



## What changed?

- Mobility of people: UK citizens don't have the unrestricted freedom to deliver services in EU countries anymore = third-country citizens
- Mobility of things: the UK isn't part of the EU customs union anymore

## What hasn't changed (much)

- Social security/posting: the UK is still part of the coordination of social security (EHIC > GHIC)
- Taxation (based on bilateral tax treaties)



## Mobility of people for UK citizens

In order to find out if a visa is needed, you always need to check two things:

- 1) Entry & stay regulations
  - Coordinated in the Schengen area
  - National rules in non-Schengen countries (Republic of Ireland, etc.)
  
- 2) Work regulations for non-EU citizens
  - National rules in all countries



## The Schengen area

The Schengen area is a common visa area with the same entry rules for non-EU citizens, and without any internal border controls.

It is not the same as the EU.

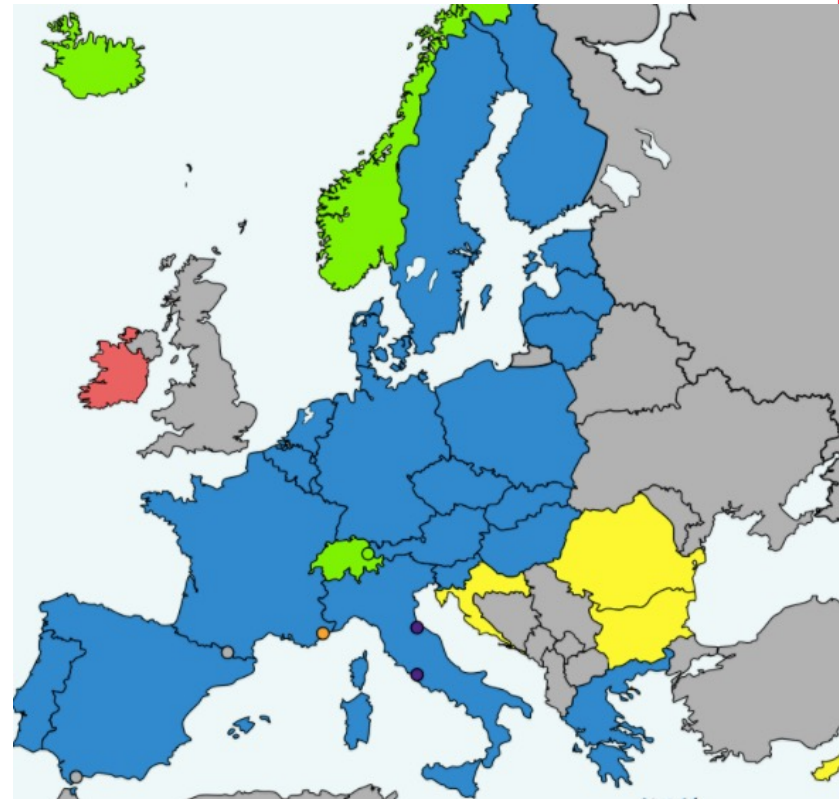
It includes the non-EU countries/territories:

Gibraltar, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland

(and de facto: Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City)

It doesn't include the EU countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Republic of Ireland, Romania

(and Greenland, Faroe Islands, French overseas departments, Aruba, Curaçao, St Maarten, Caribbean Netherlands, Svalbard, Ceuta, Melilla)





## Entry & visa regulations in the Schengen area

There are two categories of non-EU nationals:

- Visa nationals: an entry visa is required for any stay
- Non-visa nationals: no entry visa is required for a short stay

British citizens are non-visa nationals.

They can enter the Schengen area without having to apply for a visa, as many times as they want if all stays meet the criteria of a short stay.

2022: introduction of ETIAS  
(electronic entry clearance, 7 €)



## Formal requirements for a visa-free stay

- Valid travel document (UK regular, official and diplomatic passport)
- The travel document must have been issued within the previous 10 years and its validity must extend at least three months after the intended date of departure
- Ability to justify the purpose and conditions of the intended stay
- Sufficient means of subsistence, both for the duration of the intended stay and for returning to the country of origin/transit country



## What is a short stay?

Maximum of 90 days in every rolling 180-day period

- All short stay days in the 180-day period before each day of each stay are counted
- Entry/exit days are counted as full days
- For whatever purpose (including holidays!)
- Consecutive or non-consecutive
- In all countries in the Schengen area

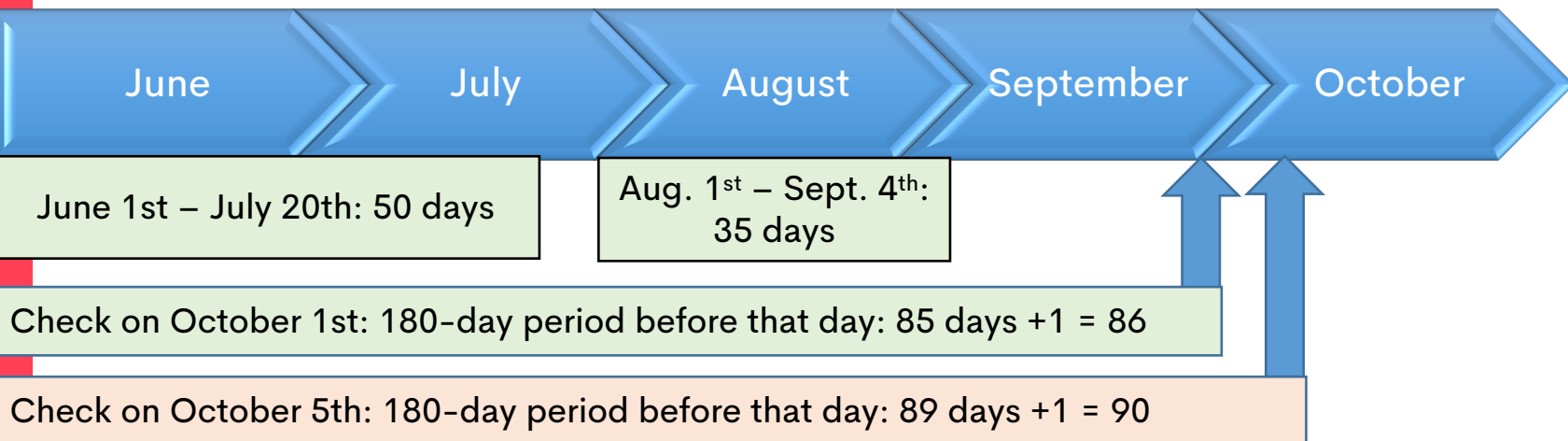
Checked upon entering and leaving the Schengen area



## Example 1

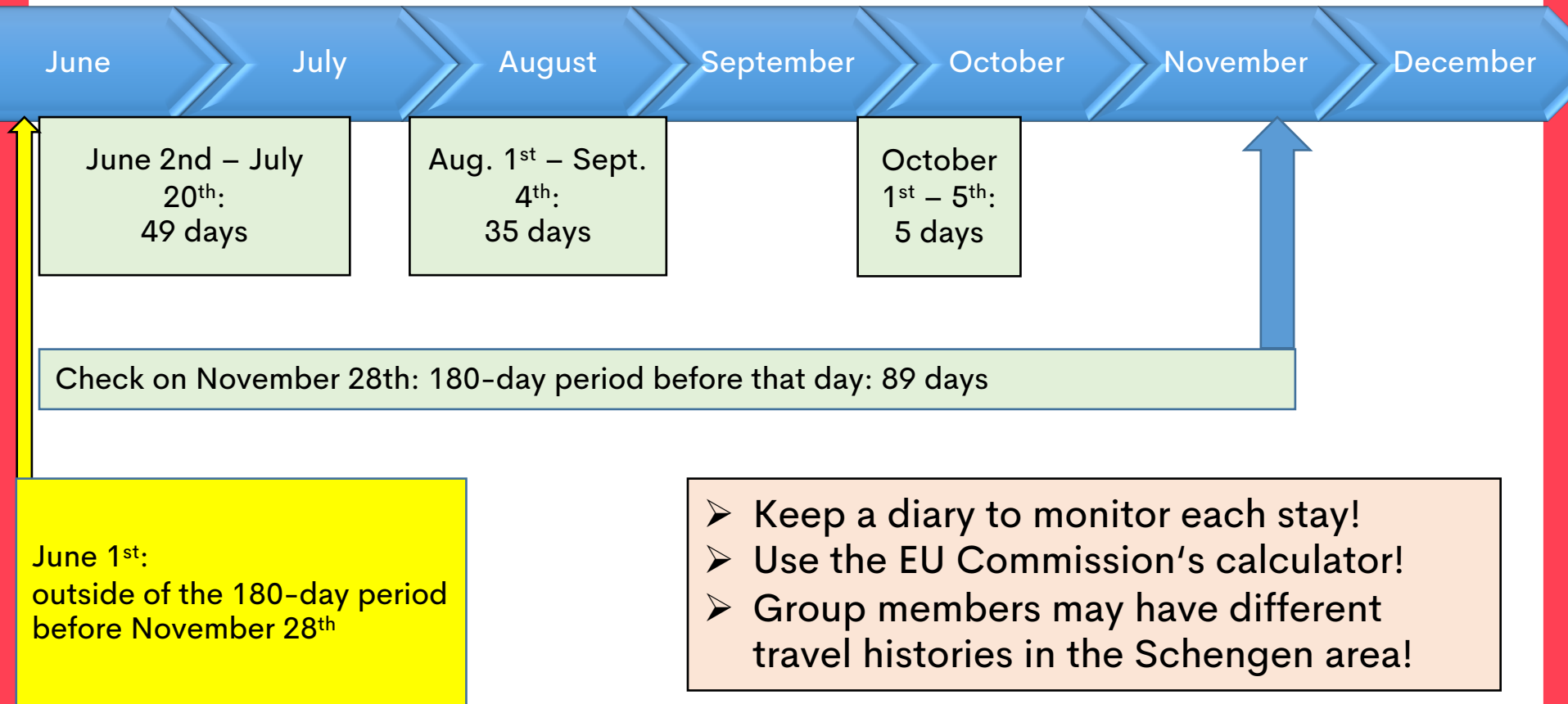
A British citizen goes to the Schengen area (for the first time post-Brexit) to visit friends and family in Belgium and France from June 1<sup>st</sup> - July 20<sup>th</sup>, followed by a business trip to Lithuania from August 1<sup>st</sup> - September 4<sup>th</sup>.

A trip to Germany and Austria is planned from October 1<sup>st</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup>





## Example 2










## National work regulations

- Each country is different
- Many countries have “cultural exemptions” for short-term activities
- Inform yourself about the requirements at Mobility Information Points and national embassies
- UK citizens who have already resided in a EU country before 2021 and continue to do so: protected by the Withdrawal Agreement, but unrestricted access to the labour market only in their residence country




## Examples

Countries to be visited: Spain and Portugal

- Check: Schengen area? 
- Check: Short stay? 
- Check: National visa requirements? 

Country to be visited: Cyprus

- Check: Schengen area? 
- Check: National entry rules? 
- Check: National visa requirements? 



## Mobility of things

- Large productions: look into applying for a Carnet ATA: customs document for temporary usage of equipment, works of art, stage décor etc. (contact: national Chamber of Industry and Commerce)
- Traveling with large UK-registered vehicles to the EU: watch out for cabotage rules (max. 3 "movements" in the EU)



## Useful links

- On The Move/Mobility Information Points Network  
<https://on-the-move.org/network/working-groups/mobility-information-points>
- Arts Infopoint UK:  
<http://artsinfopointuk.com/>
- touring artists – guidance on mobility to Germany:  
<https://www.touring-artists.info/en/home/brexit/from-the-united-kingdom-to-germany/>
- EU Commission short stay calculator & user guide  
<https://ec.europa.eu/assets/home/visa-calculator/calculator.htm?lang=en>