

# GROW IT UP - COMPETENCES AND FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL SYSTEM YOUTH WORKERS

Project Reference: 2018-1-PL01-KA205-050049

Programme: Erasmus+

Key Action: Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Action Type: Strategic Partnerships for youth

Bradford United Kingdom  
17 September 2020

## NEW IMMIGRATION SYSTEM IN THE UK – EU SETTLEMENT SCHEME

As a EU27/EEA/EFTA citizen your rights are secured under the EU law. When the UK leaves the EU, domestic law applies. The **freedom of movement for workers** is a policy chapter of the of the European Union.

To secure your rights you must apply to EUSS EU SETTLEMENT SCHEME asap  
the government urges as there is longer period to wait for a decision.

Support from Immigration Adviser Level 1

EU citizens, non-EU EEA, Swiss citizens and the eligible family members of all of them who are in the UK beyond 31 December 2020 will need to have immigration permission (either through the EU settlement scheme or through another category of the Immigration Rules as they will be from January 2021).

Please note that those who enter the UK before 31 December 2020 will have until 30 June 2021 to apply under the scheme.

**NOTE:** 31 December 2020 is the date the Withdrawal Act names as the end of any 'transitional' phase

## EU/EEA list of countries / citizens who must apply to EU Settlement Scheme

If you are, regardless of your origin, a passport holder of EU/EEA country you still must apply (unless one of the passports is British) to the EU Settlement Scheme:

**The countries are:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece , Hungary, **Ireland\***, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania , Luxembourg, Malta , Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

**EEA:** Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway

**EFTA states:** Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, (+Switzerland)

Brexit means that the **arrangements and agreements of the UK's membership of the EU will end**

This includes the right of EU citizens to freely live and work in the UK.

## SOME STATS - UPDATED AUGUST 2020

BRADFORD HAS ESTAIMATED 37.000 EU CITIZENS WHO MUST SECURE THEIR STATUS AFTER BREXIT.

We do not know the numbers of non EU family members of EU Citizens EEA & EFTA

We have a population of 14.000 Polish Citizens in Bradford

<b>E11000006</b>	<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>37</b>
E08000032	Bradford	533	z	14
E08000033	Calderdale	210	z	2
E08000034	Kirklees	438	z	6
E08000035	Leeds	780	z	9
E08000036	Wakefield	333	z	6

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/eu-settlement-scheme-quarterly-statistics-june-2020>

**Bradford** 23 760 applications

Austria 40  
Belgium 130  
Bulgaria 230  
Croatia 10  
Cyprus 10  
Czech Republic 1080  
Denmark 50  
Estonia 60  
Finland 20  
France 340  
Germany 420  
Greece 220

Hungary 450  
Iceland 0  
Ireland 30  
Italy 1840  
Latvia 1730  
Lichtenstein 0  
Lithuania 740  
Luxemburg 0  
Malta 0  
Netherlands 290  
Norway 60  
**Poland 5830 +- 8000 didn't apply**  
Portugal 350  
Romania 1560  
Slovakia 5420  
Slovenia 0  
Spain 1250

Sweden 100  
Switzerland 10  
Non – EEA 1450  
  
Settled 13 310  
Pre – Settled 7 220  
Other Outcome 500  
  
Under 18 5490  
18-64 17 760  
65+ 500

- ❖ To obtain **settled status** EU citizens and their family members will generally need simply to have lived continuously in the UK for **five years**. Those with **less than five years'** residence will be granted **pre-settled status** until they accumulate their five years. For a year to qualify as being resident in the UK, we need six months of evidence (half of year and 1 day) from that 12 month period.
- ❖ To lessen the burden on applicants, Home Office checks the **employment and benefits records the Government holds based on National Insurance Number** to establish the period of residence, meaning most applicants won't need to do anything to prove their residence.
- ❖ Where there are gaps, a wide variety of documents can be photographed and uploaded as **evidence**. Applicants can upload **different types of evidence to demonstrate different periods of residence**. (link to the list of documents added at the end of the presentation under "Useful Links" section)
- ❖ Caseworkers **will work proactively with applicants** to help them evidence their qualifying period of residence in the UK by **the best means available to the applicant**.



## Criminality

- ❖ The application form will ask if **an applicant has any criminal convictions**, both in the UK and overseas. Applicants will be checked against the UK's crime databases.
- ❖ If the applicant has any convictions including spent convictions it must be declared. Only Immigration Adviser LEVEL 2 and above can deal with the caseload. You can appoint your own private immigration adviser / solicitor but you would have to pay their standard fee
- ❖ This is to determine an applicant is not **a serious or persistent criminal**, and that the applicant **doesn't pose a security threat**. If an applicant has been **convicted of a minor crime, they will still be eligible for either pre-settled status or settled status**.
- ❖ An applicant may still get pre-settled status or settled status **even if they have other convictions**. All of these applications will be **assessed on a case-by-case basis**.
- ❖ If an **applicant has been to prison**, that time does not count as residence in the UK **but they are still able to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme where they are released before the 'specified date'**.



IF YOU DON'T APPLY YOU MAY LOSE RIGHTS...

## What if EU citizens do not apply?

If for any reason, EU citizens who live in the district do not apply for Settled Status or EU-ILR, they risk losing rights including:

- Right to live in the UK
- Right to work
- Right to rent
- Right to free NHS
- Right to banking
- Right to benefits
- Right to services
- Right to drive

That's why it's absolutely vital to ensure that if you or your family are EU citizens living in the UK, that you apply for Settled Status or EU-ILR as soon as you can.

## IMMIGRATION LAW AFTER 1 JANUARY 2021

After Brexit, EU citizens who move to the UK will be able to apply for a 36 month temporary immigration status

- European Temporary Leave to Remain (Euro TLR).
- The government will introduce a new, Australian-style points-based immigration system from January 2021.
- The independent Migration Advisory Committee has been commissioned to review the
- Australian system and other international comparators, to advise what best practice can be used to strengthen our labour market.
  
- When the new points-based immigration system is introduced from January 2021, employers and others will need to check that, in respect of any new recruitment or new provision of service, an EU citizen has a valid UK immigration status, and not just an EU passport or national identity card. This check will be undertaken when that individual applies for a new job, tenancy or bank account for example. It will not be done retrospectively.

## A total of 70 points is needed to be able to apply to work in the UK

Characteristics	Mandatory/Tradeable	Points
Offer of job by approved sponsor	Mandatory	20
Job at appropriate skill level	Mandatory	20
Speaks English at required level	Mandatory	10
Salary of £20,480 to £23,039 or at least 80% of the going rate for the profession (whichever is higher)	Tradeable	0
Salary of £23,040 to £25,599 or at least 90% of the going rate for the profession (whichever is higher)	Tradeable	10
Salary of £25,600 or above or at least the going rate for the profession (whichever is higher)	Tradeable	20
Job in a shortage occupation as designated by the Migration Advisory Committee	Tradeable	20
Education qualification: PhD in a subject relevant to the job	Tradeable	10
Education qualification: PhD in a STEM subject relevant to the job	Tradeable	20

## Identifying whether a job meets the required skill level

## Useful links

- ❖ EU Settlement Scheme: [www.gov.uk/eusettledstatus](https://www.gov.uk/eusettledstatus)
- ❖ Organisation providing free support around EUSS in Bradford District commissioned by Bradford Metropolitan District Council <https://www.bradford.gov.uk/your-community/brexit-and-the-settlement-scheme/access-support/>
- ❖ Bradford Metropolitan District Council Information <https://www.bradford.gov.uk/your-council/about-bradford-council/brexit-what-you-need-to-know/>
- ❖ Bradford Metropolitan District Council Information EU Settlement Scheme <https://www.bradford.gov.uk/your-community/brexit-and-the-settlement-scheme/what-is-brexit/>
- ❖ Bradford Metropolitan District Council Information EU Settlement Scheme <https://www.bradford.gov.uk/your-community/brexit-and-the-settlement-scheme/what-are-settled-status-or-pre-settled-status/>
- ❖ Applying for Settled and Pre – Settled Status <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/applying-for-settled-status>
- ❖ Citizens' Rights in a no deal: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/policy-paper-on-citizens-rights-in-the-event-of-a-no-deal-Brexit](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/policy-paper-on-citizens-rights-in-the-event-of-a-no-deal-Brexit)
- ❖ Evidence of Residence if the system hasn't found you <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/eu-settlement-scheme-evidence-of-uk-residence>
- ❖ Sign up for EUSS updates: <https://gov.smartwebportal.co.uk/homeoffice/public/webform.asp?id=67&id2=627DF7>

Thank you

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The main aim of the project is to adapt four British methods of working with youth at risk of social exclusion and to enable their implementation in Poland and other European countries. As part of the project, a training program will be developed for each method, serving to equip users with knowledge about the method and competences enabling their use in the work environment. The methods that are the subject of the presented project will be validated during the daily work of therapists, educators, teachers and youth workers.



In United Kingdom , the Transnational Partner (UK Butterflies) implements many methods that can be successfully adapted to Polish realities and needs. Several of them have already been used in the work of institutions run by the Powiat Eldership in Oświęcim - among others by the Powiat Family Help Center in Oświęcim. Since the implementation of British methods in the daily work with youth turned out to be accurate, at the stage of preparing the aims of the presented project, further training needs of the Projector's staff were examined and four further methods were selected that will be adapted for implementation in Poland:

- SELF - STARTING,
- CALMFULNESS (relaxation techniques, mindfulness, breathing in psychotherapy, Sedona method),
- TIC-TAC (healthy relationships),
- BE SMART

## Introduction

### Self Starting

SELF STARTING method helps to learn self-regulation (which is not identical with self-control). The method shows the teachers and therapists who use it, how to look at the behaviour of a young person or/and adult from the right perspective, respond to their needs and help them to deal with a difficult and stressful situation. This method aims to fundamentally change the mood, the level of concentration, the ability to make and maintain friendships and the feeling of empathy, which is often excluded in adolescents at risk of social exclusion and socially excluded. SELF - STARTING consists of 5 steps

1. Recognition of excessive stress in a person
2. Diagnosis of stressors using designed tools
3. Reduction of stressors using methods and tools
4. Supporting a person in building self-awareness and knowledge when the person needs to do something for itself.
5. Help in creating own self-regulatory strategies to cope with everyday life events

The method assumes the perception of "problematic" behaviours as signs of a person experiencing excessive stress. It focuses on working with a child, a young person, an adult who is impulsive, aggressive, withdrawn, explosive, has difficulty regulating emotions, often experiences emotional crises or has a changeable mood, can not bear frustration, surrenders to the smallest obstacles, has problems with concentration and attention or ignoring distracting stimuli and problems with dealing with relationships or feeling empathy.

SELF - STARTING method teaches how to determine, what are the stressors for a particular person and how carers, teachers or therapists can help the person reduce them. The next step is to teach the person how to cope with stress and its consequences. This is the science of breaking the vicious circle of stress that is getting out of control.

## Calmfulness – example of activities

### Exercise 1 - How to deal with difficult emotions – stomping

Mindfulness is the art of conscious living, developing the ability to focus attention on what is happening at the moment, both in the physical and mental sphere. We learn to receive experiences as they are without habitual evaluation.

Conscious self-observation, allows you to break a vicious circle in which we often automatically react with anxiety or other difficult emotions to stimuli appearing in our lives.

In practicing mindfulness it is important to make contact with your body, which is possible, for example, through physical activity.

In a situation where difficult emotions such as stress, anxiety, fear, anger appear, e.g. before an important exam, interview or public speech, try the following exercise.

1. Stand barefoot on the floor or on a natural surface (grass, sand, etc.)
2. Set your feet on hip width apart
3. Breathe naturally for a moment focusing on the inhalations and exhalations
4. Move your attention to your feet, feel their weight
5. Keep your knees slightly bent
6. Start stomping raising your legs not too high, so that the largest possible surface of the foot can hit the ground safely
7. Tap as fast and hard as you need
8. Breathe with your mouth open
9. You can attach arm swings if you feel like it
10. You can also add sounds, speak or shout out some words
11. Instinctively follow what you need
12. Perform the exercise for as long as you like or as much as your external conditions allow You
13. When you finish, stand still and observe what is happening in your body

It is an exercise that aims to revive the feet and whole legs. It allows you to draw energy down, throw out unnecessary emotions and feel more secure, and also feel joy through grounding.

## TIC TAC

### Description of the method

The TIC TAC method indicates the stages of youth development (how the body responds to changes occurring during it). It focuses on the biological aspects of development and allows a better understanding of young people (why in certain situations they react in a certain way). An important assumption of the method is the proper identification of behaviours that are perceived as part of the development process and may cause or contribute to conflict situations.

The method focuses on working with young people who have problems with making friends and integrating with the group. The method assumes working with a group in which difficulties in integration have been noticed, manifested by a lack of welcoming manners, cooperation, insults, peer isolation, unhealthy competition, lack of acceptance, and aggression.

**The main purpose of working with the use of the TIC-TAC method is to strengthen competences regarding concepts in the field of group integration, communication, assertive attitudes, conflict resolution and behaviours that have a negative impact on the group.**

The method equips its users with knowledge about peer mediation, youth attitudes, acceptance of otherness, self-acceptance, conflict resolution. Its users will be able to take over the functions of a mediator.

The result of learning the method for carers, teachers, educators and therapists are:

- increasing knowledge of areas related to the concept of choices and consequences,
- acquiring competences in recognising emotions and their impact on relationships,
- acquiring competences in the field of conflict resolution and group work,
- acquiring knowledge about development stages and the impact of brain development on behaviour,
- acquiring the ability to conduct difficult conversations on topics related to expectations, trust and understanding between teenagers and their carers/therapists.

## BE SMART



The desire to become someone else  
is a waste of the person you are.

**Marilyn Monroe**

BE SMART method  
**Script No. 4 for 4 hours**

### I INFORMATION

- Duration of classes
- Recipients of the classes
- Number of participants
- Working methods
- Materials needed for the meeting
- Purpose of the workshop

### II INTRODUCTION

- Introduction to the topic of classes
- Introduction of the trainer/trainer
- Ice breaker: Group integration
- Establishing grup rules

### III MERITORITY

### IV CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP

### V ANNEXES

### VI EVALUATION SURVEY

# GROW IT UP - COMPETENCES AND FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL SYSTEM YOUTH WORKERS

SABA MOUSSA

Bradford United Kingdom  
17 September 2020







Saba Moussa

NRPF & Honorary Director of  
UK Butterflies

# Understanding Settle Status for Professionals NRPF



# NRPF & EUSS - What does it mean?

No Recourse to Public Funds is a condition imposed by the Home Office on people from abroad who are subject to immigration control and who do not have settled status in the UK

# What is a Public Fund?

- **Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance;**
- **Income Support;**
- **Child Tax Credit;**
- **Working Tax Credit;**
- **Child Benefit;**
- **Discretionary Support Payment**
- **Housing Benefit;**
- **Council Tax Benefit;**
- **State Pension Credit;**
- **Attendance Allowance;**
- **Severe Disablement Allowance; Carer's Allowance;**
- **Disability Living Allowance and Personal Independence Payment;**
- **An allocation of local authority housing;**
- **Local authority homelessness assistance; and**
- **Income-related Employment and Support Allowance**

# Who has NRPF?

- People 'subject to immigration control' =
  - Visa overstayer
  - Illegal entrant
  - Asylum seeker/ refused asylum seeker
  - People with leave to remain with NRPF condition

(Section 115 Immigration & Asylum Act 1999)

# EEA Nationals

Do have recourse however they need to satisfy the qualifying criteria for each benefit.

Including

- Right to Reside
- Habitual Residence Test

# EEA Nationals

- EEA nationals generally need to be a ‘worker’ or have permanent residence, or be a family member of such a person (exercising their EU treaty right)
- Non-EEA national with derivative right to reside
  - e.g. primary carer of British Citizen (or other EEA national) Zambrano

# Local Authority Support

Is **NOT** a Public Fund and has been deemed **THE** final safety net for people with NRPF.

Entitlement is based on “Eligibility”

One of the “eligibility” criteria is “**Destitution**”

May have to provide support to prevent vulnerable people being destitute



## The deadline for applying:

- As we have left the EU with the Withdrawal Agreement the dead line to apply is 30.06.2021
- UK government has the power to extend the deadline should it choose to.

- Now UK has left the EU it will become compulsory to apply before the 31.06.2021.
- Reasons to apply :
  - The new immigration status under the EUSS is additional to any right to reside held under EU law. A person can continue to hold both rights until the UK leaves the EU, after which they can only rely on the status under the EUSS.
  - The new immigration status under the EUSS may enable a person to access benefits and other public funds when they could not previously (see later slides).

Settled status = indefinite leave	Pre-settled status = five years limited leave
permanent status	temporary status
those who have been living 'continuously' in the UK for five years or more at the time of application — (some limited exceptions)	those who have been living 'continuously' in the UK for less than five years at the time of application

# Settled status

- indefinite leave
  - no time limit on stay
  - does not have to be renewed
  - entitled to all benefits, housing and other public funds
- can be lost if spend up to 5 years in a row outside the UK (or 4 years if you are Swiss / family member of a Swiss citizen)
- can be revoked if convicted of serious criminal offences and government takes deportation action

# Pre-settled status

- limited leave for 5 years
  - temporary status
  - expires after 5 years
  - must be renewed before expiry
- must apply for settled status before expiry
  - don't have to wait for end of five years limited leave, apply as soon as eligible for settled status

## Pre-settled status: benefits

- Cannot rely on pre-settled status to access UC, IS, JSA, ESA, PC, HB, CB and CTC these benefits require a 'right to reside' government legislated on 7 May 2019 to prevent presettled status holders using it to pass the 'right to reside' test for these benefits
- Pre-settled status holders can still get these benefits but only if they have another right to reside under EU law
- CPAG is bringing a legal challenge. If pre-settled status holder is refused benefit, consider referral <http://cpag.org.uk/content/restrictions-benefit-presettled-status>

## Home Office approach to benefit records

Benefit type	Residency value
State and New State Pension	Offer settled status
Jobseekers allowance Maternity Allowance	Every month between start and end date (inclusive)
Universal Credit Housing Benefit Income Support Employment Support Allowance Incapacity benefit Personal Independence Payment Disability Living Allowance Severe Disability Allowance Carer's Allowance Attendance Allowance	1m – 11m = start date month only 12m – 23m = 12 months from start date 24m - 35m = 24 months from start date 36m – 47m = 36 months from start date 48m – 59m = 48 months from start date



You need to log to the following website

<https://www.gov.uk/view-prove-immigration-status>

bradnet Home View and prove your settled or pre-settled status

Home > Visas and immigration > EU, EEA and Commonwealth citizens

## View and prove your settled or pre-settled status

Use this service to:

- view your settled or pre-settled status
- get a share code to prove your status to others, for example employers
- update your personal details, for example your passport number or email address
- check what rights you have in the UK, for example the right to work or claim benefits

If you're a citizen of the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland, you can still show your identity documents to prove your rights in the UK until 30 June 2021. You do not have to use the online service.

### What you'll need

You'll need:

- details of the identity document you used when you applied (your passport, national identity card, or biometric residence card or permit)
- your date of birth
- access to the mobile number or email address you used when you applied - you'll be sent a code for logging in

[Start now >](#)

#### Related content

- [Apply to the EU Settlement Scheme \(settled and pre-settled status\)](#)
- [Prove your right to work to an employer](#)
- [Private renting](#)

1. Click start
2. Enter the number of the ID document that you used for your application
3. Enter your date of birth
4. Choses the option you want to receive either a text or email with the security pin
5. Once received enter the pin and that should give access to your status

bradnet Home View your immigration status - G +

view-immigration-status.service.gov.uk/status?\_ga=2.198925228.2073484293.1590139141-1270713684.1590...

## Status

### MOUSSA SABA

You have settled status, also known as indefinite leave to remain.

#### Details

You can live, work and study in the UK, and access public funds and services.

There is no limit on how long you can stay in the UK.

Read about [your rights with settled or pre-settled status](#).

If your name is spelt wrong or your photo is not correct, contact the [EU Settlement Resolution Centre](#).

[Legal basis of status](#)

#### Prove your status

If you need to prove your status, for example, to help you get hospital treatment, council housing, or for work in the UK, you can do this online.

[Prove your status to someone](#)

Until 30 June 2021, you can still show your identity documents to prove your rights in the UK.

#### Update your details

To access your online status, your contact details and identity document must be up-to-date.

If you get a new identity document, or change your name, phone number, or email, you must update these.

[Update your details](#)

[Finish and leave service](#)

10:42 22/05/2020

Inbox - Saba.Mou... View your immigr... How to update yo...



HOW CAN YOU HELP?

## HOW CAN YOU HELP?

- ☐ When you assess/ meet your client, pls fill in the referral form for UK Butterflies fully so we can assess the situation; email to [euss@uk-butterflies.com](mailto:euss@uk-butterflies.com) & [vie@uk-butterflies.com](mailto:vie@uk-butterflies.com) upon the assessment, we can work together with you in case of lack of ID; lack of evidence; in case of criminality, we have a pathway referral with senior advisers in Bradford/ Leeds..;
- ☐ We keep you and client up to date throughout the process.
- ☐ We provide outreach to visit the client to assess and/or submit application.
- ☐ We involve client in the process as much as possible, always ask for consent; and explain the process and next steps the client will need to take.
- ☐ Pls keep a record of the referral form; and updates in your client's files; as well as their ID number; expiry date; full name; email and password (with consent); phone; UAN (application ref number); date they need to apply for EUSS if needs be; their security questions and answers they used when they applied (they will need this if they ever need to contact the Home Office EU Resolution centre).
- ☐ Pls provide IT Skills to your clients – the EUSS is a digital status therefore all will need to be able/ learn to access their emails; access their status online to view and prove their status to employers, DWP, NHS, Landlords.
- ☐ Pls reiterate the importance that all their life, if/ when they change names; UK address; ID/ Passport number; phone number; email address; they need to update the Home Office. They will not 'lose' their status as per se, if they fail to do so, but they will struggle to evidence their status and therefore would be subject to the hostile (compliant) environment policy and therefore find themselves unable to work/ access benefits and NHS, bank account could be frozen..

## GROW IT UP - COMPETENCES AND FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL SYSTEM YOUTH WORKERS

CHILDREN AND ADULTS

SUPPORTING FAMILIES AND YOUNG PEOPLE

VIE CLERC

BRADFORD 17 SEPTEMBER 2020



- ☐ 5 years' continuous residence in the UK
- ☐ No 'supervening event' has occurred  
(Period of absence, deportation order,
- ☐ Meet the eligibility and suitability requirements

## Key Requirements for Settled Status

# OVERVIEW OF EUSS APPLICATION PROCESS

## 1. Identity/nationality checking

For European citizens:

- ☐ Valid passport or national identity card.

For non-European family members:

- ☐ Valid passport, valid biometric residence permit or biometric residence card issued under the EEA Regulations.

2. Residence checking - Automatically confirmed by the Home Office by checking applicant's HMRC and DWP records. The applicant will be able to upload documentary evidence

## OVERVIEW OF EUSS APPLICATION PROCESS - Continued

3. Criminality checking - Applicants aged over 18 are required to disclose their criminal records and failure to do so may potentially trigger a refusal on grounds of deception.

- ❑ All applications are subject to checks against the Police National Computer (PNC), the Warnings Index (WI) and overseas criminal records checks.
- ❑ Some people with criminal records will be turned down for settled and pre-settled status as a result.

## PAPER APPLICATION FORM

For EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their non-EEA family members who do not have a valid ID/passport.

- ☐ For non-EEA family members applying under:
  - Surinder Singh;
  - Derivative rights of residence;
  - Family members of dual citizens.

# PROCESSING TIMES

- ❑ Latest guidance: around 5 working days for straightforward applications but it can take up to 12 months.
  - Processing can take longer if:
    - Further information is requested;
    - Applicant is a minor and the application is not linked to an adult;
      - Paper application;
      - Criminal record;
  - Non-EEA family member is applying based on a relationship they have not relied on in a previous application to the Home Office.

# GETTING A DECISION

Application approved

- ☐ View and prove rights online – digital system
- ☐ Make sure the person has received the correct status
- ☐ Important to update details (UK address; email; phone; ID/Passport; name change)
- ☐ Application refused • Remedies: • Appeal (only for those applicants who made an application on or after 11pm on 31/01/2020) • Administrative review • Submit a fresh application

# LOSING STATUS

Settled Status:

- ❑ Absence > 5 consecutive years (4 consecutive years for Swiss citizens).
- ❑ Subsequent criminal offending
- ❑ Pre-Settled Status:
  - ❑ Absence > 2 consecutive years
- ❑ Be careful about the 6 months absence in each 12 months period (of the 5 years continuous residence)
- ❑ If not converted into settled Status BY DEADLINE





# COMPLEX CASES

## COMPLEX CASES

Applications under the EUSS are arguably much easier than other immigration applications. However, some applicants may face problems, including:

- ☐ Those who do not have valid identity documents;
- ☐ Those who do not have evidence of residence and whose residence cannot be verified by HMRC/DWP;
- ☐ Those who lack mental capacity; or;
- ☐ Those who have no access to internet, or struggle to use technology and computers.

## COMPLEX CASES

We can expect homeless citizens, the elderly, children in care, victims of trafficking, victims of domestic abuse and some people with disabilities to face some of these issues.

- Other applicants may also face problems because they have complex cases, including:
  - Those who have criminal records;

# COMMON COMPLEX CASES

## COMMON COMPLEX CASES

### LACK OF VALID ID / Passport

The Home Office accepts that there may be cases where an applicant is unable to obtain an ID due to:

- ☐ circumstances beyond their control or;
- ☐ other compelling practical or compassionate reasons. In such cases, they must apply using a paper application form and alternative evidence of identity. We need to justify that need to the Home Office so first step is to try to get ID/ Passport prior to go through this route.

## COMMON COMPLEX CASES

### LACK OF RESIDENCE EVIDENCE

#### Automated checks:

- ☐ The way in which the Home Office checks whether an applicant has been in the UK is through their national insurance number record.
- ☐ If the automated checks with HMRC/DWP database do not demonstrate the applicant's residence, they can upload evidence.
- ☐ An application under the EUSS cannot be refused solely on the basis of this automated check.

## IMPORTANCE OF SETTLED STATUS

### Importance of Settled Status:

- ☐ Even if it is impossible to obtain evidence of 5 years continuous residence: do NOT advise the applicant to accept/apply for pre-settled status instead!
- ☐ Settled status is a more secure immigration status which may allow the applicant to have easier access to benefits and public services which can be life changing.



## STEPS TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE

- ☐ Bank statements;
- ☐ GP/medical records;
- ☐ Letters of support from supporting organisations;
- ☐ Letter of support from social services;
- ☐ CHAIN records (for homeless applicants);
- ☐ HMRC/DWP records; when the applicant has worked/received benefits but not in the past 7 years.

## DIGITAL INCLUSION

Vulnerable applicants may struggle with:

- ☐ Accessing online applications or resources to scan documents;
- ☐ Completing applications online;
- ☐ Setting up and maintaining an email address, and;
- ☐ Understanding how to use the online service to access their digital status under the EUSS.

# DIGITAL INCLUSION

If you are helping a vulnerable applicant, we suggest that you help them with:

- ❑ Setting up an email account (Keep a copy of email and password with consent – Give them a laminated copy and train them to IT Skills); • Refer to UK Butterflies advisers to Scan their passport/ID and complete the online EUSS application; • Give them a phone as it is a requirement for the application. Also on the laminated copy you will give them, add the ID number they used to apply; their UAN (REF) Number; phone number they used; their security questions and answers (keep a copy) and if Pre EUSS, Date they need to apply for EUSS.
- ❑ Advising them that the EUSS is a digital system; • Explaining how to use the 'View and Prove' online service; • Informing them that they will have to keep their status updated. EMPOWERMENT IS KEY – because in 5-10 years time, you may not be around to assist them.

## Issues with suitability & EUSS:

- ☐ Applicant's lack of knowledge of criminal records
- ☐ Failure to disclose = potentially refusal on grounds of deception.
- ☐ You can help the applicant to obtain their criminal records by making a Subject Access Request to the Criminal Records Office (ACRO):
  - Proof of identity;
  - Address history for the last 10 years, including the dates he lived at the address(es).
  - Third party requests: If you are completing the request on behalf of the applicant, you will have to provide a power of attorney document, a signed letter of authority or an authorisation document.



THANK YOU

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EUSS

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