



THE SCOTTISH OFFICE

Department of Health

NHS  
MEL(1998)57

NHS Management Executive  
St. Andrew's House  
Edinburgh EH1 3DG

RW 20/8

Dear Colleague

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE IN SCOTLAND  
MANUAL OF GUIDANCE: OVERSEAS VISITORS**

**Summary**

1. Following changes to the negotiated reciprocal health care agreements between the UK and other member States, alterations are required to the Manual of Guidance on these arrangements.

**Action**

2. With immediate effect, EEA nationals holding Form E128 will be entitled to NHS care, without charge, for known preconditions. The fuller position is explained in the Appendix to this letter.

3. The attached revised entries should replace the existing pages, as indicated, in each copy of the Manual held.

4. Please pass copies of this letter and attachment to all with an interest in these arrangements.

Yours sincerely

KEVIN J WOODS

Director of Strategy and Performance Management

18th August 1998

**Addressees**

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**National Health Service in Scotland  
Manual of Guidance: Overseas Visitors  
Notice of Amendment No. 1/98.**

*Introduction*

1. The attached pages replace existing guidance in The Scottish Office Manual of Guidance: Overseas Visitors. The amendments follow changes to European Regulations affecting the entitlements of temporary posted workers and temporary students to other EEA member states.

*Entitlement*

2. These groups of EEA nationals can now come to the UK with a known pre-existing condition and have continuing or related NHS treatment for that condition without charge, for the duration of their employment or study in the UK. In each case proof of exemption is required under European form - E128. A specimen copy of Form 128 is attached and should be inserted at (new) page 86 of the Manual.

*Action*

3. The changes required to the Manual are covered in the attached pages which should replace the existing pages in the Manual.

4. The pages are: **pages 3 and 4, 31 and 32, 38 - 43, 52, 61 - 63 and ( new) 86.**

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NHSiS: Overseas Visitors Exempt from NHS Charges
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**Statutory/  
Manual  
References**
*In the UK for a period "not less than 1 year"*

1. An overseas patient who, at the time of receiving treatment has been in the UK for "not less than 1 year" and that stay has been both legal and lawful is exempt from NHS charges.

1989 Reg  
4(b)

2. Any single absence abroad during that period of not more than 3 months should be counted as part of the 12 month qualifying period.

*Taking up or resuming residence in the UK*

3. An overseas visitor who has satisfied the Home Office of their intention to take up permanent residence is exempt from NHS charges from the day they arrive in the UK. Someone who returns to the UK and has the right of abode is exempt from NHS charges.

1989 Regs  
4(a) (iv)

4. In the case of asylum seekers and refugees - a pending application for residency with the HO is sufficient evidence in itself for the applicant to be exempt from NHS charges. If an application has been refused the patient is liable, but NHS charges should be repaid if a subsequent appeal is lodged and the outcome is successful. A patient who appears to be exempt from NHS charges as an immigrant should be asked whether permission is required to reside in the UK permanently and, if so, whether permission has been applied for or obtained (see paragraphs 25-28).

Chapter 7

Note: If the overseas visitor is exempt from NHS charges, so also are his or her dependants. Documentary and other evidence may be sought to support the patients intention to take up or resume permanent residence.

Chapter 2 &  
Appendix G*In the UK for employment*

5. A person is exempt from NHS charges if the primary purpose of his or her presence in the UK is that they are currently in employment. This includes:

i. working for an employer (whether the employer is based in the UK or not), irrespective of whether they are paying NI contributions/UK tax;

1989 Reg  
4(a)(i)

Posted Workers - Workers posted temporarily to another EEA member state and any member of their family who accompany them. Form E128 entitles the holder to NHS care without charge for immediately necessary treatment and for known pre-conditions. This entitlement extends only in respect of their period of employment.

EC Reg  
1408/71, Art.  
22b &  
Chapter 12

ii. employment as a self-employed person;

1989 Reg  
4(a)(i)

and 65 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968, or services to which Article 71 of the Health and Personal Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 applies.

- Note:**
- ❶ The regulations do not define a minimum period of employment.
  - ❷ If the overseas visitor is exempt from NHS charges, so also are their dependants

#### *Students and Trainees*

6. An overseas student "who is pursuing a full time course of study" is exempt from NHS charges from their first day of arrival in this country as are their dependants. 1998 Reg 4 (q)

Temporary students - Students temporarily in another EEA member state to study and any accompanying members of their family. Form E128 is required in every case. Form E128 entitles the holder to NHS care without charge for immediately necessary treatment and for known pre-conditions. This entitlement extends only in respect of their period of study. EC Reg 1408/71, Art. 22c & Chapter 12

**Note:**

- ❶ For students an introductory course and a main course are regarded as one course of study.

- ❷ The exemption from NHS charges should continue for one month after the conclusion of the course of study.

- ❸ A letter from a member of staff or any office bearer of a student's academic institution or from a trainee's employer or from the firm to which he or she is attached in the UK can be accepted for evidence of length of stay, of employment, and date of commencement of the student's participation in a course of study.

Chapter 2

#### *Au pairs*

7. Au pairs as such are not exempt from NHS charges, unless exemption is due to residency, length of stay or other conditions apply. In terms of these regulations au pairs are not regarded as employees or students.

8. Au pairs are persons who come to the UK to learn the English language and to live for up to 2 years as a member of an English speaking family. Au pairs are unmarried, aged between 17 and 27, without any dependants in terms of these arrangements and come from one of the following countries:

<b>EEA Countries</b>	<b><u>Non-EEA Countries</u></b>
Austria	Andorra
Belgium	Bosnia-Herzegovina❶
Denmark	Croatia❶
Finland	Cyprus
France	Czech Republic❶
Germany	Faroe Islands
Greece	Greenland
Iceland	Hungary❶
Irish Republic	Macedonia❶

NHSiS: Overseas Visitors, European Economic Area Health Care Arrangements
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Statutory/  
Manual  
References

*Member States*

1. EEA member states, including dependent territories bound by EC Regulations, are as follows:

Austria

Belgium

Denmark - for EEA purposes, Denmark excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland. However, a reciprocal health care agreement between the UK and Denmark allows residents of the Faroe Islands visiting the UK to receive emergency health care under the NHS. A reciprocal health care agreement between the EEA and Greenland allows Danish nationals resident in Greenland to receive immediately necessary NHS treatment.

Finland

France - for EEA purposes includes, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion.

Germany

Greece

Iceland

Irish Republic - there are no special arrangements with the Irish Republic.

Italy

Liechtenstein

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Norway

Portugal - for EEA purposes includes, the Azores and Madeira.

Spain - for EEA purposes includes, the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

Sweden

“UK” - for EEA purposes includes Gibraltar. Excludes Channel Islands, Isle of Man and the UK sovereign base area in Cyprus.

**Note:** ❶ Only countries, including those dependent territories listed above are currently within the EEA.

Chapter 2

❷ The UK - Gibraltar arrangements are governed by a separate reciprocal health care agreement, as are the agreements with the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and other UK dependencies.

Chapter 13

### *EC Regulations*

2. On production of the following EC forms overseas visitors will be entitled to hospital services without NHS charge:

E111D - Request for renal dialysis treatment during a stay in a EEA member state.

Paragraph 5  
Appendix H1

E112 - Certificate concerning retention of the right to Sickness or Maternity Benefits currently being provided. (This EC form is used under specific arrangements where an overseas patient is referred to the UK by the home health or benefits authority for NHS treatment.)

Paragraph 10  
Appendix H2

E119 - Certificate concerning the entitlement of Unemployed Persons and members of their family to sickness and Maternity Insurance Benefits.

Paragraph 9  
Appendix H3

E123 - Certificate of entitlement to Benefits in kind under insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases. (This EC form is used under specific arrangements where an overseas patient is referred to the UK by the home health or benefits authority for NHS treatment.)

Paragraph 10  
Appendix H4

E128 - Certificate of entitlement to necessary Benefits in kind during a stay in a Member State. (This EC form applies to 2 groups of EEA nationals only: workers posted temporarily to another member state and any members of their family who accompany them and students temporarily in another member state to study and any members of their family who accompany them.)

Paragraph 22  
Appendix H5

**Note:** Specimen EC exemption forms are attached at Appendix H(1-5). Some EEA nationals and their families may offer a EC form E111. However, the EC form E111 is not needed for an overseas patient to access NHS emergency treatment. The EC form E111 is sufficient evidence of entitlement to exemption from NHS charges for "treatment the need for which arose during the visit", but is not acceptable as evidence of authorisation to come to the UK specifically for treatment. This would require EC forms E112 or E123. An unemployed EEA national seeking work should have a EC form E119 for him/herself and for any accompanying family member. EC form E128 is required for posted workers and students temporarily in the UK and their family members. Those holding form E128 are entitled to NHS care without charge for immediately necessary treatment and for known pre-conditions. This entitlement extends only in respect of the period of work or study.

### *Extent of exemption from NHS charges*

3. Nationals of any EEA member state, including stateless persons or refugees residing within the territory of one of the member states as well as family members and their survivors irrespective of their nationality are exempt from NHS charges for "treatment the need for which arose during the visit" to the UK.

1989 Reg  
5(a) &  
Chapter 2



4. This exemption from NHS charges applies equally to maternity care where a woman from EEA member state becomes pregnant or aware of pregnancy after arrival in for the UK or the NHS treatment needed is other than for a planned delivery.

*Partial exemption from NHS charges - Renal Dialysis*

5. Treatment for renal dialysis is also exempt from NHS charges provided:

- i. the patient has a EC form E111D (Renal Dialysis) authorised by his/her home health or benefits authority;
- ii. advance arrangements have been made with the care unit and the unit has spare capacity on the dates requested; and
- iii. the purpose of the patient's visit is for non-medical purposes (for example, a holiday or visit on business).

SHHD DS  
(1985)31  
Paragraph 2

Note: Other than Australia (see Chapter 13 paragraph 15) overseas visitors from non-EEA countries requiring renal dialysis, as well as visitors from countries with which there is no reciprocal health care agreement, should be subject to NHS charges or treated privately.

*Exemption from NHS charges - Oxygen Therapy*

6. Visitors coming to the UK from other EEA member states on non-medical grounds (for example, on holiday or on a business trip) who need oxygen therapy should be provided with supplies through the NHS during their visit on the same terms as apply for UK residents. There is no requirement to bring with them EC form E112 in relation to oxygen therapy treatment or related supplies.

7. The UK provide oxygen therapy as a domiciliary service to which access is obtained generally via a GP. No advance arrangements to have supplies of oxygen available immediately on arrival are necessary. Once here, however, the patient is entitled to be prescribed oxygen therapy on the same terms as a UK resident.

8. Visitors who wish to make private arrangements in advance of their arrival will be responsible for any costs incurred.

*Exemption from NHS charges when the patient has not come to the UK expressly for NHS treatment*

9. The following patients are exempt from NHS charges - nationals of EEA member states, refugees or stateless persons who are unemployed (if authorised to seek employment in the UK), who should have with them a EC form E119 (Unemployed entitlement to Sickness and Maternity Benefits).

1989 Reg  
4(m) &  
Paragraph 2

Note: Where the patient is exempt from NHS charges, so also are their dependants.

*Exemption from NHS charges when the patient has come to the UK expressly for treatment*

10. For people who want to come to the UK expressly for NHS treatment, including second opinions and diagnostic tests, and planned ante-natal and post-natal care, there are separate arrangements.

1989 Reg  
4(m)

i. patients must have the prior authorisation of their home health or benefits authority, which will in principle bear the costs of NHS treatment. Under these arrangements patients are required to bring with them a EC form E112 (Entitlement to Sickness and Maternity Benefits).

Paragraph 2

Note: The EC form E112 is not a private health insurance document. Where patients are in doubt, they must have the difference between private health care and NHS charged care explained to them.

Paragraph 2

ii. those authorised to come for NHS treatment of an industrial injury or occupational disease must have a EC form E123 (Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases).

Paragraph 2

11. Someone from another EEA member state, who seeks treatment in the UK with the permission of his or her home health or benefits authority, is exempt from NHS charges for that treatment. The treatment must be provided as NHS care and not as private treatment.

Note: Advance notice is required by the receiving NHS Trust or DMU before a patient can be accepted under these arrangements. Such patients must be treated in every respect no differently than a resident of the UK.

*Validity of EC forms E112 and E123*

12. A patient holding the relevant EC form is authorised to receive NHS treatment only during the period of validity entered in E112 box 3 or E123 box 4 on the relevant form. If the treatment is expected to extend beyond this period the patient should be advised in good time to seek another EC form extending the authorised period from their home health or benefits authority. The alternative is that the patient would be liable to NHS charges or private care if they so choose for their continuing care after the expiry date on the relevant form.

13. In the event that a relevant EC form cannot be produced, NHS charges may be made under the NHS (Charges to Overseas Visitors) (Scotland) Regulations 1989. A refund should be made if the relevant EC form extending the qualified period is later produced.

14. When asked to accept the referral of a patient from another EEA member state, clarification should be sought on whether the NHS treatment required is to be paid by the patient's home health or benefits authority under E112 arrangements, or at the patient's own expense (NHS charged care or private care).

15. When the patient is discharged the NHS hospital finance department should forward the relevant form to:

Benefits Agency  
Pensions and Overseas Benefits Directorate  
Medical Benefits Section  
Tyneview Park  
Whitley Road  
Newcastle  
NE98 1BA

16. The DSS should then write to the NHS hospital finance department requesting that they complete a questionnaire (form CF(N)956) on the level of NHS care provided to the EEA patient, so that the costs may be claimed from the visitor's home health or benefits authority. It is essential that patient returns should be made promptly and on an individual basis.

17. Patients coming to the UK specifically for health care are also exempt from NHS charges under the EEA arrangements for any other unrelated medical requirement "treatment the need for which arose during the visit."

18. If there is doubt that a patient is a national of an EEA member state, he or she can be asked to produce a passport or identity card or (for refugees and stateless persons) a travel document.

19. There are people belonging to other EEA member states but employed overseas by HM Government (for example, some locally employed staff for whom the UK has accepted responsibility). In each case appropriate documentation is provided by the FCO, entitling the bearer to treatment without NHS charge.

*Visitors from EEA member states carrying form E128*

20. The E128 form applies to 2 groups of EEA nationals only

- workers posted temporarily to another member state and any members of their family who accompany them; and
- students temporarily in another member state to study and any accompanying members of their family.

21. For people in these 2 groups who come to the UK, form E128 gives entitlement under the NHS to necessary treatment for any condition, that is, entitlement is not restricted to treatment that is immediately required. Routine treatment for on-going conditions existing before arrival in the UK cannot be excluded, and such patients should, in effect, receive full health-care under the NHS on the same terms as UK residents. They may either be accepted by the GP of their choice, or be assigned to a GP by the local Health Board. As an NHS patient, the overseas visitor carrying form E128 should not be treated on a private, paying basis.

22. A few points about the form may be of help:

- (i) The relevant legislation come into effect for posted workers on 1.1.1996 and for students on 4.10.1997
- (ii) The names of the people covered by the form will be entered by the issuing country.
- (iii) The sole country in which the form is valid will be entered, together with a time-limited period of validity. This will be linked to the period of the posting or the length of study.
- (iv) Instructions on the form tell the holder to present the form to the doctor, dentist, hospital etc. when seeking treatment to prove their

Chapter 2

EC Reg  
1408/71, Art.  
22b & 22c

eligibility to NHS treatment.

- (v) We would expect the information on the form to be verified and the form handed back to the holder for retention.

23. In verifying the form, the GP or receptionist should confirm that:

- (i) The patient is named on the form, at either item 1.1 or item 2.1;
- (ii) The UK is named on the form as the country in which the person is temporarily posted or is studying - item 3 (first entry);
- (iii) The form is valid on the date on which treatment is sought, ie it falls within the period entered on the form - item 3 (second and third entries);
- (iv) The form bears an official stamp and signature at item 4. It is impossible because of the huge number of different sickness insurance institutions throughout the EEA, to attempt to list their names. They will have to be taken at face value.

24. It should not be necessary to seek corroborating evidence of identity, dates of birth, name of employer/college etc unless there are suspicions that the person is trying to make use of a form fraudulently.

25. Posted workers or students on holiday visits to the UK from their posting or state of study, who present a form E128 issued by a third country, should be told the form is not valid in the UK. (In other words, Form E128 is only valid where the holder is studying or working in the UK.) Without E128 they are entitled under EC law only to immediately necessary treatment, on the same terms as for any other visitor from an EEA country, unless they produce a form E112. Similarly, family members of posted workers or students who do not accompany them to the UK for the period of the posting or study may nevertheless visit the UK from time to time. Their entitlement also extends only to immediately necessary treatment, unless they produce a form E112.

*Patients without relevant EC forms*

26. When a GP, NHS Trust or DMU has agreed to accept a patient under the arrangements set out at paragraphs 10, 11 or 20 (above) but on arrival the patient cannot produce the relevant EC form, he or she may be liable for NHS charges under the NHS (Charges to Overseas Visitors) (Scotland) Regulations 1989 but not as a private patient.

27. Where the relevant EC form is produced in retrospect the patient will be refunded; the patient should be asked to give an address to which any refund can be sent. If an EC form is not produced by the time the patient is discharged from care, he or she should be advised to take the matter up with their home health or benefits authority.

NHSiS: Patients' Guide to NHS Hospital Charges
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*Patients' Guide to NHS Hospital Charges*

1. This guide summarises the background to the rights, or otherwise, of overseas visitors to exemption from National Health Service (NHS) charges for hospital treatment.
2. Unless ordinarily resident in this country patients are liable to NHS charges for hospital treatment. The amount to be charged in each case is determined in Scotland by Health Boards, NHS Trusts or Directly Managed Units.
3. NHS charges do not apply for:
  - 3.1. those who at the time of receiving NHS treatment have been in the UK for "not less than 1 year" and where that stay was legal and lawful.
  - 3.2. those who have come to the UK to take up permanent residence.
  - 3.3. those who have come to the UK to take up employment (whether as an employed or self-employed person): unpaid workers with voluntary organisations providing certain services similar to those of Health Boards and local authority social services.
  - 3.4. members of HM UK Forces and other Crown servants and British Council or Commonwealth War Graves Commission staff serving overseas, and others working overseas under arrangements sponsored by HM Government.
  - 3.5. those working overseas who have previously had at least 10 years continuous residence in the UK and have either been working abroad for not more than 5 years, or have taken home leave in the UK at least once in every 2 years or have a contractual right to do so, or have a contractual right to the cost of their passage to the UK at the end of their employment.
  - 3.6. (a) nationals of the European Economic Area (EEA) and resident in any of the member states (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the UK (including Gibraltar), Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway); refugees and stateless persons living in the member State and the dependants and survivors of these people regardless of nationality. (This exemption from NHS charges applies only to "treatment the need for which arose during the visit.").
  - (b) nationals of the EEA member state, refugees, stateless persons and their dependants or survivors living in a member state (as detailed in 3.6.(a) above) who are referred to the UK specifically for treatment under the relevant EC exemption form (E111D, E112, E119, E123 or E128).
  - 3.7. nationals of List 1 Countries (over page) and residents, irrespective of nationality of List 2 Countries (over page) with which the UK has reciprocal health care agreements:

**List 1 Countries**

Bulgaria  
 Czech Republic  
 Gibraltar<sup>①</sup>  
 Hungary  
 Malta<sup>①</sup>  
 New Zealand  
 Russian Federation  
 Slovak Republic  
 former Soviet Union states<sup>①(i)</sup>  
 former Yugoslavia<sup>①(ii)</sup>

**List 2 Countries**

Anguilla<sup>①</sup>  
 Australia  
 Barbados  
 British Virgin Islands<sup>①</sup>  
 Channel Islands<sup>①</sup>  
 Falkland Islands<sup>①</sup>  
 Iceland<sup>②</sup>  
 Isle of Man<sup>①</sup>  
 Montserrat<sup>①</sup>  
 Poland  
 Romania  
 St Helena<sup>①</sup>  
 Sweden<sup>②</sup>  
 Turks and Caicos Islands<sup>①</sup>

<sup>①</sup> Under the terms of the reciprocal health care agreements with these countries, exemption from NHS charges also applies to citizens or nationals who have been referred to the UK specifically for NHS treatment. Such referrals normally occur where the home country cannot provide the treatment required.

- i. former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Moldova, Tajikstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine. This does not include the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania).
- ii. former Yugoslavia: Serbia and Montenegro and successor states Croatia, Bosnia, Slovenia, Macedonia.

<sup>②</sup> Non-EEA nationals resident in Iceland and Sweden may also be covered for emergency health treatment in the UK under separate reciprocal health care agreements with these countries. Visitors will need to produce their home health or benefits authority medical card to qualify for exemption from NHS charges on the same basis as any other UK resident.

**Note:** The UK's reciprocal health care agreement with Hong Kong was terminated at midnight on 30 June 1997. From 1 July 1997, therefore, Hong Kong residents are no longer entitled to exemption from NHS charges under the terms of the former agreement, although they may qualify for exemption on other grounds.

*List 1 Countries*

The agreements with these countries cover nationals who are resident in the country concerned. People who can present a passport or other credible evidence showing that they are nationals of these countries should be treated as exempt from NHS charges in respect of "treatment the need for which arose during the visit".



THE SCOTTISH OFFICE

Department of Health  
Emergency Planning Unit

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of previous MEL

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Dear Colleague

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE IN SCOTLAND  
MANUAL OF GUIDANCE: OVERSEAS VISITORS**

NHS MEL(1998)57 was issued on 18th August advising of changes to the Manual following the introduction of Form E128.

The Appendix listed the pages which should be replaced. Regrettably, page 61, though listed was not supplied. Please find attached the page which should be associated with your copy of the Guidance.

The Scottish Office Department of Health  
Health-care Policy Division (Overseas Visitors)

NHSIS: Overseas Visitors, Eligibility Status (Stage 2)
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*Questionnaire for use by Stage 2 officers, following referral from Stage 1 process, when conducting interview to determine eligibility, or otherwise, to exemption from NHS charges for treatment for Overseas Visitors. This Appendix should be read and completed in conjunction with Chapter 9 (NHSIS: Overseas Visitors, Notes for Stage 2 officers) of this Manual.*

<b>Chart 1:</b> What is the purpose of stay in UK? (a tick should be placed in the appropriate box)		
Permanent residence <i>Person (and dependants) exempt from the day they arrive in UK.</i>	exempt	Chapter 11
Employment <i>Person (and dependants) exempt if the principal purpose in the UK is employment. Workers posted temporarily to another EEA member state and any accompanying members of their family</i>	exempt  exempt (if carrying EC form E128)	Chapter 11  Chapter 11
Diplomat, or as a member of an embassy, consulate or Commonwealth High Commission. <i>Person (and dependants).</i>	exempt	Chapter 11
Crown servant and others employed or sponsored by HM Government (includes members of HM UK Forces). <i>Person (and dependants).</i>	exempt	Chapter 11
Refugee or seeking asylum. <i>Person (and dependants) if status accepted by HM Government.</i>	exempt	Chapter 11
Member of NATO forces or a civilian attached to NATO forces. <i>Person (and dependants) if referred to NHS.</i>	exempt	Chapter 11
Student <i>An overseas student "who is pursuing a full time course of study " is exempt from NHS charges from their first day of arrival in this country as are their dependants.  An overseas student temporarily in another member state to study and any accompanying members of their family</i>	exempt  exempt (if carrying EC form E128)	Chapter 11  Chapter 11

Contd overleaf



## Contd

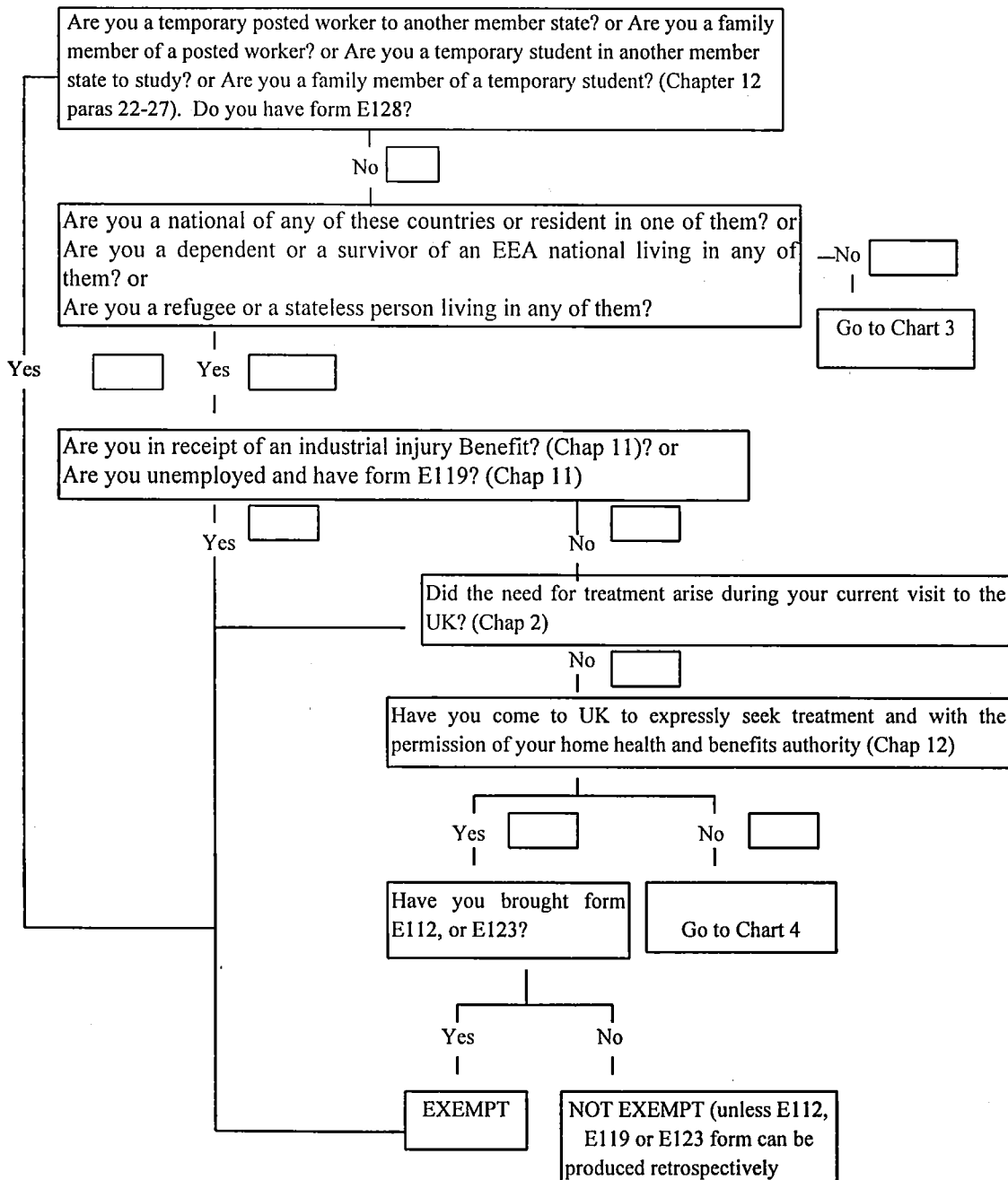
<p>Au pair ❶ ❷</p> <p>❶ <i>An au pair must be from one of the listed countries in Chapter 11 and should be treated <u>no</u> differently than any other nationals or residents of these countries, and should not be regarded as an employee or student.</i></p> <p>❷ <i>The normal rules of exemption from NHS charges apply to the au pair (<u>not</u> dependants) after completion of "not less than 1 years" residence in the UK.</i></p>	qualified or full exemption	Chapter 11
<p>Holiday or other purpose ❶</p> <p>In which country do you reside?</p> <p>❶ <i>Check to see if the country given appears in Appendix F2 - EEA - or Appendix F3 - reciprocal health care agreement - countries. If "<u>yes</u>" follow the line of inquiry in the appropriate chart. If "<u>no</u>" Appendix F4 applies.</i></p>	Charts F2-4 apply	

**NHSiS: Overseas Visitors, Eligibility Status (Stage 2)**

Questionnaire for use by Stage 2 officers, following referral from Stage 1 process, when conducting interview to determine eligibility, or otherwise, to exemption from NHS charges for treatments for overseas visitors. This Appendix should be read and completed in conjunction with Chapter 9 (NHSiS: Overseas Visitors, Notes for Stage 2 officers) of this Manual. A tick should be placed in the appropriate box.

**Chart 2: European Economic Area Health Care Arrangements Countries**

“EEA national” is a citizen of one of the “EEA member states” (countries). The EEA member states are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France Germany, Greece, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the UK, (includes Gibraltar), Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein.



Note: Separate arrangements apply to Renal Dialysis cases - see Chapter 12 - (EEA Health Care Arrangements) see Chapter 13 - Paragraph 15, (Australia)

**CERTIFICATE OF ENTITLEMENT TO NECESSARY BENEFITS IN KIND  
DURING A STAY IN A MEMBER STATE**

(Note: this document establishes no entitlement if the purpose of the journey is to receive medical treatment abroad)

Social Security regulations: Regulation No 1408/71: Art 22b; Art 22c.

The competent institution should complete this form in block letters and send it to the person concerned, or to the institution in the place of stay if the form has been drawn up at the latter's request.

1.	<b>Beneficiary:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> activity in a Member State other than the competent State: employed/self employed person (2) <input type="checkbox"/> student (for the Netherlands, applicable from 1 January 1999)
----	---

1.1	Surname (3): .....
	Previous names (3): .....
	Forenames: ..... Date of birth (4): .....
	Permanent address: Street.....
	Town ..... Post code ..... Country (1) .....

1.2	D.N.I. (5): ..... Identification No (6): .....
-----	--

**2. Members of the family travelling temporarily to another Member State**

2.1	Surname (3)	Previous name (3)	Forenames	Date of birth (4)	Identification No (6)
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

2.2	Permanent address(7) Street.....
	Town ..... Post code ..... Country (1).....

3. This document enables the above-named persons to obtain the necessary benefits in kind from insurance bodies in the country of stay in the event of sickness or maternity and, provisionally, in the case of an accident at work or occupational disease, in (1): ..... from (4): ..... to: ..... inclusive.

**4. Competent institution**

4.1	Name	Department of Social Security	Code No (8).....
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4.2	Address: Street	Contributions Agency, International Services, Longbenton		
	Town	Newcastle upon Tyne	Post code	NE98 1YX Country (1) GB

4.3	Stamp:	Date (4): .....
		Signature: .....

**5. Extension of the period of validity**

5.1	From ..... to .....	5.3	From ..... to .....
-----	---------------------	-----	---------------------

5.2	Stamp:	Date: .....	5.4	Stamp:	Date: .....
		Signature: .....			Signature: .....

## Instructions for the Insured Person and the members of his family

a) When one of the persons concerned has to seek benefits, including hospitalisation, he should submit this form to the insurance body in the country in which he is staying, ie.:

in **Belgium**, the "mutualité" (local sickness insurance fund) of his choice;

in **Denmark**, general practitioners, dentists, and hospitals belonging to the public health service. Specialist treatment may be obtained on the basis of a referral from the general practitioner. Further information may be obtained from the local/regional authority;

in **Germany**, the sickness insurance fund of his choice, which will, on receipt of the form, issue a certificate establishing entitlement to all care without imposing a condition of immediate need;

in **Greece**, normally the regional or local office of the Social Insurance Institute (IKA), which issues the person concerned with a "health book", without which no benefits in kind can be provided;

in **Spain**, the medical and hospital services of the Spanish Social Security health system. The form must be submitted, together with a photocopy;

in **France**, when applying for reimbursement, to the "Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie" (local sickness insurance fund) or directly to the hospital in the event of hospitalisation;

in **Ireland**, the Health Board in whose area the benefit is claimed;

in **Italy**, normally the "Unità sanitaria locale" (USL, the local health administration unit) responsible for the area concerned; for mariners and for civilian aircrews, the "Ministero della sanità - Ufficio di sanità marittima o aerea" (Ministry of Health, the navy or aviation health office responsible for the area in question);

in **Luxembourg**, the "Caisse de maladie des ouvriers" (Sickness Fund for Manual Workers);

in **the Netherlands**, the "ANOZ Verzekeringen" (Netherlands General Sickness Insurance Fund), Utrecht, which will, on receipt of the form, issue a certificate establishing entitlement to all care without imposing a condition of immediate need;

in **Austria**, the "Gebietskrankenkasse" (Regional Fund for Sickness Insurance) responsible for the place of stay;

in **Portugal**, for metropolitan Portugal: the "Administração Regional de Saúde" (Regional Health Administration) of the place of stay; for Madeira: the Direção Regional de Saúde Pública (Regional Public Health Directorate) in Funchal; for the Azores: the "Direção Regional de Saúde" (Regional Health Directorate) in Angra do Heroísmo;

in **Finland**, the local office of the "Kansaneläkelaitos" (Social Insurance Institution), if compensation is sought for medical expenses incurred in the private sector, Benefits in kind can be obtained from municipal health centres and public hospitals by presenting this certificate;

in **Sweden**, the "försäkringskassan" (Social Insurance Office). Assistance from the medical service (hospital, doctor, dentist, etc.) may be sought without first contacting the said institution;

in **the United Kingdom**, assistance may be obtained from the medical services without first contacting the competent institution. This form should be presented when assistance is sought;

in **Iceland**, the "Tryggingastofnun ríkisins" (State Social Security Institute), Reykjavik; assistance may be obtained from the medical service without first contacting the competent institution. This form should be presented when assistance is sought;

in **Liechtenstein**, directly from the medical services (doctor, hospital, etc.);

in **Norway**, the "lokale Trygdekontor" (local Insurance Office). Assistance may be obtained from the medical service without first contacting the competent institution. This form should be presented when assistance is sought;

b) In order to receive cash benefits, the person concerned shall, within three days of commencement of incapacity for work, apply to the institution of the place of stay by submitting a notification of having ceased work or, if the legislation administered by the competent institution or by the institution of the place of stay so provides, a certificate of incapacity for work issued by the doctor providing treatment for the person concerned.

### Notes

\*For the purposes of the EEA Agreement on the European Economic Area, Annex VI, Social Security, the present form shall also apply to Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

(1) Symbol of the country: B = Belgium; DK = Denmark; D = Germany; GR = Greece; E = Spain; F = France; IRL = Ireland; I = Italy; L = Luxembourg; NL = the Netherlands; A = Austria; P = Portugal; FIN = Finland; S = Sweden; GB = United Kingdom; IS = Iceland; FL = Liechtenstein; N = Norway;

(2) Delete as appropriate.

(3) In the case of Spanish nationals state both names at birth.

In the case of Portuguese nationals state all names (forenames, surname, maiden name) in the order of civil status in which they appear on the identity card or passport.

(4) Give the date in the following order, day / month / year.

(5) In the case of Spanish nationals state the number appearing on the national identity card (DNI), if it exists, even if the card is out of date. Failing this state 'None'.

(6) In the case of Italian nationals indicate, if possible, the insurance number and / or 'codice fianale'.

(7) Complete only if the address of the members of the family differs from that of the worker or student.

(8) To be completed where this exists.