

Topic 16.2 Employment: Working status abroad

- permanent resident (N-COUNT)
permanent residence (N-NONCOUNT)

A **permanent resident** is someone who is authorised to live permanently in a country. They have been granted permanent residence.

You don't have to be a UK citizen to have a mortgage in the UK, but you do need to be a permanent resident.

- long term resident (N-COUNT)

In Europe a non-EU national who has legally and continuously resided for a period of five years within the territory of an EU country is a long term resident. A **long term resident** can apply to become a permanent resident.

- work permit (N-COUNT)

A **work permit** is a legal document issued by a competent authority of a State giving authorisation for employment of a foreign worker in the host country during the period of validity of the permit.

*West Ham United have applied for a **work permit** for the Colombian forward Duván Zapata to smooth his £6.8m arrival from Estudiantes.*

- Green Card (N-COUNT)

A **Green Card** holder (permanent resident) is someone who has been granted authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis. As proof of that status, a person is granted a permanent resident card, commonly called a "**Green Card**."

Since September 11 2001, the average waiting time for a green card has ballooned from 18 months to nearly three years, making the lives of applicants a misery.

- Migrant worker (N-COUNT)

A **migrant worker** is a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.

- Seasonal worker (N-COUNT)

A **seasonal worker** finds work only in certain seasons. In Europe a **seasonal worker** is a non-EU national who retains a legal domicile in a non-EU country but resides temporarily for the purposes of employment in the territory of an EU State in a sector of activity dependent on the passing of the seasons, under one or more fixed-term work contracts concluded directly between the non-EU national and the employer established in an EU State.

- EU Blue card (N-COUNT)

The **Blue Card** is an approved EU-wide work permit that allows high-skilled non-EU citizens to work and live in any country within the EU, excluding Denmark, Ireland and the UK.

- Visa (N-COUNT)

A visa is a certificate issued or a stamp marked (on the applicant's passport) by the immigration authorities of a country to indicate that the applicant's credentials have been verified and he or she has been granted permission to enter the country for a temporary stay within a specified period.

Common collocations

apply for a visa
temporary visa
working visa
be granted a visa
be denied a visa

- posted worker (N-COUNT)

A worker is "a posted worker" when he is employed in one EU Member State but sent by his employer on a temporary basis to carry out his work in another Member State. A posted worker can only stay a maximum of 2 years and does not contribute to the social security system of the country he/she is working in.

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1. Match each clause on the left with one on the right to create a meaningful sentence

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|---|---|
| i. Work permits are never required for self-employed EU citizens in the EU; | a. you must have a valid Australian visa with work rights. |
| ii. The 2003 Directive on the status of non-EU nationals who are long-term residents states that the status of long-term resident should be awarded after a person has lived legally in an EU State for an uninterrupted period of five years | b. however, some EU citizens still need a work permit to become an employee in certain EU countries. |
| iii. To work, | c. by being sponsored by a family member or employer in the United States. |
| iv. You can become a permanent resident | d. only if the person has a stable and regular source of income, health insurance and, when required by the EU State, has complied with integration measures. |

2. Match each person with his/her status.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Jean is 23 years old and has just finished a bachelor degree in France. He is spending a year travelling before he returns to France to enrol in a masters. When he left France he had enough money to travel for 6 months. He is currently in Australia. | Green card holder |
| Meha is 35. She was born in India but lives in the US. She works as a programmer in a San Francisco start up. | Permanent resident |
| Mitsuko is enjoying living in the US. Her scholarship doesn't give her much spare cash so she thinks that she will try and get a job for the summer. | Posted worker |
| Aleksy is Polish. His company has recently sent him to work in England, where he will be working as a plumber on the almost completed new offices for a large multinational corporation. | Tourist |
| Fred is taking a year off before going to university in his home city, Oxford. In France he's going to top maize from mid-July to mid-August in France, then pick grapes in September. In October he's going to pick apples in England, before going to Greece after Christmas to pick citrus fruit until March. | Student |
| Joyce caught a cheap flight down to Malaga with her mates. They plan to take the ferry to Morocco because they've heard that money goes a long way down there. | Working holiday visa holder |
| Gianna has fully adjusted to the lifestyle in London. It's less laid back than in Italy and the sun doesn't shine so much, but she's been able to get away to Naples on holiday regularly. She's pleased that her children, now in their teens, are bilingual. At first she thought it would be difficult to get them to speak Italian when they were surrounded by English families. | Seasonal worker |