

OUR RED LINES ON BREXIT



Creative Industries Federation

The creative industries are the fastest growing part of the UK's economy. They contribute over £100bn in GVA and employ 1 in 11 people. They are world-beating, attract top international talent, and unlock innovation.

The free movement of goods, services, capital and people enjoyed as a result of EU membership have underpinned the sector's success. Our current ability to attract talent, tour freely, and trade on our doorstep is vital to the creative industries. This is why 96% of our members intended to vote to remain ahead of the referendum.

Our position on Brexit has not changed since we published our 'Red Lines on Brexit' in June 2017. Since the referendum, we have been working with government and with industry to fight for the best possible deal for the creative industries following Brexit. A 'no deal' and 'bad deal' would be disastrous for the creative industries, as demonstrated in our [recent paper](#) with Bates Wells Braithwaite.

Whatever eventualities the country faces in the coming months, it is of fundamental importance that we achieve the following outcomes to ensure the future success of our sector. Clarity on these outcomes and on the transition period is needed as quickly as possible so that creative organisations and individuals can prepare.

- 1. Retain freedom of movement for (a) EU workers, (b) those in education, and (c) touring exhibitions, shows, musicians and their support teams and equipment.** This should be combined with significant reforms to the UK's international immigration system so that creative businesses have access to the permanent and temporary staff, and freelancers, they need. See [here](#) for more details.
- 2. Ensure frictionless trade between the EU and UK for creative goods and services.** If we are no longer part of the EU Single Market and Customs Union, a free trade agreement with the EU must introduce frictionless trading arrangements for goods and services. This should include continued recognition of the Country of Origin principle from the Audiovisual Media Services Directive, the free flow of data, the mutual recognition of professional qualifications, and the tariff free circulation of goods. See [here](#) for more details.
- 3. Continue to participate in EU programmes, such as Creative Europe, Horizon 2020 and Erasmus+, and develop equivalent programmes, such as the Shared Prosperity Fund, which meet the needs of the creative industries.** These programmes have been pivotal in facilitating partnerships and collaboration, as well as providing investment that has enabled the UK's creative industries to innovate and thrive. See [here](#) for more details.
- 4. Maintain a robust and properly enforced Intellectual Property regime.** Regulations which underpin rights including copyright, EU trademarks and designs (including unregistered designs) should be preserved fully within the UK, without imposing regulatory burdens or costs on rights owners.
- 5. Continue to influence the shape of EU policy, such as the Digital Single Market (DSM).** Whilst we are still a member of the EU, we should continue to influence EU policy. The Digital Single Market will impact the way the UK sells its digital content whether we are a member of the EU or not.

The **Creative Industries Federation** is the national body for the UK's creative industries, arts and cultural education. For more information about our 1,000+ members and wider policy work, contact **Caroline Julian**, Director of Policy and Public Affairs, at caroline@creativeindustriesfederation.com or on **020 3771 0350**.