EU Settlement Scheme and Citizenship

Guidance for EU/EEA and Swiss nationals
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Update on Status of EU/EEA and Swiss nationals in the UK

Last update: May 2020

For the purposes of this guidance, the term ‘EU national’ includes all of the following nationalities: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Overview

- Under the terms of the withdrawal agreement, the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020. As the UK left with a ‘deal’, there will be a transition period during which the UK remains subject to EU law, which is expected to last until at least 31 December 2020.

- Free movement between the EU and the UK will continue for existing residents and new arrivals until at least 31 December 2020.

- The government has guaranteed that EU nationals, and their family members, who are or become resident in the UK before 31 December 2020 will be able to apply via the EU Settlement Scheme up to 30 June 2021.

- Deadline for applications is 30 June 2021.

This FAQ provides guidance on eligibility for the EU Settlement Status scheme, and the process of applying for either ‘Settled Status’ for EU/EEA nationals, and their family members, where they have been resident in the UK for more than 5 years, or ‘Pre-Settled Status’ for EU/EEA nationals, and their family members, where they have been resident in the UK for less than 5 years.

For any questions about an application please contact the EU Settlement Scheme Resolution Centre by calling 0300 123 7379 (inside the UK) or +44 (0) 203 080 0010 (outside the UK). You can also ask a question using the online submissions form eu-settled-status-enquiries.service.gov.uk
Eligibility for EU Settlement Status scheme

The EU settlement scheme will provide EU nationals in the UK with either ‘settled’ or ‘pre-settled’ status. This is set out within the following scenarios (with the definition of ‘continuously resident’ set out in further detail below):

➢ Why do I need to apply under this scheme?

After 31 December 2020, free movement between the EU and UK will end. Therefore, the ability to reside in the UK solely on the basis of holding citizenship of an EU country (except Ireland) will also come to an end.

In order to ‘regularise’ stay under UK law, all EU nationals and their family members, who are not also British or Irish, will be required to apply via the EU Settlement Scheme to ensure they can remain lawfully in the UK.

➢ How do I gain status?

Eligibility to apply is set out within the following scenarios (with the definition of ‘continuously resident’ set out in further detail below):

➢ I have, or will be, resident in the UK for at least five years by 31 December 2020:

EU nationals who, by 31 December 2020, have been continuously resident in the UK for five years will be eligible for ‘Settled Status’ enabling them to stay indefinitely.

➢ I have, or will be, resident in the UK for less than five years by 31 December 2020:

EU nationals who were continuously resident in the UK for less than five years by 31 December 2020 will be able to apply for pre-settled status. This will provide ‘limited leave to remain’ for at least 5 years, leading to settled status after 5 years of continuous residency in the UK.

➢ I was previously resident in the UK and I am currently living abroad:

EU nationals who had been continuously resident in the UK for at least five years, then went abroad (for any reason) for up to five years, can apply for settled status if they become resident in the UK again on or before 31 December 2020.

If the absence was for more than five years, they can qualify for pre-settled status if they become resident in the UK again on or before 31 December 2020.

EU nationals who were previously resident in the UK for less than five years can apply for pre-settled status if they become resident in the UK again on or before 31 December 2020.
I arrived in the UK for the very first time after exit date (31 January 2020):

EU nationals arriving after exit date for the very first time can apply for pre-settled status provided they are resident by 31 December 2020. This will provide ‘limited leave to remain’ for at least 5 years, leading to settled status after 5 years of continuous residency in the UK.

In all of the above cases, the deadline for applications for either pre-settled or settled status is 30 June 2021. There are some exceptions for family members (see below).

Definition of continuous residence:

- Simply having lived, or living, in the UK - EU nationals are not required to have been ‘active’ in any capacity whilst in UK. Eligibility requires residence alone.

- No requirement for EU nationals who were students or ‘self-sufficient’ to show that they held Comprehensive Health Insurance during those periods.

- Absences of no more than six months in any 12 month period of the five qualifying years, except for:
  - a single period of absence which did not exceed 12 months and was for an important reason (such as pregnancy, childbirth, serious illness, study, vocational training or an overseas posting);

- In regard to absences from the UK, if in doubt, you can make a subject access request to the Home Office for all information they hold about you and dates of entry to the UK, where it exists: https://visas-immigration.service.gov.uk/product/saru

Family members

- Who is a family member?

Family members are defined as EU or non-EU nationals, and encompass spouses, civil partners, unmarried partners, dependent children and grandchildren (who are under 18), and dependent parents and grandparents.

- My family member is an EU national and currently resident in the UK. How do they apply?

Family members who are EU nationals can apply in their ‘own right’ for the scheme and do not need to prove they are dependent, for these purposes. They can access the EU Settlement scheme as above (page 3) provided they are resident in the UK on or before 31 December 2020.

Spouses/partners will only be granted settled status if they have been continuously resident in the UK for at least 5 years. Otherwise, they will be granted pre-settled status even if they are the partner/spouse of an EU national who applies for or holds settled status.
➢ My family member is a non-EU national and currently resident in the UK. How do they apply?

Family members who are not EU nationals will have to prove dependency in order to qualify for status. This will require the following evidence:

- The non-EU family member’s passport;
- The EU national’s passport or ID Card
- If they currently hold status in the UK, their current Biometric Residence Permit/Card or visa;
- If married/civil partnership – marriage certificate, or alternative, and evidence of ongoing cohabitation (e.g. council tax bill);
- If not married – evidence of cohabitation going back at least two years, if possible (if cohabited for less than two years, evidence covering the period of cohabitation)

To qualify, the EU national on whom the family member is dependent must have been resident in the UK on or before 31 December 2020.

➢ What are the arrangements for children?

Children of an EU national, or their spouse/partner (either EU or non-EU), will be granted settled status in the UK even if they have not lived in UK for 5 years, provided at least one parent applies for or holds settled status.

If at least one parent has not applied for or gained settled status, the child can apply for pre-settled status until such time as one of their parent’s gains settled status, then the child can apply for settled status.

➢ My family members are currently abroad. Can they apply through the scheme?

Family members who are not living in the UK by 31 December 2020 can join the EU national in the UK at any point in the future, provided the relationship with the EU national existed before 31 December 2020.

The residence rights of future children of the EU national will be protected, regardless of when or where they were born.

Who does/doesn’t need to apply through the scheme?

- Irish nationals do not need to apply due to existing immigration provisions, which have been in place since at least 1971 - effectively, Irish nationals become ‘settled’ from the date they take up residence in the UK, even if it’s only for one day. However, it is possible to apply, if desired.

- EU nationals who are also British, do not need to apply.
• All other EU, EEA and Swiss nationals do need to apply, but there are some other exceptions/special circumstances:
  o EU nationals holding ‘historic’ Indefinite Leave to Remain (issued pre-April 2006) do not need to apply, but can if they wish.
  o EU Permanent Residence Card holders must apply, but can access a streamlined application.
  o EU family members of British Citizens must apply.

How much does it cost?

There is no fee to make an application for either pre-settled status or settled status.

What rights will I have?

• Both Settled and Pre-Settled status confers unlimited right to live, work, study etc.
• Unrestricted access to state education, healthcare, benefits.
• Once gained, settled status can only be lost if absent from the UK for a continuous period of 5 years or more;
• Any children born in the UK to an EU/EEA/Swiss national who holds settled status will be automatically British at birth;
• An EU/EEA/Swiss national with settled status will be able to apply for Naturalisation as a British Citizen after holding settled status for at least one year (or immediately, if also married to a British Citizen);

How do I apply?

• Deadline for applications is currently 30 June 2021 for those resident in the UK on or before 31 December 2020.
• In April 2020, the University’s Immigration manager, Graeme Ross, conducted a detailed presentation on how to make an application for pre-settled/settled status, which can be viewed here: https://zoom.us/rec/play/6JZ5ceGpqzg3E9eXtASDCvF7W460Lams1XUeqajcxR60VSNRMVL3ZeFHZ0EDu6nZaPOiz5MSYYrImYAF (The first 30 minutes discusses eligibility for the route, with the following 30 minutes outlining the application process itself)
• Applications can be made from inside the UK and also from overseas.
Applicants will need to provide evidence of:

- **Identity** – passport
- **Residence** – (the government will use automated checks where possible (e.g. with HMRC tax records, DWP etc.) but where this is not possible they will ask for documentary evidence of residence in line with Annex A of the statement of intent)
- **For Family members** – they will need to provide evidence of identity (as above), family relationship (birth, marriage certificates etc.) and residence, as above.

**What form does my status take?**

All EU/EEA and Swiss nationals applying through this scheme will receive a letter and an ‘online’ status which denotes whether you hold pre-settled or settled status. The status is also linked to your passport, which you used during the application process.

If you subsequently renew your passport, you must inform the Home Office so that your status can be linked across to your new passport. This is undertaken via the link here: [https://www.gov.uk/update-eu-settlement-scheme-details](https://www.gov.uk/update-eu-settlement-scheme-details)

Currently, there are no plans to provide physical documentation to EU/EEA and Swiss nationals.

The non-EEA national family members of EU/EEA and Swiss nationals will receive a Biometric Residence Permit (BRP) which denotes whether they hold pre-settled or settled status.

**When/how can I apply for UK Citizenship?**

Before applying for UK Citizenship, there is a requirement under UK law for EU nationals to first obtain a **either** a Permanent Residence Card **or** settled status.

A person who is granted settled status can choose whether to use that status **or** to apply using their Permanent Residence Card.

Those holding settled status must wait for one year before being able to apply for Citizenship except if they are married to a British Citizen or they hold an EU Permanent Residence Card which denotes at least 6 years of residence in the UK, in which case there is no time restriction on being able to apply.

Individuals who have been issued with a permanent residence card and subsequently gain settled status, can still rely on their permanent residence to support an application for naturalisation.

For further information, please refer to page 13 of “Form AN: guidance” which can be found here: [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/form-an-guidance](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/form-an-guidance)
You can apply for Citizenship here: https://visas-immigration.service.gov.uk/product/nationality-an

Before this, you must first sit and pass the Life in the UK Test: https://www.gov.uk/life-in-the-uk-test

If you don’t have a UK degree (or an overseas degree taught in English), you will then need to sit an English test: https://www.gov.uk/english-language

In terms of documentation, you will require:

- Your passport or ID Card
- Your Permanent Residence Card/Evidence of Settled status
- Your Life in the UK test certificate
- Your UK degree, or English test result certificate
- P60s for the last five years (if applicable i.e. you have been employed)
- Letter from department/other employer confirming employment (if any) for the past 5 years
- Marriage certificate (only if married to a British citizen)
- If you were a student during the five year qualifying period (or three years, if you’re married to a British Citizen) you must also provide evidence of sickness insurance held during that period (e.g. EHIC Card, private medical insurance, cover from home country etc.). Note: if you were not a student during this period then you do not need to provide this evidence.

You also need to be aware of the following rules:

- You cannot have had more than 90 days absence for the UK in the year before submitting the Citizenship application (although they give you automatic dispensation of up to 100 days)

- If married to a British Citizen, you cannot have had more than 270 days absence from the UK in the past three years (with a dispensation of up to 540 days in some circumstances). You also must have been physically present in the UK 3 years prior to the date you submit your Citizenship application e.g. if you applied on 1 March 2019, you must have been in the UK on 1 March 2016.

- If not married to a British Citizen, you cannot have had more than 450 days absence from the UK in the past five years (with a dispensation of up to 900 days in some circumstances). You also must have been physically present in the UK 5 years prior to the date you submit your Citizenship application e.g. if you applied on 1 March 2020, you must have been in the UK on 1 March 2015.

You will need two referees – both of whom must have known you, either personally or professionally, for at least 3 years. One must be a Professional person (any academic working at a UK University meets these requirements), and the other must simply be over the age of 25. Referees cannot be a direct relative (e.g. spouse, partner, and sibling).

You download the referee declaration forms for signing by your chosen referees after completing the online application form.

After submitting the application, you are permitted to travel outside the UK whilst the application is pending.
Further Reading/Guidance (external sites)

- Settled/Pre-Settled Status guidance: https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families

