



WORKING WITH EASTERN EUROPEAN & OR NO RECOURSE TO PUBLIC FUNDS CLIENTS

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Who is in the EU?

-  Austria
-  Belgium
-  Bulgaria
-  Croatia
-  Cyprus
-  Czech Republic
-  Denmark
-  Estonia
-  Finland
-  Italy
-  Latvia
-  Lithuania
-  Luxembourg
-  Malta



-  France
-  Germany
-  Greece
-  Hungary
-  Ireland
-  Netherlands
-  Poland
-  Portugal
-  Romania
-  Slovakia
-  Slovenia
-  Spain
-  Sweden
-  United Kingdom

A8 Nationals '04

- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Czech Rep
- Slovakia
- Hungary
- Slovenia

A2 Nationals '07

- 1. Bulgaria
- 2. Romania

Changes to A8/A2 status

- From May 2011 A8 nationals have had the same rights as other EU nationals.
- From Jan 1st 2014 onwards A2 nationals have the same rights as EU nationals.

Who is NOT in the EU?

- Serbia
- Switzerland
- Ukraine
- Kazakhstan
- Russia
- Turkey
- Georgia
- Belarus
- Albania
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Kosovo
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Montenegro
- Norway

Rights of EU nationals

If you are a national of any EU/EEA country, your rights include:

- the general right to 'free movement' within the EU/EEA.
- the right to live in the UK for up to three months. This does not mean that you are automatically entitled to any benefits or help with housing.
- the right to live in the UK as a student
- the right to live in the UK if you are able to support yourself financially
- the right to seek work (which may mean that you are also entitled to claim some benefits)
- the right to work
- the right to enter self-employment or set up a business.
- It is important to remember that having the right to live and work in the UK does not necessarily give you [rights to housing or benefits](#). Your eligibility for these will depend on which EU/EEA country you are from and how long you have been in the UK.

Help with housing and benefits for EU workers

- Workers from most EU and EEA countries are entitled to apply for help with housing and benefits
- Workers and their family members have the right to:
 - [apply for social housing](#)
 - [get help from a local council if they become homeless](#)
 - claim welfare benefits, including [housing benefit](#).

When is an EU national classed as a 'worker'?

- If you are a citizen of any EEA/EU country you will have rights as a 'worker' if you:
 - ❑ are currently employed
 - ❑ are temporarily unable to work because of sickness or an accident
 - ❑ were working for at least one year and are now registered as a jobseeker
 - ❑ If you are a worker but have lost your job, and you have worked for less than one year, you will remain 'a worker' for six months after losing your job, as long as you are registered as a jobseeker.

Rights to National Health Service (NHS) treatment

- EU law on the coordination of social security systems provides that those EU citizens – and only those – who can show that they are either employed or self-employed in the UK or non-active but habitually resident in the UK are fully entitled to treatment by the NHS on the same terms as resident UK citizens.
- EU law says that before EU citizens not active in the labour market become eligible for social security benefits they have to pass a strict “habitual residence test (HRT)” proving that they have a genuine link with the UK.
- UK law is in line with this principle and does allow EU citizens who are genuinely resident in the UK to have full access to NHS treatment.

No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF)

- NRPF - people who are subject to immigration control and have no entitlement to welfare benefits, to home office asylum support for asylum seekers or to public housing.
- Anyone with no recourse to public funds is entitled to emergency, primary care (including access to a GP) and treatment which a GP deems clinically necessary
- They do not have access to secondary care including substance misuse detoxification or rehabilitation
- They may have access to secondary care if they have the 'right to reside' in this country