Intitulé de l'épreuve : NOTE DE SYNTHÈSE : DE B VERS A

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Introduction

With 3.4 million EU nationals living in the UK and 1.3 million Brits living in the EU, Brexit, which will take effect in March 2019, will inevitably affect the lives of these expatriates, not least ~~then it~~ as regards their employment. Which much still remains to be ironed out, ~~also~~ there is already much discussion about how Brexit will impact (I) EU nationals working in the UK and (II) British nationals working in the EU.

(I) EU nationals working in the UK

According to Déborah David, an employment law expert, existing employment contracts should remain unaffected, but should the EU require UK expatriates to have visas and work permits, the UK could require the same of EU nationals

[redacted]

in Britain.

In terms of social welfare entitlements, current EU law allows workers to continue to claim unemployment benefit for three months in another EU state, but this will no longer be the case with regard to Britain unless an agreement is drawn up on the issue. There is also uncertainty regarding health cover, as the UK and the EU will have to reach an agreement on the extent of the coverage. The situation as regards pensions is also up in the air - currently EU workers in the UK enjoy full pension rights, but after Brexit, EU workers who have worked in both the UK and a third EU country could lose the contributions paid in that country. One way round this problem would be for Britain to join the European Economic Area, in which case nothing would change, according to Novelvy, a consultancy firm. Finally, the conditions regarding the payment of family allowances could also change unless an agreement is reached.

Seconded workers, ~~on the other~~ however, will continue to be covered by social security in the ~~ir~~ EU country in which their employer is based.

If no agreement is reached on the free movement of persons, even footballers could be affected, as they could not work in the UK unless they have played a ~~cert~~ number of games for their national teams in the previous two years.

(II) <u>UK nationals working in the EU</u>

~~On 5 April 2017~~, There are concerns among British people in the EU ~~that th~~ who are receiving British pensions that their purchasing power could diminish due to a weaker pound sterling brought on by Brexit. While this will depend on the financial markets, some degree of ~~ass~~ reassurance was given to Brits in the EU in the joint report issued in December 2017, in which Jean-Claude Juncker stated that the rights of British expatriates in the EU will be partially guaranteed. This followed a position paper from the European Parliament the previous April, in which EU MPs stressed the need for fair and equitable treatment for British citizens residing in the EU, as well as EU citizens in Britain.

And despite the Brexit vote, many British people have expressed a wish to request a second nationality (89% according to a survey in The Independent); ~~too~~ with an EU passport, they would be free to work in any EU state.

Many British workers in the City of London have been and will continue to be affected by the departure of major banks to EU states. A recent study by KPMG showed that some 50 financial institutions have already announced that they will leave London, which will open ~~up~~ opportunities in other EU countries. ~~France~~ French officials talked about "rolling out the red carpet" for such institutions, so what is Britain's loss could be other EU states' gain.

Conclusion

Despite a certain amount of progress in negotiations between Britain and the EU, ~~there is~~ much doubt remains about how exactly expatriate workers in both Britain and the EU will be affected. Issues such as social welfare, the free movement of people and pensions are still on the table, with the only certainty that the March 2019 deadline is already looming large.

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