

#### Question 4: Will Brexit affect my parents' ability to work in the UK?

Children might be worried that parents cannot work in the UK after Brexit. The right to work legally continue for EU nationals who are already in the UK. For any questions about your rights, contact Citizens Advice: <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/>

#### Question 5: Will I be able to visit my family in the EU and will grandparents be able to come and visit us?

Yes, EU nationals will be able to travel and have family members visiting them in the UK. They could even come and live here with you. There might be new rules on visitor visas and family reunion schemes, but these have not been agreed yet.

#### Question 6: Will I have to pay to go to college or university in the UK?

Currently, in Scotland, there are no plans to charge EU nationals who have been in the UK fees at college and university. Universities in England already charge student fees. Rights to study in the UK will not change.

#### Question 7: Is it true that more EU nationals have been victims of attacks since Brexit?

Yes, unfortunately this is true. In our research, many more young people said they have seen more racism and anti-immigration incidents since Brexit. This is obviously a concern.

#### Question 8: What should I do if I experience or witness a racist attack?

You should report any attack on your person, your family or one you witness to the police - call 999 (emergency) or 101 (reporting).

See also: <http://www.scotland.police.uk/contact-us/hate-crime-and-third-party-reporting/>

#### Question 9: I have been feeling a bit upset about Brexit- is it just me?

Many EU nationals who came to the UK say they felt unhappy and disappointed with the Brexit decision. It is understandable to be upset.

In our research, many EU-born young people say they felt 'uncertain', 'worried' and 'sad' about their future. See our website below.

#### Question 10: Who can I talk to if I am feeling upset about Brexit?

Talk to your family, friends, GP, teachers at school - anyone who is supportive. For young people, Childline offers support- call 0800 1111.

This leaflet gives you some information about Brexit, based a research we carried out with families from Central and Eastern Europe. You can read more about the project at: [www.migranyouth.org](http://www.migranyouth.org)

# How to talk about Brexit with my family



Leaflet for EU nationals

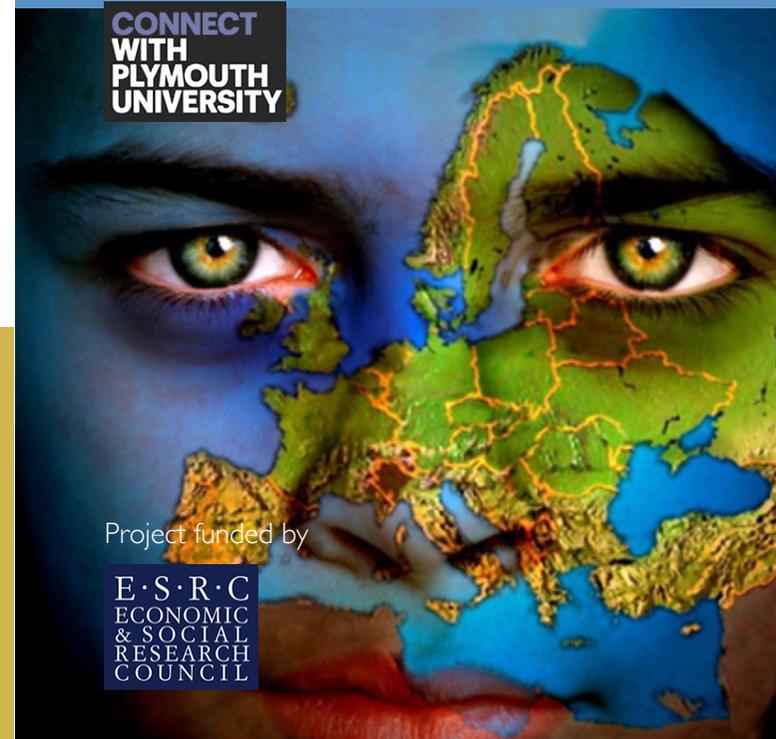


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# A bit of context first...

## What is Brexit?

Brexit is the word used to refer to the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union (EU). It is a shortened word for 'British Exit' (Brexit).

## How did Brexit happen?

There was a public vote on 23rd June 2016 - 30 million people voted. The majority (52%) decided that UK should not be part of the EU.

## What is the European Union?

There are 28 European countries that have formed a 'Union' for economic and political reasons. The European Union has its own parliament and allows people from EU countries to travel and settle across borders. All member countries have to do this.

## Why would the UK want to leave the EU?

Some political parties in the UK and newspapers said that leaving the Union would mean the UK can limit the number of migrants. In addition, Brexit supporters also say the UK pays high fees to be EU member and cannot decide freely which countries to do business with.

# What will happen now?

The UK is scheduled to exit from the European Union on 29th March 2019. There will also be a 'transition period' until 31st December 2020.

## What does this mean for EU nationals - do we have to leave the UK?

The EU and the UK Government have agreed that EU citizens already in the UK and their children can continue to live and work here. People who had lived in the UK for more than 5 years will have to apply for 'settled status' if they continue to live here.

# Talking about Brexit...

It is important to talk to your family members about Brexit. Children, young people and adults might feel worried about Brexit. It is important that families discuss Brexit at home. Here are some potential questions children might have:

## Has this Leaflet been useful?

Have you applied for your Settled Status after reading it?

Let us know here: <https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/heretostayimpact>

## Question 1: Will we be able to live in UK after Brexit?

Yes, the Government says that all EU citizens who are currently in the UK will be able to remain in the UK after Brexit.

## Question 2: What will my status be after Brexit?

The Government has introduced a new scheme called 'settled status'. EU nationals have to apply for settled status until 30 June 2021. Children and young people can not apply themselves, a parent needs to apply for them.

If you're an EU citizen or a family member of an EU citizen, you'll need to apply if you want to stay in the UK after 30 June 2021.

You must apply even if you were born in the UK, but you do not need to apply if you are a British citizen. The application is free.

You can find more information on this at the UK Government website: <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families>

The organisation called 'The 3 Million' campaigns for the rights of EU nationals in the UK. <https://www.the3million.org.uk/checklist>

## Question 3: Can I apply for British citizenship?

If you get settled status, you can live in the UK as long as you like. You do not have to apply for citizenship, if you do not want to, but you must get 'settled status'.

To apply for British citizenship, you need to meet several conditions. The current cost of a citizenship application is £1,330.

There is some more information at the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/apply-citizenship-eea>