

## Travel and logistics

### Travelling to and from the EU

Being able to travel seamlessly throughout the EU, whether you are a, sportsperson, coach, administrator, volunteer or simply a spectator is crucial in the sport and recreation sector. Whilst the majority of those individuals travelling throughout the EU may not actually be required to work in a particular country, there are still a number of things to think about in the event of a no-deal Brexit if travel is going to be necessary to be able to participate in or watch sports events.

#### *EU nationals visiting the UK*

- In the event of a deal, free movement will continue during the agreed transition period and so there will be no issue for EU nationals wanting to visit the UK. Even if there is no deal, free movement will continue under UK law and so there will be no issue for EU nationals wanting to visit the UK up until 31 December 2020.
- From 1 January 2021, it will be necessary to assess whether or not a trip will fall within the 'visitor rules' or if the activities will constitute work and therefore be caught by the new work visa system applicable to EU nationals.

For further information on working within the EU, please see the SRA's module on '**Immigration and the Right to Work**'

#### *UK nationals visiting the EU*

- Again, in the event of a deal, the current position will be maintained during the transition period. However, where there is a 'no deal' Brexit, restrictions may take effect sooner than anticipated – including the possibility of this happening immediately after a no deal Brexit. UK nationals would become subject to the 'visitor rules' which could vary from country to country. The EU has indicated that visitor rules will apply to enable UK nationals to travel across the Schengen Area without a visa for up to 90 days in any 180-day period.

#### *How can you plan ahead for a 'no deal' Brexit'?*

- Think about any trips the organisation has coming up and assess which trips will fall within the visitor rules and those which may require advance entry clearance. In all cases, you will need to analyse the duration, frequency and purpose of the trip to determine whether it is appropriate to enter as a visitor.
- If the activities on the trip are not permissible as a 'visitor', a visa which allows work will be required.
- Check that all those who are intending to travel have a passport, which has more than 6 months left to run and is not more than 10 years old.
- Check the terms of each individual's travel insurance- does it include healthcare? After Brexit, European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) cards may not be valid. It's particularly important you get travel insurance with the right cover if anyone travelling has a pre-existing medical condition. This is because the EHIC scheme covers pre-existing conditions, while many travel insurance policies do not.
- Do you need an international driving permit? Check here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/driving-in-the-eu-after-brex-it-international-driving-permits> If you're taking your own vehicle, you'll also need a 'green card' (which may take up to 1 month to get from your vehicle insurance company) and a GB sticker.
- Regardless of whether there is a deal or not, for any trips from 2021 onwards, you may also need to apply for pre-travel authorisation via the European Travel Information and

Authorisation System (ETIAS) once it is fully operational. Similar to the ESTA system for travel to the US, the ETIAS authorisation will cost only €7, which will be a one-off fee to be paid at the time of the online application and will be valid for 3 years for an unlimited number of entries.

### **Moving sports equipment into and out of the EU**

In a no deal Brexit, the UK will be considered a 'third country' for customs purposes in the EU. This means you may be required to make customs declarations when taking sports equipment temporarily into and out of the EU. Perhaps you are a dance organisation or a sports club who is about to go on a tour across the EU. If so, you may need certain documentation relating to that equipment and it is likely that fees will also apply. This is because in the absence of any free trade agreement between the EU and UK:

- Free movement of goods between the UK and the EU will no longer apply so any equipment entering and leaving the UK will probably be checked by Customs & Excise at Border Control. Likewise, similar checks will be made when entering and leaving the EU.
- The UK will need to create a schedule of tariffs and quotas to set out how we intend to trade under WTO Rules. In the longer term, this means that there is the potential for new or additional trade barriers such as tariffs on imported sporting products such as clothing and footwear.

This means that, when crossing the relevant borders, you will therefore need you to prove that your equipment is not being imported to sell and you fully intend to return all equipment back to the UK. This would likely mean that ATA Carnets (or equivalent) will be required to ship or hand-carry commercial goods or equipment between the U.K. and E.U.

The ATA Carnet is essentially a detailed passport for equipment to avoid paying duty on goods brought into the EU for business reasons. Whilst there is a fee for each Carnet issued and time and hassle involved in putting together a detailed list of all the equipment you intend to take into the EU, it will avoid the need for a customs declaration and risk of goods being seized on entry causing costly delays. A Carnet can also be used for trips covering more than one country and includes numerous exits and re-entries in the country of origin during the length of the Carnet.

*For further guidance on whether you may need an ATA carnet, please see the government's website at <https://www.gov.uk/taking-goods-out-uk-temporarily/get-an-ata-carnet>*

#### *What about transporting firearms?*

UK residents who want to travel to the EU with their firearms or shotguns will no longer be able to apply for a European Firearms Pass (EFP) if the UK leaves the EU without a deal. Instead, you need to look at the firearms licensing requirements of the EU country you're travelling to ahead of travelling. You will still need to do this even if you will be in an EU country with your firearm and covered by a EFP when we leave the EU.

### **The movement of equines in and out of the EU**

As it stands, the movement of equines between France, Ireland and the UK is protected and facilitated by a *Tripartite Agreement*. If we leave the EU without a deal, this agreement will cease to exist. The UK, however, has recently been granted 'national listed status' by the EU, which will ensure that racehorses and other equines can move into the EU from the UK in the event of a no-deal Brexit. While additional barriers will prevent a 'seamless' movement across the EU border, this will provide certainty for owners and trainers looking to race their horses in European meetings.

#### *What additional requirements will you need to go through?*

In the event of a no-deal Brexit:

- horses being exported to the EU will need an export health certificate,
- horses travelling from the UK to the EU may need additional blood tests, which will need to be carried out within 30 days or less of travelling to satisfy EU regulations;
- owners will need to consult with a vet at least six weeks before they are planning to travel so that they can confirm certain residency and isolation requirements have been met where necessary;
- all horses will need to enter the EU via a Border Inspection Post so you should always leave more time to travel as there may be additional delays;
- horses will also need a Government issued travel ID document, as well as their existing equine passport

Further details of what will be required to export horses to the EU in the event of a no-deal Brexit are available here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/export-horses-and-ponies-special-rules>

*What about importing equines from the EU back to the UK?*

The rules relating to the import of equines from the EU to the UK will not change in principle as a result of 'no deal' Brexit. Those registered with a national branch of an international body for sporting or competition purposes or for any horse with a passport issued by an EU recognised studbook will be able to travel using health attestations. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/equine-moving-equines-brexit-qa>

*Are there any other things you need to think about?*

- Do you need to register a trailer for your horse? <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/trailer-registration>
- Do you need an international driving permit? <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prepare-to-drive-in-the-eu-after-brexit-lorry-and-goods-vehicle-drivers>
- Have you completed a [customs declaration form](#)? Where you are regularly moving the same equine between the UK and EU may wish to consider applying for an ATA Carnet to streamline customs procedures (see above).