



# BREXIT KEY FACTS

The following summary has been collated by the #WeMakeEvents Brexit Group, PLASA, and Sam Lowe, Blakeney EU adviser.

## MOVEMENT/PERMITS FOR PEOPLE

### EU WORK PERMITS

There is no EU-wide work permit available. The conditions for obtaining a work permit vary by member-state, and only apply in the member-state that grants it. If you want to work in multiple member-states, you may need to acquire a work permit in each one (depending on the local rules).

Some examples and links below:  
e.g. for musicians ...

#### France

No permit needed for up to 90 days in a 12 month period.

[Work permit exemptions](#)

[Visa requirements for UK nationals from 1 Jan](#)

#### Spain

British citizens and their family member need visa for journey undertaken after 31st December 2020 for the purposes of work, professional, artistic or religious activities.

[Entry for UK nationals](#)

More information here: <https://www.ism.org/advice/eu-work-permit-requirements-for-musicians>

#### Irish Citizens

For the avoidance of doubt and to confirm their status as the most appealing freelancers on the market,

Irish citizens are the only nationality with the right to live and work in both the European Union and the United Kingdom.



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If you have a work permit, you might be able to stay in the EU for longer than 90/180 days.

It is usually more difficult to get a work permit if you are self-employed, although there are provisions in the EU-UK trade and co-operation agreement covering the temporary supply of services in specific sectors by independent professionals.

## US CREW TOURING UK - THERE ARE 2 OPTIONS

1. Tier 5 / Certificate of Sponsorship (aka CoS) up to 3 months. The Government fee £21.00 plus handling fee which varies depending on who administers your CoS.
2. Permitted Paid Engagement (aka PPE) for those performing at 'permit-free festivals. valid for up to 1 month, single entry only. PPE is free.

## UK CITIZENS WORKING IN THE EU

For EU musicians visiting the UK, [this article](#) is a useful summary. In essence, the UK permits foreign (including EU) nationals to stay up to 30 days to carry out [paid engagements](#), but they must:

- (a) prove they are a professional musician, and
- (b) be invited by an established UK business.

Longer stays require a ["T5" temporary work visa](#). This generally requires you to be in a [shortage occupation](#) (at the moment the only musicians that qualify are certain orchestral positions) or to have an [established international reputation](#). EU national musicians who are staying for [three months or less](#) do not have to apply for this visa in advance, although they must still provide a border officer with the correct paperwork.

See: <https://www.freemovement.org.uk/the-row-over-post-brexit-visas-for-musicians-explained/>



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## SHORT TERM BUSINESS VISITORS

If you are a short-term business visitor to the EU and engaging in permitted activity (largely work that doesn't involve direct payment in the EU) then it doesn't matter whether you are freelance or an employee.

You are allowed to stay in the EU Schengen area for 90 days out of every 180.

The 180 day reference period is not fixed. It is a moving window, based on the approach of looking backwards at each day of the stay (be it at the moment of entry or at the day of an actual check, such as inland police control or border check upon departure).

There is no limit to the number of member-states you can visit within the 90/180 day period.

The EU Member States covered by the visa waiver are:

- the EU Member States which are part of the Schengen area: Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden;
- the EU Member States which do not yet fully apply the Schengen acquis (those who are not yet part of the Schengen area without internal borders): Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania.

*(Stays in these states are not calculated in the overall period of stay for the Schengen area. Instead the 90-day limit is calculated individually for each of these states. For instance, after a 90-day stay in the Schengen area, the person can immediately travel to Croatia and stay for another 90 days there.)*



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## TAX

The EU-UK trade and co-operation agreement includes provisions on social security co-ordination that are similar to existing EU social security co-ordination rules.

Broadly speaking, individuals will only need to pay social security contributions in one country.

For more information read: <https://www.bdo.co.uk/en-gb/insights/tax/global-employer-services/brexit-social-security-rules-from-2021>

## MOVEMENT OF EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS ON A TOURING BASIS

An ATA Carnet is valid for one year and allows for movement of the goods listed on the carnet as many times as required within a 12 month period. An ATA Carnet will apply to the whole EU (you don't need a separate one for each member-state).

Cost of a Carnet from London Chambers of Commerce:

- £216 (member)/£360 (non-member)
- 40% security deposit (bankers draft or cash; bank guarantee; or carnet security scheme guarantee)

Goods that were in free circulation in the EU prior to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2020, should be able to re-enter the UK without the need for any import declarations or duties. However, you will need to be able to prove to customs that they were in fact in the EU before the end of 2020. (In practice, this could all get a bit complicated.)