

Everyday Life Implications of Ending Freedom of Movement



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UK citizens travelling to EU countries post Brexit

- Following the expected Brexit date of 2021, U.K. citizens will need to apply for the online European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) visa waiver when the service goes live (no date announced as yet)

- ETIAS permit will cost €7, be valid for three years but won't guarantee admission at the border

- There will be a requirement to have personal data verified, a picture and/or fingerprint taken, and a set of questions asked, and will be compared against Europol, Interpol and other databases



- U.K. citizens would only be able to stay in Europe for a maximum of 90 days over any 180-day period, and may have to prove they have "sufficient" funds for the duration of their stay

- U.K. citizens may need an International Driving Permit to supplement their national driving licenses



- If the U.K. doesn't offer visa-free travel to EU citizens, then the EU will not allow visa-free travel to UK Citizens

- If no-deal, U.K. citizens would be subject to "standard rules of admission" like citizens from the US, Japan and Australia, requiring UK citizens to have six months validity on their passports on their date of arrival



- Loss of European Health Insurance Card

- Loss of Consumer compensation scheme for flight delay or cancellation

- Loss of Insurance and MIB (Motor Insurers' Bureau) cover for road traffic accidents abroad

- U.K. citizens may be able to move to or visit one Member State, but won't be able to move from state to state



- U.K. citizens who are still willing to undertake the administrative processes to move to EU member states could find themselves at a disadvantage compared to other EU citizens who can move much more freely and at shorter notice

- Self-employed particularly hard hit



EU citizens coming to the UK post Brexit

- Must sign up for 'Settled Status' to continue being able to live and work in the U.K. after 30 June 2021, access NHS services, enrol in education or continue studying, access public funds such as benefits and pensions they are eligible for, or to travel in and out of the U.K.

- 'Settled Status' will not be given as a physical document but will instead be nothing more than a digital I.D number

- Large sectors of the economy dependent on labour from the EU, e.g. the NHS, social care, child care, mental health, leisure, hotels and restaurants, agriculture will be impacted



- The U.K. plans to apply the U.K. Immigration rules to EU and non-EU migrants

- Applicants will require £30,000-a-year minimum salary to move to the U.K. on a five-year visa

- Nurses will be exempt from this threshold until a review in January 2021, and must only meet a threshold of £20,800
- Make UK found that 88% of employees working in manufacturing today (excluding professional jobs such as senior engineers), would not meet the £30,000 threshold
- 71% of employees in the South East and London, 94% of employees in Yorkshire and Humberside and 94% of employees in the South West would not meet the salary threshold
- Science Minister Chris Skidmore has stated that he was concerned about the impact on lab technicians and other employees who earn below the cap but make a vital contribution to U.K. science and technology

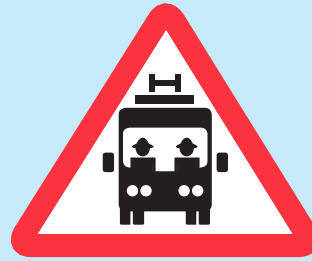


- Examples of jobs that, on average, fall beneath the £30,000 salary threshold includes:

- Ambulance crew members
- Bus drivers
- Chefs
- Dieticians
- Electricians



- Firefighters
- GP receptionists
- Healthcare assistants
- Interpreters
- Junior doctors
- Kindergarten teachers
- Lab technicians
- Midwives
- Nurses
- Occupational therapists
- Paramedics
- Quality control chemists
- Research scientists
- Social workers
- Teachers
- University administrators
- Vets
- Welfare workers
- X-ray and other NHS radiographers
- Youth workers
- Zoo keepers



• Citizens from nations considered “Lowest risk” will be able to apply for work visas from within the U.K.

• The “Skilled Route” into the U.K would require a minimum of A-level of equivalent education, as well as graduate and post-graduate education

• After 2025, EU Citizens will no longer be able to travel with national identity cards



• When the Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA) scheme goes live, the U.K. government intends to require that EU citizens fill the application to enter the U.K. under the expectation that the EU will enforce this requirement on U.K. citizens

• EU Citizens and their families may be forced to choose between UK and European citizenship (Spain)



Travelling with pets post Brexit

- EU pet passports will no longer be a valid document for travelling with pets
- Requirements for travelling with Pets post-Brexit will depend entirely on the agreement reached:



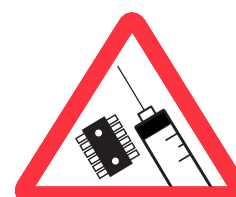
If the U.K. becomes an unlisted country:

- Owners will need to have their dog, cat or ferret microchipped and vaccinated against rabies to be able to travel
- A blood sample would need to be taken at least 30 days after it's last rabies vaccination, include any recommended booster shots, to be able to travel
- This blood sample would need to be sent to an EU-approved blood testing laboratory, and pet owners would need to wait 3 months from the date of the successfully taken blood sample before traveling
- This would need to be accompanied by a dated animal health certificate include the results of the blood test
- Owners will need to take their pets to an official vet no more than 10 days before traveling to get an animal health certificate, which will require you to provide:
 - Your Pet's vaccination history
 - Your pet's microchipping date
 - A successful rabies antibody blood test result
 - Tapeworm treatment if travelling to Finland, Ireland or Malta
- This would be valid for 10 days after the date of issue for entry into the EU, and be valid for onward travel within the EU and re-entry into the U.K. for a period of 4 months after the date of issue



If the U.K becomes Part 1 listed (operating under EU Pet Travel Scheme rules):

- Owners must have their pet microchipped and vaccinated against rabies before travel and keep their pet's rabies vaccinations up to date
- Owners need to apply for a UK pet passport which will be valid for the lifetime of their pet



If the U.K. becomes Part 2 listed (Different to EU rules):

- Owners must have their pet microchipped and vaccinated against rabies before travel
- Owners will need to visit an official vet no more than 10 days before traveling to get an animal health certificate confirming that their pet is microchipped and vaccinated against rabies
- The Pet will need a new animal health certificate for each trip to the EU
- This would be valid for 10 days after the date of issue for entry into the EU, and be valid for onward travel within the EU and re-entry into the U.K. for a period of 4 months after the date of issue
- Owners will need to travel through a designated Travellers' point of entry, and may need to present proof of microchip, rabies vaccination and tapeworm treatment if required

