

THE UK CITIZENSHIP PROCESS KEY FACTS AND REQUIREMENTS

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These notes are intended as a reference guide to the most common categories of British citizenship, as well as issues and solutions that are commonly relevant to citizenship applications by nationals of [EEA membership states](#) or Switzerland.

Please note: before you consider applying to become British, you should find out whether your home country allows dual citizenship and in precisely which circumstances. Otherwise, by applying to become British, you might inadvertently lose your current citizenship now or later, and with that, your right to free movement in the EEA and Switzerland. You should consult your country's embassy or government website, i.e.: *official* sources of information about the laws of your country. Do not rely on printed information which may be out of date. Laws can change, sometimes for the better!

Also, please read the section "**Potential negative consequences of British citizenship**".

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The main citizenship categories under the British Nationality Act 1981 (“BNA”)

Under 18 – sections 1(3) and 3(1)	
S1(3) BNA- registration by entitlement	S3(1) BNA – registration by discretion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in UK One parent becomes settled or British 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born outside UK Show good reasons for registration <i>Always take legal advice!!!</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good character (from age 10) Form MN1 (Form MN1 guidance here) fee £1,012 	
Any age – sections 1(1) and 1(4)	
S1(1) BNA- automatic citizenship	S1(4) BNA – registration by entitlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in UK One parent was settled or British at time of birth (settled can mean being a permanent resident without having applied for a PR card) No need to apply for citizenship - just apply for a British passport Adult passport from age 16 £75.50 Child passport £49 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in UK Spent first 10 years of life in UK No more than 90 days’ absence in each of those years Good character (from age 10) Form T (Form T guidance here) Fee child: £1,012 Fee adult: £1,206
18 and over – sections 6(1) and 6(2)	
S6(1) BNA – naturalisation by discretion	S6(2) – naturalisation by discretion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 years’ residence, max. 450 days’ absence Settled for one year before applying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 years’ residence, max. 270 days’ absence Can apply straight after settlement Spouse/civil partner of a British citizen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No more than 90 days’ absence in the last year Good character (conduct from age 10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life in the UK Test (unless exempt) English language (unless exempt) Form AN (Form AN guidance here), fee £1,330 	

Procedures common to all citizenship application categories: referees, passport photos and biometrics

All citizenship applications require:

- 2 referees (see pages 10 and 25 of [this guidance](#))
- 2 passport photos for the referee declarations
- Biometrics appointment

Common practical issues - insufficient documents to prove residence

To fill gaps in your documentation, you may wish to make the following requests:

- [HMRC subject access request](#) (free of charge - employment history, NI contributions, tax credits, child benefit etc)
- [DWP subject access request](#) (free of charge – benefit records)
- Council tax: confirmation of dates of residence at your addresses (free of charge from local council)
- GP or dentist list of appointments (usually free, max fee £10); full medical records (max fee £50)
- School or college records – ask for a letter setting out start and finish of enrolment and full attendance record, if they have it
- Employment records – ask your current or former employer to put your start date, your annual leave entitlement and whether you have taken any leave in excess of that

Other common issues: excess absences, questions on filling the forms, missing documents, criminal records

- **Absences *in fact* exceed the maximum** – your application can still succeed. Please read the paragraphs dealing with “absences” in the [guidance for naturalisation](#) (if you apply under section 6(1) or 6(2)), or the [guidance for registration](#) (if you apply in any of the other categories). These paragraphs contain specific rules on how many extra days’ absence can be allowed, and in what circumstances.
- **Questions about filling the forms** – see table on p2 for links to form guidance next to each form.
- **Missing documents** – UK birth and marriage certificates: request replacements [here](#); passports or other documents from your country: check your embassy or your country’s government pages.
- **Want to see your criminal record before UKVI do?** – make an ACRO subject access request [here](#). If you are unsure whether your criminal record could cause a problem, seek legal advice before applying.

Further comments: applying by entitlement or discretion, refusals and good character

- **Choice between application by entitlement or by discretion:** if you could just as easily meet the requirements for a category *by entitlement* as one *by discretion*, choose the application *by entitlement*. Although the good character requirement still applies, you will be on stronger ground.
- **Refusals:** if an application is refused, the application fee is not refunded and there is no right of appeal. The only way to challenge a refusal is by a Nationality Review on [Form NR](#), fee: £372.
- **Good character:** anyone applying for citizenship for themselves or someone aged 10 or over should read the [good character guidance](#). This is the guidance used by the Home Office to decide applications. If anything in this guidance seems to be relevant to the applicant – seek legal advice!

Good character guidance outline

All **criminal offences**, including those which are [spent](#), must be disclosed. Applications will *normally* be refused for having a:

- 4 year + prison sentences, whenever they finished.
- 1 year to under 4 years prison sentence unless sentence finished 15 years ago.
- prison sentence shorter than 1 year unless sentence finished 10 years ago.
- non-custodial or out of court sentences on criminal record, unless imposed more than 3 years ago.

Other grounds for refusal are if, in the last 10 years, the applicant fell foul of the following expectations:

- **Financial soundness** – by being bankrupt or involved in managing a company which was liquidated.
- **Honesty**
 - at the point of admitting to, or being caught using, deception in a previous citizenship or immigration application, including by: cheating on English or Life in UK tests; being in or attempting to enter a sham marriage; or by referees making false statements
 - on the date of revocation of previously held British citizenship on grounds of deception
- **Compliance with immigration requirements** – the fact **EEA** nationals without CSI or otherwise not exercising treaty rights can have their citizenship applications refused under the good character guidance is nothing new. The additional requirement to have complied with immigration requirements for the preceding 10 years was a controversial policy change on 11 December 2014, which was declared lawful in [Al-Enein](#) [2019] EWCA Civ 2024. The first version of that guidance, archived [here](#) read as follows (emphasis added):

9.7 Evasion of immigration control

The decision maker will normally refuse an application if within the 10 years preceding the application the person has not been compliant with immigration requirements, **including but not limited to** having: a. failed to report b. failed to comply with any conditions imposed under the Immigration Acts c. been detected working in the UK without permission

The fact this is intended to also apply to EEA nationals has merely been made more explicit, since then. There have always been lawfulness requirements on EEA and Swiss nationals' residence in the UK, but they were not well known about as the UK government did not require that we should apply to register, to prove those rights.

“Compliance with immigration requirements” for EEA/Swiss nationals

This section is relevant to British citizenship applications by EEA and Swiss nationals because of the good character requirement to show 10 years’ compliance with immigration requirements.

“Rights of residence” under the Immigration (EEA) Regulations 2016

These rights arise automatically on meeting the conditions. No UKVI application is needed to show they existed.

Initial-Reg 13	Extended – Reg 14.	Permanent – Reg 15
<p><u>First 3 months in UK</u></p> <p>The only conditions for this right are to hold a European passport or ID card and, while in the UK, not to become an unreasonable burden on the social welfare system.</p>	<p><u>Following first 3 months in UK</u></p> <p>The conditions are that you exercise treaty rights and thus become a qualified person. Exercise of treaty rights can be done in different ways: as an employed worker, as a self-employed person, a student or a self-sufficient person. To be a qualified person in the last two categories, you must hold comprehensive sickness insurance. It is also possible to exercise treaty rights as a jobseeker, but normally this is limited to 6 months. Temporary absences from work will not interrupt ‘worker’ or ‘self-employed’ status if certain conditions are fulfilled. Work only needs to average at least 10 hours per week, whether employed or self employed. It must not be ‘marginal and ancillary’, like a degree course placement. If work is not “marginal and ancillary” you can be classed as a worker instead of a student.</p>	<p><u>Automatic right as soon as 5 years’ continuous residence as a qualified person (or their family member) is completed– no application required!</u></p> <p>The conditions are that you <i>or your EEA/Swiss national family member</i>, has been a qualified person for 5 years with no absences of more than a total of 6 months in any one year. In some circumstances, an individual and their family will become eligible for permanent residence before 5 years are up, such as having to give up work because of injury or permanent incapacity.</p> <p>The PR right comes into existence automatically (no PR card required!) and is lost after 2 years’ continuous absence from the UK.</p>

Rights of residence for family members under the same Regulations

Direct family members are children (including grandchildren and great grandchildren) under 21 years of age (or 21 and over, if dependent), spouses and civil partners, and dependent relatives in the ascending line (parents, grandparents, great grandparents). Direct family members automatically have the same rights as the qualified person, for so long as the qualified person exercises treaty rights. Once the qualified person reaches PR status, so does their family member if they have lived in the UK for a continuous 5 years and had been the QP’s family member for that period.

Non-European family members depend on their European national family members’ exercise of treaty rights completely to get to PR. European national family members can take turns in exercising treaty rights and depending on each other, to reach the 5-year mark. Spouses and civil partners keep their rights for so long as they and their partner are in the UK, even if they no longer live together. If they get divorced, or if the EU national dies or leaves the UK, they can **retain** their rights if they fulfil certain conditions.

Extended family members unmarried or ‘durable’ partners and other ‘extended family members’ only have those rights once they have been issued with a residence document.

Other ways of proving that you were insured for health costs

- Transitional arrangements mean that a pre-20 June 2011 registration certificate held as a student means the holder is exempt from the CSI requirement thereafter.
- Young people may be covered by a parent's insurance, or spouses may be covered by a partner's cover.
- The [guidance on qualified persons](#) currently contradicts itself in stating that an EHIC card (which may also be called an E111 form) can only be accepted as a valid EHIC as CSI "if the applicant is living in the UK on a temporary basis" but then goes on to accept that an EHIC may be used to prove CSI for the whole 5-year period if applying for permanent residence. Regardless, it would be perfectly sensible to use an EHIC card to cover a certain period and evidencing the intention was temporary at the time (strong ties to home country etc). Note also that some countries have the equivalent of an EHIC certificate printed on the back of the national ID card.
- The same section of the qualified persons guidance also sets out (summarised on page 41) other types of certificates which can be obtained from your home state to prove CSI, namely certificates S1 (or E109 or E121), S2 (or E112) and S3. What these are is explained on pages 42-43. These can prove that the NHS would have been reimbursed by your home state for health costs.
- However, the same guidance on page 38 states that cash back health schemes for dental, optical or prescription charges, or travel insurance policies, will not count as CSI.
- The CSI requirement for family members of students only entered the EEA Regs 2016 from 6 April 2015, though was enforced only from 22 June 2015.
- Alternative evidence from your home country may be obtained which proves that the NHS would in fact have been reimbursed by your home country's public health system – see research done by an ECAS EU rights clinic [here](#). It would be worth reading this and contacting your country's health authority for confirmation of whether any of these applied to your period of residence during which the CSI requirement applied.

What to do if there are gaps in your 10 years' immigration compliance

Either wait until you have 10 years' worth of compliance or apply now and ask UKVI to exercise discretion. However, please make sure to read the section "**Potential negative consequences of British citizenship**" first.

- For how to argue the discretion point in your covering letter, and what evidence to add, you can refer to [the naturalisation guidance](#) in your covering letter. This gives examples of when discretion "might" be exercised on page 30, and you could argue your case in your covering letter as to why you fit one of those scenarios, or that yours is analogous.
- You can also refer to the [good character](#) guidance which states, under "Approach" (p. 8 emphasis added):

Consideration must be given to all aspects of a person's character, including both negative factors, for example criminality, immigration law breaches and deception, and positive factors, for example contributions a person has made to society. The list of factors is not exhaustive.

Each application must be carefully considered on an individual basis on its own merits. You must be satisfied that an applicant is of good character on the balance of probabilities. To facilitate this, applicants must answer all questions asked of them during the application process honestly and in full. They must also inform the Home Office of any significant event (such as a criminal conviction or a pending prosecution) or any mitigating factors that could have a bearing on the good character assessment.

- The good character guidance also states at p. 50, specifically on absence of CSI:

*If a person did not have CSI, you **must consider why they did not have it**. Where a person has been granted ILR under the EUSS but has been in breach of the EEA Regulations 2016 due to a lack of CSI you must consider **whether it is appropriate** to exercise discretion in their favour.*

Some applicants will have previously been refused permanent residence on the basis of not having CSI. When considering whether it is appropriate to exercise discretion, you must assess the reasons given for this, and why they did not then obtain CSI.

As to the last point, if you applied for permanent residence before and were refused for lack of CSI and did not then obtain CSI, your chances of success would be lower than otherwise.

Arguments you could bring to ask that discretion should be exercised in your favour will depend on your individual circumstances but might include: a statement from you and evidence as to how it was you did not know about CSI; perhaps write to your university and your first GP why they did not tell you CSI was required. The response could be revealing. You could add evidence of your law abiding nature and any positive contributions you make to UK society (e.g: clear police record and

good character references from school, work, community organisations, any volunteering or contribution to your local community or wider society, perhaps by the nature of your work etc).

Your argument should address the guidance in demonstrating that *on the balance of probabilities* your evidence shows that you are of good character, because that is the standard the guidance applies. You should also bring evidence why a refusal would be inappropriate and disproportionate, by proving, for example the particular impact on your life of not having citizenship, versus a relatively minor good character guidance breach.

CSI Discretion

Please read “**Potential negative consequences of British citizenship**” in conjunction with this section.

Summary of UKVI guidance on discretion to be exercised in relation to lack of CSI

Applicants may wish to refer to the summarised points from the UKVI guidance below. This summary is intended for those whose only “good character” issue is lack of CSI at some point during their residence up to 10 years. If there are more issues under the [Good Character policy](#) which may apply, or if they do not meet any of the other naturalisation requirements, legal advice should be sought before applying.

On page 32 the [Naturalisation guidance](#) states that discretion can only be exercised in relation to immigration breaches where these were due to reasons outside the applicant’s control, or if the breach was “genuinely inadvertent and short”.

This may apply to an applicant’s situation as follows. The applicant may wish to write a statement or paragraphs in their covering letter, addressing the below points from the guidance:

1. Reasons outside the applicant’s control (factors contributing to lack of knowledge about CSI)
 - The applicant was never informed about the CSI requirement either by their university or GP surgery
 - The applicant was also not required to register with UKVI as an EU national before 30 June 2021, so they never had occasion to find out about less than obvious requirements. CSI is referred to on [p34 of the naturalisation guidance](#) as an “additional/implicit” requirement, indicating UKVI’s recognition that it was viewed as not a core (but an “additional”) requirement, and that it had not been explicitly stated.
 - Having full access to the NHS led the applicant to believe that they did not require private medical insurance
2. Short period: The applicant should set out how, over their entire UK residence up to 10 years they had other residence rights or other types of visas if relevant. They can then argue that this leaves the time period that should have been covered by CSI being relatively short.
3. Inadvertence: argue that failure to obtain CSI was, due to the factors outlined under point 1., outside the applicant’s control as well as genuinely inadvertent, as it occurred only as a result of lack of knowledge. It could be argued that it makes no logical sense to suggest that the applicant would have jeopardised their future in the UK for the sake of avoiding health insurance payments. Their unawareness of the CSI requirement should therefore be accepted as an established fact.

As to the discretion consideration process, the [Good Character guidance](#), lastly, states this, without elaborating on what positive factors will be taken into account (on page 8):

Approach

The BNA 1981 does not define good character. However, this guidance sets out the types of conduct which must be taken into account when assessing whether a person has satisfied the requirement to be of good character.

Consideration must be given to all aspects of a person's character, including both negative factors, for example criminality, immigration law breaches and deception, and positive factors, for example contributions a person has made to society. The list of factors is not exhaustive.

Each application must be carefully considered on an individual basis on its own merits. You must be satisfied that an applicant is of good character **on the balance of probabilities**. To facilitate this, applicants must answer all questions asked of them during the application process honestly and in full. They must also inform the Home Office of any significant event (such as a criminal conviction or a pending prosecution) or any mitigating factors that could have a bearing on the good character assessment.

The applicant might then state that none of the other negative factors under the Good Character policy apply (if that is not the case, seek legal advice). They might refer to the fact that they have set out mitigating circumstances as to how this occurred (see above). They should then list all the positive factors about their character and how they have evidenced these. Examples in addition to those given in the guidance would be general character traits such as:

- hard work (paid, unpaid, or studies, obtain references, cite any awards, academic or work success)
- conscientiousness (in any field, obtain references, cite any awards)
- helpfulness (obtain references from people who can comment)
- contribution to society (volunteering, the type of profession eg healthcare)
- future contribution to society (evidence study and or career progression to evidence that, sometimes academic or work referees will comment on this)

Potential negative consequences of British citizenship

Firstly, you must be aware of your country of origin's rules on dual nationality. Some countries do not allow for dual citizenship so you could risk losing your first citizenship. It is important you consult with your own country's embassy or consulate for information about this as rules can change.

Secondly, if you are affected by the CSI requirements (please learn more in the CSI section), your family reunion rights can be affected.

Appendix EU and EU-Family Permit of the Immigration Rules allows EU citizens, who lived in the UK before 31 December 2020 and who have EUSS status, to be a sponsor to a family member who wants to join them in future.

However, when such an EU citizen becomes a naturalised British citizen, they can only be a sponsor to joining family members if they satisfy the definition of a 'relevant naturalised British citizen' within the rules. The definition is drawn from the regulations that previously guided how EU citizens can live lawfully in the UK, and the CSI requirement must be met to have been lawfully residing in the UK. Absence of CSI (for those who should have had it) means that the EU citizen was in breach of those regulations.

If an EU citizen with a CSI gap naturalises (because the caseworker applies discretion on the application), they are subsequently not entitled to family reunion due to their previous CSI gap. They would still have been entitled to family reunion if they had not naturalised and had stuck with their settled status.

Instead, they will have to look at very complex and hard to satisfy rules around family reunion outside the EU Settlement Scheme.

If you are concerned about this, you should seek advice to find out specifically how it could impact you.

Please read more [here](#).

Legal advice and assistance with your application

After learning of all of the above, you may decide that you would prefer legal advice and assistance at this point. Here are some options:

- **Private fees** – you may only need an initial consultation if you feel you just have a few questions. Find solicitors [here](#) and OISC-accredited immigration advisers [here](#). 3 of the highest-ranked private solicitor firms for immigration in the UK are [Laura Devine Immigration](#); [Bates Wells](#); [Wesley Gryk Solicitors](#)
- **Private fees (free 15-minute phone consultation)** – small organisation [Gribkowski Migration](#)
- **Legal aid (separated migrant children eg: children in care only)** – 3 examples of good legal aid firms and organisations are: [Bindmans](#); [Wilsons](#); [JCWI](#)
- **Charities (free advice and assistance for children and young people)** – [The Project for the Registration of Children as British Citizens \(PRCBC\)](#); [CCLC](#); [Just for Kids Law](#)

Appendix: Example Naturalisation Application questionnaire

NATURALISATION QUESTIONNAIRE	
<i>Please note, this questionnaire contains most of the questions for the Home Office application form. It is more convenient to gather the information using this form as the online form does not provide an advance overview of the questions, and one cannot proceed to the next question until an answer has been provided to the last.</i>	
Preliminary question	
Have you checked with your embassy whether you are permitted to hold dual citizenship under the laws of your country? YES/NO	If no, please do so first and let us know their response before filling in the rest of this questionnaire!
About you	
Title	
First name and all middle names	
Surname	
Are you now, or have you even been, known by another name? If so, please state name and time period for which you were known by this	
Date of birth	
Passport number	
Issuing authority (eg: embassy London)	
Issue date	
Expiry date	
Can you provide the original passport? YES/NO. If not, state reasons	
Do you hold a biometric residence permit/ YES/NO If yes, please state BRP card number, date of issue and expiry date	
Do you hold a valid national identity card? YES/NO If yes, please state ID card number, date of issue and expiry	
Your country of nationality (or nationalities)	
Have you ever held another nationality?	
Contact email	
Your telephone number for use in the UK	
Your telephone number for use outside the UK	
If you hold a permanent residence biometric or blue card as an EEA/Swiss national, on what date did the accompanying Home Office letter say that you accrued permanent residence?	
If you hold Indefinite Leave to Remain (or EU Settled Status), when was this granted?	
Settled status 16-digit reference (on grant letter)	
ILR biometric card number if held	

What is your National Insurance number?	
Your postal address with postcode	
When did you start living there?	
If less than 5 years ago: previous address within 5 years	
When did you start living there?	
If less than 5 years ago: previous address within 5 years	
When did you start living there?	
Gender shown in your passport M/F/Unspecified	
List all trips (full days only) spent outside the UK in the last 5 years (*or 3 years if spouse/civil partner of a British citizen): departure date, return date country visited and type of trip (eg: holiday, family visit, internship etc) if more than 4 trips, please use spreadsheet sent with this questionnaire!	
Please add up your absences over the whole period	
Please add up your absences over the last 12 months	
Were you in the UK 5 (or 3*) years ago?	
On which date did you first enter the UK?	
Where in the UK did you arrive (eg: Heathrow)	
Before the 5 (or 3*) years, were you continuously resident in the UK?	
Life and Language in the UK – if you are 65 or over, these questions do not apply to you	
Have you passed the Life in the UK Test? If yes, provide reference number. If you have a certificate (older tests), please provide this for checking.	
Unless you hold the nationality of a country on the list on this page , do you hold a certificate for a degree taught in English OR an English test at Level B1 or higher in speaking and listening? Please provide any degree or English test certificate for checking.	
Main home	
Do you plan for your main home to be in the UK if your application is successful?	
Your spouse or civil partner	
If you are married or in a civil partnership, please provide the name, date of birth and nationality of your partner	

Were you previously married or in a civil partnership with another person? If so, please state date and place of dissolution of the marriage or civil partnership	
Do you have any dependents who are not applying with you? Please provide name, date of birth and nationality	
Do you have any children whose birth parent is not your current partner?	
Your parents	
Your father's full name	
Your father's town, country of birth	
Your father's date of birth	
Your father's nationality	
If your father held a different nationality before, what was it and when was it held?	
Your mother's full name	
Your mother's town, country of birth	
Your mother's date of birth	
Your mother's nationality	
If your mother held a different nationality before, what was it and when was it held?	
Referees	
Each referee should know the applicant personally. One referee should be a person of any nationality who has professional standing (not your immigration lawyer). For all applications, the second referee must normally be the holder of a British citizen passport and either a professional person or over the age of 25. They must not be related to you or be your lawyer, and they must not have a criminal record.	
Referee 1 – professional person (see list of “acceptable professional persons” on p25 of this guidance)	
Title	
First name and any middle names	
Family name	
Gender	
Date of birth	
Full address with postcode	
Have they lived at this address for 3 years? If no, provide previous addresses within 3 years	
Their phone number	
Their email address	
Their profession	
Do they have a British passport? YES/NO	
If yes, please provide British passport number	
How do they know you?	
Referee 2 – over 25	
Title	

First name and any middle names	
Family name	
Gender	
Date of birth	
Full address with postcode	
Have they lived at this address for 3 years? If no, provide previous addresses within 3 years	
Their phone number	
Their email address	
Their profession	
Do they have a British passport? YES/NO	
If yes, please provide British passport number	
How do they know you?	
Employment details for the last 10 years - if complicated, simply send me your CV, ensuring the below details are covered for each position	
What is your current occupation and job title?	
Are you employed or self-employed?	
Employer or business name	
Employer or business address	
Tax code if self employed	
Start date	
What was your previous occupation or job title?	
Were you employed or self-employed?	
Employer or business name	
Employer or business address	
Tax code if self employed	
Start date	
End date	
What was your previous occupation or job title?	
Were you employed or self-employed?	
Employer or business name	
Employer or business address	
Tax code if self employed	
Start date	
End date	
What was your previous occupation or job title?	
Were you employed or self-employed?	
Employer or business name	
Employer or business address	
Tax code if self employed	
Start date	
End date	

Previous immigration applications	
Have you made any previous UK immigration applications in the UK or abroad (including under the EU Settlement Scheme)? YES/NO – if yes, state the following for each previous application	
Application 1 Name in which you made the application (if you were a dependant, state the main applicant's name)	
Reference number if known	
Was this application made in the UK?	
Date of application, if known	
Were your fingerprints taken as part of this application? YES/NO	
Application 2 Name in which you made the application (if you were a dependant, state the main applicant's name)	
Reference number if known	
Was this application made in the UK?	
Date of application, if known	
Were your fingerprints taken as part of this application? YES/NO	
Do you have any other details that you would like to be considered regarding your application?	
Convictions and other penalties – have you ever had the following in the UK or any other country? If no, state NO, if yes, give details such as stating the offence, date and length or nature of sentence and in which country the conviction or penalty was imposed	
A criminal conviction	
A penalty for a driving offence eg disqualification for speeding or no motor insurance	
An arrest or charge for which you are currently on or awaiting trial	
A caution, warning, reprimand or other penalty	
A civil court judgment against you, for example for non-payment of debt, bankruptcy proceedings or anti-social behaviour	
A civil penalty issued under UK immigration law	
Have you ever been declared bankrupt?	
Are you on the sex offenders register or have you been given any of the following: a notification order, a sexual offences prevention	

order, a foreign travel order or a risk of sexual harm order?	
Other history – please answer YES/NO – if yes, please provide details	
In peace or war have you ever been involved in or suspected of involvement in, war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide?	
Have you even been involved in, supported or encouraged terrorist activities in any country?	
Have you ever been a member of, or given support to, an organisation which has been concerned in terrorism?	
Have you, by any means or medium, expressed views that justify or glorify terrorist violence or that may encourage others to commit terrorist or other serious criminal acts?	