

# New research reveals best investments to tackle learning crisis in vulnerable countries

- The UK, the World Bank and partners launch a new report authored by leading global education experts that identifies cost-effective ways to improve global learning.
- Nine out of ten children in low income countries cannot read a story by age 10 and the coronavirus pandemic has compounded this global learning crisis as schools have been forced to close.
- The report follows the World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings that warned of the huge setbacks that COVID-19 will have on education progress without concerted, sustained action, and comes ahead of a major global education summit – co-hosted by the UK next year – that will raise funds to get children into school.

The UK government, the World Bank, and Building Evidence in Education Global Group have brought together the world's leading education experts to identify cost-effective ideas to transform learning for millions of children. A virtual event today (Wednesday 28 October) marks the launch of the first report of the Global Education Evidence Advisory Panel, which includes 12 leading education experts from around the world and is co-chaired by Abhijit Banerjee, Nobel prize-winning economist and MIT Professor, and Sylvia Shmelkes, Provost of the Universidad Iberoamericana of Mexico.

Both of them will appear at the report launch, along with Ministers from around the world, including Baroness Liz Sugg, the UK's Special Envoy for Girls' Education and Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Minister; Maria Antonieta Alva, Minister of Finance, Peru; and David Sengoh, Minister of Basic and Senior Secondary Education & Chief Innovation Officer, Sierra Leone; and Valentine Uwamariya, Minister of Education, Republic of Rwanda. They will also be joined by other members of the Global Education Evidence Advisory Panel.

The report sets out the best investments to improve the quality and take-up of education in developing countries, and those which do not necessarily represent good value for money. It comes as the world faces a learning crisis, with the coronavirus pandemic forcing more than 1.6 billion children out of their classrooms at the peak of school closures.

Speaking ahead of the virtual launch, the UK's Special Envoy for Girls' Education, Baroness Sugg said

Coronavirus is not only the biggest global health and economic threat we've faced in a lifetime – it is also an unprecedented education crisis.

Even before the pandemic struck, nine out of 10 children in low income countries were unable to read a story by age 10. Without action, this will get worse.

That is why it is more important than ever that we invest wisely to get children learning again. The UK and the World Bank have brought together world-leading expertise to highlight the best ways to educate children today, so we can transform the world of tomorrow.

Hosting today's event, Mari Pangestu, World Bank Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnerships, said in advance of the launch

The COVID-19 crisis is exacerbating what was already a global learning crisis. Our research shows that learning poverty could increase sharply, with losses especially large among the most disadvantaged students.

Now, more than ever, it will be critical to bridge research and policy, theory and implementation in our collective work, in order to turn development knowledge into development outcomes and particularly to support those hit hardest by this unprecedented crisis. The education field was lacking this bridge between academia and policymaking. This initiative tries to fill this gap.

To improve learning, build back better from coronavirus and deliver value for money, the report identifies "best buys" including:

- tailoring teaching based on ability and learning level, rather than age or grade, and providing extra catch-up support to help children falling behind;
- increasing investments in pre-primary education, to halt the learning disparity seen by age 5 between low and higher-income households;
- developing structured lesson plans with teacher mentoring and training
- providing merit-based scholarships to disadvantaged children to help them stay in school;
- informing parents about the benefits of sending their children to school and the choices available to them; and
- working to reduce travel times to schools.

This report follows a Ministerial meeting at the World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings, where experts warned of the huge setback that the COVID-19 pandemic will have on education progress without concerted, sustained action.

These recommendations build on the UK's leading role in championing every girls' right to 12 years of quality education. Next year, the UK will co-host a Global Partnership for Education replenishment summit to urge world leaders to invest in getting children into school and girls' education will be a central theme of the UK's upcoming Presidency of the G7.

The UK and World Bank are already working with partner governments across the

world to deliver successful, value-for-money programmes in line with the report's findings, showing how these recommendations can help to make smart, cost-effective investment choices in education.

For example, the UK is working with the Ethiopian Government to reduce learning inequality by supporting its investment in pre-primary education; supporting Ghana to provide quality education for children where the curriculum is tailored to their learning level and helping Rwanda to develop and deliver well-structured lesson plans through teacher coaching and mentoring.

Through dedicated initiatives like the World Bank's Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund, the Bank has been investing in building evidence on effectiveness and costs, as well as helping governments around the world translate findings into policy action.

## Further information

- Launched in July 2020, the Global Education Evidence Advisory Panel is an independent, cross-disciplinary body composed of leading education experts, including:
  - Professor Abhijit Banerjee – Co-Chair of the Evidence Panel, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Economics, MIT
  - Sylvia Schmelkes – Co-Chair of the Evidence Panel, Provost of Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City
  - Professor Kwame Akyeampong – Professor of International Education and Development, The Open University
  - Professor Tahir Andrabi – Dean, LUMS School of Education, and Professor of Economics, Pomona College
  - Dr Rukmini Banerji – CEO, Pratham Education Foundation
  - Professor Susan Dynarski – Professor of Public Policy, Education and Economics, University of Michigan (Joining Harvard in 2021)
  - Rachel Glennerster – Chief Economist, Foreign, Commonwealth, & Development Office (FCDO)
  - Emeritus Professor Sally Grantham-McGregor OBE – Emeritus Professor of Child Health and Nutrition, UCL GOS Institute of Global Health
  - Professor Karthik Muralidharan – Professor of Economics, University of California San Diego
  - Dr. Ben Piper – Senior Director, Africa Education, RTI International
  - Jaime Saavedra – Global Director, Education, The World Bank
  - Professor Hirokazu Yoshikawa – Professor of Globalization and Education, NYU Steinhardt
- The Global Education Evidence Advisory Panel has a mandate to provide succinct, useable and policy-focused recommendations to support policymakers' decision-making on education investments. It is convened jointly by the UK's FCDO and the World Bank and is hosted by Building Evidence in Education Global Group (BE2).
- Today's report is titled 'Smart Buys: Cost-effective Approaches to Improve Global Learning' and can be [found here](#)
- Today's event is titled 'Global Education Evidence Advisory Panel's 'Smart Buys' to Improve Global Learning' and can be [attended here](#)

- The UK is investing in generating research into the areas which are identified as potential smart buys which have lower levels of evidence, such as around involving community leaders in the management of schools.
- Since 2015, the UK has supported 15.6 million children, including over 8 million girls, to gain a decent education.
- The UK is already providing support in line with the report's recommendations. For example, the UK-funded Girls' Education Challenge programme is enabling Camfed International to help over 260,000 vulnerable girls in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania to progress and succeed in secondary school, through combining quality education based on tailored learning, mentoring and skills training, with extra financial help for those in desperate need so they can buy uniforms, textbooks and stationery to make sure they can stay in school.
- The World Bank is working with countries as diverse as Vietnam, Senegal, Jordan, Cameroon, and Bangladesh on expanding cost-effective access to quality early childhood education. In Bangladesh, based on the evidence generated by a World Bank assessment, the government will be expanding pre-primary education from a one- to a two-year programme and introducing an advanced certification for pre-primary teachers. In the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Guyana, the Bank is supporting computer-assisted learning technology to help teachers to tailor instruction to students' learning needs. In Turkey, technology is being used to enable teachers to deliver individualized instruction and to deliver practical blended training of teachers at scale.
- On the sidelines of its Annual Meetings, the World Bank launched its 'Accelerator Countries' program for global education. The Accelerator Countries program recognizes and supports countries that are politically and financially committed to accelerating progress in foundational learning, a key element of the Sustainable Development Goal 4 focused on education.
- The World Bank Group is the largest financier of education in the developing world. In fiscal year 2020, The World Bank provided about \$5.2 billion for education programs, technical assistance, and other projects designed to improve learning and provide everyone with the opportunity to get the education they need to succeed. The World Bank's current portfolio of education projects totals \$20.6 billion, including 92 COVID-19-related projects in 62 countries that amount to US\$2.4 billion, highlighting the importance of education for the achievement of its twin goals, ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. The World Bank works on education programs in more than 80 countries and are committed to helping countries reach Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 by 2030.

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## **Finance Ministers Sunak and Sitharaman**

# hold landmark dialogue

The landmark tenth Economic and Financial Dialogue (EFD) between the UK and India saw the UK Chancellor Rishi Sunak and Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman meeting to build further economic ties.

The UK and India have a strong investment relationship, with UK and Indian investments supporting over half a million jobs in each other's economies. Since the first EFD with India in 2007, UK bilateral trade with India has more than doubled to nearly £24 billion in 2019.

The Chancellor and Finance Minister discussed the importance of continuing to work together to deal with the global economic impact of Coronavirus – which the UK and India are already leading as co-authors of the G20 Action Plan – and tackling climate change through sustainable finance.

## **UK Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rishi Sunak, said:**

The UK's economic and financial relationship with India has never been more important with the global challenges we face. Today we set out our ambition for even stronger ties, with an agreement that will increase investment and create and secure jobs. We are also committed to working together to lead the global economic recovery as we build back better after the pandemic.

Agreements reached today include:

- A new strategic partnership to accelerate the development of Gujarat International Finance Tec (GIFT) City as an international financial centre – including regulatory capacity building support for the new International Financial Services Centre Authority
- A new UK-India Partnership on Infrastructure Policy and Financing to support the Indian National Infrastructure Pipeline with UK commercial expertise and financing
- Strengthening cooperation on mobilising private capital into green investment, including through a new UK-India Sustainable Finance Forum, and greening the financial system
- A fresh mandate for the industry-led India-UK Financial Partnership to explore closer financial ties in areas including FinTech
- Creating a new Financial Markets Dialogue to remove regulatory and market access barriers for UK and Indian firms
- Joint investment by UK Research and Innovation and India's Department of Biotechnology in research collaborations worth up to £8 million to understand the impact of Covid in South Asian populations in the UK and India

During the talks, the Chancellor championed UK markets as a source for Indian companies to raise international capital, and welcomed the decision to allow

Indian companies to list on the London Stock Exchange – the UK being one of only seven jurisdictions permitted.

Ministers also agreed to explore ways to boost investment in insurance through an increase in India's foreign investment limit.

The UK and India have built a strong partnership on FinTech, and the Ministers agreed to collaborate on facilitating the flow of faster and cheaper UK-India remittances.

Ministers further committed to leading the world's economic recovery by working closely together through the UK's G7 and COP Presidencies and India's G20 Presidency in 2022.

Alongside the EFD, the Chancellor addressed industry leaders at the UK-India Investing for Growth Forum hosted virtually by the City of London Corporation and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The Chancellor highlighted the enormous potential for the UK and India to work together to drive green sustainable finance flows and generate even stronger bilateral investment.

- The joint statement, signed by the Chancellor and the Finance Minister, is available [here](#).
- The Indian delegation was led by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman and included the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Ajay Tyagi and two Deputy Governors from the Reserve Bank of India. The UK delegation was led by Chancellor Rishi Sunak and included the Governor of the Bank of England Andrew Bailey and the CEO of the Financial Conduct Authority Nikhil Rathi.
- UK-India investment: The UK is the second fastest growing G20 investor in India over the last 10 years. UK companies have invested nearly £22 billion in India since 2000, creating more than 422,000 jobs. The UK is also India's second biggest research partner with joint research expected to be worth £400m by 2021. Indian investment in the UK is also strong. More than 800 Indian companies operate in the UK, employing more than 110,000 people. India is now the UK's second largest source of investment in terms of number of projects with 120 new projects and over 5,000 new jobs in 2019-20.
- FinTech: Agreement was reached to explore potential options for greater connectivity between India's Unified Payments Interface system and the UK payments system, and to support greater acceptance of Rupay cards in the UK. Ministers also celebrated the second round of the FinTech Awards mentorship programme to support innovative Indian FinTech startups and Indian financial regulators' (RBI, IRDAI, PFRDA) decision to join the Global Financial Innovation Network, partnering with the UK on fostering industry innovation.
- Research announcements:
  - Covid-19: UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) and India's Department of Biotechnology have announced up to £8 million of joint investment for our research communities to collectively understand and address the factors leading to the severity of Covid19 in South Asian/Indian populations in the UK and India.

- Fleming Fund: UK's Department of Health and Social Care announced a new Fleming Fund partnership with the Ministry of Health, to support India's Coronavirus Response Plan and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) with an initial £600k contribution, and a strong platform for further bilateral collaboration on AMR in the future.
- Trade: UKRI and the Indian Council of Social Science Research announce four joint projects under a collaborative research call on the future of UK-India trade and cross border investment in a changing global environment. This research will explore the challenges and opportunities in the bilateral trade and investment relationship

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## [Civil/crime news: legal guidance to prepare for 1 January 2021](#)

Legal guidance is available on GOV.UK to help with post-transition preparations as we move closer to 1 January 2021.

This follows our departure from the EU on 31 January 2020:

[Brexit: guidance and regulation](#)

If you wish to go to a specific area of law, then you should find the guidance links below helpful.

### **Practice rights**

[EU lawyers in the UK from 1 January 2021](#)

[UK lawyers practising in the EU, EEA-EFTA and Switzerland after 1 January 2021](#)

[Legal services business owners from 1 January 2021](#)

### **Family law**

[Family law disputes involving EU for legal professionals from 1 January 2021](#)

[Divorce involving EU from 1 January 2021](#)

[Maintenance cases involving EU from 1 January 2021](#)

[Parental responsibility involving EU from 1 January 2021](#)

## **Civil judicial co-operation**

[Cross-border civil and commercial legal cases: guidance for legal professionals from 1 January 2021](#)

## **Criminal justice**

[In prison abroad: transfer to a UK prison](#)

[The Criminal Justice \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 – changes to legislation concerning the operation of EU measures related to criminal law](#)

[CPS: prosecution guidance](#)

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# **September 2020 Price Paid Data**

News story

HM Land Registry Price Paid Data tracks land and property sales in England and Wales submitted to us for registration.



Image credit: PJ Photography/Shutterstock.com

This release contains updates to the releases we've made this year, as well as introducing the first release of data for September 2020.

As we will be adding to the September data in future releases, we would not recommend using it in isolation as an indication of market or HM Land Registry activity. However, when the full dataset is viewed alongside the



data we've previously published, it adds to the overall picture of market activity.

[Access the full dataset](#)

There is a time difference between the sale of a property and its registration at HM Land Registry.

In the dataset you can find the date of sale for each property, its full address and sale price, its category (residential or commercial) and type (detached, semi-detached, terraced, flat or maisonette and other), whether or not it is new build and whether it is freehold or leasehold.

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## [Intellectual property after 1 January 2021](#)

The transition period has ended. On 1 January 2021 there will be changes to UK intellectual property law to ensure the smooth departure from EU IP systems.

The following is a summary of the key changes.

### **Use of representatives and address requirements to represent**

From 1 January 2021, UK attorneys will be unable to represent clients on new applications or new proceedings at the EU Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). UK trade mark owners will need to appoint an EEA attorney to represent them on new applications and proceedings before the EUIPO.

However, the Withdrawal Agreement (WA) ensures that UK legal representatives can continue to represent their clients before the EUIPO in cases that are ongoing at the end of the transition period.

From the end of the transition period, the IPO will no longer provide certification for legal representatives to be added to EUIPO's list of professional representatives. The EUIPO will no longer introduce representatives to the list on the basis of a UK certification.

### **UK Address for Service (AfS)**

The Intellectual Property Office (IPO) has published [business guidance](#), following publication of the government response to the outcome of the [Address for Service call for views](#) published earlier this year. Views were

invited on removing reference to the European Economic Area.

From 1 January 2021, subject to legislative implementation, only an address for service in the UK (which for these purposes includes the Isle of Man), Gibraltar or the Channel Islands will be accepted for new applications and new requests to start contentious proceedings before the IPO.

The change will apply across all the registered IP rights (patents, trade marks and designs).

## **Changes to IP rights**

### **Trade marks**

Comparable UK trade mark and Design rights were created at the end of the transition period under the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement.

On 1 January 2021, The IPO created a comparable UK trade mark for every registered EU trade mark (EUTM). Each of these UK rights will:

- be recorded on the UK trade mark register
- have the same legal status as if you had applied for and registered it under UK law
- keep the original EUTM filing date
- keep the original priority or UK seniority dates
- be a fully independent UK trade mark that can be challenged, assigned, licensed or renewed separately from the original EUTM

You will not:

- need to file an application for this right or pay an application fee. There will be as little administration involved as possible
- receive a UK registration certificate, but you will be able to access details about the trade mark on GOV.UK and can take a screen shot from there as evidence of your right.

Businesses, organisations or individuals that had applications for EUTMs that were not registered at the end of the transition period had a period of nine months to apply in the UK for the same protection. In these cases, UK application fees were payable, and the application was subject to UK examination and publication requirements.

Our digital and paper forms were amended to include a new section for claiming the earlier filing date of the corresponding EUTM application.

For information on renewals, opt out process and numbering as well as more detail on subjects covered in this section please refer to our business guidance

Please see section below on [Geographical Indications](#) for details on this IP right and the relationship with trade marks.

## Designs

Re-registered UK designs were created at the end of the transition period under the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement.

On 1 January 2021, the IPO will create a re-registered design for every Registered Community design (RCD). Each of these rights will:

- be recorded on the UK designs register
- have the same legal status as if you had applied for and registered it under UK law
- keep the original RCD filing date
- keep the original priority date
- be a fully independent UK design that can be challenged, assigned, licensed or renewed separately from the original RCD

You will not:

- need to file an application for this right or pay an application fee. There will be as little administration involved as possible
- receive a UK registration certificate. You will be able to access details about the design on GOV.UK and can take a screen shot from there as evidence of your right.

Businesses, organisations or individuals that has applications for RCDs which were either not registered or have deferred publication at the end of the transition period, had a period of nine months to apply in the UK for the same protection. In this case UK application fees were payable, and the application was subject to UK examination requirements

Our digital and paper forms will be amended to include a new section for claiming the earlier filing date of the corresponding RCD application.

For information on renewals, opt out process and numbering as well as more detail on subjects covered in this section please refer to our [business guidance](#).

## International trade marks and designs

International trade marks and designs designating the EU will continue to have protection in the UK under the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement.

On 1 January 2021, the UK Intellectual Property Office created a comparable UK trade mark and re-registered UK design for every International (EU) trade mark and design, that was protected at the end of the transition period.

Where an international design designating the EU was applied for, but was not protected, or where the publication had been deferred, the holder had a period of nine months to apply for the same right as a UK design.

A provision also exists for international (EU) trade marks.

For information on renewals, opt out process and numbering please refer to UK

IPO [trade mark business guidance](#) and [designs business guidance](#).

For further key information for customers and users of IP about how the IP system and the UK Intellectual Property Office will operate after the [end of the transition period](#).

## **Unregistered Designs**

Unregistered community designs that arise before the end of the transition period will continue to be protected in the UK for the remainder of their three year term through continuing unregistered designs.

From 1 January 2021, a supplementary unregistered design (SUD) will become available in UK law.

The SUD will provide similar protection to that conferred by the unregistered Community design, but for the UK only.

The SUD will be established by first disclosure in the UK or another qualifying country. First disclosure in the EU will not establish a SUD right. It could destroy the novelty of the design should you later seek to establish UK unregistered rights.

Business will need to consider carefully where to disclose their products to ensure they have adequate protection in their most important market.

More information is available in our [business guidance](#).

## **Patents**

You can apply for a European patent through us or direct to the European Patent Office (EPO) to protect your patent in more than 30 countries in Europe, using the (non-EU) European Patent Convention (EPC).

As the EPO is not an EU agency, leaving the EU does not affect the current European patent system. Existing European patents covering the UK are also unaffected.

European patent attorneys based in the UK continue to be able to represent applicants before the EPO. See the notice on the EPO website [news story](#) for further information.

## **Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs)**

SPCs are granted as national rather than EU-wide rights.

It was not necessary for the UK and the EU to agree the creation of a comparable right to ensure continued protection of existing SPCs in the UK at the end of the transition period.

The Withdrawal Agreement ensures that SPC applications which are pending at the end of the transition period will be examined under the current framework.

Any SPC which is granted based on those applications will provide the same protection as existing SPCs.

You will continue to apply for an SPC by submitting an application to the Intellectual Property Office.

## **Changes affecting SPCs due to the Northern Ireland Protocol**

Due to regulatory changes for marketing authorisations there are some changes to the SPC application process which will come into effect from 1 January.

You will need to check whether your marketing authorisation is valid for the whole of the UK, or just Northern Ireland or Great Britain.

An application for an SPC must still be filed with the IPO within six months of your first authorisation.

Please check the [business guidance](#) to ensure you are submitting the correct forms and accompanying documentation.

## **Parallel trade between the UK and the EEA**

The IP rights in goods placed on the UK market by, or with the consent of the right holder after the transition period may no longer be considered exhausted in the EEA.

This means that businesses parallel exporting these IP-protected goods from the UK to the EEA might need the right holder's consent.

The IP rights in goods placed on the EEA market by, or with the consent of the right holder after the transition period will continue to be considered exhausted in the UK.

This means that parallel imports into the UK from the EEA will be unaffected.

The UK government is currently considering what the UK's future IP exhaustion regime should be. The government ran a consultation for 12 weeks from June to August 2021 and is now carefully considering consultation responses. Once the analysis of consultation responses is complete, the government will make a decision and choose the option which best serves the UK economy, the UK public and the UK as a whole. We are aware that many businesses and consumers are interested on this matter so when that decision is made, we will work as quickly as possible to make an announcement.

## **Actions for parallel exporters of IP-protected goods to the EEA**

Check whether you currently export legitimate, IP-protected goods to the EEA. These could be goods branded with a trade mark that have already been placed on the UK market.

The rights holder's permission to export those goods may not currently be required.

You may need to contact the rights holder to get permission to continue exporting these goods after 1 January 2021.

The IP rights holder may not provide permission for their IP-protected goods to be parallel exported to the EEA.

You may need to review your business arrangements, business model or supply chain based on the outcome of the discussion with the IP rights holder.

## **Actions for IP rights holders**

Businesses that own IP rights (trade marks, patents, designs or copyright) may wish to seek legal advice if their IP-protected goods are parallel exported from the UK to the EEA.

You will need to consider if you want to allow parallel exports of your IP-protected goods from the UK to the EEA after 1 January 2021.

More information is available in our [business guidance](#).

## **Copyright**

Most UK copyright works (such as books, films and music) will still be protected in the EU and the UK. This is because of the UK's continued participation in the international treaties on copyright.

For the same reason, EU copyright works will continue to be protected in the UK. This applies to works made before and after 1 January 2021.

However, certain cross-border copyright arrangements that are unique to EU member states no longer apply to the UK.

These include cross-border portability of online content services, copyright clearance for satellite broadcasts, reciprocal protection for database rights and the orphan works exception.

The effect of this change on UK copyright works and related services may vary and will depend on domestic legislation in each EU state as well as private contractual relationships.

More information is available in our [business guidance](#).

## **Geographical Indications**

A geographical indication is an IP right used on products that have a specific geographical origin. They possess qualities or a reputation due to that origin, such as Scotch Whisky or Stilton cheese.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) leads on agricultural and food Geographical Indications (GIs) in the UK. They have [published guidance](#), including on the new UK GI schemes which will come into force on 1 January 2021.

The IPO has worked with Defra to ensure the new schemes are compatible with the wider IP framework. This will ensure the existing relationship between trade marks and GIs is maintained. More information is available in our [business guidance](#).

## **Protecting intellectual property rights at the UK border**

The way in which businesses protect their IP rights at the UK border will change once the Transition Period ends on 31 December 2020. From this date all UK protection within the EU will cease to be recognised.

This means that:

- businesses that want to protect their IP rights in the EU and in the UK will need to hold two Applications for Action (AFA) – one in the EU and one in the UK
- businesses that made an application to the UK for IP rights protection in EU countries will need to check the [EU EUROPA website](#) for guidance on protecting IP rights in one or more EU member states
- if a business made an application in another EU country for IP protection in the UK before the end of the transition period, they need to make a new UK AFA application to continue to protect their IP rights at the UK border
- HMRC have introduced a new application process to protect IP rights at the UK's borders. Businesses will need to complete the new [UK AFA form](#) which is available on GOV.UK
- the UK government will recognise existing applications for IP protection in the UK where an application was made in the UK and handled by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) Intellectual Property Approvals. These applications will be stored on a UK register at the end of the Transition Period. Businesses can continue to seek enforcement in the UK until their AFA expires and there is no requirement to re-submit a UK application after the transition period

For more information about the changes please refer to our business guidance [Application for Action](#).