



What does it mean for Polish residents and tourists?



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# What is the European Union?

- The EU is an economic and political union involving 28 European countries.
- It allows free movement of:
  - goods without any checks or charges
  - people to live and work anywhere in the EU
- **The UK joined in 1973** (then known as the European Economic Community) and **it will be the first member state to withdraw.**



The UK stopped being a member of the European Union (EU) at 23:00 GMT on **31 January 2020**.



David Cameron



Theresa May



Boris Johnson

# Article 50 TEU

1. **Any Member State may decide to withdraw from the Union** [...]
2. A Member State which decides to withdraw **shall notify the European Council of its intention**. In the light of the guidelines provided by the European Council, the Union shall negotiate and conclude an agreement with that State, setting out the arrangements for its withdrawal, taking account of the framework for its future relationship with the Union. [...]
3. **The Treaties shall cease to apply to the State** in question **from the date of** entry into force of the **withdrawal agreement** or, failing that, **two years after the notification** referred to in paragraph 2, unless the European Council, in agreement with the Member State concerned, unanimously decides to extend this period. [...]

**Withdrawal letter:** 29 March 2017

# Divorce bill –

why did it take so long to set the financial terms of EU departure?

- The politicians on both sides negotiated how much money the UK should agree to pay to the EU as part of a Brexit deal.
- The UK has benefited for 47 years of EEC cooperation and collective EU contributions.
- Under Theresa May's deal the **UK agreed to pay about £39bn** over a number of years.



<https://theoneworldnews.com/world-news/brexit-divorce-bill-how-much-will-leaving-the-eu-cost-uk-taxpayers/> - Posted on 04/10/2019



# What happens after Brexit day?

- **The 11-month transition period** (or the implementation period) has just begun and is **due to end on 31 December 2020**.
- **It is time for negotiations** between **the UK and the EU** on how their future relationship will look like.
- Prime Minister Boris Johnson wants the transition period to finish before 2021
- the European Commission suggests a year longer timetable
- In the meantime, the UK will continue to
  - **pay money to the EU budget,**
  - **follow all of the EU's rules**
  - **keep the same trading relationship**



**31 January 2020 - 31 December 2020**



# What needs to be agreed?

A new **free trade agreement is the most important** aspect of the future UK-EU relationship

- the UK will leave the single market and customs union at the end of the transition,
- a free trade agreement will allow goods to move around the EU without checks or extra charges.
- There are more examples of agreements these two sides have to make:
  - Law enforcement, data sharing and security,
  - Aviation standards and safety,
  - Access to fishing waters,
  - Supplies of electricity and gas,
  - Licensing and regulation of medicines.

# Potential lack of **FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**

- **if a new one cannot be agreed** in time, then the UK will have to trade under rules set by the **World Trade Organization**.

## **WTO rules**

- If countries don't have free-trade agreements, each country sets tariffs or taxes on goods entering.
- For example, cars from non-EU countries in the EU are taxed 10% of their value; dairy products (on average) - 35%.



# SEVEN immediate CHANGES after Brexit day

## 1. UK's 73 MEPs lose their seats

- UK will not make any decisions in any EU political institutions and agencies
- the UK will follow EU rules and the European Court of Justice decisions during the transition



MEP, Nigel Farage and Ann Widdecombe

## 2. No more EU summits

- Neither UK Prime Minister nor British ministers will attend EU meetings to decide world politics (e.g. setting fishing limits)

## 3. We will be hearing a lot about trade

- The UK will be able to start talking to countries around the world about setting new rules for buying and selling goods and services including the US and Australia

# SEVEN immediate CHANGES after Brexit day

## 4. The UK's passports will change colour

- **Blue passports** will be reintroduced (first used in 1921) instead of the red design.
- Existing red burgundy passports will continue to be valid.
- New passports will be manufactured by a French company in the Polish town of Tczew 😊



Blue passports were replaced in 1988 with the burgundy design

## 5. Brexit coins

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- About three million commemorative **50p Brexit coins** have already entered circulation.
- They bear the date "31 January" and the inscription: "Peace, prosperity and friendship with all nations".



The coins had to be re-made after Brexit was delayed

# SEVEN immediate CHANGES after Brexit day

## 6. The UK's Brexit department shuts down

- There will be a new negotiating team based in Downing Street.

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## 7. Germany won't extradite its citizens to the UK

- It won't be possible for some suspected criminals to be brought back to the UK if they flee to Germany (limits in their constitution)



# SEVEN THINGS that will STAY THE SAME during the transition period

## 1. Travel

British citizens will be treated the same as EU nationals (e.g. the same passport control)  
Flights, boats and trains will operate as usual.

## 2. Driving licences and pet passports

As long as they are valid, these will continue to be accepted.

## 3. European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)

It will still be valid providing UK nationals with state-provided medical treatment in case of illness or accident in any EU country.

## 4. Living and working in the EU & UK

Freedom of movement for work and living will continue as it currently does.

## 5. Pensions

UK nationals living in the EU will continue to receive their state pension together with the annual increase.

## 6. Budget contributions

The UK will continue to pay into the EU budget. This means existing schemes will continue to be funded by EU grants.

## 7. Trade

UK-EU trade will continue without any extra charges or checks being introduced.



# Terminology concerning Poles in the UK

1. **UK Resident** is defined as a person who has their main home in the UK, who is registered with a medical practitioner, and has been resident in the UK for 6 months out of the last 12. Until now, Poles staying in England for 5 years could apply for permanent residence status.
2. **Tourist** is a person who is travelling or visiting the UK for pleasure

## AFTER BREXIT

People who don't register with the EU Settlement Scheme will not be able to prove that they came to the UK before Brexit and thus will not be able to legally live , work etc in Britain.



IF YOU'RE AN  
EU CITIZEN  
LIVING IN THE UK  
APPLY TO THE  
EU SETTLEMENT  
SCHEME ONLINE

HM Government

System osiedleńczy  
dla obywateli UE

# Legal living and working in the UK after Brexit esp. after the transition

## SETTLED STATUS

- **EU citizens and their families** who have been **living** in the UK for **five years** can apply for "settled status", which **allows them to stay in the UK for as long as they wish**.
- Any child born in the UK to a mother with settled status will automatically become a British citizen.
- **Settled status** means you **can work in the UK, rent housing, use the NHS, have access to pensions and benefits and travel in and out of the UK**.
- Applications from people with serious criminal convictions or security concerns can be rejected.
- Documents needed to submit the application:  
(a passport or ID card, digital face photograph, document confirming continuous residence in the UK e.g. a social security card - NIN number)

## PRE-SETTLED STATUS

the same as the above - for Poles who have been living in the UK for fewer than 5 years

status osoby osiedlonej; tymczasowy status osoby osiedlonej



Polish, Romanian and Italian nationals have submitted the highest number of applications, according to the figures. (Stephanie Cockcroft, Tuesday, 17 December 2019)

Out of over 900 thousand Poles, **400 thousand still have not submitted the UK settled status application form**. Deadline: 30 June 2021.

(Kamil Turecki, Thursday, 6 February 2020)

# Chance for UK nationality / dual citizenship

**ONE YEAR AFTER OBTAINING  
SETTLED or PRE-SETTLED STATUS  
Poles will be able to apply for a  
class of **British nationality**.**

To obtain it they will have to:

- prove that they have been living and working in the UK for a minimum of 6 years
- submit a criminal record certificate
- confirm their knowledge of the English language
- pass the British Citizenship Life in the UK test



What about the rest of Poles  
without the settled status?



# Will Poles need visas to go to England after Brexit?

- Until the end of 2020 no revolutionary changes can be expected.
- The British government does not announce any difficulties in issues of:
  - tourist trips
  - studies in the UK
  - business trips to the UK
- **Initial announcements** of politicians in GB show that in 2021 after the transition period **we will be able to stay in the UK without a visa for 3 months**. If we want to stay for more than 3 months, we will have to apply for a visa.

# Travelling to the UK in 2020 & 2021- with a passport or ID card?

- In **2020** we will still need only an **ID card to cross the border** with GB.
- According to **preliminary findings**, it is only in **January 2026** **that it will be decided** whether the identity card itself is enough to enter Britain, or **whether passport control will be introduced**.
- If anything changes during UK-EU negotiations in 2020, we **will be informed in advance** about the necessity of having a passport when travelling to the UK - **so as to have enough time to obtain it**.

# Brexit and work in the UK

- During the transition period we will travel to the UK for profit on the same terms as now.
- Migration changes in 2021 are to gradually reduce labor influx to the UK.
- According to **preliminary arrangements**:
  - **you will need to apply for a work permit and employee visa in the UK**
  - the inflow of **people with low qualifications will be limited**
  - **high-skilled** economic migrants, such as **doctors, lawyers and IT specialists will be welcome**

# What does Brexit mean for entrepreneurs and companies?

- **In 2020 trade and cooperation** between Polish and British companies **will not change.**  
(no new customs duties or additional border controls)
- According to Brexit analysts from 2021 the new UK-EU Free Trade Agreement **will most likely hit transport and logistics companies the most.**

# Brexit and studies in the UK

- Students who are **currently studying** at British universities **will be able to finish** their studies according to **the old rules**.
- The same applies to students **who will start their studies in autumn 2020**.
- The rules for recruiting, studying and granting student loans for EU students in 2021 are not yet known.
- They will depend on the new UK- EU arrangements

# Brexit and health insurance

- In **2020** the **European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)** should be **unchanged**, entitling to receive medical care in the UK.
- It seems likely that **after the transition period EHIC card will stop to apply** and we **will** be obliged to **take out health insurance**.

## What about benefits after Brexit?

- In 2020 **social assistance will be paid** in accordance with the current rules
- Housing benefit, single-mothers benefit, child benefit, maternity/paternity leave, etc

# Brexit and Polish driving license

In **2020** you will be able to move around the UK with a **Polish driving license**.

Many analysts believe that the **European driving license will be extended for next years**.

# Brexit and free roaming

In **2020** the EU directive "Roam Like At Home" is still in force, thanks to which **we can use free calls and internet data packages** within the UK.

**From 2021** the situation will most likely change and **the connections will be more expensive**.

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**THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION**



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