



Brexit
New rules

Brexit New rules from 1 January 2021

The United Kingdom has left the European Union. On 24 December 2020 the EU and the UK reached agreement on a new partnership. This means that from **1 January 2021** new rules apply when doing business with the UK. The main points are set out below.



Businesses

- Border controls** ↑ Border controls and customs formalities when importing or exporting goods.
- Financial services** ↑ UK financial institutions will lose access to the EU single market and must each request permission to provide services in each EU member state. The EU may allow cross-border services to continue in a limited number of fields.
- Trade in goods** ↑ No trade tariffs or quotas. But strict conditions apply (extra documents at the border). Goods from the UK must continue to comply with EU legislation on product/food safety, consumer protection and more.
- Ferry terminals** ↑ Goods and passenger transport between the Netherlands and the UK by ferry will remain possible from 2021, but customs formalities will apply and operators must register with Portbase.
- Trade in services** ↑ In some cases Dutch businesses may continue to provide services in the UK or buy services from the UK. But more rules apply, for delivery services, telecommunications, financial services, etc.
- Shipping** ↑ Shipping remains possible, subject to customs formalities. Agreements on access to one another's ports, port services, safety, the environment and port state control.
- Fair competition** ↑ Equivalent rules in several areas, including the environment, labour and social standards, taxation, state aid and consumer protection. Measures can be taken if these rules are broken.
- Products of animal or plant origin** ↑ Goods of animal or plant origin must meet the SPS requirements of the EU (in the case of imports) or of the UK (in the case of exports). Export certification and import controls are required.
- Fisheries** ↑ EU fishing vessels will retain access to UK waters for 5½ years. Their fishing quotas in UK waters will be progressively cut each year, ultimately by 25%. After this transition period, the UK will decide each year how much fish EU vessels can catch.
- Social security** ↑ Most social security rights in cross-border situations between the EU and the UK will be retained. The agreement avoids double insurance and double payment of contributions.
- Road transport** ↑ No restrictions on the volume of direct road transport between the UK and EU. But less scope for transport companies to operate in each other's markets (cabotage/cross-trade).
- Workers from the UK** ↑ British nationals who started living and working in the Netherlands on or before 31 December 2020 may continue to do so provided they have a residence permit (apply by 1 July 2021). Workers from the UK who come to the Netherlands on or after 1 January 2021 require an employment permit or a combined residence and work permit.



What action should you take?

Don't let Brexit get in your way. Check what the agreement means for you by visiting www.brexitloket.nl and running the Brexit impact scan. Be prepared!