



Frequently Asked Questions

Can UK and EU citizens travel visa free between the UK and EU after Brexit?

Yes – UK citizens will be allowed up to 90 days in a 180 day period in Schengen countries. This will include non-Schengen EU countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania) as the same rules are applied at their external borders. Time in a non-Schengen country does not count towards the 90 day limit in Schengen. Travel to Ireland is not restricted due to Common Travel Area arrangements.

EU citizens will be allowed in the UK up to 3 months, according to official guidance so technically can vary.

Will the immigration / customs process change?

Yes – UK citizens will be subject to extra entry checks (excluding to Ireland) and not be allowed to use EU/EEA/CH entry lanes at the EU border. 6 months validity must be remaining on a UK passport when arriving in Schengen countries and it must have been issued within the last 10 years. For non-Schengen countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania), 3 months after intended departure is required).

EU citizens will continue to be allowed to use e-gates and with a passport with less than 6 months validity. EU National Identity cards will be accepted until at least 31 December 2020.

Allowances and restrictions for goods brought into the EU from the UK will be re-introduced and subject to customs checks and duty if over allowance. Animal origin products such as ham and cheese will be prohibited in a traveller's luggage. Exceptions are provided for certain types such as infant food or for medical reasons.

How will UK Tour Guides be affected in the EU? Will I need a work visa?

ETOA is lobbying for clarification on this issue as it will depend on an individual's circumstances. The UK will be classed as a 'third country' alongside countries such as USA, China and Australia. There is a long-standing tradition that professional services are allowed by citizens in these countries in the EU. Guidance by the UK Government is available [here](#).

What do UK and EU citizens living in another country need to do?

UK citizens living in the EU permanently or for more than 90 days will require a residence permit or a long-stay visa. Right to freedom of movement between EU member states will end unless individual is a family member of an EU citizen. More information is available [here](#).





EU citizens living in the UK prior to Brexit will continue to be allowed to stay but are required to apply under the [EU Settlement Scheme](#) (excluding Irish citizens).

EU citizens arriving after the UK's departure from the EU until 31 December 2020 can live in the UK for up to 3 months without additional checks, after which a 'European Temporary Leave to Remain' must be applied for (a fee will apply, but amount is currently unknown). From 1 January 2021, the UK Government's proposed immigration [strategy](#) would take effect (subject to approval of UK Parliament).

Will travel requirements remain the same for non-EU and non-UK citizens?

Yes – visa requirements (if applicable) will stay the same as before the UK's departure from the EU.

At the EU border, immigration queues may be longer as UK citizens will no longer be entitled to use the EU/EEA/CH lanes. Each EU member state will decide whether UK citizens will have their own immigration lane or join other non-EU citizens.

While the UK are still to confirm, it is likely EU/EEA/CH citizens will have their own entry lanes (to continue using e-gates) rather than joining non-EU lanes at the UK border. From June 2019, citizens of 7 non-EU countries will be allowed to use e-gates at the UK border – USA, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand, which may reduce immigration processing times.

Will flights still be allowed between the UK and EU?

Yes – 'point-to-point' air services will be allowed between the UK and EU after the UK's departure from the EU. However, UK airlines will not be allowed to operate intra-EU flights.

Can UK coach tours still operate in the EU and vice versa?

Yes - the UK intends to sign the Interbus Agreement which will allow 'closed door' coach tours to continue. The Interbus Agreement does not allow cabotage (pick up and set down of passengers outside the coach company's home country) and it will depend on a national Government's discretion whether this is allowed.

The UK intends to allow cabotage by EU operators on a 'temporary basis' (historically interpreted as 3 months). Therefore, an EU coach is allowed to pick up and set down passengers on a tour within the UK during this period but must return to the EU within 3 months.

Scheduled regular coach services will be allowed to continue until their inclusion in the Interbus Agreement is ratified.





Will cross border rail services in Ireland and through the Channel Tunnel be allowed to continue?

Yes - cross border rail services will continue to operate until 30 June 2019, giving time for bilateral agreements to be agreed. Eurostar and Eurotunnel are both members of ETOA and have communicated they are prepared to operate post Brexit. It is very unlikely services will be stopped.

How is TOMS affected?

UK businesses will no longer have the option of TOMS (as it is an EU scheme) but will still be subject to VAT on EU travel and may need to register in each member state to pay and reclaim VAT on the price paid by the consumer. EU guidance on VAT is available [here](#).

A UK version of TOMS is proposed by UK's HM Revenue & Customs where UK businesses will only pay VAT on UK travel.

HM Revenue & Customs have yet to confirm if EU businesses trading in the UK will pay UK VAT. We understand this will not be the case but this could change depending on the UK's future relationship with the EU.

Can the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) still be used by UK citizens?

No - unless there is a bilateral agreement between the UK and an EU member state. Travellers should check their travel insurance to make sure they are covered for their health needs.

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