
















Brexit
New rules

Brexit New rules from 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 travelling or doing business. The main points are set out below.



What has been agreed?

-  **Travel**
 - Identity checks when travelling to or from the UK. From October 2021, it will only be possible to travel to the UK with a passport. New rules for travelling with pets and importing goods. No visa required for short stays/holidays.
-  **Aviation**
 - No restrictions on direct air transport between the EU and the UK. Restrictions on UK airlines operating flights within or from the EU. Agreements on freight transport, safety and security.
-  **Border controls**
 - Border controls and customs formalities when importing or exporting goods.
-  **Security of supply of medicines and medical devices**
 - No tariffs or quotas on imported goods. No Brexit-related shortages expected.
-  **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.
-  **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.
-  **Trade in services**
 - In some cases Dutch businesses can continue to provide services in the UK or buy services from the UK. But more rules apply, for delivery services, telecommunications, financial services, etc.
-  **Internal security**
 - Agreements on information exchange and cooperation in tackling crime and terrorism, legal assistance, Europol and Eurojust.
-  **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.
-  **Governance**
 - Legally binding agreements on settling disputes for most parts of the agreement. Measures can be taken in the event of non-compliance. Different agreements apply to internal security.
-  **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.
-  **Energy and climate**
 - The UK is leaving the EU internal energy market. Agreements on energy trade, interconnectivity and energy cooperation (including on the North Sea) and cooperation on achieving climate targets.
-  **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).
-  **UK participation in EU programmes**
 - The UK will continue to participate in research and innovation programmes like Horizon Europe, Euratom (civil nuclear cooperation) and the Copernicus space programme. The UK will no longer participate in Erasmus+.
-  **Financial services**
 - UK financial institutions will lose access to the EU single market and must each request permission to provide services in each member state. The EU may allow cross-border services to continue in a limited number of fields.

What action should you take?
 Don't let Brexit get in your way. Make sure you're prepared by visiting www.brexitloket.nl for more detailed information.