ANNEX I

SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

1. **Description** provides a general non-binding description of the measure for which the entry is made.

2. **Obligations Concerned** specifies the obligations referred to in Article 9.12.1 (Non-Conforming Measures) and Article 10.7.1 (Non-Conforming Measures) that do not apply to the listed measures.


4. In the interpretation of an entry, all elements of the entry shall be considered. An entry shall be interpreted in light of the relevant provisions of the Chapters against which the entry is taken. The **Measures** element shall prevail over all the other elements.
Sector: All

Sub-Sector:

Industry Classification:

Obligations Concerned: Performance Requirements (Article 9.10)

Level of Government: Central and Regional

Measures: The City Code on Takeovers and Mergers, Rule 19.5
Companies Act 2006, Section 46, Chapter 1 of Part 28, Schedule 1C
The Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989, Section 1, and the prerogative powers of the Crown, both as regards enforcement of Deeds of Undertaking and in relation to takeovers or mergers

Description: Investment

The United Kingdom may enforce a commitment or undertaking in relation to a takeover or merger if the commitment or undertaking is not imposed or required as a condition of approval of the takeover or merger and is:

(a) given in accordance with the provisions governing post-offer undertakings in The City Code on Takeovers and Mergers; or

(b) given to a Minister pursuant to Deeds of Undertaking and accepted or enforced by them under the prerogative powers of the Crown. These powers enable a Minister to accept such voluntary commitments or undertakings and enforce them by applying to the competent courts of the United Kingdom.
Sector: Professional Services

Sub-Sector: Legal Services

Industry Classification: Part of CPC 861

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Article 9.4 and Article 10.3)
Market Access (Article 10.5)
Local Presence (Article 10.6)

Level of Government: Central and Regional

Measures: For England and Wales, the Solicitors Act 1974, the Administration of Justice Act 1985 and the Legal Services Act 2007
For Scotland, the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 and the Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010
For Northern Ireland, the Solicitors (Northern Ireland) Order 1976
For all jurisdictions, the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
In addition, the measures applicable in each jurisdiction include any requirements set by professional or regulatory bodies.

Description: Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services

The relevant professional or regulatory body may require establishment for the provision of certain United Kingdom domestic legal services. Non-discriminatory legal form requirements may apply.

The relevant professional or regulatory body may require residency for the provision of certain United Kingdom domestic legal services in relation to immigration.
**Sector:** Professional Services

**Sub-Sector:** Intellectual Property Agents

**Industry Classification:**

**Obligations Concerned:** Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 10.4)
Local Presence (Article 10.6)

**Level of Government:** Central

**Measures:** *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, Part V and Schedule 5*

**Description:** *Cross-Border Trade in Services*

Local presence is required for the provision of intellectual property agency services.
Sector: Professional Services

Sub-Sector: Veterinary Services

Industry Classification: CPC 932

Obligations Concerned: Market Access (Article 10.5)

Level of Government: Central

Measures: *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966*, Section 16, Section 19 and Section 20

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services

Only members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS) may provide veterinary services in the United Kingdom. RCVS guidelines may require physical presence for the provision of veterinary services.
Sector: Business Services

Sub-Sector: Rental or Leasing Services without Operators

Industry Classification: CPC 83104

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Article 9.4) Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 9.5) Local Presence (Article 10.6)

Level of Government: Central


Description: Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services

For rental or leasing of aircraft without crew (dry lease), aircraft used by an air carrier of the United Kingdom are subject to applicable aircraft registration requirements. A dry lease agreement to which a United Kingdom carrier is a party shall be subject to requirements in the national law on aviation safety, such as prior approval and other conditions applicable to the use of a Party or a non-Party’s registered aircraft. To be registered, aircraft may be required to be owned either by natural persons meeting specific nationality criteria or by enterprises meeting specific criteria regarding ownership of capital and control.
**Sector:** Business Services

**Sub-Sector:** Other Business Services

**Industry Classification:**

**Obligations Concerned:**
- National Treatment (Article 9.4 and Article 10.3)
- Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 9.5 and Article 10.4)
- Market Access (Article 10.5)

**Level of Government:** Central

**Measures:**


**Description:**

*Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services*

With respect to Computer Reservation System (CRS) services, if the United Kingdom’s air carriers are not accorded, by CRS services suppliers operating outside the United Kingdom, equivalent (meaning non-discriminatory) treatment to that accorded in the United Kingdom, or if the United Kingdom’s CRS services suppliers are not accorded, by non-United Kingdom air carriers, equivalent treatment to that accorded in the United Kingdom, measures may be taken to accord equivalent discriminatory treatment, respectively, to the non-United Kingdom air carriers by the CRS services suppliers operating in the United Kingdom, or to the non-United Kingdom CRS services suppliers by the United Kingdom’s air carriers.
Sector: Communication Services

Sub-Sector: Postal and Courier Services

Industry Classification: Part of CPC 71235, part of CPC 73210 and part of CPC 751

Obligations Concerned: Market Access (Article 10.5)

Level of Government: Central

Measures: Postal Services Act 2011, Part 3
Postal Services Act 2000, Parts V, VI and VII, Schedule 6 and Schedule 8

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services

The United Kingdom may restrict the organisation of the siting of letter boxes on the public highway, the issuing of postage stamps and the provision of the registered mail service used in the course of judicial or administrative procedures. For greater certainty, postal operators may be subject to particular universal service obligations or a financial contribution to a compensation fund.
Sector: Transport Services

Sub-Sector: Services Auxiliary to Air Transport

Industry Classification:

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Article 9.4 and Article 10.3)
Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 9.5 and Article 10.4)
Market Access (Article 10.5)

Level of Government: Central

Measures: *Airports (Groundhandling) Regulations 1997 (S.I. 1997/2389)*, Regulation 10, Regulation 11, Regulation 14 and Regulation 19

Description: Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services

The level of openness of ground handling services depends on the size of airport. The number of suppliers in each airport may be limited. For big airports, this limit shall not be less than two suppliers.

If, with respect to access to the ground handling or self-handling market:

(a) a Party accords to ground handling services and self-handling airport users of the United Kingdom treatment less favourable than the treatment accorded by the United Kingdom to suppliers of ground handling services and self-handling airport users from that Party; or

(b) a Party accords to ground handling services and self-handling airport users of the United Kingdom treatment less favourable than the treatment accorded to the ground handling services and self-handling airport users from that Party or from other Parties or non-Parties,

the United Kingdom may accord to ground handling services and self-handling airport users from that Party differential treatment
compared to the treatment accorded to them under The Airports (Groundhandling) Regulations 1997.
**Sector:** Transport Services

**Sub-Sector:** Supporting Services for all Modes of Transport

**Industry Classification:**

**Obligations Concerned:** Local Presence (Article 10.6)

**Level of Government:** Central

**Measures:**

- *Taxation (Cross-Border Trade) Act 2018*, Part 1, Sections 45, 51, 52 and 56, Schedules 1, 2, 6 and 7
- *Customs and Excise Management Act 1979*, Sections 25, 25A and 93, Part VIIIB and Section 166B

**Description:** Cross-Border Trade in Services

Only persons established in the United Kingdom may provide customs services, including customs clearance services and services relating to use of temporary storage facilities or customs warehouses. For greater certainty, this includes residents in the United Kingdom and persons with a permanent place of business in the United Kingdom or a registered office in the United Kingdom.
Sector: Transport Services

Sub-Sector: Auxiliary Services to Water Transport

Industry Classification:

Obligations Concerned: Market Access (Article 10.5)

Level of Government: Central and Regional


Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services

For port services, the managing body of a port, or the competent authority, may limit the number of providers of port services for a given port service.
Sector: Energy Related Activities

Sub-Sector: Mining and Quarrying

Industry Classification: ISIC Rev 3.1 11

Obligations Concerned: Market Access (Article 10.5)

Level of Government: Central and Regional

Measures: Petroleum Act 1998, Sections 2, 3 and 4

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services

1. A licence is necessary to undertake exploration and production activities, both onshore and offshore. Mining and quarrying services may be provided to that licence holder without restriction.

2. This entry shall apply to production licences issued with respect to both onshore and offshore activities. To be a licensee, a company must have a place of business within the United Kingdom. That means:

   (a) it has staff present in the United Kingdom;

   (b) registration of a United Kingdom company at Companies House; or

   (c) registration of a United Kingdom branch of a foreign company at Companies House.

3. To be a party to a licence that covers a producing field, a company must either:

   (a) be registered as a United Kingdom company at Companies House; or

   (b) carry on its business through a fixed place of business in the United Kingdom as defined in section 1141 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (which normally requires presence of staff).
4. This entry does not cover the provision of mining and quarrying services to a licence holder. Such services may be provided without restriction, provided that the holder of the production licence meets the criteria above.