

Gloassary - Desire

Word
European Economic Area (EEA) national
HO = Home Office
Immigrations EEA Regulations 2016
Treaty Rights
QP = Qualified Person
RC = Registration Certificate
PR = Permanent Residence
EHIC - European Health Insurance Card
Qualifying period
ILR = Indefinite Leave to Remain
Pre-settled Status
Settled Status
A8 nationals
A2 nationals
Croatian nationals
Worker Registration Scheme (WRS)

Description
An EEA National is not necessarily an EU national. The countries that are part of EEA are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
Home Office is a ministerial department, supported by 30 agencies and public bodies, that has as it's main goal to keep citizens safe and the country secure. They are responbile for all immigration related processes.
This regulation is still in place, but will be completely substituted once the UK leaves the EU. By this regulation there are some rules and status, such as Qualified Person, Permanent Residence, Registration
Treaty rights are some rules that an EU Citizen needs to fulfill in order to be considered lawfully in the UK
A qualified person is exercising treaty rights in the UK, as per EU regulation. You have to be either a worker, self-employed, self-sufficient, student or a jobseeker. A qualified person can apply for a Registration
This card is a proof that the EU citizen is a Qualified person and can be used as an ID.
It a residence status for EEA citizens before Brexit. Acquired in the UK after 5 years living here, as long as the EU Citizen has not left the country for more than 6 months on any given year.
PR is also the card or ID that the EU Citizens need in order to apply for British Citizenship, as per the 2016 EEA
A free card for EU citizens proofing that the person is insured by or covered by a statutory social security scheme of the EEA countries and Switzerland to receive medical care in any other EEA country.
In order to apply for PR or Settled Status the EU citizen can decide a qualifying period, which is the best and strangest period of consecutive 5 years that should be used to proof you have been in the UK. This period is important because if it starts 6 years ago the EU citizen can apply straight to British Citizenship.
Also called as settlement, is the fact that you can stay in the UK for an unlimited time.
However ILR is also an identification (a stamp or a letter) that multiple immigrants received before 2006. If an EU citizen has an ILR identification a PR is not needed for British Citizenship application.
The new UK immigration regulations for EU Citizens, which will be valid after leaving the EU, has two status. The pre-settled status is acquired by any EU-citizen that has been in the UK for less than 5 years.
The Settled Status will replace PR after Brexit and has the same validity of the previous Permanent Residence (PR). It is acquired after being in the UK for 5 years but applicants don't have to fullfil treaty rights
Countries that joined the EU in 2004 are Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia
Countries that joined the EU on 1 January 2007: Bulgaria and Romania.
The Republic of Croatia joined the EU on 1 July 2013. Until 30 June 2018 they were subject to worker
This scheme has different regulations for A8 nationals It is no longer in place since April 2011. However if an A8 national is using a qualifying period when WRS was in place this person needs to evidence that they