.....

**Designed to make our offering clear and therefore help farmers prepare for change**

# In conclusion.....



**Deep and special partnership with EU - partnership spanning a new economic relationship**

**We share the same set of fundamental beliefs: in free trade, rigorous and fair competition, strong consumer rights, and high regulatory standards**

**UK and EU have set the global standard for the protection of human, animal and plant health, and we stand committed to maintaining high standards in the future**

**Future partnership will not replicate membership but we should be optimistic and ambitious about what we can achieve**



**Any questions**

