

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

This guidance is based on The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

About this guidance

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This guidance tells caseworkers how to decide an application made by a Croatian for a blue registration certificate confirming the holder as a person exempt from worker authorisation.

It covers exemptions on the following bases:

- the applicant:
 - o has dual British or European Economic Area (EEA) citizenship
 - o has leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work
 - o has a permanent right of residence
 - o has completed 12 months legal employment
 - o is highly skilled, or
 - o is part of a diplomatic mission
- the sponsor:
 - o has leave to work in the UK
 - o is part of a diplomatic household
 - o is British or settled, or
 - o is an EEA national (other than Croatian).

For information on how to deal with applications from Croatians who claim exemption from worker authorisation because they are family members of other Croatians, see related link: Croatian casework: family members.

This guidance is based on The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013 and the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 and relevant amending regulations.

For background to the policy on applications from Croatian nationals, see related link: Background to Croatian casework policy.

For key facts for Croatian casework, see related link: Key facts and definitions.

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| that the sponsor is | Changes to this guidance - This page tells you what has changed since previous versions. |
|------------------------|---|
| British or settled | |
| Exemption on the basis | Contacts - This page tells you who to contact for help if your senior caseworker or deputy |
| sponsor is an EEA | chief caseworker cannot answer your question. |
| national (other than | |
| Croatian) | Information owner - This page tells you about this version of the document and who owns it. |
| - | |
| | Safeguard and promote child welfare - This section explains your duty to safeguard and |
| | promote the welfare of children and tells you where to find more information. |

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This page lists changes to the 'Croatian casework: blue registration certificate' guidance, with the most recent at the top.

| Date of the change | Details of the change |
|--------------------|--|
| 10 April 2014 | Change request: |
| | Blue registration certificate: sub-heading 'Family members', third paragraph changed Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work: sub-heading 'Tier 1 leave' and two paragraphs added Family members: table, eighth row, third column changed Exemption on the basis sponsor is an EEA national (other than Croatian): sub-heading 'Requirements', third bullet point changed sub-heading 'The sponsor is Bulgarian or Romanian', content rewritten sub-heading 'Eligibility', table, second row, first column changed Exemption on the basis sponsor is an EEA national (other than Croatian): evidence and conditions: sub-heading 'Evidence of EEA citizenship', second paragraph changed |
| 25 October 2013 | Minor housekeeping changes. Guidance modernised by the European policy team and the modernised guidance team |

Related links

Blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work

Family members

Exemption on the basis sponsor is an EEA national (other than Croatian)

Exemption on the basis sponsor is an EEA national (other than Croatian): evidence and conditions

See also

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| The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013. | |
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| | The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013. |

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Blue registration certificate

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This page explains how a Croatian national can apply for a blue registration certificate on the basis that they are exempt from work authorisation.

For guidance on Croatian nationals who are subject to work authorisation, see related link: Croatian casework: purple registration certificates.

For guidance on Croatian nationals who are:

- self-employed persons
- self-sufficient persons, or
- students

see related link: Croatian casework: yellow registration certificates.

For guidance on Croatian nationals who are posted workers, see related link: Posted workers.

Applicants who are exempt

- may apply for a blue registration certificate to confirm they are entitled to exercise their Treaty rights
- may only apply for a blue registration certificate whilst in the UK
- only remain exempt while they continue to meet their qualifying conditions, unless they are exempt on the basis of previous or existing leave
- can sponsor other Croatian family members applying for exemption if the relevant requirements are met
- can sponsor non-European Economic Area (EEA) national family members applying for a residence card.

Types of exemption from worker authorisation

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that the sponsor is
British or settled
Exemption on the basis
sponsor is an EEA
national (other than
Croatian)

All applicants must be Croatian nationals and eligible under one of the following criteria. Exemption on the basis the applicant:

- has dual British or European Economic Area (EEA) citizenship
- has leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work
- has a permanent right of residence
- has completed 12 months legal employment
- is highly skilled
- is part of a diplomatic mission.

You should be able to determine the basis of the applicant's exemption from the information on the application. For further information on how to assess whether the applicant is exempt from worker authorisation see links on left.

On receipt of the application

You must:

- · record the application on GCID, and
- check that the applicant has supplied evidence to prove:
 - o they are a Croatian national
 - o they qualify for a blue registration certificate, and
 - o their relationship with any family members included on the application.

For guidance, see related link: Record and check application.

Family members

Which family members can qualify will depend on which category their sponsor gains exemption for work authorisation. See links on left for guidance on which Croatian family members can gain a blue registration certificate where their sponsor is:

- a person with leave that allows them to work in the UK
- part of a diplomatic household
- British or settled
- an EEA national (other than a Croatian).

This guidance is based on The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

For guidance on which Croatian family members can gain a blue registration certificate where their sponsor is Croatian, see related link: Croatian casework: family members:

For guidance on which non-EEA national family members can gain an accession residence card or residence card where their sponsor is Croatian, see related link: Croatian casework: family members.

Granting and refusing
For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

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Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship

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This page explains how you establish that a Croatian national is exempt from worker authorisation because they also have British citizenship, or citizenship of another European Economic Area (EEA) state other than Croatia.

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(6) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

This category applies to applicants who are also nationals of the UK or another EEA state (other than Croatia or until 31 December 2013 a Bulgarian or Romanian subject to worker authorisation).

If a Croatian also holds Romanian or Bulgarian citizenship, they will (until 31 December 2013) need to demonstrate they are not subject to worker authorisation under the Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006.

If they are subject to worker authorisation as a Bulgarian or Romanian national under the 2006 regulations, they cannot be issued a blue registration certificate on the basis of being both a Croatian and either a Romanian or Bulgarian citizen.

For further information on how to determine if a Romanian or Bulgarian national is subject to worker authorisation under the 2006 regulations see related link: Accession state countries.

Evidence

To demonstrate they meet the requirements applicants must provide:

- an original valid passport or identification card (ID) card for the claimed nationality
- if the claimed nationality is Romanian or Bulgarian, until 31 December 2013, they will also need to provide evidence that they are not subject to worker authorisation under

Related links

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External links

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Countries in the EU and EEA

that the sponsor is
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the Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006.

For EEA member states, see related link: Countries in the EU and EEA.

Duration of exemption

The applicant is exempt as long as they continue to hold dual citizenship with another EEA state. If the applicant works without interruption for 12 months while exempt on the basis of dual nationality, they will still remain exempt from worker authorisation on the basis of that legal and continuous employment.

Granting and refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

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- Refuse application.

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Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work

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This page explains how you establish that a Croatian national is exempt from worker authorisation because they have or had, leave with an unrestricted right to work that was valid on or granted after 1 July 2013.

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(2) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

This category applies to applicants who are exempt from worker authorisation if they:

- had valid leave to enter or remain, granted under the Immigration Act 1971, on 01 July 2013 which did not restrict their right to work, or
- have subsequently been granted such leave.

Leave which does not restrict a person's right to work includes:

- indefinite leave to enter or remain
- limited leave to enter or remain on code 1A conditions, such as:
 - o leave as a refugee
 - o humanitarian protection
 - o discretionary leave, or
 - o exceptional leave to enter or remain
- limited leave to enter or remain on code 1 conditions, such as:
 - leave as the spouse, civil partner, unmarried partner or same-sex partner of a British citizen or person present and settled in the UK
 - o leave as a dependant of a work permit holder
 - o leave under the highly skilled migrant programme (HSMP), or
 - o leave under the pre-Tier 4 postgraduate doctors and dentists scheme.

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If the leave has a restriction (or prohibits employment) then it does not count under this exemption. Leave that restricts or prohibits a person's right to work includes:

- code 2 leave (work permit holders, students)
- code 3 or 5N leave (visitors no right to work), and
- code 4 leave (au pairs, domestic workers).

Tier 1 leave

Where leave under Tier 1 states the holder cannot work as a trainee doctor or dentist, or as a professional sportsperson, this does not count as an employment restriction for the purposes of the Croatian regulations.

If an applicant had such leave on 30 June 2013, and the only restriction on their employment was work as a trainee doctor or dentist, or as a professional sportsperson, then they will be exempt from worker authorisation and can apply for a blue registration certificate.

Expired leave

The applicant must actually have the relevant leave on 30 June 2013, or be given such leave after that date, to be able to rely on this exemption.

If the relevant leave expired before 1 July 2013, the applicant does not qualify under this exemption.

Evidence

Applicants must provide:

- Their most recent UK endorsement in their original:
 - o passport
 - o travel document
 - o immigration status document, or
 - o biometric residence permit.
- Exceptionally, if the applicant was granted the relevant leave by letter only, they must provide the original Home Office letter. If in doubt, you must check with your line manager.

Endorsements showing settlement

If an applicant is granted indefinite leave to enter or remain, they must be able to prove this by:

- an indefinite leave to enter (ILE) endorsement
- an indefinite leave to remain (ILR) endorsement
- a no time limit (NTL) endorsement, or
- a returning resident (settlement) visa.

Relevant checks

You must check the relevant endorsement:

- to make sure there is no restriction on the person's right to work in the UK
- against GCID or CRS records.

If you have any concerns regarding the evidence submitted, you must discuss them with your senior caseworker before making a decision.

Granting and refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

- Grant application
- · Refuse application.

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Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence

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This section tells you how you establish that a Croatian national has a permanent right of residence in the UK under the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 (the EEA Regulations).

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(12) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

This category covers those Croatians who have a permanent right of residence in the UK under regulation 15 of the EEA Regulations, as amended by paragraph 8 of Schedule 1 to the Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) Regulations 2012. See related link.

A person can get permanent residence:

- once they have lived in the UK for a continuous period of five years in line with the EEA Regulations, for example, by exercising a Treaty right for five years
- sooner than five years in certain circumstances, for example, if they are a retired or incapacitated worker, or
- by being a family member of an EEA national throughout the five year period where their European sponsor has exercised Treaty rights in line with the EEA regulations.

As Croatia only joined the EU on 1 July 2013, they will not acquire permanent residence as an EEA national exercising Treaty rights for a continuous period of five years until 1 July 2018 at the earliest. It is likely that the more common types of cases before then will be where the Croatian acquires permanent residence as the family member of an EEA national.

Evidence

Applicants must provide:

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Evidencing permanent residence

Related links

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External links

Regulation 15 of the Immigration (European Economic Area)
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Schedule 1 to the Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment)
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- evidence they are a Croatian national
- evidence they have a permanent right of residence, for example, evidence they have lived in the UK as:
 - o a qualified person for five years
 - o the family member of a qualified person for five years, or
 - o a retired or incapacitated worker or self-employed person
- a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card if they have one.

You must verify the evidence against their GCID records, where applicable, and satisfy yourself that the person has not lost their permanent right of residence.

Granting and refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

- · Grant application
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Evidencing permanent residence

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This page tells you how a Croatian national can provide evidence to show they have a permanent right of residence in the UK.

Documents certifying permanent residence and permanent residence cards

A European Economic Area (EEA) national who has a permanent right of residence is entitled to a 'document certifying permanent residence'. A non-EEA national is entitled to a 'permanent residence card'.

These documents confirm the holder had permanent residence when they were issued. Even if someone holds one of these documents, you may need to check the right to permanent residence has not been lost.

Applicants may have a permanent residence document as described above. However, as it is not a mandatory document, applicants may also provide other evidence to show they have a permanent right of residence in the UK.

Assessing a Croatian who doesn't have a permanent residence document

You may need to assess a Croatian who does not have a document that certifies they have permanent residence or a permanent residence card but has since acquired permanent residence. If they claim to have acquired permanent residence after having exercised Treaty rights for a continuous period of five years, you will need to see documents confirming they have been:

- working legally
- self employed
- self sufficient, or
- a student throughout the qualifying period.

A combination of Treaty rights exercised continuously throughout the five years is acceptable, for example, two years as a student followed by three years as a worker. If a Croatian acquired permanent residence as the family member of an EEA national

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External links

Regulation 15 of the Immigration (European Economic Area)
Regulations 2006

Schedule 1 to the Immigration (European Economic Area)
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exercising Treaty rights for a continuous period of five years, you will need to see documents confirming:

- the sponsor is an EEA national
- the sponsor has been exercising Treaty rights for a continuous period of five years in the UK
- the Croatian has lived in line with the EEA regulations throughout the five year qualifying period. This will often mean they were the family member of the EEA national sponsor throughout, family member in this context means:
 - the spouse
 - o civil partner
 - o child under 21, or
 - o direct dependent descendent in the ascending line (parents or grandparents).

For further information on assessing whether someone has acquired permanent residence see the link: 06 Permanent residence.

Checking that permanent residence has not been lost

Under the EEA Regulations it is possible for someone to lose their permanent residence. You must not accept permanent residence documents as definitive proof the applicant still has a permanent right of residence. Individuals can lose this status if they:

- spend a continuous period of more than two years outside the UK, or
- are removed, or are liable for removal, on the grounds of public policy or security.

You must check they do not meet any of the two criteria above since the date they acquired permanent residence. If they have lost their right to permanent residence, they will not be exempt on that basis. Unless there is other evidence with the application to show they qualify for a blue registration certificate under a different category, the application must be refused.

For further guidance on permanent right of residence, see related link: 06 Permanent residence.

Croatian Casework: Blue Registration Certificate

Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment

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This section explains how you establish if a Croatian national has worked legally and without interruption in the UK for a period of 12 months.

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulations covering this category are regulations 2(3) and 2(4) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

Croatian nationals become exempt from worker authorisation after completing a period of 12 months uninterrupted, legal employment in the UK ending either:

- on 30 June 2013, or
- after 30 June 2013.

Evidence

Applicants must provide:

- Wage slips, contracts and reference letters from their employer covering the whole 12 months. And
- Evidence they were authorised to do the work in question, such as evidence they:
 - o Were exempt from worker authorisation. Or
 - Held the appropriate authorisation and were working in line with it. For example a
 purple registration certificate if they were subject to work authorisation or a yellow
 registration certificate whilst exercising a Treaty right as a student where they were
 legally working within the maximum hours granted for vocational and non vocational
 students.

If you have any concerns about the evidence submitted you must:

verify the applicant had permission to work by checking:

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- their accession worker authorisation document, passport endorsements, or other evidence they were legally working, and
- o electronic databases such as CID or Globe, and
- request a letter from the employer confirming employment details.

For guidance on what qualifies as uninterrupted and legal work, see related link: Definition of legal work.

For examples of legal working without interruption, see related link: Examples of legal and illegal employment.

For guidance on how you consider an application from a Croatian national who claims they were legally working while studying at a college which closed down, see related link: Student legally working while at college that has closed down.

Unauthorised work

Restricted information - do not disclose - start of section

The information in this page has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use only.

Restricted information – do not disclose – end of section

If, as a result of unauthorised employment, the applicant has not legally worked for an uninterrupted period of 12 months, you must refuse the application.

Granting and refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

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This page tells you how to establish if a Croatian national has worked legally and without interruption in the UK.

Definition of 'legally working'

'Legally working' has different meanings depending on whether the work took place before 30 June 2013 or on or after that date.

Definition of working 'without interruption'

'Without interruption' means the person must have been working throughout a 12 month period. Continuity of employment is not interrupted by breaks an employee is normally entitled to, such as paid annual leave, sick leave or maternity leave, provided they remain employed by the company.

Other breaks in legal employment, such as unpaid leave or gaps during change of employment, during the 12 month period will be accepted, provided they do not amount to more than 30 days in total.

Self-employment and voluntary work

Self-employment and voluntary work do not_qualify as employment. The individual is not accessing the labour market as an employee and these categories do not lead to exemption.

Croatians working on or before 30 June 2013

A person was legally working on or before 30 June 2013 if they:

- Had leave to enter or remain in the UK which allowed them to work, and they were working within the conditions of that leave.
- Were working while exempt from immigration control under section 8(3) of the Immigration Act 1971, such as a member of a diplomatic mission or a family member forming part of such a person's household, or a person otherwise entitled to the same immunity. Or
- Were working while they had a right of residence under either the Immigration

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(European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 or 2000. For example, as the family member of a qualified EEA national.

'Leave which allows a person to work' includes (but is not restricted to):

- Leave as a work permit holder, which restricts a person's employment to a particular employer and type of employment.
- Leave which restricts a person's employment to a particular category of employment, such as an au pair, a domestic worker in a private household, or a private servant in a diplomatic household. Or
- Leave as a student, which allows the person to work for 20 hours a week during term time and full-time during non-term time, or while undertaking an approved work placement or internship.

Croatians working after 30 June 2013

A Croatian will be working legally in the UK after 30 June 2013 if:

- They fall into one of the exempt categories of The Accession (Croatian Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013 and don't need work authorisation. Or
- They hold a valid purple registration certificate and are working in accordance with its conditions.

Worker authorisation documents

The following table lists the different types of worker authorisation documents and the circumstances when they remain valid.

| Type of document | Validity |
|---|--|
| Purple registration certificate | For as long as the person is working in line |
| | with the conditions laid out in the document |
| A passport or travel document endorsed | Until the leave expires, provided the person |
| before 1 July 2013 with leave to enter or | is working within the conditions of that |
| remain which restricted the person's | leave. |
| employment to a particular employer or type | |
| of employment (such as a work permit | |
| holder, au pair or domestic worker). | |

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This page gives examples of legally working without interruption in the UK. It explains whether the work qualifies a Croatian national for exemption from worker authorisation.

Example one - 12 months legal work completed by 30 June 2013

The applicant was granted leave to remain as a student in December 2011 until 31 October 2014. They immediately started working for 20 hours a week during term time and full-time during non-term time. The applicant was working on this basis on 30 June 2013 and had been doing so without interruption throughout the previous 12 months, with no gaps of more than 30 days in the intervening period.

The applicant is exempt from worker authorisation and qualifies for a blue registration certificate.

Example two - 12 months legal work falling partly after 30 June 2013

The applicant was granted leave to enter as a Tier 2 migrant from 1 September 2012 to 31 September 2016. They started working within the conditions of their work permit on 7 September 2012. The applicant was still working on this basis on 6 September 2013 and had been doing so throughout the previous 12 months, with no gaps of more than 30 days in the intervening period.

The applicant would not have qualified for exemption on 30 June 2013 because they had not been legally working for 12 months. However, because the applicant had leave which allowed restricted work, they were entitled to continue working within the conditions of this leave from 1 July 2013 until their leave expired. By 6 September 2013 the applicant would have legally worked for 12 months and so would have become exempt at that point.

Example three - 12 months legal work falling wholly after 30 June 2013

The applicant was issued with a purple registration certificate on 1 August 2013. They started working for the employer specified on that registration certificate the next day. The applicant is still working for the same employer and carrying out the same type of employment on 1 August 2014, and there have been no gaps of more than 30 days in the

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intervening period.

The applicant is exempt from worker authorisation.

Example four- legal work while exempt

The applicant was exempt from worker authorisation as the family member of a European Economic Area (EEA) national exercising a Treaty right. While the applicant's sponsor is exercising a Treaty right, the applicant takes advantage of their right to work. After working on this basis for an uninterrupted period of 12 months with no gaps of more than 30 days in the intervening period, the applicant is exempt from worker authorisation.

Example of illegal employment

An applicant was issued with a purple registration certificate. They worked in accordance with the conditions of that document for six months. They then left that job and worked for another employer for a further six months. They did not obtain a new purple registration certificate for this employment.

You must check whether the applicant was exempt during the second six months (for example, if they were married to or an unmarried partner of a British citizen or the family member of a Croatian national who was no longer subject to work authorisation). If they were not exempt during this period, they would not qualify for a blue registration certificate on the basis of their employment because they would not have legally worked for 12 months.

Croatian Casework: Blue Registration Certificate

Students legally working while at a college that has closed down

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This page tells you how to consider an application from a Croatian national who claims they were legally working while studying at a college that has closed down.

Students can legally work while enrolled on a course of study at an approved institution for the principal purpose of study, provided they hold a yellow registration certificate confirming they are exercising a Treaty right as a student. For guidance, see related link: Students.

Colleges and educational establishments sometimes close down or set up in a new name. When a student claims to have studied there it can be difficult to verify if this was true and if they completed their course.

When a student claims to have studied at a college that has closed down you need to consider the following factors:

- Is there evidence that the applicant was enrolled at the college?
- Was the college an approved educational institution when it was open? For guidance, see related link: Approved institution checks.
- Is there evidence that the applicant was not a student during the period the educational establishment was open? For example, do you have evidence that the applicant was working full-time on days when they should have been at college?
- Were there significant breaks during the period of study, for example, to return home?
- If someone claims to have been a student after their original college has closed down, did they enrol in another establishment within 30 days and can they provide evidence of this?

If the applicant was not a student at the college while it was open then any claimed periods of employment during that time cannot count towards the 12 months lawful employment. This means they will not qualify for a blue registration certificate as an exempt person.

If there is evidence that the applicant studied for a short period at the college while it was open, but did not re-enrol in another college within 30 days of the college closing down, then

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Definition of legal work

Examples of legal and illegal employment

Family members

Related links Links to staff intranet removed

| that the sponsor is |
|-------------------------------|
| British or settled |
| Exemption on the basis |
| sponsor is an EEA |
| national (other than |
| <u>Croatian</u>) |

any periods of employment from that point on cannot count towards the 12 month qualifying period. This is because the applicant was not a student in line with regulation 4(1)(d) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 (as amended) throughout the period.

If you decide the applicant is not a student who has completed 12 months lawful employment you must explain your reasons when refusing the application.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Family members

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This page tells you how to consider applications from family members claiming in their own right.

When dealing with a Croatian family member who has worked for 12 months and is claiming exemption from work authorisation in their own right you need to be satisfied the applicant:

- has worked legally for a continuous period of 12 months
- is related as claimed to the sponsor
- has been able to work lawfully because their sponsor's status gave them an exemption from work authorisation throughout the entire period of their work.

For guidance on evidence concerning employment see link on left: Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment.

Croatian family members can be exempt from work authorisation because of the status of their sponsor. If during the period of exemption the relevant family member works lawfully for a continuous period of 12 months without interruption, they will become exempt from worker authorisation in their own right.

The table below summarises which family members are free to work based on their sponsor's status.

| Status of the sponsor | Croatian family members of the sponsor who are exempt | Documentation |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Sponsor is exempt from worker authorisation | Spouse or civil partner. | |
| because they: | Direct descendant of the Croatian worker, their | Blue registration certificate |
| Are an EEA national(other than | spouse or civil partner who is: | |

In this section

Definition of legal work

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Related links

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| that the sponsor is British or settled Exemption on the basis sponsor is an EEA national (other than Croatian) | from Croatia) with a right to reside in the UK. • Have permanent residence under regulation 15 of the EEA regulations. | under 21, or dependent on the Croatian worker, their spouse or civil partner. Extended family members are only exempt if they have been issued with a discretionary registration certificate as an extended family member. | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | Sponsor is exempt from worker authorisation because they have leave to enter or remain that allows them to work in the UK | Spouse. Civil Partner. Unmarried or same sex partner. Child under 18. | Blue registration certificate | |
| | Sponsor is exempt from worker authorisation because they are British or settled in the UK. | Spouse.Civil partner.Unmarried or same sex partner. | Blue registration certificate | |
| | Sponsor is exempt from worker authorisation because they are part of a diplomatic mission in the UK. | Spouse or civil partner. Unmarried or same sex partners (if relationship recognised by the sending state). Direct descendant of the Croatian worker, their spouse or civil partner who is: • under 21, or | Blue registration certificate | |

| This guidance is based or | The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013. | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| | To make sure the family member remained exempt throughout the period of their employment you will need to check that the sponsor continued to meet the relevant criteria. See links on left. | |
| | For guidance on family members exempt from work authorisation because of the status of their Croatian sponsor or evidencing the relationship see related link: Croatian casework: family members. | |

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis of being a highly skilled person

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This section tells you how to establish if a Croatian national is exempt from work authorisation on the basis of being a highly skilled person.

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(15) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

The term 'highly skilled person' is defined in regulation 3(1) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

To be classed as a highly skilled person for the purposes of the regulations a Croatian will need to:

- accompany their application for a blue registration certificate with an endorsement from a designated competent body, or
- within 12 months of the application date for a blue registration certificate have been awarded a qualification from a UK higher education institution, for example:
 - o a recognised bachelor, masters or doctoral degree, or
 - o a higher national diploma (HND) from a Scottish higher education institution.

Evidence

They must produce evidence to show they:

- are a Croatian
- have submitted an endorsement from a relevant competent body with their CR2 application, or
- have received a relevant UK qualification within the last 12 months from the date they made their application for a blue registration certificate.

In this section

UK educational bodies

Evidence of qualification at a relevant institution

Related Links

Links to staff intranet removed

External links

Criteria for obtaining an endorsement from the Arts Council

Eligibility criteria for obtaining an endorsement from the Royal Society, Royal Academy of Engineering or the British Academy

List of UK listed bodies

that the sponsor is
British or settled
Exemption on the basis
sponsor is an EEA
national (other than
Croatian)

If the applicant cannot provide their original certificate (for example, if they have only just finished their course), or if the certificate does not state the date of award, the applicant must provide:

- An original letter from the awarding institution confirming the qualification and the date the applicant was informed they had successfully completed the course. The letter must be on headed paper, have the official stamp of the institution and can be addressed to the applicant or to the Home Office. Or
- The applicant's original official results transcript. If this does not contain the name of the qualification, the date of completion, or the letterhead and official stamp of the institution, then the applicant must provide a supporting letter from the awarding institution as described above.

Family members

If a Croatian is issued a blue registration certificate as a highly skilled person, they will be exempt from worker authorisation and their Croatian family members will also be entitled to a blue registration certificate. For further information see related link: Croatian Casework: family members, particularly the section Croatian family members: Sponsor is a Croatian worker not subject to worker authorisation.

Granting and Refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

- · Grant application
- Refuse application.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

UK educational bodies

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This page tells you about the different types of educational bodies in the UK that can either grant degrees or award endorsements.

UK recognised body

A UK recognised body is an institution granted degree-awarding powers by a Royal Charter, an Act of Parliament or the Privy Council. The UK government's Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) maintains a full list of UK recognised bodies. See related link.

UK listed body

A UK listed body is not a UK recognised body but provides full courses leading to the award of degrees by UK recognised bodies. BIS also maintains a full list of these bodies see related link

All UK universities and some higher education colleges are UK recognised bodies.

Designated competent bodies (DCB)

These are organisations who can judge whether an applicant is internationally recognised in their field as a world-leading talent, or has demonstrated exceptional promise and is likely to become a world-leading talent. They are listed in Schedule 1 of the Accession (Croatian Immigration and Worker Authorisation) regulations 2013. They are:

- The Royal Society
- The Royal Academy of Engineering
- The British Academy
- The Arts Council.

Endorsements from a DCB

Croatian nationals will need to apply for an endorsement directly to one of the four DCBs above. They will need to submit a completed 'Designated Competent Bodies' Tier 1(Exceptional talent)' application form. They will need to supply all the requested documents on these forms and send them to the Home Office.

In this section

Evidence of qualification at a relevant institution

Related Links

Links to staff intranet removed

External links

Criteria for obtaining an endorsement from the Arts Council

Eligibility criteria for obtaining an endorsement from the Royal Society, Royal Academy of Engineering or the British Academy

Recognised and listed UK bodies

that the sponsor is
British or settled
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sponsor is an EEA
national (other than
Croatian)

They must meet all the mandatory criteria relating to 'Exceptional talent (world leader) or all the Exceptional promise (potential world leader)' criteria.

Each DCB has its own particular type of evidence that they require with the Tier 1 application. For more information, see related links.

The Home Office will contact the relevant DCB who will assess the applicant's qualifications and experience against their particular criteria.

If the applicant is successful in getting an endorsement, the DCB will inform the Home Office and this is recorded on the applicant's GCID record.

You must check GCID to see if an applicant has obtained an endorsement.

If an application for an endorsement is successful the Croatian will be contacted by the Home Office and sent a copy of the endorsement. You must note the endorsement is only valid for three months from the date of issue.

Once the Croatian national has obtained the endorsement they will need to submit it with a CR 2 application.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Evidence of qualification at a relevant institution

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This page tells you about the types of evidence you may get to prove qualifications have been received.

UK qualifications

In order to qualify as exempt from work authorisation a Croatian national will need to hold:

- A recognised bachelor, masters or doctoral degree, or
- A Higher National Diploma (HND) by a Scottish higher education institution.

The evidence of the qualification will normally take the form of the relevant certificate or letter from the awarding body.

Scottish Higher National Diplomas

To qualify as a Higher National Diploma from a Scottish institution, a qualification must be at level 8 on the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework.

The awarding body

In order for the qualification to be accepted as proof of the holder's exemption from work authorisation it must have been issued by an appropriate awarding body. The awarding body needs to be either:

- a UK recognised body, or
- an institution that is not a UK recognised body but provides full courses that lead to the award of a degree by a UK recognised body.

Calculating when the award is received

To qualify for a blue registration certificate on the basis of a qualification from a higher education institution, Croatian nationals need to apply within 12 months of the qualification being awarded. The date of the award will be taken from the date the applicant was first notified in writing by the awarding institution that the qualification had been granted to them.

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UK educational bodies

Related links

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External links

Criteria for obtaining an endorsement from the Arts Council

Eligibility criteria for obtaining an endorsement from the Royal Society, Royal Academy of Engineering or the British Academy

Recognised and listed UK bodies

| This guidance is based on | The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013. | |
|---|---|--|
| that the sponsor is | | |
| British or settled Exemption on the basis | | |
| sponsor is an EEA national (other than | | |
| Croatian) | | |
| | | |

Croatian Casework: Blue Registration Certificate

Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This page explains how you decide if a Croatian national is a member of a diplomatic mission.

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(10) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

This category applies to applicants who are exempt from immigration control under either sections 8(3) or 8(2) of the Immigration Act 1971 because they are:

- a member of a diplomatic mission
- a person otherwise entitled to the same immunity that would be granted to a diplomatic agent, or
- a representative of an overseas government or organisation who does not have full diplomatic immunity.

Members of a diplomatic mission

The following qualify as a member of a diplomatic mission:

- The head of a mission.
- All members of the diplomatic staff of foreign and Commonwealth missions.
- Administrative, technical and service staff of foreign and Commonwealth missions provided they:
 - o were living outside the UK and not present in the UK when offered the post, and
 - continue to be a member of that mission. This includes diplomatic couriers and members of foreign and Commonwealth missions accredited to countries outside the UK and any members of their families who are passing through, or are in, the UK.

Related links

Family members

Links to staff intranet removed

External links

Section 8 of Immigration Act 1971

Email work operational policy team

that the sponsor is
British or settled
Exemption on the basis
sponsor is an EEA
national (other than
Croatian)

- Any person who belongs to the family and forms part of the household of the member of a mission.
- Any person entitled to such immunity from jurisdiction given to a diplomatic agent. This
 may include senior officials of international organisations to whom the UK is obliged to
 grant such agreements with other member states.

A private servant employed directly by a member of a mission does not qualify for exemption under this category. They may qualify for a purple registration certificate as a private servant in a diplomatic household, for guidance see related link: Tier 5 (Temporary worker) - international agreement.

Evidence

Applicants must provide:

- a letter of accreditation from the mission for each person included in the application
- a copy of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) identity card for each person included, and
- evidence of relationships of household members such as marriage and birth certificates if the relationship is not specified on the FCO identity card.

If the person cannot provide the above documents but claims to be exempt from immigration control, your line manager will ask for advice from the work operational policy team. See related link: Email: Work operational policy team.

Applications from a member of a diplomatic mission

A member of a diplomatic mission is only exempt while they remain a member of a diplomatic mission. You must give any application for a blue registration certificate to your line manager to forward to a senior caseworker.

For guidance on family members of a member of a diplomatic mission, see related link: Family members.

Officials exempt under section 8(3) of the Immigration Act 1971

Section 8(3) of the 1971 act exempts from control anyone with the same immunity from

jurisdiction as a diplomatic agent under the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964 (that is, full diplomatic immunity).

This includes senior officials of international organisations to whom the UK is obliged to grant diplomatic immunity by agreements with other member states. Croatian nationals with full diplomatic immunity are exempt from worker authorisation.

The families of these officials are not fully exempt from control, except where the agreement relating to the organisation states that family members have the same immunity as the official.

Officials exempt under section 8(2) of the Immigration Act 1971

Employees and representatives of overseas governments and international organisations who do not have full diplomatic immunity are usually exempt from immigration control under section 8(2) of the 1971 act. Such people are exempt from worker authorisation under regulation 2(10) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Work Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

If you are unsure whether the applicant is exempt under section 8(2) or section 8(3) of the 1971 act, speak to your line manager, who will seek advice from the work operational policy team if necessary.

For further information on people who are exempt from immigration control, see related link: IDI - Persons exempt from control.

Applications from employees and representatives of overseas governments, the United Nations and other international organisations

Certain employees of overseas governments, the United Nations, and other international organisations to which the UK belongs are either totally or partly exempt from immigration control under section 8 of the Immigration Act 1971. The extent of the exemption and the range of employees covered depends on the terms of the agreement reached with each organisation.

They may qualify for a purple registration certificate, for guidance see related link: Tier 5 (Temporary worker) - international agreement.

This guidance is based on The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Locally engaged staff
The exemption does not apply to members of a mission who were recruited from within the UK (locally engaged staff), unless they are of diplomatic rank.

Granting and refusing
For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

• Grant application

• Refuse application.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This section tells you how to decide an application for a blue registration certificate made by a Croatian family member whose sponsor has leave in the UK that allows them to work.

The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(8) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

Are that the applicant is:

- a Croatian
- · related as claimed to the sponsor, or
- in a durable relationship with the sponsor.

And the sponsor has valid leave in the UK that allows them to take employment.

Leave that allows the holder to work

The sponsor may have got leave that allows them to work in the UK in a number of ways. It may have been granted under the old work permit provisions or under one of the employment tiers of the points-based system.

The leave must be valid in order for the Croatian family member or partner to be in this category. Examples of the types of leave that allow the holder to work are listed below:

- limited leave to enter or remain on code 1A conditions, such as:
 - o leave as a refugee
 - humanitarian protection
 - o discretionary leave, or
 - o exceptional leave to enter or remain
- limited leave to enter or remain on code 1 conditions, such as:
 - o leave as a work permit holder
 - o leave under one of the employment tiers of the points-based system such as Tier

In this section

Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK: evidence and conditions

Related links

Links to staff intranet removed

that the sponsor is
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Exemption on the basis
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Croatian)

2(General) or Tier 5(Temporary worker)

- o leave under the highly skilled migrant programme (HSMP), or
- o leave under the pre-Tier 4 postgraduate doctors and dentists scheme.

If the leave prohibits employment then it does not count under this exemption. Leave that restricts a person's right to work includes:

• code 3 or 5N leave (visitors – no right to work).

Eligibility

The table below is a summary of which Croatian nationals can qualify for exemption from worker authorisation on the basis that their sponsoring family member has valid leave allowing them to work in the UK.

| Status of the sponsor | Croatian direct or extended family members of the sponsor who are exempt |
|---|--|
| Sponsor: is any nationality, and has leave to enter or remain in the UK which allows that person to work. | spouse civil partner children under the age of 18 unmarried or same sex partner |

Granting and refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

- Grant application
- · Refuse application.

For evidence of family relationship see related link.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK: evidence and conditions

This page tells you the evidence and conditions for an application for a blue registration certificate made by a Croatian family member whose sponsor has leave in the UK that allows them to work.

Related links Links to staff intranet removed

Conditions

Nationals of Croatia who qualify in this category:

- are entitled to live in the UK as a worker or jobseeker without needing any authorisation from the Home Office
- can apply for a blue registration certificate as confirmation they have unrestricted access to the UK labour market
- can only apply for a blue registration certificate whilst in the UK
- can sponsor other Croatian family members applying for an exempt (blue) registration certificate if the relevant criteria are met
- only remain exempt for so long as they and their sponsor continue to meet the relevant qualifying conditions
- if they work for an uninterrupted period of 12 months while exempt on this basis, become exempt from worker authorisation in their own right.

Evidence

The applicant must provide:

- their valid passport or national identity card
- evidence confirming their relationship to the sponsor (see below)
- evidence their sponsor has valid leave to enter or remain in the UK with permission to work, such as their:
 - o biometric residence permit (BRP)
 - passport or travel document endorsed with a valid entry clearance or UK residence permit, or
 - o immigration status document

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This section tells you how to decide an application for a blue registration certificate made by a Croatian family member whose sponsor is part of a diplomatic mission.

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(10) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

The requirements in this category are that the applicant is:

- a Croatian
- related as claimed to the sponsor
- in a durable relationship with the sponsor.

And the sponsor is part of a diplomatic mission in the UK.

Eligibility

The table below is a summary of how Croatian nationals can qualify for exemption from worker authorisation on the basis that their sponsoring family member is a member of a diplomatic household.

| Status of the sponsor Croatian direct or extended family members of the sponsor who are exem | |
|---|---|
| Sponsor is: | The following family members, provided they form part of the sponsor's household: |
| any nationality, andexempt from immigration control | spouse or civil partner |

In this section

Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household: evidence and conditions

Related links

Links to staff intranet removed

that the sponsor is
British or settled
Exemption on the basis
sponsor is an EEA
national (other than
Croatian)

under section 8(3) of the Immigration Act 1971 (member of a diplomatic mission or otherwise entitled to diplomatic immunity).

- dependent children under 18
- dependent children over 18 who are still in full-time education
- dependent relatives who formed part of the household abroad (such as elderly widowed parent)
- other close relatives who have no one else to look after them (such as young orphaned siblings)
- unmarried partners (common law or same sex relationships) where the relationship is recognised as durable by the sending state and the parties intend to live together for the duration of the posting.

Granting and refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

- Grant application
- Refuse application.

For evidence of family relationship see related link.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household: evidence and conditions

| =x:0p:::0:: 0:: 0::0: |
|---------------------------|
| About this guidance |
| Blue registration |
| <u>certificate</u> |
| Exemption on the basis |
| of dual British or EEA |
| <u>citizenship</u> |
| Exemption on the basis |
| of leave in the UK with |
| an unrestricted right to |
| <u>work</u> |
| Exemption on the basis |
| of a permanent right of |
| <u>residence</u> |
| Exemption on the basis |
| of 12 months legal |
| <u>employment</u> |
| Exemption on the basis |
| of being a Highly Skilled |
| <u>Person</u> |
| Exemption on the basis |
| of being part of |
| membership of a |
| diplomatic mission |
| Exemption on the basis |
| the sponsor has leave to |
| work in the UK |
| Exemption on the basis |
| that the sponsor is part |
| of a diplomatic |
| <u>household</u> |
| Exemption on the basis |

This page tells you the evidence needed for an application for a blue registration certificate made by a Croatian family member whose sponsor is part of a diplomatic mission.

Conditions

Nationals of Croatia who qualify in this category:

- are entitled to reside in the UK as a worker or jobseeker without needing any authorisation from the Home Office
- may apply for a blue registration certificate as confirmation they have unrestricted access to the UK labour market
- may only apply for a blue registration certificate whilst in the UK
- can sponsor other Croatian family members applying for an exempt (blue) registration certificate if the relevant criteria are met
- only remain exempt for so long as they and their sponsor continue to meet the relevant qualifying conditions
- if they work for an uninterrupted period of 12 months while exempt on this basis, become exempt from worker authorisation in their own right.

Fvidence

Applicants must provide:

- their valid passport or national identity card
- a letter of accreditation from the mission for each person included in the application
- a copy of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) identity card for each person included, and
- evidence of relationship (see below) if the relationship is not specified on the FCO identity card.

If the person is unable to provide the above documents but claims to be exempt from immigration control, your line manager will get advice from the European operational policy

Related links Links to staff intranet removed

This guidance is based on The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

that the sponsor is
team.

British or settled
Exemption on the basis

sponsor is an EEA
national (other than

Croatian)
Croatian)

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is British or settled

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This section explains how to decide an application for a blue registration certificate made by a Croatian family member whose sponsor is British or has settlement in the UK.

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(9) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

The requirements in this category are that the applicant is:

- a Croatian
- related as claimed to the sponsor
- in a durable relationship with the sponsor.

And the sponsor:

- is British, or
- has been granted settlement in the UK.

Eligibility

The table below is a summary of how Croatian nationals can qualify for exemption from worker authorisation on the basis of their sponsoring family member is British or has settlement in the UK.

| Status of the sponsor | Croatian direct or extended family members of the sponsor who are exempt |
|-----------------------|--|
| Sponsor is: | • spouse |

In this section

Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is British or settled: evidence and conditions

Related links

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that the sponsor is
British or settled
Exemption on the basis
sponsor is an EEA
national (other than
Croatian)

- a UK national (British citizen), or
- any nationality with settled status in the UK.
- civil partner
- unmarried or same sex partner.

Granting and refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

- Grant application
- Refuse application.

For evidence of family relationship see related link.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is British or settled: evidence and conditions

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This page tells you about the evidence and conditions for an application for a blue registration certificate made by a Croatian family member whose sponsor is British or has settlement in the UK.

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Conditions

Nationals of Croatia who qualify in this category:

- are entitled to reside in the UK as a worker or jobseeker without needing any authorisation from the Home Office
- may apply for a blue registration certificate as confirmation they have unrestricted access to the UK labour market
- may only apply for a blue registration certificate whilst in the UK
- can sponsor other Croatian family members applying for an exempt (blue) registration certificate if the relevant criteria are met
- only remain exempt for so long as they and their sponsor continue to meet the relevant qualifying conditions, for example, a Croatian exempt as the spouse of a British citizen will cease to be exempt on this basis if the couple divorce
- if they work for an uninterrupted period of 12 months while exempt on this basis, become exempt from worker authorisation in their own right.

Evidence

All applicants must provide:

- · their valid passport or national identity card
- evidence their spouse or partner is a British citizen or person with settled status in the UK, and
- proof they are related as claimed (see related link: Evidence of a family relationship).

Evidence of British citizenship

Applicants married to or in a civil, unmarried or same sex partnership with a British citizen

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must provide:

- their spouse or partner's original UK passport describing that person as a British citizen, or
- their spouse or partner's certificate of naturalisation as a British citizen (this must be checked against CID or Home Office files if possible).

If their spouse or partner is a British citizen without a passport or certificate of naturalisation they must provide:

- Their spouse or partner's full UK birth certificate (with both parents' names). And
- At least one other formal document as evidence of living in the UK for the last three years. This could include:
 - o notice of income tax coding
 - o driving licence
 - o building society passbook or bank statements, or
 - National Insurance or National Health Service registration issued by the Department for Work and Pensions or a local health authority.

If you cannot decide if the person is a British citizen from the supplied documents, you must discuss with your senior caseworker or line manager.

Evidence of settled status in the UK

'Settled' means the person is ordinarily resident in the UK and is not restricted under the UK's immigration laws on how long they may remain here. This includes where the sponsor has:

- indefinite leave to enter (ILE)
- indefinite leave to remain (ILR)
- a permanent right of residence under the EEA Regulations, or
- is a Commonwealth citizen with the right of abode in the UK.

It does not include time when a person is exempt from immigration control, for example, as a member of a diplomatic mission.

Applicants married to, or in a civil, unmarried or same sex partnership with, a person settled in the UK must provide evidence of their spouse or partner's settled status. This could be:

- original passport, travel document or immigration status document endorsed with ILE or ILR
- a passport or travel document containing a no time limit (NTL) endorsement
- a passport or travel document containing a returning resident visa
- a biometric residence permit (BRP) confirming the person has ILR or NTL
- the original Home Office letter, if the person was granted ILE or ILR by letter only
- a Commonwealth passport or travel document endorsed with a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode, or
- evidence the person has acquired a permanent right of residence under the EEA regulations, for example:
 - o a permanent residence card issued to a non-EEA national, or
 - o evidence they resided in the UK for a continuous period of five years in line with the EEA Regulations (for example, as the family member of an EEA national).

You must check this against electronic databases, such as CID, where possible.

You must be aware that settled status can be lost in certain circumstances. For example, indefinite leave lapses when the person has spent a continuous period of more than two years outside the UK.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis sponsor is an EEA national (other than Croatian)

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This section explains how to decide an application for a blue registration certificate made by a Croatian family member whose sponsor is a European Economic Area (EEA) national, other than from Croatia.

This applies to a Croatian national applying for a blue registration certificate that will give them unrestricted access to the UK labour market. The relevant regulation covering this category is regulation 2(12) of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

Requirements

The requirements in this category are that the applicant is:

- a Croatian, and
- · related as claimed to the sponsor, and
- the sponsor is an EEA national with a right of residence in the UK (other than a Croatian).

The sponsor is Bulgarian or Romanian

Since 1 January 2014, Bulgarians and Romanians have no longer been subject to worker authorisation. You must treat them like all other EEA nationals, with the rights that gives their family members (including if that family member is a Croatian).

Eligibility

The table below is a summary of which Croatian nationals can qualify for exemption from worker authorisation on the basis that their sponsoring family member is an EEA national (other than from Croatia).

| • | Croatian direct or extended family |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| | members of the sponsor who are exempt |

In this section

Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is an EEA national (other than Croatian): evidence and conditions

Related links

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External links

Countries in the EU and EEA

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Croatian)

Sponsor:

- is a national of any EEA state (other than Croatia), and
- has a right to reside in the UK under the EEA Regulations.

- spouse or civil partner
- the direct descendant of the Croatian worker, their spouse or civil partner who is:
 - o under 21, or
 - dependent on the Croatian worker, their spouse or civil partner.

Extended family members are only exempt if they hold a discretionary blue registration certificate as an extended family member.

Granting and refusing

For guidance on granting or refusing the application, see related links:

- Grant application
- Refuse application.

For evidence of family relationship see related link.

Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Exemption on the basis sponsor is an EEA national (other than Croatian): evidence and conditions

About this guidance Blue registration certificate Exemption on the basis of dual British or EEA citizenship Exemption on the basis of leave in the UK with an unrestricted right to work Exemption on the basis of a permanent right of residence Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment Exemption on the basis of being a Highly Skilled Person Exemption on the basis of being part of membership of a diplomatic mission Exemption on the basis the sponsor has leave to work in the UK Exemption on the basis that the sponsor is part of a diplomatic household Exemption on the basis

This page tells you about the evidence and conditions for an application for a blue registration certificate made by a Croatian family member whose sponsor is a European Economic Area (EEA) national, other than from Croatia.

Conditions

Nationals of Croatia who qualify in this category:

- are entitled to reside in the UK as a worker or jobseeker without needing any authorisation from the Home Office
- may apply for a blue registration certificate as confirmation they have unrestricted access to the UK labour market
- may only apply for a blue registration certificate whilst in the UK
- can sponsor other Croatian family members applying for an exempt (blue) registration certificate if the relevant criteria are met
- only remain exempt for so long as they and their sponsor continue to meet the relevant qualifying conditions, for example, a Croatian exempt as the spouse of a British citizen will cease to be exempt on this basis if the couple divorce
- if they work for an uninterrupted period of 12 months while exempt on this basis, become exempt from worker authorisation in their own right.

Evidence

Applicants must provide:

- their valid passport or national identity card
- their sponsoring family member's valid passport or national identity card from an EEA member state (other than Croatia)
- evidence of their relationship to their sponsoring EEA national, and
- evidence the sponsoring EEA national:
 - o is exercising a Treaty right in the UK
 - o is not subject to work authorisation (where the sponsor is a Bulgarian or Romanian)

Related links

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External links

Countries in the EU and EEA

that the sponsor is
British or settled
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- o has a permanent right of residence in the UK, or
- o otherwise has a right to reside in the UK under the EEA Regulations.

Evidence of EEA citizenship

When trying to decide if the sponsor is an EEA national, the normal type of evidence will be a passport or national identity card issued by the relevant member state.

Romania and Bulgaria also issue a number of additional documents that can be accepted as proof of their nationality. A full list of these can be found in the evidence and identity section of the archived accession guidance for Bulgaria and Romania, see related link: Bulgarian and Romanian casework – application process modernised guidance v3.0 28nov13 to 14jan14 Horizon version.

A driving licence issued by a member state is not sufficient proof of citizenship. For EEA member states, see related link: Countries in the EU and EEA.

Evidence of a right of residence

You will need to be satisfied that the EEA national sponsor has a right of residence in the UK under European law. This will normally be the case where the EEA national sponsor is exercising a Treaty right (for example, working, being a jobseeker, being self-employed, self-sufficient or a student) or has acquired permanent residence.

Evidence of exercising a Treaty right can include, but is not restricted to:

- working:
 - o payslips
 - o letter from an employer
 - o P60s
 - bank statements showing salary payments
- student
 - o letter of enrolment from the educational establishment
 - o letters from the educational establishment confirming attendance
 - o evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance
- self-employed

- o letters from HMRC confirming registration as self employed
- o invoices for work done
- o bank statements
- self-sufficient
 - o bank statements
 - o evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance.

If the EEA national sponsor has acquired a right of permanent residence, they may have been issued with a document confirming permanent residence. If not, you may have to assess if they have exercised Treaty rights for a continuous period of five years.

For guidance on whether the EEA national has a right of residence and other examples of the evidence needed to show it, see related links:

- Free movement rights
- 06 Permanent residence.

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Contact

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This page tells you who to contact for more help with a specific case involving Croatian casework: blue registration certificates.

If you have read the relevant Immigration Rules and this guidance and still need more help with this category, you must first ask your senior caseworker or line manager.

If the question cannot be answered at that level, you may email the European operational policy team.

Changes to this guidance can only be made by the modernised guidance team (MGT). If you think the policy content needs amending you must contact the European operational policy team, who will ask the MGT to update the guidance, if appropriate.

The MGT will accept direct feedback on broken links, missing information or the format, style and navigability of this guidance. You can send these using the link: Email: Modernised guidance team.

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| This guidance is based on | The Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013. | |
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Croatian casework: blue registration certificate

Information owner

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This page tells you about this version of the 'Croatian casework: blue registration certificate' guidance, and who owns it.

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