

Q&As for corporates As At 17 December 2018

Context and introduction

Financial services are a vital component of businesses' supply chain. While financial institutions are already putting in place plans to make changes to their business and operations to maintain the continuity of financial services as the UK exits the EU, other businesses are perhaps less aware of the potential implications of these changes to how they continue to access financial services during this period.

While most businesses are currently focusing on the commercial considerations and the direct impacts of Brexit on their business operations, including movement of goods across borders, it is also important that they are also aware of important changes that may take place in the financial services sector, so that they understand what this means for how they access financial services in the UK and the EU, and if necessary, can take action to avoid any disruption that may arise as a result of Brexit.

While the Withdrawal Agreement has been ratified by the EU with the clause of the transition period running from 29 March 2019 to the end of December 2020, this is yet to be ratified by the UK parliament, and so these Q&As will focus on a "no deal" outcome, where there is no transition period and the terms of access for financial services between the UK and the EU will fall back on WTO rules.

In the absence of agreement on a formal transition period, HM Treasury, the Bank of England and Financial Conduct Authority have set out plans for a temporary permissions and recognition scheme, which will allow EU-authorized firms currently passporting into the UK who wish to continue serving business clients in the UK, to operate in the UK for a limited period after withdrawal while they seek authorisation or recognition from UK regulators. The UK Government has also indicated it may lay additional legislation, if necessary, to ensure contractual obligations not covered by the temporary permissions regime can continue to be met.

The CBI, working closely with Association of Corporate Treasurers, have developed a set of key issues and questions that corporate treasurers and those with risk management responsibilities may find helpful to consider in the context of Brexit. We are compiling responses to these questions having consulted members from the FS sector, UK regulators and other stakeholder groups with the aim of providing a set of Q&As to inform businesses. This will provide general advice to firms and will not constitute legal advice.

BELOW WE HAVE PROVIDED SOME ANSWERS AS AT 17 DECEMBER 2018 TO AN INITIAL SET OF QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION. PLEASE SEND ANY FEEDBACK, COMMENTS OR ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS YOU WANT ANSWERED TO technical@treasurers.org

The Q&A schedule will be updated as negotiations continue.

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In no event should this material be viewed as investment advice. Any user of this service who requires advice on investments or securities should obtain it from an organisation duly authorised under applicable legislation.

GENERAL NOTES

- a. **FCA/PRA Temporary Permissions Regime:** see <https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/eu-withdrawal/temporary-permissions-regime> (<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/news/2018/july/temporary-permissions-and-recognition-regimes>) This is intended to enable European Economic Area (EEA) firms which pre-Brexit operate in the UK under Passporting to be able to continue to do so if a Transition Period cannot be agreed (that is a no-deal Brexit). The firms must apply for their Temporary Permission. See below for a discussion on the Temporary Permissions Regime (TPR). A fuller description of the regime appears below.
- b. **Withdrawal Act (WA):** the UK complies with EU law through a mixture of directives, regulations and other means. A **directive** is a legal act of the EU which requires member states to pass their own legislation to achieve a result defined in the directive. A regulation is deemed to be implemented in the member state. The WA is intended to bring current EU law into UK law with appropriate adjustment, for example substituting the FCA or the Bank of England for ESMA as the regulating authority in EMIR.
- c. **Transition Period (TP):** a nearly two year period, yet to be agreed, from 29 March 2019 during which the detail of Brexit can be agreed. Many current arrangements, such as free movement of goods would continue throughout the TP and the UK would remain subject to EU law and its trade deals but is able during the TP to start negotiating trade deals independently of the EU. It is assumed that EEA state passporting rights will enable EEA financial services businesses to continue operating in other EEA states throughout the TP. The Temporary Permissions regime described in (a) above is intended to offer a means of continuing business by way of contract if a Hard Brexit occurs.
- d. **Technical Notes for No-deal Brexit:** the UK government has issued Technical notes on the outcomes of a no-deal Brexit for a broad range of circumstances. These are being added to as at the date of writing. Those relevant published notes are quoted in the text below and others will be added in updates as relevant. The Technical notes can be accessed through this link:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/how-to-prepare-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal>

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TEMPORARY PERMISSIONS REGIME (TPR)	
What is the TPR and how does this work?	<p>Updated 10 December 2018</p> <p>The Temporary Permissions Regime (TPR) will enable relevant EEA firms and funds which passport into the UK to continue operating in the UK if the passporting regime falls away abruptly when the UK leaves the EU.</p> <p>Firms will need to notify the FCA that they wish to use the temporary permissions regime. This will be an online process and we expect to open the notification window in early January 2019. The notification window will close prior to exit day. EEA credit institutions and insurers should contact the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA).</p> <p>Further details of the scheme and open consultations are available here: https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/eu-withdrawal/temporary-permissions-regime</p>
How will this impact my relationships with financial services providers?	<p>Updated 5 November 2018</p> <p>EEA firms that enter into the TPR will be able to continue operating in the UK within the scope of their current permissions for a limited period after exit day, while seeking full UK authorisation. It will also allow funds with a passport to continue marketing in the UK while seeking UK recognition.</p>
How long will the temporary permissions regime remain in place?	<p>Updated 5 November 2018</p> <p>We expect the regime will be in place for a maximum of three years within which time firms and funds will be required to obtain authorisation or recognition in the UK.</p>
Which firms/funds will be eligible to use the Temporary Permissions regime?	<p>Updated 5 November 2018</p> <p>The following firms will be able to use the regime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • firms which have passports in place before exit day, including firms with top-up permission. • treaty firms which qualify for authorisation before exit day, including firms with top-up permission. • electronic money and payment institutions who are exercising their passporting rights under the Electronic Money Directive (EMD) or the Payment Services Directive (PSD2) before exit day. <p>The following EEA-domiciled funds will also be able to use the regime, if we have received notification of their intention to market in the UK under the relevant passport prior to exit day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UCITS schemes • Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) <p>Further transitional arrangements are being put in place for other types of firm, and details on this will be provided in due course. Further information on our approach is available in the FCA consultation at https://www.fca.org.uk/publications/consultation-papers/cp18-29-temporary-permissions-regime-inbound-firms-and-funds.</p>
What if the firm does not enter the TPR or, if it does, has its application declined?	<p>Updated 5 November 2018</p> <p>When the government announced in December 2017 that if necessary, it will legislate for a Temporary Permissions Regime, it also set out that it will legislate, if necessary, to ensure that contractual obligations, such as insurance contracts, which are not covered by the regime, can continue to be met.</p> <p>https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2017-12-20/HCWS382/ .</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. CONTRACTUAL ISSUES	
<p>a. WHAT IS, OR WILL BE THE LEGAL BASIS FOR CROSS BORDER DOCUMENTS TO REMAIN ENFORCEABLE?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will parties be able to rely on contract-agreed English Law if one party is not in the UK, or the contract is performed outside of the UK? • Will Rome I and Rome II be enacted in the UK under the Withdrawal Act? 	<p>Updated 23 October 2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Steps: Ascertain the governing law in contracts made between your UK entities and EU27 entities. 2. English Law contracts: You are most likely to have your contracts under English Law if you are an English or Welsh company. Scottish and Northern Ireland companies may use local law or English law. This probably extends to your loan and derivative agreements for finance. English Law is often used for agreements between UK and EU27 businesses. This has caused no problem because REGULATION (EC) No 864/2007 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 July 2007 on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations (Rome II) enables an EU entity, which the UK remains until either the withdrawal date or the end of the TP, to choose the jurisdiction for its contracts including use of non-EU jurisdictions. Rome II continues to apply to the EU27 following Brexit. In fact, there are processes in place to increase access to courts within the EU27 which will judge on English Law and in English. See: https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42979920 Rome II is included in the Withdrawal Act (WA). Less certain is how post Brexit judgements by UK courts will remain enforceable in EU27 member states. However, the UK Government has indicated that the UK will accede in its turn to the 2005 Hague Convention. This will give a similar result in many cases. The UK Government may also sign up to the Lugano Convention (subject to agreement) which would align the position further with the present position. 3. No-deal Brexit: The government published on 13 September 2018 a technical note on “Handling civil legal cases that involve EU countries if there’s no Brexit deal” (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/handling-civil-legal-cases-that-involve-eu-countries-if-theres-no-brexiteal/handling-civil-legal-cases-that-involve-eu-countries-if-theres-no-brexiteal). This contains the following advice: “All parts of the UK would retain the Rome I and Rome II rules on applicable law in contractual and non-contractual matters, which generally do not rely on reciprocity to operate. This would ensure that businesses and individuals could generally continue to use the same rules as at present to determine which law would apply in cross-border disputes.”
<p>b. PRE BREXIT CONTRACTS CONTINUING POST BREXIT:</p> <p>i. What are financial services providers doing to mitigate risks on contracts?</p>	<p>Updated 10 December 2018</p> <p>Financial services providers can take a number of steps where necessary to mitigate the risk of being unable to service cross-border contracts. Those actions may involve setting up entities in other jurisdictions and transferring contracts to those entities or selling books of business to providers who are based in the jurisdiction where the customers are based.</p> <p>See specific notes below on ISDA Agreement, Loan Agreements, and Insurance</p> <p>No-deal Brexit: The Temporary Permissions Regime will enable an EU27 financial services supplier to continue to service its UK contracts in the event of a no-deal Brexit, if the service provider applies for TPR. The regime is intended to enable the EU27 financial services provider to continue business until it has gained authorisation to perform its services in the UK or has offered an alternative supplier. https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/eu-withdrawal/temporary-permissions-regime.</p> <p>UK financial services providers can take a number of steps where necessary to mitigate the risk of being unable to service cross-border contracts. Those actions may involve setting up entities in other jurisdictions and transferring contracts to those entities or selling books of business to providers who are based in the jurisdiction where the customers are based.</p> <p>Ratified WA: The WA Withdrawal Agreement contains provision of transition period during which EU law, and rights and obligations derived from EU law, continue to apply throughout the period. This includes new EU laws that are agreed and implemented during that period. This means that financial services provider will be able to continue business as usual during the transition period.</p> <p>If you are concerned about your provider’s ability to continue servicing your contract, in the first instance you should contact your provider.</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>ii. What are regulators doing to mitigate the potential impacts on contract validity?</p> <p>iii. Under what circumstances will I need to renew or renegotiate contracts?</p>	<p>The FCA and PRA will offer the Temporary Permissions facility for EU27 suppliers of financial services. An EU27 non-financial services provider will need to ensure it is enabled to export from the EU27 and import into the UK. See Technical Notices for industry specific advice.</p> <p>Some EU member states are taking steps at national level to enable continuation of contracts. For example, the French government has published a <u>draft law</u> on no-deal planning that contains provisions on settlement and contract continuity.</p> <p>In the case of contracts between UK and EU firms, service providers may seek to repaper contracts, where the servicing of the contract under its current terms would be impacted by the loss of passporting. The repapering may be, for example where they are transitioning the contract from one legal entity to another. UK firms with EEA clients may seek to transfer contracts to an EEA entity. We would expect corporates to be contacted by their service provider about this.</p> <p>Your EU27 contract counterparty will need to inform you if it is unable to continue to supply in the UK after the Brexit date, or after the end of the TP.</p>
<p>c. INTRA GROUP TRANSACTIONS</p> <p>Can intra-group transactions between UK and EU entities (FX trades, loans/deposits, interest rate and cross currency swaps etc.) continue to be carried out?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, a UK corporate Holdco can currently transact a swap with an EU bank and back-to-back the transaction to an EU27 subsidiary as the UK Holdco holds the banking relationship. Would the EU27 subsidiary be required to have the EU27 bank relationship, and a new ISDA agreement, to undertake such a swap on its own behalf? 	<p>Updated 5 November 2018</p> <p>Brexit may impact intragroup transactions in a number of ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When assessing whether transactions can be carried out after exit, firms should consider relevant requirements in the jurisdictions where the parties to the transactions are based, including those relating to MiFID and EMIR. In the UK, there is an exclusion from the requirement to be authorised for firms doing intra group business, subject to their also being able also to rely on a MiFID exemption. Brexit may impact the regulatory treatment of intragroup transactions. For example, without regulatory action, intragroup trades would no longer be exempt from EMIR requirements on clearing and margining.
<p>d. LOAN AGREEMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can I continue to access loan facilities under contracts agreed pre-Brexit? 	<p>Updated 23 October 2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> As a UK entity, your loan documentation will often be based on the forms published by the Loan Markets Association (the LMA). These forms of document used for loans written between UK Borrowers and banks lending in the London markets. The lawyers acting for you when you agreed the loan will be able to confirm or advise otherwise if this is correct. The following notes reflect a position where a UK corporate is the borrower, and banks currently lending in the London money markets are the lenders. Some groups may have loan agreements where the lenders are group entities within the EU27. These are likely to be subject to local loan agreement standards. In the event the lenders include UK financial institutions, the no-deal effect of loss of passporting rights for UK lenders in EU27 domiciled loan agreements remains an unknown outcome. At present there is no planned EU equivalent of the UK's Temporary Permissions regime to enable UK lenders to continue as though their passporting rights continue. English Law: There is no Brexit reason to change the governing law of contract. The ability for EU commercial parties to select the law of commercial contracts is written into Rome II which is set out in more detail in section 1.a. above. EU Law references: Your loan agreements may however contain some minor references to EU law and you may need to consider with your lenders how these remain applicable post Brexit. <p>Clauses to Watch:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Illegality: what is the consequence of a Lender's participation becoming illegal due to Brexit? Facility Agent: what is the consequence of the Agent's role ceasing to be legal or operational due to Brexit? Transfer and Accession of New Lenders: How do these function? Must they be triggered pre-Brexit or post? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Passporting: Lenders may be non-UK and rely on passporting to lend into the UK market. Passporting rights will cease on 29 March 2019 unless there is a negotiated withdrawal and TP during which to resolve the loss of passporting. The UK's Temporary Permissions regime is expected to help EU27 lenders to continue to operate in the UK for up to three years. At present there is no planned similar regime in the EU27. <p>Potential Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ratified WA: Transition period allows passporting to continue till 31 December 2020

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<p>b. No-deal Brexit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No change takes effect until the withdrawal date; ii. An EU27 lender may be able to apply for Temporary Permission to continue for up to three years so that it can continue to act as though it is passported under pre-Brexit practice providing its domestic and EU regulations enable it to continue to do so. iii. your lender is expected to use the three-year period to seek authorisation as a lender in the UK. Otherwise you may be required to agree to transfer of the loan obligation, drawn and undrawn to another lender. LMA documentation can contain terms to enable and describe the process to do so.
<p>c. ISDA DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will existing derivatives contracts be affected? • Will each EU27 member state issue legislation to enable continuation or can the EU achieve this by directive or Regulation? • Derivatives contracts – will collateralisation arrangements need to change? 	<p>1. Updated 23 October 2018: First Steps: Ascertain the residence of the parties to the derivative contract: is one UK and the other an EU27 entity, an UK subsidiary of an EU27 entity, or a UK Branch of an EU27 entity? Ensure you examine the terms of the derivative contract between the parties, and any confirmation or other documentation issued for each transaction under or in relation to that agreement, to know the specific Terms & Conditions. Customers in both the UK and EEA should contact their product provider if they are concerned about their contracts after Brexit.</p> <p>2. Updated 23 October 2018: Available 3rd Party Advice: ISDA have provided a helpful Brexit Q&A at https://www.isda.org/2018/04/10/brexit-faq/. ISDA and other EU27 organisations have identified certain disruptions that might occur in a no-deal Brexit: see https://www.isda.org/2018/10/09/cliff-edge-effects-under-eu-law-in-a-no-deal-brexit-scenario/ .</p> <p>3. Updated 10 December 2018: No-deal Brexit: According to the FCA, the performance of many contractual obligations agreed before exit is unaffected by the UK's withdrawal. However, the performance of certain activities that are linked to these contracts may be subject to authorisation in member states. Our analysis to date suggests the impact is most significant in the insurance, uncleared OTC derivative and cleared derivative markets. There are also potential risks to financial stability and consumer protection – in particular in the EU - if firms cannot service these contracts.</p> <p>https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/impact-assessments/eu-withdrawal-impact-assessment.pdf</p> <p>For EEA firms with clients in the UK, a temporary permissions regime has been announced by the Government, which will enable firms to continue performing their contractual rights and obligations, manage existing business and mitigate risks associated with a sudden loss of permission.</p> <p>The ability for UK firms to service clients in the EEA is a matter for the European Commission or a regulator in the local jurisdiction where the business is being done as per below:</p> <p><i>Uncleared OTC Derivatives</i> The European Commissions is not planning on taking any further action for OTC uncleared derivatives. Instead it calls for firms to prepare for this situation by transferring and seeking relevant authorisations from individual member states.</p> <p><i>Cleared Derivatives</i> The EC has said it is willing to adopt “temporary and conditional equivalence decisions for cleared derivatives...in order to ensure that there will be no disruption in central clearing and in depositaries services”.</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/brexit_files/info_site/communication-preparing-withdrawal-brexit-preparedness-13-11-2018.pdf</p> <p>4. Updated 4 December 2018 WA ratified: In the case of WA being agreed and ratified there will be a Transition Period until December 2020 during which all current passporting arrangements will continue to work. However, there is a risk of failure to agree arrangements after the end of Transition Period, hence there will be another cliff-edge post 2020.</p> <p>5. Updated 23 October 2018 Other considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. UK Subsidiaries and branches of EU27 Entities: There has been a process of “domestication” since 2008. Banks, UK and EU27, dependent on their home government for financial support have gradually withdrawn into their national borders. Brexit may enhance this process with the potential for your counterparty to ask for termination, particularly if you are out of the money, or transfer of the transaction to an EU27 entity. Care: the change of residence of the counterparty may trigger gross up clauses for WHT (see following).

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<p>b. Withholding Tax (WHT): generally, the nature of the parties to derivatives contract are such that WHT is not required to be deducted from interest payments with each party often making a representation to this effect when the derivatives contract is finalised. This cannot be assumed to continue post Brexit because local jurisdictions, EU27 member states or the UK could withdraw the exemptions which enable WHT free payments. Negotiations will be monitored to understand if this is going to occur. We recommend you make your tax advisers aware of the parties with which you have derivatives contracts, so they can keep you informed of the potential to require gross up. You should check the gross up clauses of your derivatives contracts and transactions to understand the consequence of gross up which may include termination.</p> <p>c. Collateralisation: It is expected that cash collateralisation would be no different in treatment to periodic payments under the transaction. Settlement with non-cash collateral may require that the provider possesses certain authorisations to be able to do so and these may change as the Brexit process develops.</p> <p>d. Updated 5 November 2018 Derivatives contracts: On derivatives contracts, firms will have to consider the relevant margin requirement in the relevant jurisdictions. Note that the UK intends to onshore the current EMIR margin rules broadly as they are, but there might be consequential changes to following the government's onshoring approach, which may require parties to change their collateral requirements.</p> <p>6. Updated 4 December 2018 Requirement to Novate:</p> <p>ESMA recently signalled that firms wishing to novate their contracts will not have to use a clearing house (and the associated costs that would come with this) only if there is no-deal Brexit. This waiver would be valid for 12 months. Therefore, firms risk waiting to novate to avoid the additional costs of using a clearing house.</p> <p>It is not clear yet how this interacts with NFC- exemptions and CVA, nor with hedge accounting rules and we will monitor the process to try and understand this.</p> <p>The ESAs have recently published an additional waiver to facilitate novations, waiving the margin requirement which would also add costs to firms wishing to novate. Again, the waiver only applies in case of no deal and just for 12 months.</p> <p>https://www.esma.europa.eu/press-news/esma-news/esma-proposes-regulatory-change-support-brexit-preparations-counterparties</p> <p>https://www.esma.europa.eu/press-news/esma-news/esas-propose-amend-bilateral-margin-requirements-assist-brexit-preparations-otc</p>
<p>d. INSURANCE CONTRACTS</p> <p>How will existing insurance contracts be affected?</p> <p>What types of contracts might be affected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My contract is underwritten by multiple insurers (or banks), not all of which are in the UK. What will happen to the contract if only some of the non-UK firms transfer the contract? Does the contract remain valid as a whole in this circumstance? Will the contract need to be re-agreed if only some of the contracting parties are changing? • I have business establishments in both the UK and the EEA – will my insurance provider be able to continue to service contracts covering all of them? • If one of my mandatory insurances is not transferred in time, does this make it invalid and, in that case, would I be breaking the law? 	<p>Updated 5 December 2018</p> <p>First Steps: Customers in both the UK and EEA should contact their product provider if they are concerned about their contracts after Brexit. Ascertain the residence of the parties to the insurance agreement: is one UK and the other an EU27 entity, an UK subsidiary of an EU27 entity, or a UK Branch of an EU27 entity?</p> <p>No-deal Brexit: <i>UK customers of EEA firms</i> The UK Government is legislating to ensure that 16 million insurance policies that UK households and businesses have with EEA insurance companies can continue to be serviced by EEA companies after Brexit. The UK government has announced a temporary permission regime, which will allow inbound EEA firms to continue to operate as before exit, including carrying on new business, while applying for the UK authorisation.</p> <p>The Government has also committed, alongside TPR, if necessary, to introduce an additional solution to contract continuity.</p> <p><i>EEA customers for UK firms</i> EC does not consider that contingency measures are necessary for insurance contract continuity. EU member states are legislating separately. You should contact your service provider for more details on how they are planning to manage this risk.</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/brexit_files/info_site/communication-preparing-withdrawal-brexit-preparedness-13-11-2018.pdf</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<p>WA ratified: In the case of WA being agreed and ratified there will be a Transition Period until December 2020 during which all current passporting arrangements will continue to work. However, there is a risk of failure to agree arrangements after the end of Transition Period, hence there will be another cliff-edge post 2020.</p>
<p>2. CASH AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT</p>	
<p>Will existing cross-border cash pooling arrangements with:</p> <p>(a) EU27 corporate entities and UK banks and (b) UK corporate entities and EU27 banks be impacted in any way?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is this dependent on any form of new “equivalence” or “permission” agreement/regime? 	<p>Updated 6 December 2018</p> <p>Many UK and EU27 entities manage their liquidity by holding accounts with an EU Central Bank. Under current rules, the ability to access the Eurosystem standing facility in order to make deposits at a Eurosystem National Central Bank (NCB) requires the relevant financial institution either to be an EU authorised credit institution or to have a local banking license from one of the national competent authorities (NCAs).</p> <p>Post-Brexit, many UK institutions will be able to utilise their EU licensed presence to manage their liquidity and access NCB accounts. This would allow for continued access to EU systems, routed via the EU27 branch.</p> <p>UK institutions without an existing EU subsidiary or relationship with an EU based third party can continue to manage euro transactional payments and settlement flows through correspondent banking relationships with EU-domiciled banks and investment firms.</p> <p>Both of the above scenarios do not require additional “equivalence” or “permissions” to be granted.</p> <p>The Temporary Permissions Regime will allow EU27 corporate entities to continue to utilise cross-border liquidity arrangements within the UK.</p>
<p>Will UK and EU27 SMEs be able to continue to access trade finance credit and support for cross border transactions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: EU27 domiciled suppliers to UK businesses can currently source domestic trade finance (e.g. invoice discounting) to fund working capital. Will EU27 banks be able to continue to do so during Transition and thereafter? Otherwise will businesses need to accelerate payment to their SME suppliers? 	<p>Updated 17 December 2018</p> <p>In case of ratified WA, there will be a transition period allowing firms to operate under current rules of business as usual for two years.</p> <p>In a no-deal Brexit in order to operate in EU relevant financial institutions will be required to have a EU authorised license. Many of the current institutions already have a license or have applied for it. Post-Brexit UK institutions will be able to utilise their licensed presence in the EU to continue to serve their EU clients for trade finance access.</p> <p>The Temporary Permissions Regime will allow EU27 corporate entities to continue to utilise cross-border trade finance arrangements within the UK in a no-deal Brexit.</p> <p>The firms are advised to contact their trade finance providers to understand how they are managing the process.</p>
<p>3. PAYMENTS</p>	
<p>Can a UK business continue to make and receive euro payments between the UK and the EU?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the UK remain part of SEPA? Will new bank accounts be required in country of each supplier to enable payment, or will say, a UK business be able to continue to access SEPA through a UK bank portal? Where EU 27 corporates have UK bank accounts (or UK corporates EU27 bank accounts), should they consider opening new “local” bank accounts (in sufficient time to allow it to notify its customers of the new arrangements and for it to reconfigure its own systems and processes for the new banking, payments and receipts arrangements)? 	<p>Updated 6 December 2018</p> <p>Payments between the UK and EU will still be able to take place after we have left the EU.</p> <p>The UK Government wishes to remain in SEPA in order to benefit from lower costs and faster transaction times. To this end, the Government intends to retain relevant EU payments law in such a way that it maximises the prospects of the UK remaining in SEPA. As the geographical scope of SEPA already extends beyond the EU and EEA, including several third countries and territories, it is possible for the UK to continue in the scope of the SEPA schemes, provided it fulfils the eligibility criteria.</p> <p>The UK financial community has submitted an application to remain in the geographic scope of SEPA. The European Payments Council, which manages SEPA, is not part of the EU institutional framework and already admits non-EEA “third countries”, providing they meet certain legislative and economic criteria.</p> <p>Provided the UK country application to remain in SEPA is successful, businesses will not need to make any material changes to their financial arrangements in order to continue to use SEPA. As the application is to “remain”, and not “join”, the payments routing will not change.</p>
<p>4. CAPITAL MARKETS</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>Will existing debt programmes (for example, Euro Medium Term Note programmes) approved either in the UK or in the EU27 remain fully operative?</p> <p>Will there be new “frictional costs” of operation? Will securities issued thereunder continue to be eligible for any index or receive the same regulatory treatment as they do now?</p>	<p>Updated 23 October 2018</p> <p>EU27 trading in UK bonds issued prior to 29 March 2019</p> <p>ISDA and other EU27 organisations have also raised concerns over EU27 trading in UK bonds issued prior to 29 March 2019 (see: https://www.isda.org/2018/10/09/cliff-edge-effects-under-eu-law-in-a-no-deal-brex-it-scenario/) which essentially requires EU27 to grant equivalence, and vice versa, or passes something similar to the UK Temporary Permissions regime as a temporary measure to remove points of friction. For example, an EU27 financial firm can pre-Brexit buy UK bonds through a UK trading venue but would not be able to do so post Brexit unless equivalence is agreed, or a temporary permission is used.</p> <p>The UK government has committed to continue to treat prospectuses that are valid in the UK before exit (including those approved by a competent authority in a different EU member state) as valid for the remainder of the 12 months from their date of approval, including where that includes a period after the UK exits the EU. See HM Treasury’s technical notice published on 23 August 2018 on the impact of a no deal Brexit. But this would be a unilateral action.</p> <p>Issuers with prospectuses which meet these conditions would be able to use their existing prospectuses for the period described. After that issuers will need to have a fresh prospectus approved by the FCA if they are intending to make an offer to the public of transferable securities in the UK, or if they are seeking admission of transferable securities to a UK regulated market.</p> <p>UK trading in EU bonds issued prior to 29 March 2019</p> <p>The answer to this question revolves around the Prospectus Directive (PR). A new PR comes into force on 21 July 2019, after Brexit and possibly during the TP. The outcomes will differ depending on whether the debt issue is exempt or non-exempt: exempt being bonds issued in denominations of €100,000 or greater. Smaller denomination bonds are colloquially known as Retail Bonds marketed to retail investors.</p> <p>We would expect that most members are engaged in the issue of exempt bonds and that their outstanding issues are exempt bonds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuers will continue to be able to make <i>exempt</i> offers of bonds in EEA Member States without needing to publish an approved prospectus in accordance with the PR, so issuers with prospectuses approved by the FCA in the UK will be able to make <i>exempt</i> offers of bonds in EEA Member States after Brexit. • In the event of a no-deal Brexit and no other transitional or other arrangement, issuers would need to have a prospectus approved by an EU27 national competent authority and published in accordance with the PR in order to make a <i>non-exempt</i> offer of bonds to the public in one or more EEA Member States after 29 March 2019. • The PR also prohibits the admission to trading on a regulated market situated or operating within the EEA unless a prospectus has been published in accordance with the PR. • So, absent any transitional or other arrangement, an issuer’s non-exempt securities could not be admitted to trading on a regulated market situated or operating within the EEA after 29 March 2019 unless the issuer has published an approved prospectus in accordance with the PR. <p>Frictional costs</p> <p>Indices are a matter for index operators. Otherwise, FCA would expect that these securities would generally continue to receive the same regulatory treatment as they do now – FCA are not making policy changes to their rules beyond what is necessary to ensure rules are functional as a result of Brexit.</p> <p>The treatment of existing debt programs in the EU-27 is a matter for EU-27 governments and regulators.</p> <p>The government and regulators are seeking to ensure as much continuity in the UK as possible after exit. Any frictional costs in the EU are a matter for EU-27 governments and regulators. The onshoring process under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act seeks to remove or minimise ‘frictional’ matters by ‘onshoring’ EU-derived domestic legislation and directly applicable EU legislation.</p>
<p>5. CREDIT RATINGS</p> <p>Can my company continue to use credit ratings issued in the UK or the EU?</p>	<p>Updated 10 December 2018</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<p>Use of ratings in the UK</p> <p>Firms that are using credit ratings, but not for regulatory purposes may continue to use credit ratings issued in the UK and EU27. (Regulatory purposes covers banks and insurers calculating capital requirements under the EU capital requirements regulation and Solvency II rules).</p> <p>Firms using credit ratings for regulatory purposes will only be able to do so where they are issued or endorsed by credit rating agencies (CRAs) registered or certified with the FCA. Following draft legislation from HM Treasury, the FCA is providing conversion and temporary registration regimes for CRAs to facilitate continuity of ratings availability in the UK. <u>A transitional period will also allow ratings issued before exit day in the EU by firms who register with the FCA or apply for registration with the FCA to be used in the UK for regulatory purposes for up to one year. After this time, all ratings will need to be issued or endorsed into the UK for them to continue to be eligible for regulatory use.</u></p> <p>UK firms are encouraged to contact their CRAs to understand their intentions to offer ratings in the UK after Brexit.</p> <p>See here for further information from HM Treasury and the FCA.</p> <p>Use of ratings in the EU</p> <p>Firms using credit ratings for regulatory purposes in the EU will only be able to do so where they are issued or endorsed by CRAs registered or certified with ESMA.</p> <p>https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/esma80-187-149_public_statement_brexit_cras_trs.pdf</p>
<p>6. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PROVIDERS</p>	
<p>How will the pricing and availability of products be impacted post-Brexit? When will I be informed by providers of these changes?</p> <p>Will providers be required by a certain date to clarify what they are doing regarding their various client facing activities and what this means for corporates? E.g. where will DCM support for a Euro bond issue be provided from and who is the bank's contracting party? – e.g. London or Paris, will FX sales teams move from London to an EU27 country etc.?</p>	<p>Updated 5 November 2018</p> <p>We recommend a pro-active relationship with service providers. Define the services you use and seek confirmation from your service providers that they will continue to offer those services or the alternative arrangements they can offer within their group.</p> <p>Providers are generally seeking to ensure continuity for their clients. In the FCA's Dear CEO letter, FCA have said that when providers are designing structures they should assess whether the proposed changes are in the best interests of their clients and where providers intend to make changes to existing contractual agreements with clients, they should make clients aware in good time, in line with the relevant regulatory obligations.</p> <p>No date has been set other than the withdrawal date of 29 March 2019. Corporates should seek advice from their financial services providers as to how they expect to service extant issues: for example, for periodic settlements</p>
<p>8. PENSIONS</p>	
<p>My company has a cross-border pension fund arrangement, for example, a pension fund manager in the Netherlands currently manages UK-based pension funds. Will this be allowed to continue post-Brexit?</p>	<p>Updated 10 December 2018</p> <p>We would expect defined benefit pension schemes or defined contribution occupational pension schemes to be affected by Brexit where the manager is based in the EU and passports into the UK.</p> <p>In the event of no agreement being reached between the UK and the EU, the Temporary Permissions Regime (referred to above) would allow a pension fund manager in the EU to continue to manage UK-based funds (where it presently passports into the UK and it notifies the relevant regulator of its wish to use the Temporary Permissions scheme).</p> <p>For UK firms with customers in EEA member states, if the firm does not take any contingency actions, it may need to make arrangements to continue servicing contracts with customers resident in EEA member states (e.g. making annuity payments). Whether or not the UK insurer can continue to make payments to EEA residents depends on the local laws and regulations in member states. EEA customers of UK based pension funds may wish to contact their providers in the first instance.</p>
<p>7. TAXATION</p>	
<p>What effect will any changes in payment and timing of payment of VAT will have on my business and cash flow?</p>	<p>Updated 23 October 2018</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<p>Government has issued Technical Note <i>VAT for businesses if there's no Brexit deal</i>: see https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vat-for-businesses-if-theres-no-brexit-deal/vat-for-businesses-if-theres-no-brexit-deal in which it states:</p> <p>"If the UK leaves the EU without an agreement, the government will introduce postponed accounting for import VAT on goods brought into the UK. This means that UK VAT registered businesses importing goods to the UK will be able to account for import VAT on their VAT return, rather than paying import VAT on or soon after the time that the goods arrive at the UK border. This will apply both to imports from the EU and non-EU countries."</p> <p>You should maintain contact with your tax advisers and HMRC/Government to be aware when these changes are made, if required. This is intended to ensure there is no adverse cash flow effect due to a Hard Brexit.</p>
8. <u>REGULATION</u>	
<p>What EU legislation is brought into UK law under the Withdrawal Act and what changes will there be to the role of UK regulators?</p>	<p>Updated 11 December 2018</p> <p>The UK currently complies with EU law through Directives, Regulations and other means. The Withdrawal Act is intended to bring current EU law into UK law with appropriate adjustment, for example substituting the FCA for ESMA as the regulating authority in EMIR.</p> <p>The Treasury has laid legislation in Parliament which would give the FCA, the PRA, the Bank of England and the Payment Systems Regulator (PSR) responsibility for amending and maintaining existing on-shored EU binding technical standards so that they can operate after Brexit. The Treasury has also stated that it intends to provide the FCA with functions and powers for UK and non-UK credit-rating agencies and trade repositories.</p> <p>In the event that the UK leaves the EU with no agreement, the UK Government has laid before Parliament the Financial Services (Implementation of Legislation) Bill – all relevant documentation can be found at https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2017-19/financialservicesimplementationoflegislation.html. This Bill, should it pass through the Parliament, would provide HM Treasury with a power to implement specific 'in-flight' EU legislation (or parts/subsets thereof) for a non-extendable period of two years post-exit. The power would also allow HM Treasury to amend said legislation in implementation beyond deficiency fixes, within specified parameters. However, it should be noted that the power provided by this Bill would give HM Treasury the option to implement legislation in a no-deal scenario, the Bill does not necessitate its implementation.</p>
<p>If I have a complaint about an EEA firm, who can I speak to?</p>	<p>We would advise checking with the relevant regulator of the firm in question.</p>