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Brexit and State Pensions

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Summary

Entitlement to the UK State Pension is based on an UK individual's National Insurance record. As part of the EU, the UK is part of a system to co-ordinate the social security entitlements for people moving within the EU. The rules also apply to EEA countries and Switzerland. The aim of these provisions is not to harmonise social security systems, but to remove barriers to workers moving between Member States. They enable periods of insurance to be aggregated, so an individual who has worked in other Member States can make one application to the relevant agency in the country of residence - in the UK, the [International Pension Centre](#). This agency then notifies details of the claim to all countries in which the person has been insured. Each Member State in which the person was insured then calculates its pro-rata contribution and puts that amount into payment. There is detailed guidance on this in volume 2 of DWP's [Decision Makers' Guide](#).

The UK State Pension is payable overseas but is only uprated if the pensioner is in an EEA country or one with which the UK has a reciprocal agreement requiring uprating. For more detail, see Library Briefing Paper SN-01457 [Frozen Overseas Pensions](#) (May 2016) and DWP Decision Makers Guide, [Volume 2: international subjects](#) (para 070310 ff).

The arrangements to apply in future have been part of the [negotiations under Article 50 on the UK's withdrawal from the EU](#). A [joint report on progress](#) published on 8 December 2017 said that, with the caveat that "nothing is agreed until everything is agreed", the Withdrawal Agreement would include a commitment to social security co-ordination:

28. Social security coordination rules set out in Regulations (EC) No 883/2004 and (EC) No 987/2009 will apply. Social security coordination rules will cover Union citizens who on the specified date are or have been subject to UK legislation and UK nationals who are or have been subject to the legislation of an EU27 Member State, and EU27 and UK nationals within the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement by virtue of residence. Those rules will also apply, for the purposes of aggregation of periods of social security insurance, to Union and UK citizens having worked or resided in the UK or in an EU27 Member State in the past.

The July 2018 [White Paper](#) said the UK would seek reciprocal arrangements, which "could cover provisions for the uprating of State Pensions, including export rules and aggregation principles for people who have contributed into multiple countries' systems." It would also ensure workers only "pay social security contributions in one state at a time" (para 89).

Guidance for individuals is on Gov.UK – [UK leaving the EU: what you need to know](#).

The potential impact on private pensions is discussed in CBP-07629 [Brexit – implications for private pensions](#) (March 2017).

1. The current framework

As a member of the EU, the UK is part of long-standing provisions in EU law to co-ordinate social security schemes for people moving within the EU,¹ which also apply to non-EU EEA countries and Switzerland.²

The main purpose of these rules is to ensure that people who choose to exercise the right of freedom of movement do not find themselves at a disadvantage in respect of social security benefits or pensions– for example if they should fall ill or become unemployed while working in another EU/EEA State. The Regulations do not guarantee a general right to benefit throughout the EEA; nor do they harmonise the social security systems of the Member States. Their primary function is to support free movement throughout the EU/EEA by removing some of the disadvantages that migrants might encounter. They achieve this by, for example:

- prohibiting discrimination in matters of social security systems on grounds of nationality;
- clarifying which state is responsible for paying benefits in particular cases (the ‘single state principle’);
- allowing a person’s periods of employment, residence and contributions paid in one EEA country to count towards entitlement to benefit in another country (this is referred to as the principle of ‘aggregation’); and
- allowing people to take certain benefits abroad with them to another EU/EEA state (‘exportation’).

Numbers

Around 1.26 million recipients of the UK State Pension are resident overseas. A Parliamentary Written Answer from November 2016 gave a breakdown for EU, Commonwealth countries and the rest of the world:

The table below shows the number of pensioners in receipt of the UK State Pension living in the country groupings requested. Please note that residents in Cyprus and Malta appear in both the European Union and Commonwealth totals.

Country Group	Number of UK State Pensioners
EU (excluding UK)	474,130
Commonwealth (excluding UK)	565,770
Rest of world	218,580

Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study May 2016. Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.³

¹ Now in EC Regulations 883/2004 and 987/2009.

² There is a list of EU and EEA countries on Gov.UK

³ [PO 53851, 24 November 2016](http://PO.53851.24.November.2016)

1.1 State Pension entitlement

Entitlement to the UK State Pension depends on an individual's UK National Insurance (NI) record.

Individuals who reached State Pension age before 6 April 2016 are entitled to a State Pension under the 'old' system – which was made up of two tiers, the [basic State Pension](#) and [additional State Pension](#). Individuals who reach State Pension age after that date are entitled to the [new State Pension](#).⁴

As part of the EU system of co-ordination of social security, an individual who has lived or worked in the UK and another EEA country or Switzerland, need only make one claim – in their last country of residence. They will be eligible for annual increases on their pension in payment:

If you've lived or worked in another country in the past, you might be eligible for that country's state pension and a UK State Pension.

To check if you can pay into or receive another country's state pension, contact the pension service for that country.

Claiming another country's state pension

Depending on where you've lived or worked, you may need to make more than one pension claim.

European Economic Area (EEA) countries and Switzerland

You only need to claim your state pension in the last country where you lived or worked. Your claim will cover all [EEA countries](#) (including the UK) and Switzerland. You don't need to claim for each country separately.

Countries outside the EEA (except Switzerland)

You need to claim your pension from each country separately.

Check with the pension service for the country where you've lived or worked to find out how to make a claim.

Your UK State Pension if you've lived or worked abroad

Your UK State Pension will be based on your [UK National Insurance record](#). You need 10 years of UK National Insurance contributions to be eligible for the new State Pension.

You may be able to use time spent abroad to make up the 10 qualifying years. This is most likely if you've lived or worked in:

- The EEA
- Switzerland
- certain countries that have a [social security agreement with the UK](#)

Example

You have 7 qualifying years from the UK on your National Insurance record when you reach State Pension age.

⁴ For more information, see DWP, [Your State Pension explained](#), April 2016; DWP, [State Pensions – your guide](#), October 2014

You worked in an EEA country for 16 years and paid contributions to that country's state pension.

You will meet the minimum qualifying years to get the new State Pension because of the time you worked overseas. Your new State Pension amount will only be based on the 7 years of National Insurance contributions you made in the UK.

You want to retire overseas

You can claim the new State Pension overseas in most countries.

Your State Pension will increase each year but only if you live in:

- the EEA
- Switzerland
- certain countries that have a [social security agreement with the UK](#)

Your new State Pension may be affected if your circumstances change. You can get more information from the [International Pension Centre](#).⁵

System for co-ordinating entitlements

The European Parliament explains that the principle of equal treatment is at the core of the EU's social security co-ordination rules. The central piece of social security co-ordination legislation is Regulation 883/2004:

The principle of equal treatment between host-country citizens and other EU citizens is also at the core of the EU's social security coordination. EU coordination measures in the field of social security are required by Article 48 TFEU in order to ensure that citizens do not suffer disadvantages in their social security protection when exercising their right to free movement across the EU. Otherwise, and due to the principle of territoriality applicable to a great extent in the Member States, only contributions and periods in the Member State concerned would be considered for the provision of social security benefits.

Social security rules are based on four principles:

- Equal treatment: non-national EU citizens have the same rights and obligations as nationals of the host Member State;
- One country only: Union citizens who have exercised their free movement rights are covered by the system of one Member State at a time, and pay contributions in one country only.
- Aggregation: previous periods of insurance, work or residence in other Member States are taken into account for the provision and calculation of social security benefits.
- Exportability: cash benefits (but not in-kind benefits such as medical care) can be exported to the Member State of residence.

The EU regulations on the coordination of social security coordinate the national social security systems but do not harmonise them, so that the Member States decide on the benefits to be granted, their amount, etc., provided equal treatment is ensured.

The central piece of social security coordination legislation is **Regulation 883/2004**,* in force since May 2010. It contains rules for establishing the **Member State (of work or of residence)**

⁵ Gov.UK, [The new State Pension](#)

responsible for the provision of social security benefits such as sickness benefits, maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, invalidity benefits, old-age benefits, survivors' benefits, benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases, death grants, unemployment benefits, pre-retirement benefits and family allowances. As a general rule, social security benefits are paid in the Member State where the activity (employment, self-employment)** is undertaken, regardless of the place of residence and nationality of the claimant.⁶

* [Regulation 883/2004](#) of the European Parliament and Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems replaced Regulation 1408/71 as of 1 May 2010. The procedure for the implementation of the regulation is laid down by [Regulation 987/2009](#).

** The regulation is applicable to refugees and stateless people too. Moreover, [Regulation 1231/2010](#) extends the new social co-ordination provisions to third-country nationals legally resident in the EU and in a cross-border situation and provides rights to them for instance when they have moved from one EU country to another for work, but their children have stayed in the previous EU country.

DWP Decision Makers' Guide explains that, in general, a person is insured in only one European Economic Area country for any period:

070553 In general a person is insured in only one European Economic Area country for any period. A person cannot therefore use insurance from one period to obtain entitlement to benefits of the same kind (see DMG 070570) from two different countries.⁷

If they have been insured in more than one EEA country, they may be entitled to a pro-rata State Pension.⁸ Each Member State in which the person was insured will calculate its pro rata contribution (using agreed formulae), and put that amount into payment:

076063 The rate of RP [retirement pension] is calculated in three stages.

Stage 1 - Addition

Add together all the periods of insurance (or residence, if entitlement in that country depends on periods of residence) in all the EEA countries where the person was insured and treat them as periods of insurance completed in the UK.

Stage 2 - Theoretical rate of Retirement Pension

Calculate the theoretical amount of RP which would be payable if all the insurance added together in Stage 1 had been paid in the UK. The theoretical rate of RP must be at least 25% of the standard rate. If not no further calculation is necessary.

Stage 3 - Actual rate of Retirement Pension

The purpose of the calculation of the actual rate of RP is to decide the amount to be paid by each of the EEA countries where the person was insured.

The rate of RP to be paid by the UK is Periods of UK insurance x theoretical rate

Total insurance

Example

⁶ European Parliament, [The Brexit negotiations: Issues for the first phase](#), June 2017

⁷ DWP, [Decision Makers' Guide](#), Vol 2, para 070553

⁸ DWP, [Decision Makers' Guide](#), Chapter 7. Part 5

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A man was insured in Germany for 1450 weeks and in the UK for 200 weeks. The total insurance is 1650 weeks.

If all that insurance had been paid in the UK, he would be entitled to RP at 75% of the standard rate. At April 1994 figures this is £43.20. The actual rate to be paid by the UK is 200 (UK insurance) x £43.20 (theoretical amount) 1650 (total insurance). That is £5.24.⁹

If the individual would be entitled to a higher amount under UK legislation alone, that higher amount is payable.¹⁰

Periods of insurance in another EEA Member State can help satisfy the minimum qualifying period (MQP) for entitlement to the new State Pension. However, the pension is based solely on UK contributions:

7.23 As is currently the case for people who reached state pension age before 6 April 2010, years of insurance or residence in another Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) or in certain countries with which the UK has a bilateral social security agreement (for example, the United States) will count towards the MQP. However, entitlement to new state pension will be based solely on UK contributions, on a pro-rata basis. For example, a person with only five years of UK National Insurance contributions who has a further 30 years of insurance in another EEA Member State would satisfy the MQP through the combination of their UK and foreign insurance and be entitled to 5/35ths of the full rate of the new state pension.¹¹

Uprating

The UK State Pension is payable overseas but is only uprated if the pensioner is in an EEA country or one with which the UK has a reciprocal agreement requiring uprating.¹² The UK has reciprocal arrangements with some EU Member States providing for uprating but these are generally superseded by EU law:

Preet Kaur Gill: To ask the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, which current EU Member States had historical bilateral agreements with the UK that guaranteed annual uprating of UK state pensions?

Guy Opperman: The United Kingdom's reciprocal social security agreements with EU Member States as well as Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland are generally superseded by EU law. The reciprocal agreements with Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland all made provision regarding annual increases in the state pension.¹³

This is discussed in Library Briefing Paper SN-01457 [Frozen Overseas Pensions](#) (May 2016).

⁹ DWP, [Decision Makers' Guide](#), Chapter 7. Part 5, 076050

¹⁰ Ibid para 076061-2

¹¹ [Explanatory Memorandum to the State Pension Regulations 2015 \(SI 2015 No. 173\)](#)

¹² [Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992](#), s113; [Social Security Benefit \(Persons Abroad\) Regulations 1975 \(SI 1975/563\)](#); [Pensions Act 2014](#), s20; DWP's Decision Makers Guide, [Volume 2: international subjects](#), para 070310 ff

¹³ [PO 118842. State Retirement Pensions: British Nationals Abroad](#)

2. What will happen in future?

Until such time as the UK formally leaves the EU, the existing social security rules continue to apply and entitlements remain unchanged. The situation once the UK is no longer part of Europe will depend on the outcome of negotiations:

Lord Jones of Cheltenham: To ask Her Majesty's Government whether the annual increase of the basic state pension for UK citizens

Lord Henley: The reciprocal rights and entitlements that will apply following the UK's exit are subject to the wider negotiation on our future relationship with the EU and the Government has not yet begun these negotiations.¹⁴

In its report on [The Government's negotiating objectives: the rights of UK and EU citizens](#), the Select Committee on Exiting the European Union identified uprating and co-ordination of pension entitlement as issues to be addressed in the negotiations:

31. A number of questions have been raised about the impact of exiting the EU on the pension rights of UK citizens living in the EU. The UK state pension is uprated on the triple lock—the higher of the rate of inflation, the rate of increase in wages, or 2.5%. This is passed on to British recipients abroad but only in an EEA country or where there is a reciprocal social security agreement. On exiting the EU, the UK would be free to negotiate a reciprocal agreement with the EU. However, the UK state retirement pension is frozen when paid to pensioners in certain countries, including Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa as no such agreement has been reached with these countries.

32. Sue Wilson, Chair of Bremain in Spain, was concerned about the possible impact of exiting the EU on pensions. Adding to worries about a reduction in the value of UK pensions (state and private) because of the decrease in sterling's value against the euro was concern at the possibility of pensions being frozen. Sue Wilson told us that many had moved to Spain with the expectation that their pension would see an annual increase.⁵¹

33. UK citizens also benefit from the current system if they work in one or more EU country. At present, rules enable the co-ordination of social security entitlement for people moving within the EU. They allow periods of contributions to be aggregated, so that an individual who has worked in other member states can make one application in their country of residence, which then arranges for each state where they were insured to pay a pension. This includes the UK, and allows for a pension built up in one member state to be drawn in another. This does not apply to contributions made by nationals of non-EU countries. Gareth Horsfall explained the situation in Italy:

If I were a non-EU member, I would have to contribute at least 10 years' contributions to the national insurance equivalent in Italy, otherwise I would not be entitled to anything. Under the EU system, I only need to be in one EU member state for one year, and then I qualify under the aggregate system. If I moved to Italy for eight or nine years and then left having made social security contributions, as a

¹⁴ [PO HL 4944 30 January 2017](#); See also [PO44853 7 September 2016](#)

non-EU citizen, I would be entitled [to] nothing at the end of the day.

The International Consortium of British Pensioners told us that free movement throughout the EU has meant a “significant number of people” have acquired state pension rights in more than one country, and if there was “nothing specifically in the Brexit negotiations to cover this, then it is a distinct possibility that the UK National Insurance contribution record will not be consolidated with the other periods worked in the EU.”

34. The Government should seek the continuation of existing reciprocal arrangements for pension uprating for UK citizens living in other EU member states and for EU citizens living in the UK. The Government also needs to clarify whether it will seek to continue to cooperate on EU-wide mechanisms to enable pension contributions in different member states to be aggregated.¹⁵

In June 2017, the European Parliament said that if current rules ceased to apply, both UK citizens working or having worked in the EU and EU citizens working or having worked in the UK, would see their pension rights curtailed:

Although there are some agreements between the EU and third countries providing for limited coordination in the social security field, the principles of aggregation and exportability underlying the pension rights of EU citizens exercising their free movement rights are generally not guaranteed outside the EU social coordination framework. This means that, if the current rules ceased to apply, both UK citizens working or having worked in the EU and EU citizens working or having worked in the UK will see their pension rights curtailed, particularly if they have worked both in the UK and in the rest of the EU as their insurance periods will not be aggregated automatically.

Furthermore, outside the EU social coordination framework, the export of state pensions usually involves disadvantages regarding their calculation, administrative formalities, etc. UK pensions are for instance indexed to insure an annual increase, which is not the case if the pension is exported outside the EU.¹⁶

2.1 Negotiations

Information about the Brexit negotiations is on the [European Commission](#) website and on [Gov.UK](#).

June 2017

On 26 June 2017, the Government published its offer for EU citizens in the UK and UK nationals in the EU on their rights and status after the UK leaves the EU. It said that:

- the UK will continue to export and uprate the UK State Pension within the EU;
- the UK will continue to aggregate periods of relevant insurance, work or residence within the EU accrued before exit to help meet the entitlement conditions for UK

¹⁵ Exiting the European Union Select Committee, [The Government's negotiating objectives: the rights of the UK and EU citizens](#), 3 March 2017, Chapter 2

¹⁶ European Parliament, [The Brexit negotiations: issues for the first phase](#), June 2017

contributory benefits and State Pension, even where entitlement to these rights may be exercised after exit.¹⁷

In more detail:

Export of UK benefits to the EU

42. Existing rules on the rights of EU citizens and UK nationals to export UK benefits to the EU will be protected for those that are exporting such UK benefits on the specified date, including child benefit, subject to on-going entitlement to the benefit. Those not exporting UK benefits at the specified date will be treated on the same basis as UK nationals in future. We will need to ensure that we have the necessary arrangements in place for information and data to continue to be shared between the UK and EU in respect to benefits, and that UK nationals in the EU are protected in the same way.

Coordination of social security systems between the UK and EU

43. The UK intends to continue to apply the rules for determining which country is responsible for deciding entitlement and to aggregate periods of relevant insurance, work or residence within the EU made before exit to help meet the entitlement conditions for UK contributory benefits and State Pension even where entitlement to these rights may be exercised after exit. We would expect member states to do the same for their contributory benefits and pensions.

Pension up-rating

44. UK law already provides that UK state pensions are payable to anyone eligible, wherever they reside in the world. But annual increases to the UK state pension (known as 'uprating') to anyone living in the EU are payable because of EU law. The UK intends to continue to export and uprate the UK State Pension within the EU, subject to reciprocity.¹⁸

In June 2017, the European Parliament published a document on [Brexit negotiations: Issues for the first phase](#) (June 2017). It said its aim was to:

[...] ensure that citizens – both UK and EU-27 – who moved to work, study or retire in another Member State and have thereby availed themselves of their Treaty rights before the withdrawal date, should not suffer disadvantages from the UK's decision to leave the EU but, in most respects, continue to enjoy rights they now have.¹⁹

This meant that "the principles of social security coordination, which include aggregation, export of benefits and equal treatment, should be maintained."²⁰

A [joint technical note on the comparison of EU-UK positions on citizen's rights](#) published on 19 July 2017 identified lifetime uprating of State Pensions as an issue on which both parties were agreed. Aggregation of

¹⁷ HM Government, [The United Kingdom's Exit from the European Union: Safeguarding the Position of EU Citizens Living in the UK and UK Nationals Living in the EU](#), Cm 9464, June 2017

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ European Parliament, [The Brexit negotiations: issues for the first phase](#), June 2017, p8; See also European Commission Working Paper, [Essentials Principles on Citizen's Rights](#), May 2017

²⁰ Ibid, p9

State Pension rights (for individuals insured in more than one Member State) was an area needing further discussion to deepen understanding.

September 2017

On 12 September 2017, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in the Department for Exiting the European Union, Robin Walker said:

[...] we have agreed to protect social security contributions made before and after exit by those UK and EU nationals covered by the withdrawal agreement. That means where an individual has moved between the EU and the UK, their contributions will continue to be recognised—for example, when determining their state pension entitlements. As we have previously set out, such pensions will be uprated every year, as they are now.²¹

A [joint technical note on the comparison of EU-UK positions on citizen's rights](#) was published on 28 September 2017. As regards the scope of social security co-ordination, both sides were agreed that:

Persons within the personal scope of Regulation 883/2004 as covered in Article 2 who on exit day are or have been subject to the legislation of an EU27 Member State for UK nationals, or UK legislation for EU27 citizens, and EU27 and UK nationals within the personal scope of the agreement by virtue of residence.*

EU and UK Citizens having worked or resided in the EU27/UK in the past shall, for the purposes of aggregation of periods of social security insurance, including rights flowing from such periods, in accordance with Regulation [883/2004](#) be covered by the Withdrawal Agreement.

*This includes stateless persons and refugees (article 2 (2) of regulation 883/2004). Moreover, as regards other third country nationals, both sides to consider how to address their contributions in the withdrawal agreement.²²

Both sides to the negotiations had committed to:

- Lifetime export of uprated pension;
- Recognising contributions both before and after exit in the EU27 and the UK, for those covered by the Withdrawal Agreement; and
- Equal treatment under the conditions set out in EU law.²³

December 2017

This was confirmed in a [joint report on progress during phase 1 of negotiations](#) published on 8 December 2017. Subject to the caveat that “nothing is agreed until everything is agreed,” the commitments would be reflected in the Withdrawal Agreement in full detail.²⁴ On social security co-ordination, it confirmed that:

²¹ [HC Deb, 12 September 2017 c259-60WH](#)

²² [Joint technical note on the comparison of EU/UK positions on citizen's rights – 28 September 2017](#), p13

²³ Page 14

²⁴ [Joint report from the negotiators of the EU and the UK Government on progress during phase1 of negotiations under article 50 TEU on the UK's orderly withdrawal from the EU](#), December 2017, para 4-5

28. Social security coordination rules set out in Regulations (EC) No 883/2004 and (EC) No 987/2009 will apply. Social security coordination rules will cover Union citizens who on the specified date are or have been subject to UK legislation and UK nationals who are or have been subject to the legislation of an EU27 Member State, and EU27 and UK nationals within the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement by virtue of residence. Those rules will also apply, for the purposes of aggregation of periods of social security insurance, to Union and UK citizens having worked or resided in the UK or in an EU27 Member State in the past.²⁵

The specified date should be the time of the UK’s withdrawal.²⁶

More detail is in a joint technical note:²⁷

Social security co-ordination	Personal scope	Persons within the personal scope of Regulation (EC) No. 883/2004 as covered in article 2 who on the specified date are or have been subject to the legislation of an EU27 Member State for UK Nationals, or UK legislation for EU27 citizens, and EU 27 and UK nationals within the personal scope of the agreement by virtue of residence.
	Past residence and work	EU and UK citizens having worked or resided in the EU 27/UK in the past will, for the purposes of aggregation of periods of social security insurance, including rights flowing from such periods, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 be covered by the Withdrawal Agreement.
	Past and future	Contributions both before and after the specified date in the EU 27 and the UK will be recognised for those covered by the Withdrawal Agreement.
	Equal Treatment	Equal treatment under the conditions set out in EU law.
	Benefits	All those referred to in Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.
	Benefits – export of benefits	All those referred to in Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, including lifetime export of uprated pensions.

Guidance for individuals is on Gov.UK – [UK leaving the EU: what you need to know.](#)

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Ibid, para 8

²⁷ [Comparison of EU/UK position on citizen’s rights – December 2017](#), p11-12

July 2018 – White Paper

The July 2018 [White Paper](#) said that the UK would seek reciprocal arrangements on the future rules around some defined elements of social security co-ordination. These could cover provisions for the uprating of State Pensions, including export rules and aggregation provisions:

89. While ending free movement, the UK will also make a sovereign choice to discuss other specific mobility areas. The UK will seek reciprocal arrangements on the future rules around some defined elements of social security coordination. This will be important for UK nationals who want to live, work or retire in the EU in the future, as part of our new arrangements. This could cover provisions for the uprating of state pensions, including export rules and accompanying aggregation principles for people who have contributed into multiple countries' systems. It would also ensure workers only pay social security contributions in one state at a time. There should be reciprocal healthcare cover for state pensioners retiring to the EU or the UK, continued participation in the EHIC scheme and cooperation on planned medical treatment. This would be supported by any necessary administrative cooperation and data-sharing requirements.

90. The UK will also seek to secure onward movement opportunities for UK nationals in the EU who are covered by the citizens' rights agreement. Some of these UK nationals have chosen to make their lives in the EU, and this should be respected in the opportunities available to them if they decide to change their Member State of residence.²⁸

²⁸ HM Government, [The future relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union](#), Cm 9593, July 2018

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