

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

HAVE A LAWFUL RESIDENCE

To enjoy your rights in the territory of Slovakia broadly as you could before the UK left the EU, you must be lawfully residing in Slovakia by 31 December 2020 and continue to reside here thereafter.

REGISTER YOUR RESIDENCE

- You should register your residence within 30 days from the lapse of three months from entering Slovakia. You may be fined for not doing so;
- Unless you have already done so, you should register at your earliest convenience;
- When you register after 1 January 2021, you will have to demonstrate that you were lawfully residing in Slovakia before 31 December 2020.

GET A NEW RESIDENCE CARD

- You need to apply for a new Residence Card by 30 June 2021 (even if you are already registered as resident and hold an EU Residence Card). You may be fined for not doing so;
- This will be a non-EU Residence Card issued to third-country nationals;
- It will include a reference to the Withdrawal Agreement;
- Any EU Residence Cards owned by UK nationals and their family members after 30 June 2021 will cease to be valid.

WHAT STATUS WILL YOU GET?

You will get one of the following types of residence status, depending on how long you have been living in Slovakia:

FIVE-YEAR RESIDENCE

You will get this type of residence if you have lawfully resided in Slovakia for less than five years. It is granted automatically for a period of up to five years. The Residence Document is also issued for a period of up to five years; or

LONG-TERM RESIDENCE / PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR UNLIMITED TIME

You will get this type of residence if you have lawfully resided in Slovakia continuously for more than five years. It is granted automatically for an indefinite time period. The Residence Document is issued for a period of up to 10 years.

IMPORTANT

- If you meet one of the conditions for lawful residence by 31 December 2020 (inclusive), you are automatically able to enjoy your rights in the territory of Slovakia broadly as you could before the UK left the EU;
- Your residence status and the relevant entitlements are derived from you meeting the conditions for lawful residence. They don't depend on you registering as resident and applying for the new Residence Card.
- However, you are encouraged to register and apply for the new Residence Card within the deadlines, as you may be fined for not doing so and face difficulties evidencing your rights;
- Even if you are already registered as resident and have an EU Residence Card, you still need to apply for the new non-EU Residence Card evidencing your status.

INFORMATION AND SUPPORT TO UK NATIONALS IN SLOVAKIA

Are you a UK national or a UK national family member living in Slovakia before 31 December 2020 or planning to move to Slovakia before this date?

FIND OUT:

- How the UK's departure from the EU will affect your residence in Slovakia.
- What you should do to continue enjoying your rights in Slovakia as broadly as you could before the UK left the EU.

GET IN TOUCH:

- ✉ UKnationalsSK@iom.int
- ☎ +421 908 342 340

KEY DATES

Please be informed about the following key dates:

■ 31 JANUARY 2020

The UK officially left the EU

■ 31 DECEMBER 2020

End of the transition period

■ 30 JUNE 2021

All UK nationals and their family members (who live in Slovakia before 31 December 2020) should have their residence registered and have applied for a new Residence Card

ARE YOU COVERED BY THE WITHDRAWAL AGREEMENT?

The Withdrawal Agreement regulates the terms of the UK's departure from the EU, defines whose rights are covered and under which conditions.

To be covered by the Withdrawal Agreement means that you can enjoy your rights in Slovakia as broadly as you could before the UK's exit from the EU.

The following categories of persons are covered:

- UK nationals and their family members who lawfully reside in Slovakia before or on 31 December 2020 (inclusive) and continue to live here after this date;
- Certain family members (of UK nationals) who do not yet reside in Slovakia before 31 December 2020;
- Children and future children (children under the age of 21 or dependent children);
- Frontier workers.

WHAT IS LAWFUL RESIDENCE?

As a UK national, to lawfully reside in Slovakia means that you must fall into one of the following categories:

- You are employed in Slovakia;
- You are a self-employed person in Slovakia;
- You are studying in primary school, secondary school, or at university in Slovakia and are financially self-sufficient;
- You are financially self-sufficient and have health insurance in Slovakia;
- You are looking for work in Slovakia;
- You are a family member of a UK national or of a Union citizen who satisfies one of the above conditions and whom you are accompanying or joining.

As a UK national family member, to lawfully reside in Slovakia means that the UK national you are accompanying or joining satisfies one of the above conditions.

CONDITIONS FOR LAWFUL RESIDENCE

- In general, you must fall into one of the specified categories before 31 December 2020 (inclusive) to be able to enjoy your rights in the territory of Slovakia broadly as you could before the UK left the EU;
- If you have lawfully resided in Slovakia continuously for more than five years, you no longer have to meet these conditions;
- These conditions do not apply to UK nationals who move to Slovakia after 31 December 2020.



This leaflet is for information purposes only and has no legal force. Its content may not fully reflect your specific circumstances. The information contained in this leaflet is valid as of November 2020. For comprehensive information tailored to your concrete situation, please get in touch with us.



INFORMATION AND SUPPORT TO UK NATIONALS IN SLOVAKIA

Services are provided by the International Organization for Migration.


Get in touch to find out how we can support you:

 www.uknationals.iom.sk

 UKnationalsSK@iom.int

 **HELPLINE: +421 908 342 340**

 facebook.com/IOMSlovakia

 **IOM Office in Bratislava**
Grösslingová 35
811 09 Bratislava
Slovak Republic

IOM can provide support to individuals who face specific challenges, such as people living with disabilities, those grappling with chronic illness, language and literacy barriers, or barriers in accessing technology.