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)
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 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
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 1st – July 20th, followed by a business trip to Lithuania from August 1st – September 4th.

A trip to Germany and Austria is planned from October 1st – 10th

**Example 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1st – July 20th: 50 days</td>
<td>Aug. 1st – Sept. 4th: 35 days</td>
<td>Check on October 1st: 180-day period before that day: 85 days +1 = 86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check on October 5th: 180-day period before that day: 89 days +1 = 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 2

June 2nd – July 20th: 49 days

Aug. 1st – Sept. 4th: 35 days

October 1st – 5th: 5 days

Check on November 28th: 180-day period before that day: 89 days

June 1st: outside of the 180-day period before November 28th

- Keep a diary to monitor each stay!
- Use the EU Commission’s calculator!
- Group members may have different travel histories in the Schengen area!
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
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:

• EU Commission short stay calculator & user guide