



Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) of the Points Based System – Policy Guidance

This document gives the policy guidance for Entrepreneurs coming to the UK under Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) of the Points Based System, and should be read with [paragraphs 245D to 245 DF of the Immigration Rules](#) on GOV.UK.

It is correct at the time of publication but may change, so you should check that you have downloaded the right version by going to our website.

For more information on how to apply, go to the [visas and immigration](#) section on GOV.UK.

This guidance is to be used for applications made on or after 6 April 2017

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Introduction

1. The Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) category of the Points Based System is for those investing in the United Kingdom by setting up or taking over, and being actively involved in the running of one or more businesses in the United Kingdom (UK).
2. This document provides guidance on Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) policy. It will be subject to change and should be read together with the relevant paragraphs of the Immigration Rules.

The section of the Immigration Rules titled [General Grounds for Refusal](#) will also apply to you. This means that your application may be refused for other reasons (such as your previous immigration history).

3. In this document, 'we', 'us' and 'our' refer to the Home Office. 'You' and 'your' refer to the person making the application.
4. When we refer to a grant of leave, we mean permission to stay in the UK.
 - if you apply from overseas, you are applying for entry clearance.
 - if you apply from within the UK, you are applying for leave to remain.

General information on making an application

Applying outside the UK (Entry Clearance)	Applying inside the UK (Initial or Extension application)
The majority of applicants must apply online. Further details are available here: https://www.gov.uk/tier-1-entrepreneur/apply	You must apply online. The form is available here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-extend-your-stay-in-the-uk-as-a-tier-1-entrepreneur

5. Even if you meet all of the conditions of the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) category, there may be other reasons why we will refuse your application under the [general grounds for refusal listed in the Immigration Rules](#). For example, this could be because of your previous immigration history. We will notify you of our decision in writing.

Overseas criminal record certificates

6. If you are applying for entry clearance as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant or as an adult dependant (over 18 years old) of the main applicant in this route, you must provide an overseas criminal record certificate for any country you have resided in continuously or cumulatively for 12 months or more, in the 10 years prior to your application. You must provide the following specified documents:
 - The original certificate, for each country (excluding the UK) where you resided continuously or cumulatively for 12 months or more in the last 10 years, since aged 18 years old, issued by the overseas authority, and
 - If the original is not in English, then you must provide a translated copy of certificate, in line with the requirements set out in the [criminal records checks guidance](#) on

7. Certificates will only be considered valid if they have been issued within 6 months of the visa application or within the expressed validity period of the document, whichever is shorter. Current information on how to obtain certificates from various countries can be found in the [criminal records checks guidance](#) on GOV.UK.
9. If you are unable to obtain a certificate, for example, because the country does not produce such documents or because of any other reasons, you must provide a letter which details your attempts to obtain a certificate and confirm why this has not been possible. You should submit this letter with your other supporting documents when you apply. UKVI will consider your explanation against the situation in those countries and decide whether to waive the requirement. If UKVI concludes that it is possible for you to obtain a certificate but you have failed to do so, you will be asked again to provide a certificate.
- 10. If you fail to provide any certificates or an acceptable explanation, your application will be refused under paragraph 320 (2A) of the General Grounds for Refusal in Part 9 of the Immigration Rules. If you provide false or fraudulently obtained certificates, your application will be refused. You may also be subject to a 10 year ban for any future entry clearance applications.**

Date of application

You are outside the UK	You are inside the UK
The date of application is the date that you pay your application fee, as shown on your payment receipt.	The date of application is the date of posting or, if you send by courier, the date delivered to the Home Office.

When you should apply

11. If you are in the UK, we encourage you to apply at least a month before your existing leave expires. If you apply much earlier than this you risk having a shortfall in leave if you choose to apply for settlement. This is because any further grant of leave is given from the date that we make the decision, not the date your leave expires.
- 12. Applications for leave to remain will fall for refusal if you have overstayed beyond the end of the last period of leave to enter or remain you were granted.** The only exceptions are where your application is made:
- Within 14 days of your previous leave expiring and we consider there is a good reason beyond your/your representative's control, provided in or with the application stating why the application could not be made in time; or
 - Within 14 days of:
 - the refusal of the previous application for leave; or
 - the expiry of any leave which has been extended by section 3C of the Immigration Act 1971; or
 - the expiry of the time-limit for making an in-time application for administrative review or appeal (where applicable); or
 - any administrative review or appeal being concluded, withdrawn or abandoned

or lapsing.

If there are good reasons beyond your control which prevented you from applying in time, you must submit evidence of these with your application. All cases will be decided on their merits.

13. You should not make plans to travel outside of the Common Travel Area whilst your application is under consideration. If you request your passport back from us in order to travel prior to a decision being reached on your application, your application will be treated as being withdrawn in accordance with Paragraph 34J of the Immigration Rules.
14. You will need to send us documentary evidence as set out in this guidance and you should check that you have everything needed before making your application. In some cases you must send us documents dating back some time.

Verification and other checks

15. We may carry out checks on the supporting documents you send with your application. You must ensure that all the evidence comes from a source that can be clearly identified and that we can independently confirm it as being genuine. More information is given in Annex C.

Outcome of the decision

16. We will notify you of our decision and will return documents by Royal Mail Recorded Delivery. If you require your documents to be returned by Royal Mail Special Delivery, you must provide a pre-paid Special Delivery envelope that is large enough for your documents with your application.

Rights of Appeal and Administrative Review

In-country applications for leave to remain made on or after 2 March 2015

17. If your application for leave to remain under Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) was made on or after 2 March 2015, you cannot appeal against our decision. You can apply for an administrative review of the decision if you think the Home Office has made an error in considering your application. Details of how to make an administrative review application will be included in the decision letter.

Out of country applications

18. If your application for entry clearance is refused under the Points Based System, you cannot appeal against our decision. You can apply for an administrative review of the decision if you think the Home Office has made an error in considering your application. Details of how to make an administrative review application will be included in the decision letter.

Further information on administrative reviews

19. If you want more information about administrative reviews, this can be found on the [administrative review](#) pages of GOV.UK.

Change of circumstances

<p>To change your:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contact details; • details of your criminal convictions; • representative's details; or • dependants details <p>please complete a change of circumstances form which is available on GOV.UK.</p> <p>We will confirm that we have noted your change of circumstances in a letter. You should keep this letter with the original documents from your application.</p>	<p>If your current grant of leave was made by means of a Biometric Residence Permit (BRP), to change your:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name • date of birth • nationality • gender • appearance <p>you must send a new application on form NTL or TOC. Please see the transfer your visa section on GOV.UK.</p>
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20. You, or any member of the public, can report illegal immigrants and other immigration offences via the [report an immigration crime](#) section of GOV.UK.

Documentary evidence

21. You must provide all of the documents to support your application when you submit it. These documents must be originals (not copies) unless stated otherwise. We only accept the documents specified in the Immigration Rules and covered in this guidance. We will not consider unrelated evidence when calculating the points score.

22. If you have submitted specified documents in which:

- some of the documents within a sequence have been omitted (for example, if one page from a bank statement is missing) and the documents marking the beginning and end of that sequence have been provided;
- a document is in the wrong format (for example, if a letter is not on letterhead paper as specified);
- a document is a copy and not an original document; or
- a document does not contain all of the specified information;

we may contact you and/or your representative in writing, and request the correct documents. We will only make this request once, so please ensure you check all documents you send us, carefully.

We will not ask for additional documents where:

- you have not provided a specified document at all; or
- requesting the missing or correct document will lead to your application not being granted because it will be refused for other reasons.

You must provide the requested documents at the address specified in the request within 10 working days of the date of the request. Working day means any day other than Saturday or Sunday, a UK bank holiday, Christmas Day or Good Friday.

If your situation is unusual or particularly complex, you may wish to consider including a covering letter with your application to:

- give an explanation of how you are claiming points, where it is not immediately clear how you score the necessary points from the specified documents you are providing with your application, and offer clarification on any complex parts to your application (if applicable); and
- for extension applications, give a brief history of the business or businesses you have created or joined, the investments you have made, and the jobs you have created since your initial application was granted.

We will process your application without this letter, but it may speed up our consideration if your situation is unusual or particularly complex and you provide it. It is important to note that, in all circumstances, your application will be subject to the evidence principles set out in this guidance and in the Immigration Rules. For example, if you omit a specified document, which is not part of a sequence of documents provided with your application, we will not contact you to request such missing document, even if this is referred to in your covering letter. The information you provide in your letter will in no circumstances serve as a substitute for any of the specified documents and information the Immigration Rules require that you provide with your application.

Additional evidence for sponsored students

23. If you have been studying in the UK and have been sponsored in your studies by a Government or international scholarship agency, you must provide us the sponsor's consent for you to stay in the UK as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant. Please see Annex D for a further explanation.

Tier 1 (Entrepreneur): overview of terms and conditions

24. The following section explains key features of the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) category. Full details of the requirements are at [paragraph 245D to 245DF](#) of the Immigration Rules.

Length of leave

Type of Leave
Entry clearance: 3 years, plus 4 months
Extension where your previous leave to enter or remain was in a different category of stay and this will be your first grant of leave to remain as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant (see paragraph 26 below): 3 years
Extension where your previous leave to enter or remain was as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant: 2 years.

25. Information on how to apply for [Indefinite Leave to Remain \(settlement\)](#) is available on GOV.UK.

Eligibility to apply in the UK

26. You are allowed to make an initial application in the UK for leave to remain as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant if you are currently in the UK with permission to stay as:

- a Highly Skilled migrant;
- a Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) migrant;
- a Tier 1 (General) migrant;
- a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant;
- a Tier 1 (Investor) migrant;
- a Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) migrant;
- a Tier 2 migrant;
- a Tier 4 student;
- a visitor who has been undertaking permitted activities as a prospective entrepreneur.

27. However, if you are in the categories below, you must meet specific criteria.

Switching from Tier 1 (Post-study Work)

28. If you wish to rely on not less than £50,000 of your own funds, or funding from a Venture Capital firm, you must have been continuously engaged in business since before 11 July 2014 and up to the date of your application. **If you started your business on or after 11 July 2014, your application will be refused and you will not be entitled to a refund of your application fee.**

Switching from Tier 1 (General)

29. If you wish to rely on not less than £200,000 of your own funds, or £50,000 funding from a Venture Capital firm, you must have been continuously engaged in business since before 6 April 2015 and up to the date of your application. **If you started your business on or after 6 April 2015, your application will be refused and you will not be entitled to a refund of your application fee.**

Switching from Tier 4 (General)/Tier 4 (Child) routes

30. If you are in the UK with permission to stay as a Tier 4 (General) Student/Tier 4 (Child) Student, you can only make an initial Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) application in the United Kingdom with access to not less than £50,000 from:

- one or more UK Seed Funding Competitions, listed as endorsed on the Department for International Trade (DIT) pages of the GOV.UK website, or
- one or more UK Government Departments, or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, and made available by the Department(s) for the specific purpose of establishing or expanding a UK.

UK Trade and Investment (UKTI) was absorbed in to the newly formed Department for International Trade (DIT) in July 2016.

For the purposes of compliance with the Immigration Rules, we will accept evidence from the Department for International Trade (DIT) or evidence from UK Trade and Investment (UKTI) that pre-dates the change.

Information on designated Seed Funding competitions can now be found on the Department for International Trade's (DITs) website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/entrepreneurs-setting-up-in-the-uk/entrepreneurs-setting-up-in-the-uk>.

Please see **Table A.1** for guidance on which sources of investment funds you may use if you are switching into Tier 1 (Entrepreneur).

You may only switch from Tier 4 (General) Student if you are or were last sponsored by:

(1) a UK recognised body or a body in receipt of public funding as a Higher Education Institution (HEI) from the Department of Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland, the Higher Education Funding Council for England, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales or the Scottish Funding Council;

(2) an overseas Higher Education Institution (HEI) to undertake a short-term study abroad programme in the United Kingdom; or

(3) an Embedded College offering Pathway Courses; or

(4) an independent school.

Table A.1 - Options for migrants switching into the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) route

My previous grant of leave was in:	Can I use £200,000 of my own funds?	Can I use £50,000 of my own funds?	Can I use £50,000 from a Seed Fund?	Can I use £50,000 from a Government Dept?	Can I use £50,000 from a Venture Capital firm?
Tier 1 (Post-study Work)	NO	Only if you have been in business since before 11 July 2014: Please complete Existing Business Activity section	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	Only if you have been in business since before 11 July 2014: Please complete Existing Business Activity section
Tier 4 (General)	NO	NO	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	NO

Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur)	YES (but you qualify for the £50,000 funding provision)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)
Tier 1 (General)	Only if you have been in business since before 06 April 2015: Please complete Existing Business Activity section	NO	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	Only if you have been in business since before 06 April 2015: Please complete Existing Business Activity section
Tier 1 (Investor)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	NO	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)
Tier 2/Work Permit Holder	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	NO	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)	YES (no requirement to have previously been in business)

Care Arrangements for Children

31. You must be at least 16 years old to use this route.

32. Under Section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009, the Home Office must have regard to the need to safeguard children and to promote their welfare. All children working in the UK must have suitable care arrangements in place for their travel, reception on arrival in the UK and living arrangements while here.

33. Please note that 16 and 17 year olds have the legal right to live independently in the UK, and may therefore make their own arrangements for accommodation. If you are 16 or 17 years old on the date that your application is decided, you must have your parent(s) or legal guardian(s)' written consent to the arrangements that have been made in regard of your application, travel, reception and care arrangements. You must submit a letter from your parent(s) or legal guardian(s) giving their consent to you making this application and to the arrangements for your care in the UK. The letter must be an original (not a copy) and must confirm if your parent(s) or legal guardian(s) have legal custody or sole responsibility for you. If they have sole responsibility they must sign the letter. If they do not, the letter must confirm that each parent or legal guardian agrees to the content of the letter and must be signed by each parent or legal guardian.

34. The letter must clearly show:

- the relationship between the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) and you;
- that your parent(s) or legal guardian(s) have given their consent to this application;
- that your parent(s) or legal guardian(s) agree to your living arrangements in the UK; and
- your parent(s) or legal guardian(s)' full names and addresses.

Private Foster Care Arrangements

35. Children under 16 years old, or 18 years old if disabled, are privately fostered when they are cared for on a full-time basis by adults who are not their parents or a close relative, for more than 28 days at a time. It is the responsibility of the parent, carer, and anyone else involved in making the private fostering arrangement to notify their UK local authority of the private fostering arrangement.
36. In the UK, local authorities are responsible for safeguarding and protecting children. They must make sure that private foster carers are suitable and that they get any support and guidance that they may need to help them care for a child. You must tell us if you are living under local authority care in the UK. If you are in local authority care you must provide a letter from the local authority that is caring for you confirming that you are currently in local authority care. The letter must be an original (not a copy) and be on official headed paper.
37. A close relative, parent or legal guardian caring for a child is not considered to be a private foster carer and so will not need to register with a UK local authority. A close relative is a grandparent, brother, sister, step-parent, uncle (brother or half-brother of the child's parent) or aunt (sister or half-sister of the child's parent) who is aged 18 or over.

Conditions of stay

38. Permission to stay under this route will be subject to the following conditions:

- a. no recourse to public funds (which means you will not be able to claim most benefits paid by the state);
- b. registration with the police, if this is required by paragraph 326 of the Immigration Rules;
- c. no employment other than working for the business or businesses that you have established, joined or taken over but working for such business(es) does not include any work you do which is effectively employment with another business (for more details– see Annex A, A41), and
- d. no employment as a professional sportsperson (including as a sports coach).
- e. study subject to the condition below.

You are permitted to study, but you will need to obtain an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate for the course/research and present it to your education institution before you start your study if:

(a) you are over the age of 18 (or will be over 18 by the time your leave expires); **and**

(b) your course is one of the following:

(i) a Doctorate or Masters degree by research in one of the disciplines listed in paragraph 1 of Appendix 6 of the Immigration Rules, **or**

(ii) a taught Masters degree or other postgraduate qualification in one of the disciplines listed in paragraph 2 of Appendix 6 of the Immigration Rules, **or**

(iii) a period of study or research in excess of 6 months in one of the disciplines listed in paragraphs 1 or 2 of Appendix 6 of the Immigration Rules at an institution of higher education where this forms part of an overseas postgraduate qualification.

[Appendix 6 of the Immigration Rules](#) can be found on GOV.UK.

If your course (or research) completion date is postponed or delayed for more than 3 calendar months or there are any changes to the course contents (or the research proposal), you must apply for a new ATAS certificate within 28 calendar days, and must provide a print-out of the new certificate to your institution promptly.

Your leave may be curtailed if you are found to be in breach of one of these conditions.

Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) - points scoring

39. In order to obtain entry clearance or leave to remain within Tier 1 (Entrepreneur), you must score the required number of points. The awarding of points will be conditional on you providing supporting evidence where appropriate.

40. Under Tier 1 (Entrepreneur), you must score:

- at least 75 points for attributes (Appendix A of the Immigration Rules);
- 10 points for English language (Appendix B of the Immigration Rules); and
- 10 points for Maintenance (funds) (Appendix C of the Immigration Rules).

41. You will find explanations of some of the terms we use in **Annex A** to this document.

Attributes for initial entry

42. Points available for attributes are set out in the table on the next page. This table applies to you if you are seeking:

- entry clearance or leave to enter as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant and did not have leave in this category within the last 12 months; and
- further leave to remain in the UK in this category when your previous permission to stay was given under a category **other than** Tier 1 (Entrepreneur)..

Please see table on the next page.

Points table for initial applications – 95 in total required	
Attributes – points required:75	Points available
<p>a) You have access to not less than £200,000, or</p> <p>b) You have access to not less than £50,000 from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. one or more registered venture capital firms regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) (please note that this is not available to all applicants – please see the ‘Eligibility to apply in the UK’ section for more information), or 2. one or more UK Entrepreneurial seed funding competitions which is listed as endorsed on the Department for International Trade (DIT) pages of the GOV.UK website, or 3. one or more UK Government Departments or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, and made available by the Department(s) for the specific purpose of establishing or expanding a UK business, or <p>Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur)</p> <p>c) You :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. are applying for leave to remain, 2. have, or were last granted, leave as a Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) migrant, and 3. have access to not less than £50,000, or <p>Tier 1 (Post-Study Work)</p> <p>d) You:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. are applying for leave to remain, 2. have, or were last granted, leave as a Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) migrant, 3. have access to not less than £50,000, and 4. can meet the additional requirements in points 1 and 2 below. <p>Tier 1 (General)</p> <p>If you are applying for leave to remain and have, or were last granted leave as a Tier 1 (General) Migrant, you will be awarded no points under (a) or (b)(i) above, unless you meet the additional requirements in 1 and 2 below.</p> <p>Additional Requirements for Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) and Tier 1 (General) switchers:</p> <p>1). You have been continuously engaged in business activity since the specified date below and up to the date of application, and during this period you have been continuously:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • registered with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) as self-employed, or • registered with Companies House as the director of a new or an existing company or member of a new or existing partnership. Directors who are on the list of disqualified directors provided by Companies House will not be awarded points; and 	<p>25</p>

<p>2). Since before the specified date below, and up to the date of application, you have been continuously working in an occupation which appears on the list of occupations shown in table 3 the Codes of Practice in Appendix J of the Immigration Rules. 'Working' in this context means that the core service your business provides to its customers or clients involves delivering a service in an occupation at this level. It excludes any work involved in administration, marketing or website functions for the business.</p> <p>The specified date referred to above is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 July 2014 if you have, or were last granted, leave as a Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) Migrant, or • 6 April 2015 if you have, or were last granted, leave as a Tier 1 (General) Migrant. <p>AND</p> <p>The money is held in one or more regulated financial institutions.</p> <p>The money is disposable in the United Kingdom. If you are applying for leave to remain, the money must be held in the UK.</p>	<p>25</p> <p>25</p>
English Language – points required:10	
Evidence to prove that you speak English to the required standard and meet the requirements explained in this guidance. Please see relevant section below for further details.	10
Maintenance – points required:10	
A certain amount of funds to support yourself (and any dependants) in the UK. Please see relevant section below for more details.	10

Intermediary public body

43. If you are applying on the basis of access to funds from a UK or devolved government department, points may be awarded if that funding is being made available from an intermediary public body, where that body has been authorised by the a UK government department or devolved government department for the specific purpose of establishing or expanding UK businesses. An intermediary public body may include (as examples only and not an exhaustive list) The London Co-Investment Fund and Scottish Enterprise.

Genuine Entrepreneur Test – Initial Applications

44. All Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrants making an initial application are subject to a genuine entrepreneur test. We must be satisfied that:

- you genuinely intend and are able to establish, take over or become a director of one or more businesses in the UK within the next 6 months;
- you genuinely intend to invest the money referred to in Table 4 of Appendix A in the business or businesses referred to above;

- the money is genuinely available to you and will remain available to you until such time as it is spent for the purposes of his business or businesses;
- if you are relying on one or more previous investments to score points, that you have genuinely invested all or part of the investment funds required in Table 4 of Appendix A into one or more genuine businesses in the UK; and
- you do not intend to take employment in the United Kingdom other than working in your business.

We will take into account the following:

- the evidence that you submit;
- the viability and credibility of the source of the money referred to in Table 4 of Appendix A;
- the viability and credibility of your business plan and market research into your chosen business sector;
- your previous educational and business experience (or lack thereof);
- your immigration history and previous activity in the UK;
- where you have already registered in the UK as self-employed or as the director of a business, and the nature of the business requires mandatory accreditation, registration and/or insurance, whether that accreditation, registration and/or insurance has been obtained; and
- any other relevant information.

We reserve the right to request additional information to support the assessment of the application and to refuse the application if the evidence is not provided. Any requested documents must be received by us at the specified address within 28 calendar days of the date of request.

If you have already registered in the UK as self-employed or as the director of a business, we may check any compliance with requirements for your sector, and we may request additional information and evidence to support the assessment.

If we are not satisfied that the evidence you have provided in support of the point scoring requirements as set out in Appendix A of the Immigration Rules is genuine, those points will not be awarded.

We may decide not to carry out the above assessment if the application falls for refusal on other grounds, but reserve the right to carry out this assessment in any reconsideration of the decisions.

You must comply with any request we made for you to attend an interview, unless a reasonable explanation is provided as to why you cannot comply.

Business Plan

45. If you are making an initial application, **you must provide a business plan**, setting out your proposed business activities in the UK and how you expect to make your business succeed.

Access to funds

46. Where you are seeking to be awarded points on the basis of access to funds, we may ask you to demonstrate that the funds you have used to apply remain available to you beyond the date of your application. The funds must continue to be available to you until they are invested in a business or businesses, or spent for the purposes of your business or businesses. 'Available to you' means that the funds must be in one of the following:

- 1) in your own possession,
- 2) in the financial accounts of a UK business which you are running as a member of a partnership, or as a director, or
- 3) available from the third party or parties named in your application (if applicable).

'Invested' means that the funds have been put into businesses which you are running as self-employed or as a director or partner. 'Invested' or 'spent' excludes spending on:

- 1) your own remuneration,
- 2) buying the business from a previous owner, where the money ultimately goes to that previous owner (irrespective of whether it is received or held directly or indirectly by that previous owner) rather than into the business you have bought. This applies regardless of whether the money is channelled through the business en route to the previous owner. For example, by means of you or your business purchasing 'goodwill' or other assets which were previously part of the business you have bought,
- 3) putting money into businesses, other than those which you are running as self-employed or as a director, and
- 4) any spending which is not directly for the purpose of establishing or running your own business or businesses.

47. If the funds to which you have access are being made available to you by a third party, the declaration from that third party must confirm that the funds will remain available to you until they are transferred to you or to your business.

48. We may request further evidence or verify that the money will remain available and we will refuse your application if this evidence is not provided or if we cannot satisfactorily verify it. If your application is refused on other grounds we may not carry out the genuine entrepreneur test assessment, but if we reconsider the decision we may do the assessment then.

49. If you already have leave as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant, we may curtail your leave if the funds you have used to apply cease to be available to you (unless you have spent them on the **establishment or running of your business or businesses**). 'Invested' or 'spent' **excludes** spending on your own remuneration

50. You will only be considered to have access to funds if:

- You provide the specified documents to show cash money to the amount required (this must not be in the form of assets and, where multiple documents are provided, they must show the total amount required is available on the same date);
- The specified documents are provided to show that you have permission to use the

money to invest in a business in the UK, and that:

- you have held the money for 90 consecutive days, ending no earlier than 31 days before the date of application, or
- you have held the money for less than 90 consecutive days, ending no earlier than 31 days before the date of application, and you provide the following specified evidence:
 - a bank statement or bank letter to demonstrate funding is available to you at the time of your application, and
 - the additional specified documents for third party funding, or
 - a letter, as evidence of the source of those funds, from one or more UK Seed Funding Competitions or one or more UK Government Departments, or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.

Entrepreneurial teams

51. Money for investment can be shared by a maximum of two entrepreneurs (referred to as an entrepreneurial team). Each team member may apply to come to the UK as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant using the same investment funds. Neither applicant must have used the same funds with any other applicant. **Please note: you should provide all the documents needed for evidence with your own application.** Your team member should also provide all the documents needed with their application. In some cases, this means that your team will need to send 2 sets of documents. It will help in processing your application if you do not rely on information presented with your team member's application. Each application will be considered on its own merits.
52. It is important to note that the Immigration Rules are subject to revision and update. Therefore, if there is a time-lag between the submission of your own application and that of your entrepreneurial team member, any changes to the Immigration Rules that take place during a period between applications may affect your ability to apply as an entrepreneurial team.
53. No points will be awarded for funds that are made available to anyone else, other than your entrepreneurial team member (if you have one). You may use your money that is held in a joint account with your spouse or partner (defined as a person who has been living together with you in a relationship akin to a marriage or civil partnership, for at least 2 years prior to the date of application), and your spouse or partner is not (or is not applying to be) another Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) Migrant.
54. If either you or your entrepreneurial team member is applying in the UK, then you may only rely on funds located in the UK.
55. In the case of entrepreneurial teams, where this guidance refers to funding being available, unless stated otherwise, this means available to:
- You; or
 - Your entrepreneurial team member; or
 - Your business.

Where this guidance refers to your business, your business must be a company and you must be registered as a director of that business in the UK, and provide a Companies House document showing the address of the registered office in the UK, or head office in the UK if it has no registered office, and your name, as it appears on the application form as a director.

Claiming points for attributes – Initial Applications

£200,000 funding

56. You or the entrepreneurial team must have £200,000 of your own money available to make a fresh investment into business in the UK. You should supply documentary evidence of the money in your/ each member of the entrepreneurial team's name.
57. You or your entrepreneurial team can include money made available by other people (known as 'a third party or parties', and this can include money from your (or your entrepreneurial team member's) husband, wife or partner). In this case you must also provide a declaration that the money is available to you and your entrepreneurial team member (if applicable), or to the business that you or your entrepreneurial team are running. You must provide a declaration from each contributor of funds, together with confirmation that the declarations are valid.
58. If you are using money which has been transferred from a third party to you less than 90 days before the application, then you will need to supply the evidence required for third party funding, as specified in the above paragraph.
59. This money can be made up from money already invested in a UK business together with access to any balance of money needed to total £200,000.
60. If you are applying from inside the UK your funds must be held in the UK.

£50,000 funding

61. You or the entrepreneurial team must have access to £50,000 or more from:
 1. **Registered venture capital firms regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA):** To be considered acceptable as a source of investment funds, venture capital firms must be registered with Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and their entry onto the register must include permission to arrange, deal in or manage investments or to manage alternative investment funds. The register can be found on the [FCA website](#).
 2. **UK entrepreneurial seed funding competitions listed as endorsed on the Department for International Trade (DIT) pages of the GOV.UK website:** The list of competitions that have been endorsed for this purpose and can be considered for the award of points is given on the Department for International Trade pages on GOV.UK.

UK Trade and Investment (UKTI) was absorbed in to the newly formed Department for International Trade (DIT) in July 2016. For the purposes of compliance with the Immigration Rules, we will accept evidence from the DIT or evidence from UKTI that pre-dates the change. Information on designated Seed Funding competitions can now be found on the DIT website.

3. **UK Government Departments or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and made available by the Department(s) for the specific purpose of establishing or expanding a UK business:** Where a UK Government Department or Devolved Government Department or intermediary public body has awarded some of the funds specifically for the purpose of setting up or expanding a

business in the UK, the funding package can be considered for the award of points.

62. You must supply documentary evidence to demonstrate you have this funding available. This will include a letter from each venture capital firm, seed funding competition, or UK Government Department or Devolved Government Department in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. A letter from an intermediary public body is also acceptable, if that body has been authorised by a UK government department or devolved government department to award funds from that department for the specific purpose of establishing or expanding UK businesses.
63. Funds from more than one of these sources may be combined to total the required £50,000. However, funds from a venture capital firm cannot be included if you are applying to switch from Tier 4 (General), or Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) and Tier 1 (General) if you cannot demonstrate you have been in previous business activity.
64. Unless you are switching from the Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) route, you may not mix your personal or other third party funds with the funding from the venture capital firms, seed funding competitions and/or UK Government Departments/Devolved Government Departments towards the £50,000. If you wish to mix the funding you will need to invest £200,000 into the UK business.
65. This money can be made up from funding obtained from the venture capital firm(s), Seed funding competitions and/or UK Government Department(s)/Devolved Government Departments already invested in business together with access to any balance of money from these sources needed to total £50,000.
66. If you have formed an entrepreneurial team with another applicant, the documents must confirm that the funds are available to both team members or your business.
67. Where this guidance refers to your business, you must be registered as a director of that business in the UK, and provide a Companies House document showing the address of the registered office in the UK (or if there is no registered office, the head office in the UK). The document must show your name (as it appears on the application form) and your team member's name both listed as directors.
68. Your entrepreneurial team member must also qualify to use the same amount of investment if the total amount available to your entrepreneurial team is £50,000 or more. If the other team member does not also qualify for this level of investment, the total amount available to the team must be at £200,000 or more.
69. If you apply with funding from a UK entrepreneurial seed funding competition endorsed by the Department for International Trade (DIT) or UK Government Department or Devolved Government Department in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, then you do not need to provide the additional evidence for third party funding. You need to provide a letter from the source, stating that this is being made available to you. However, if the money has already been transferred to you, then you will also need to supply a personal bank statement or letter from a bank to demonstrate you are in possession of the funds when you apply.

Leave as a Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) Migrant and £50,000 funding

70. You must be applying from within the UK and have last been granted leave as Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) migrant. You will not be asked to provide documentary evidence of this because we will use your travel document or passport and our records.
71. You must also have £50,000 of your own money available to make a fresh investment into business in the UK. Your funds must be held in the UK.

72. You can include money made available by other people (known as ‘a third party or parties’) but where applicable, you must also provide a declaration that the money is available to you or the business that you are running, from each contributor of funds, together with confirmation that the declarations are valid. If you are relying on money held by your husband, wife or partner, they will be regarded as a third party.
73. If you are using money which has been transferred to you from a third party less than 90 days before the application, then you will need to supply the evidence required for third party funding, as specified in the above paragraph.
74. This money can be made up from money already invested in business together with access to any balance of money needed to total £50,000.
75. If you have formed an entrepreneurial team with another applicant, the documents must confirm that the funds are available to both team members.
- Your entrepreneurial team member must also qualify to use the same amount of investment if the total amount available to your entrepreneurial team is £50,000 or more.
 - If the other team member does not also qualify for this level of investment, the total amount available to your entrepreneurial team must be at £200,000 or more.

Leave as a Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) Migrant and access to £50,000

76. You must be applying from within the UK and have last been granted leave as a Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) migrant. You will not be asked to provide documentary evidence of this; we will use your travel document or passport and our records.

You must:

- i. Be applying for leave to remain.

You must be in the UK and be applying to switch to Tier 1 (Entrepreneur). You may not use **row d** of table 4 of Appendix A of the Immigration Rules for initial applications if you are applying for entry clearance or leave to enter.

- ii. Have been last granted leave as Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) migrant.

- iii. Have been continuously engaged in business activity.

You have been continuously engaged in business activity (which was not, or did not amount to, activity pursuant to a contract of service – see annex A, A41) with a business other than your own since before 11 July 2014 and up to the date of application, and during this period you have been continuously:

- registered with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) as self-employed, or
- registered with Companies House as the director of a new or an existing company or new or existing limited liability partnership. Directors who are on the list of disqualified directors provided by Companies House will not be awarded points.

- iv. Have been in an occupation skilled to graduate level. Other than the work necessary to administer the business, your main business activity must be working skilled to Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) 4 or above. We will not take into account the tasks involved with the running of the business for this assessment.

For example:

- If the business is software sales and your main activity is developing software, you may qualify for points;
- If the business is a taxi firm, the main occupation is driving a taxi and you will not score points even though you manage the business. Your main activity is providing a taxi service which is not skilled to graduate level.

Guidance on what is work skilled to RQF 4 or above, is stated in [Appendix J of the Immigration Rules](#).

- v. You must also have at least £50,000 to invest in UK business. Your funds must be held in the UK.

77. **Please note:** If you cannot demonstrate that you have been continuously engaged in business activity since before 11 July 2014, you may only apply using £50,000 funds from a listed seed funding competition or UK government departments (not from a venture capital firm).
78. You must supply documentary evidence of the funds and the additional evidence required in the **Existing Business Activity** section of this guidance at page 39.
79. You can include money made available by other people or organisations (known as ‘a third party or parties’) but where applicable you must also provide a declaration that the money is available to you or the business that you are running, from each contributor of funds, together with confirmation that the declarations are valid. If you are relying on money held by your husband, wife or partner (and not in a joint account with you), they will be regarded as a third party.
80. If you are using money which has been transferred to you less than 90 days before the application, then you will need to supply the evidence required for third party funding, as specified in the above paragraph.
81. This money can be made up from money already invested in business (providing the investment was made not more than 12 months before the date of application and you provide evidence of this investment as specified in the Immigration Rules and the ‘Documents we require’ section below) together with access to any balance of money needed to total £50,000.
82. If you have formed an entrepreneurial team with another applicant, the documents must confirm the funds are available to both team members or your business. Both team members must qualify in their own right. For example:
- If the total amount available to the entrepreneurial team is £50,000 of their own funds, and one applicant is a Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) migrant but the other is not, then only the Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) applicant can be approved.
 - If the total amount available to the team is £200,000 of their own funds, but they have not been continuously engaged in business since before 11 July 2014, and one applicant is switching from Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) and the other is switching from Tier 2, then only the Tier 2 migrant can be approved.

You and your entrepreneurial team member can qualify if you meet the following criteria:

A team consisting of one Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) migrant applying in-country, and one migrant applying from overseas who have established a business together before 11 July 2014 and have £200,000 held in a joint account in the UK to invest in the business.

In this example:

- The Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) applicant qualifies as the team has over £50,000 funding, the funds are in the UK and he has been continuously engaged in business since before 11 July 2014; and
- The overseas applicant qualifies as the team has access to £200,000 funding, and the funding is located in the UK.

Leave as a Tier 1 (General) Migrant

83. This section applies if you are applying from within the UK and have last been granted leave as a Tier 1 (General) migrant. You will not be asked to provide documentary evidence of this; we will use your travel document or passport and our records.

You can use £200,000 of your own funds, or £50,000 from a venture capital firm if you:

- are applying for leave to remain.
- have been last granted leave as Tier 1 (General) migrant.
- Have been continuously engaged in business activity.

You have been continuously engaged in business activity (which was not, or did not amount to, activity pursuant to a contract of service – see annex A, A41) with a business other than your own since before 6 April 2015 and up to the date of application, and during this period you have been continuously:

- registered with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) as self-employed, or
- registered with Companies House as the director of a new or an existing company or new or an existing limited liability partnership. Directors who are on the list of disqualified directors provided by Companies House will not be awarded points.

iv. Have been in an occupation skilled to graduate level. Other than the work necessary to administer the business, your main business activity must be working skilled to Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) 4 or above. It excludes any work involved in administration, marketing or website functions for the business.

Please note: If you cannot demonstrate that you have been continuously engaged in business activity since before 6 April 2015 you may only apply using £50,000 funds from a listed seed funding competition or UK or Devolved Government Departments (**not from a venture capital firm**).

84. You must supply documentary evidence of the funds and the additional evidence required in the **Existing Business Activity** section of this guidance at page 39.

85. You can include money made available by other people or organisations (known as ‘a third party or parties’) but where applicable you must also provide a declaration that the money is available to you or the business that you are running, from each contributor of funds, together with confirmation that the declarations are valid. If you are relying on money held by your husband, wife or partner (and not in a joint account with you), they will be regarded as a third party.

86. If you are using money which has been transferred to you less than 90 days before the application, then you will need to supply the evidence required for third party funding, as specified in the above paragraph.

87. This money can be made up from money already invested in business (providing the investment was made not more than 12 months before the date of application and you provide evidence of this investment as specified in the Immigration Rules and the 'Documents we require' section below) together with access to any balance of money required to total the full amount.

88. If you have formed an entrepreneurial team with another applicant, the documents must confirm the funds are available to both team members or your business. Both team members must qualify in their own right.

89. For example: If the total amount available to the team is £200,000 of their own funds, but they have not been continuously engaged in business since before 6 April 2015, and one applicant is switching from Tier 1 (General) and the other is switching from Tier 2, then only the Tier 2 migrant can be approved.

90. You and your entrepreneurial team member can qualify if you meet the following criteria: A team consisting of one Tier 1 (General) migrant applying in-country, and one migrant applying from overseas who have established a business together before 6 April 2015 and have £200,000 held in a joint account in the UK to invest in the business.

In this example:

- The Tier 1 (General) applicant qualifies as s/he has been continuously engaged in business since before 6 April 2015 and the team has access to £200,000 funding, and the funds are held in the UK; and
- The overseas applicant qualifies as the team has access to £200,000 funding, and the funds are held in the UK.

91. **In all cases** you may not use the same funds to score points for your funds available for investment and for maintenance funds for yourself and any dependants.

Available funds – Initial Applications

92. Paragraphs 39B of the Immigration Rules states that where the Rules require that specified documents be provided, only such specified documents will be accepted as evidence of the relevant requirement. Paragraph 39B also applies to determine whether any specified documents provided are valid. The specified documents for applications for Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) are given below.

93. Where specified documents provided are not in English or Welsh you must provide the original and a full translation that can be independently verified. The translation must:

- confirm that it is an accurate translation of the original document;
- be dated;
- include the full name and original signature of the translator or an authorised official of the translation company;
- include the translator or translation company's contact details; and
- if you are applying in the UK, be fully certified and include details of the translator or

translation company's credentials.

1. Previous investment - funds already invested in UK business

94. If you have already invested the required level of funds in a legally established business in the UK, you may use this investment to claim points for your initial application. If the full £50,000/£200,000 investment has been made, all of the points needed for attributes can be awarded (75 points), provided all of the specified documents required are submitted to show:
- the amount of money invested; and
 - you have established a business in the UK, in which the money was invested.
95. If part of the investment has been made, you can also rely on this, but must have access to the remaining balance of funds.
96. The investment must have been made in the 12 calendar months before the date of application, or 24 months if you were last granted leave as a Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur). Any investment made more than 12 months (or 24 months if you were last a Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) migrant) before your application will not be counted.
97. We recognise that, as an entrepreneur, you may have moved on to other activities and no longer be involved in the business in which you initially invested, but we still require this evidence to show that the money was invested.
98. The amount of money invested should not:
- include the value of any residential accommodation or property development, or property management; or
 - be in the form of a director's loan, unless it is unsecured and is subordinated in favour of the third-party creditors
99. If you have bought property for your business which includes residential accommodation, we will not accept the value of this part of the property as investment in the business. The value of this part of the property should be deducted from the amount of your investment.
100. You must provide an estimate of the value of this living accommodation from a surveyor who is a member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). This valuation must be produced and dated within the 3 months prior to the date of application. information can be found on the [RICS website](#).
101. **Please note:** If you are relying on funds invested in a business, any money you have already 'spent' for business purposes must be shown as investment in your financial accounts.
102. **Tier 4 (General):** You can only switch into Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) using a previous investment if you can demonstrate that the source of your funding was a UK seed funding competition or a UK Government Department.

Evidence of previous investment

103. You must provide all the appropriate specified documents needed to establish the amount you have already invested from the following list.

i. Audited accounts

Registered companies that are required to produce audited accounts must do so. For information on who needs to produce these accounts please refer to [life of a company](#) page of GOV.UK.

ii. Unaudited accounts and an accountant's certificate of confirmation

Businesses that are not required to produce audited accounts must provide:

- unaudited accounts, sometimes called management accounts; and
- an accounts compilation report from a suitably regulated accountant, who is not you (the applicant).

The accounts compilation report is a service whereby practitioners compile accounts for the company directors who are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied they give a true and fair view. The accounts compilation report explains how practitioners have helped the directors prepare the accounts.

iii. Director's loan

If you have made the investment in the form of a director's loan, it must be shown in both the relevant set of financial accounts provided and through readily identifiable transactions in the applicant's business bank statement(s). The statement(s) must clearly show the transfer of this money from you to your business. You must **also** provide a legal agreement, between you (in the name that appears on your application for leave) and the company.

This agreement must show:

- the terms of the loan;
- any interest that is payable;
- the period of the loan; and
- that the loan is unsecured and subordinated in favour of third-party creditors.

If it is not clear from the information provided that the loan is unsecured and subordinated in favour of third-party creditors, we will not accept the loan for the award of points.

iv. £50,000 awarded by a venture capital firm, a seed funding competition or a UK government department or devolved government departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland/intermediary public body

If you are claiming points for investing £50,000 awarded by a venture capital firm, seed funding competition or UK government department or devolved government departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland/intermediary public body, and have not been awarded points in a previous application for having those funds available, you must provide a letter as evidence of the source of those funds. This letter must contain all of the information set out above- but it does not need to have been produced within the 3 months immediately

before the date of the application. However, if you are claiming points for money previously invested by a venture capital firm, you must also supply the additional evidence detailed in **Additional evidence for venture capital funding** section.

104. When evidencing the investment:

(1) The audited or unaudited accounts must show the investment in money made directly by the you, in your own name or on your behalf (and showing your name).

(2) If the investment was made in your business by one or more UK Seed Funding Competitions listed as endorsed on the Department for International Trade (DIT) pages of the GOV.UK website or one or more UK Government Departments, or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, this investment can be shown in the accounts as being made in the name of the above funding sources, if the accounts are supplemented by a letter from the source, which confirms that the investment was made on your behalf.

(3) If your business has an existing support relationship with the DIT, and the source of funds was not one or more UK Seed Funding Competitions listed as endorsed on DIT pages of the GOV.UK website or one or more UK Government Departments, or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, this investment can be shown in the accounts as being made in the name of the investing entity, provided that the financial accounts are supplemented by a letter DIT, confirming that this investment was made on your behalf, for the purposes of compliance with the Rules.

(4) If you have invested by way of share capital, the business accounts must show the shareholders, the amount and value of the shares (on the date of purchase) in your name as it appears on your application. If the value of your share capital is not shown in the accounts, then a printout of the company's register of members from Companies House must be provided.

(5) The accounts must clearly show the name of the accountant, the date the accounts were produced, and how much you have invested in the business. The accounts must be prepared and signed off by the accountant, who is not you (the applicant), in accordance with statutory requirements.

Evidence you have invested in a UK business

105. For each business you are providing evidence of investment in, you must supply the appropriate evidence to prove that it is a UK business.. The required evidence differs depending on whether you were self-employed or a director of the company/member of a partnership.

Business Premises in UK

106. You must provide the following evidence to show that your business has premises in the UK:

- If you are self-employed, evidence of your registration with HM Revenue and Customs to show that the business is based in the UK, or
- If you are a director of a UK company or a member of a UK limited liability partnership, a printout of a Companies House document showing the address of the registered

office in the UK, or head office in the UK if it has no registered office, and your name, as it appears on the application form, as a director or member.

Not all self-employed applicants will have separate business premises. If you do not have separate business premises we will use your registration with HMRC to show that the business is based in the UK.

UK Bank Account

107. You must provide the following evidence to show that your business has a UK bank account of which you are a signatory:

- If you are self-employed, a personal or business bank statement showing transactions for your business (which must be currently active), or a letter from that same bank, on its headed paper, confirming that you have a business and act through that bank for the purposes of that business; or
- If you are a director of a UK company or member of a UK partnership, a business bank statement from a UK account, which shows business transactions, or a letter from the UK bank in question, on its headed paper, confirming that the company or partnership has a bank account, that you are a signatory of that account, that the company or partnership uses the that account for the business purposes .

UK Taxation

108. You must provide the following evidence to show that your business is subject to UK taxation:

- If you are self-employed as a sole trader or a member of a UK partnership, HM Revenue & Customs documentation to demonstrate you are making tax returns within the self-assessment system.
- If you are a director of a UK company, it must be registered for corporation tax and you must provide documentation from HM Revenue & Customs which confirms this.

109. Note that individuals who are on the list of disqualified Directors provided by Companies House will not be awarded points, as they are not able to continue as Directors in the United Kingdom. We will check this list before awarding points. You can see the list of disqualified Directors on the [Companies House](#) section of GOV.UK.

Migrants relying on previous investment and fresh investment

110. If some of the money has been invested into a business in the UK, the balance of funds must be held in a regulated financial institution and disposable in the UK. In this case you should use the evidence required for the previous investment of money together with the evidence required for your access to the balance of sufficient funds to meet the requirement.

2. Fresh investment - money available must be in a regulated financial institution

111. If you are making a fresh investment, confirmation of the money available to you must come from a financial institution that is regulated by the home regulator. The home regulator is an official financial regulatory body, in the country where the financial institution operates and the funds are located.

112. The regulatory body must be appropriate for the type of financial transaction. Money held in the UK must be held in an institution that is regulated by the FCA and the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA). The PRA website can be found [here](#). We will not accept evidence of your money from a financial institution with which the Home Office is unable to make satisfactory verification checks. A list of financial institutions which do not satisfactorily verify financial statements can be found on GOV.UK in [Appendix P of the Immigration Rules](#).

113. If you are making a fresh investment, and the money is not held in the UK, all of the funds required must be freely transferable to the UK and able to be converted to pounds sterling.

114. Money held in an overseas account but in a financial institution that is regulated by the FCA/PRA will satisfy this requirement. Money held overseas in an institution that is not regulated by the FCA/PRA must have confirmation that the money can be transferred into the UK. This can be a document from your financial institution. Please note that if the institution holding the money does not have the same name as one listed by the FCA/PRA, evidence that the money can be transferred to the UK must be provided. Please also note that banks are not being asked to provide any guarantees that the money will be transferred.

115. If you are applying from inside the UK, the money must be held in the UK.

116. If the funds are overseas and you are subject to any applicable financial sanctions regime, you must provide confirmation from HM Treasury that the funds are transferable and disposable in the UK.

Evidence of the amount of money available to invest

117. You should provide the following evidence of funds available to invest for your initial application.

We will not accept evidence of your money from a financial institution with which the Home Office is unable to make satisfactory verification checks. A list of financial institutions which do not satisfactorily verify financial statements can be found in [Appendix P of the Immigration Rules](#).

Where you provide documents which show the required level of funds (either £50,000 or £200,000) are held in more than one place, for example in 2 different bank accounts, the evidence must show the total amount (either £50,000 or £200,000) is available on the same date. That money must remain available to you as described earlier in this guidance.

118. You must provide one or more of the documents listed below.

A letter from a financial institution

119. You can provide a letter from a financial institution holding the funds, to confirm the **amount of money** available to you, your business (or your team, if you have formed an entrepreneurial team with another person).

The total amount of available money must be either at least £200,000; or at least £50,000, as applicable. If the money is held in several financial institutions, you must supply a recent letter from each institution. If the money is not held in pounds sterling, we will use the rate of conversion on the [Oanda](#) website to convert the money into pounds sterling, using the exchange rate that applies on the date of the application.

Each letter must:

- be an original document and not a copy;
- be on the institution's official headed paper;
- have been issued by an authorised official of that institution; and
- have been produced within the 31 days immediately before the date of your application.

Each letter must also confirm each of the following details:

- the account number;
- that the institution is regulated by the appropriate body;
- your name, and your team member's name if you have formed a entrepreneurial team;
- the date of the document;
- the minimum balance available from your own funds (if applicable) that has been held

in that institution during a consecutive 90-day period of time, ending on the date of the letter;

- the amount of money available to your business. If the money is available to your business rather than to you by name, you must be registered as a director of that business in the UK and provide a Companies House document showing the address of the registered office in the UK or head office in the UK. The Companies House document must also show your name (and the name of your team member if appropriate) as it appears on the application form as a director;
- that if the money is not in an institution regulated by the FCA/PRA, the money can be transferred into the UK.

If the money is awarded by a third party other than a venture capital firm, seed funding competition or a UK government department/devolved government department, then the letter from the financial institution holding the funds must also include the following details:

- For money being held by a third party at the time of your application and not in your possession, confirmation that the third party has informed the institution of the amount of money that the third party intends to make available to you, and that the institution is not aware of the third party having promised to make that money available to any other person;
- Confirmation of the name of each third party and their contact details, including their full address, postal code, telephone contact number and any e-mail address.

Please note: it is important to ensure that any letter from the third party's financial institution states that the third party has confirmed that they intend to make the money available to you. This is to ensure that the funds are made available to you (and your team member, if applicable) and not to anyone else.

Please note: If you have £50,000 awarded by a venture capital firm, seed funding competition or a UK government department/devolved government department, **then you do not need to supply this bank letter.**

A template is included in **Annex E** at the end of this guidance (document 1) for your convenience, if you wish to use it.

Personal bank statement (only migrants with investment funds in their personal account can provide this)

120. If the money is held in the UK and in a personal bank account, then you can provide recent personal bank or building society statements covering a consecutive 90-day period of time, with the most recent statement being dated no earlier than 31 days before the date of your application. The statements must be from the UK financial institution holding the funds, which confirms the amount of money available to you or your entrepreneurial team. **Please note:** if you have held the money for less than 90 days, but you are providing third party evidence as the source of your funds, then the statements do not need to cover a consecutive 90-day period of time.

121. The total amount of available money must be either at least £200,000; or at least £50,000, as applicable. **If the money is held in several financial institutions, you must supply a**

statement from each institution.

- The statements must be original documents and not copies;
- The bank or building society holding the money must be based in the UK and regulated by the FCA/PRA;
- The money must be in cash in the account. We will not accept Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs) or assets such as stocks and shares;
- The account must be in your own name only (or in both names for an entrepreneurial team). You may use your money that is held in a joint account with your husband, wife, civil partner or unmarried or same-sex partner, but only if they are not applying to be a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant. Accounts in the name of a business or third party will not be accepted;
- Each bank or building society statement must be on the institution's official headed paper and confirm each of the following details:
 - Your name;
 - The name of your team member if you have formed an entrepreneurial team
 - The name of your husband, wife, civil partner or unmarried or same-sex partner if you hold a joint account;
 - The account number;
 - The date of the statement;
 - The financial institution's name and logo;
 - The bank or building society statement must have been issued by an authorised official of that institution.

Electronic statements: We will not accept printouts of electronic statements without either a supporting letter from the bank, on the bank's headed paper, confirming the authenticity of the statements, or without the official stamp of the bank in question on each page of the statement.

Please note: Bank statements can only be provided as evidence if the funds are held in your personal bank account. Bank statements of funds held in a business bank account, including a business of which you are a director will not be accepted as evidence. If the funds are coming from another business to the one being invested in, you must provide the evidence for third party funding.

Letter from accountant/ authorised official (only applicable if you are applying using money awarded by a venture capital firm, seed fund or UK government department/intermediary public body)

122. If you have £50,000 awarded by a venture capital firm, a UK seed funding competition or a UK government department/devolved government department/intermediary public body, then you must supply a recent letter from an accountant, who is a member of a recognised UK supervisory body. **Please note:** in the case of a UK government department/intermediary public body or a UK seed funding competition, you may instead provide a letter from an authorised official of the department or fund, confirming the amount of money made available

to you or your business.

Each letter must:

- be an original document and not a copy;
- on the institution's official headed paper;
- have been issued by an accountant engaged by the venture capital firm, seed funding competition or a UK government department/devolved government department/intermediary public body to provide the information. If a UK government department/devolved government department/intermediary public body is awarding the funds, the letter does not need to be issued by an accountant and can be issued by an authorised official instead; and
- have been produced within the 3 months immediately before the date of the application.

Each letter must also confirm each of the following details:

- your name, the name of your team member if you have formed an entrepreneurial team or the name of your business;
- the amount of money available to your business. If the money is available to your business rather than to you by name, you must be registered as a director of that business in the UK, and provide a Companies House document showing the address of the registered office in the UK, or head office in the UK. The Companies House document must also show your name (and your team member's name if appropriate) as it appears on the application form, as a director;
- the date of the document;
- the amount of money available to you or your business from the venture capital firm, seed funding competition or a UK government department or devolved government department in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland or intermediary public body;
- the name of the venture capital firm, Seed funding competition or a UK government department or devolved government department in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland or intermediary public body and the contact details of an official of that organisation. These must include their full address, postal code, telephone contact number and any email address.

Additional content for money awarded by a UK seed funding competition

- For a UK seed funding competition only, confirmation that either you, your entrepreneurial team, or your business, have been awarded money and that the competition is listed as endorsed on the Department for International Trade (DIT) pages of the GOV.UK website, together with the amount of the award and naming you, your entrepreneurial team or your business as a winner,

Additional content for money awarded by a UK government department/devolved government department/intermediary public body

- For a UK Government Department/Devolved Government Department/intermediary public body, confirmation that it has awarded money available for the specific purpose of establishing or expanding a UK business, and the amount of money awarded.

The accountant must be a member of a recognised UK supervisory body. If they are not, we will not accept this item of evidence and will not award any points for this evidence. This letter must be signed off by an accountant who is not you (the applicant).

Please note: If you have £50,000 awarded by a venture capital firm, seed funding competition or a UK government department/devolved government department/intermediary public body, **then you do not need to supply the bank letter referred to above.**

Additional evidence for third-party funding

123. You should use this for your initial application (see the attributes table for initial applicants) if you are relying on money made available from someone else. This is in addition to the evidence of the money available to you to invest, as set out in the section above. **Please note:** you do not need to provide this evidence if you are receiving money from a UK entrepreneurial seed funding competition or a UK government department/devolved government department/intermediary public body at the time of your application..

124. If you are relying on third-party funding, and the money is not in the name of your business, your name, or joint names with you as a signatory on the account, you must also supply each of the following documents (this includes funding awarded by a venture capital firm):

1. Declaration from third party

A declaration from every third party that they have made the money available for you to invest in a business in the United Kingdom.

This declaration must be an original document and not a copy. It **must** contain:

- the names of the third party and your name, your team member's name if you have formed an entrepreneurial team or the name of your business;
- the date of the declaration;
- your signature and the signature of the third party (where you have formed an entrepreneurial team, you and your team member must both sign);
- the amount of money available to you or your business from the third party in pounds sterling;
- confirmation that the money will remain available to you until it is transferred to you or your business;
- the relationship(s) of the third party/ third parties to you.

Additional content for money coming from venture capital firms

- For a venture capital firm only, confirmation of whether this body is an FCA-registered venture capital firm, in the form of a document confirming the award and the amount of money, and including the FCA registration number and confirmation that its entry in the register includes permission to arrange, deal in or manage investments, or to manage alternative investment funds.

Additional content for a business acting as a third party

- If the money is coming from another business in which you are also self-employed or a director of, you must provide confirmation of your status within that business and that you are the sole controller of that business's finances. If you are not the sole controller of that business's finances, the letter must be signed by another authorised official of the business. **Please note:** for the purposes of your Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) application, the business acting as a third party cannot be the same business for which you wish to score points for investment.

You or your business must be able to have access to and dispose of the money freely in the UK. Where you are part of an entrepreneurial team sharing investment funds, both team members must have equal access to, and be able to dispose of, the money in the UK.

A template is included in **Annex E** for the convenience of applicants who wish to use it (document 2).

2. Legal Declaration

A letter from a legal representative confirming the validity of signatures on each third-party declaration must be provided.

. You may provide a single letter covering all third-party permissions, or several letters from several legal representatives. All legal declaration letters must be originals and not copies, and must be from legal representatives permitted to practise in the country where the third party/ third parties, or the money is.

The letter must clearly show the following:

- the name of the legal representative confirming the details;
- the registration or authority of the legal representative to practise legally in the country in which the permission or permissions was/were given;
- the date of the confirmation letter;
- your name (and your entrepreneurial team member's name if appropriate) and third party's/ third parties' name(s). The third party/ third parties cannot be the legal representative themselves;
- that the declaration from the third party/ third parties is signed and valid;
- For individuals who are third party donors only, the number of the third party's identity

document (for example a passport or national identity card), the place of issue and dates of issue and expiry. This is not needed from a venture capital firm, seed funding competition or UK Government Department or Devolved Government Department in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.

The legal representative(s) must not be the third party/ third parties making the funds available.

Additional evidence for venture capital funding

If the third party is a venture capital firm, you must also provide the following documentation:

(1) An original letter from a director, partner or fund manager of the venture capital firm, which includes:

- A statement providing detailed information on the strategy, structure and financial exposure of the fund,
- A statement detailing the rationale for the investment, providing specific information about the circumstances which led to the investment decision,
- A statement confirming that the business/proposed business is a genuine and credible proposition.

(2) A copy of the completed term sheet for the investment, signed by all parties to the transaction, which must include details of the company valuation, company structure, founder and investor rights, the structure of funding and the type of security being taken.

A term sheet is a document which outlines the key financial and other terms of a proposed investment, and will usually contain certain conditions which need to be met before the investment is completed.

(3) A breakdown of the technical, legal, commercial and financial due diligence conducted by the venture capital firm in support of the investment.

Satisfactory completion of due diligence may include, but is not limited to:

- Conclusion of commercial, scientific and intellectual property due diligence,
- A review of current trading and forecasts,
- A review of existing and proposed management service contracts,
- A review of the company's financial history and current financial position,
- Either a full legal review or one targeted on specific areas and,
- If it is not already in place, obtaining key man insurance and satisfactory references and checks on key employees.

(4) A letter from an accountant, validating the financial condition of the fund. The accountant must have a valid licence to practise or hold a practising certificate, and must be a member of

one of the following:

- the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,
- the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Scotland,
- the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland,
- the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants,
- the Association of Authorised Public Accountants,
- the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy,
- the Institute of Financial Accountants,
- the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants,
- the Association of International Accountants
- the Association of Accounting Technicians.

Existing Business Activity – Initial Applications

125. You should use this section if you are required to show you have been engaged in continuous business activity prior to applying for leave as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant. The categories, sources of funds and specified dates are as follows:

- **A Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) migrant** applying using £50,000 from any source, other than seed or UK government department or devolved government departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland funding. You will only qualify if you have already started a business and have been continuously engaged in business activity since before **11 July 2014** and up to the date of your application (see also Annex A, A41);
- **A Tier 1 (General) migrant** applying using £200,000 from any source or £50,000 from a venture capital firm. You will only qualify if you have already started a business and have been continuously engaged in business activity since before **6 April 2015** and up to the date of your application (see also Annex A, A41).

Job title and graduate level occupation

126. You must show that since before the specified date and up to the date of your application, you have been continuously working in an occupation which appears on the list of occupations skilled to Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) level 4 or above, as stated in Appendix J of the Immigration Rules. 'Working' in this context means that the core service your business provides to its customers or clients involves delivering a service in an occupation at this level. It excludes any work involved in administration, marketing or website functions for the business.

127. You must provide the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code of the occupation that you are working in, and confirm that this appears on the list of occupations skilled to RQF level 4 or above, as stated in the Codes of Practice.

More information on selecting this occupation is on the [codes page](#) of GOV.UK.

We will not match a job title or a job description to a SOC code for you, you must make this decision

based on your own duties and responsibilities. To find the relevant code of practice for your occupation, you must first identify the SOC code that most closely matches your work (other than the work that you do to administer your business). You must also check that this SOC code is listed in the Codes of Practice as being skilled to at least RQF level 4. The SOC codes are published by the Office for National Statistics.

Business activity and trading

128. You must confirm your business activity and that you are trading.

Business activity

You must provide one or more documents from the following list showing that the business was active before the specified date and that it remained active throughout the period leading up to the date of your application. If you or your entrepreneurial team member do not own the domain name of the business's website, then you cannot provide the evidence in 2 below, and must instead provide one or more of the specified documents in either 1, 3, 4 or 5:

- 1). Dated advertising or marketing material, including printouts of online advertising other than on the business's own website, that has been published locally or nationally and showing the name of the business and the business activity; or
- 2). Where you (or your entrepreneurial team member) own the domain name of your business's website and you submit evidence to show this, dated printouts from the business's website detailing the service or product provided by your business. In instances where you show that you own the domain name but the website is blank or under construction, the website cannot be considered to be marketing material; or
- 3). Dated article(s) in a newspaper or other publication showing the name of the business together with the business activity. It is acceptable to provide an online link to the dated publication; or
- 4). Dated information from a trade fair where you have had a stand or given a presentation to market your business. This must show the name of the business, together with the business activity; or
- 5). Personal registration with a UK trade body linked to your occupation.

AND

Trading activity

You must also provide one or more of the following documents showing that the business was trading before the specified date, and has traded continuously throughout the period leading up to the date of your application:

- 1). Contracts for service. We will accept original documents or copies, but if it is a copy you must sign each page of the contract. The contract must show each of the following:
 - the name of your business;
 - the service provided by your business;
 - the name of the other party or parties involved in the contract and their contact details, including their full address, postal code, telephone contact number and any email

address; and

- the duration of the contract, or if it is a rolling contract with no defined end date, confirmation of when this arrangement began and a letter from the customer or their representative confirming the contract has not been terminated, dated no earlier than 3 months before the date of application.

2). One or more original letters from a UK-regulated financial institution with which you have a business bank account, on the institution's headed paper, confirming the dates that the business was trading during the period commencing before 11 July 2014 up to no earlier than 3 months before the date of your application.

Business registration

During that period, you must have been continuously registered:

- with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) as self-employed, or
- with Companies House as a director of a new or an existing company or a member of a new or existing limited liability partnership.

Self-employed applicants

129. If you are claiming points for being self-employed, either at time of your application or at any other time during the period commencing before the specified date and ending on the date of your application, you must provide evidence to demonstrate you were registered with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC).

130. You may have been self-employed for part of the time and a director of a company or member of a limited liability partnership at another time. However, you must provide the appropriate evidence listed above, so it covers a continuous period commencing before the specified date, up to no earlier than 3 months before the date of your application.

Directors or members of a partnerships

131. If you are claiming points for being a director of a UK company or member of a UK limited liability partnership at the time of your application, you must provide:

- a printout of a Current Appointment Report, listing you as a director of a company or member of a limited liability partnership, and showing the date of your appointment; and
- a printout from Companies House of the company's or limited liability partnership's filing history page.

The company or limited liability partnership must be actively trading and not dormant, or struck-off, or dissolved or in liquidation.

If you wish to claim points for a company or limited liability partnership you were involved with prior to your application, which you are no longer registered with, you must provide a printout from

Companies House of your personal appointments history, showing that you have been a director of a company or member of a limited liability partnership continuously during the required period, as well as a printout of the company's/limited liability partnership's filing history page.

Please note: if you are member of a UK limited liability partnership, we will accept either HM Revenue & Customs or Companies House documentation if this evidence confirms you are currently registered.

132. You will not be awarded points if you appear on the list of disqualified Directors provided by Companies House.

Business Premises in UK

133. You must also provide the following evidence to show that your business has premises in the UK:

- If you are self-employed, evidence of your registration with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) to show that the business is based in the UK, or
- If you are a director of a UK company or a member of a UK limited liability partnership, a printout of a Companies House document showing the address of the registered office in the UK, or head office in the UK if it has no registered office, and your name, as it appears on the application form, as a director or member.

Not all self-employed applicants will have a business office. If you had no business premises we will use your registration with HMRC to show that the business is based in the UK.

UK Bank Account

134. You must also provide the following evidence to show that your business has a UK bank account of which you are a signatory:

- If you are self-employed, a personal or business bank statement showing transactions for your business (which must be currently active), or a letter from that same bank, on its headed paper, confirming that you have a business and act through that bank for the purposes of that business; or
- If you are a director of a UK company or member of a UK partnership, a business bank statement from a UK account which shows business transactions, or a letter from the UK bank in question, on its headed paper, confirming that the company/partnership has a bank account, that you are a signatory of that account, and that the company/partnership uses that account for business purposes.

UK Taxation

135. You must also provide the following evidence to show that your business is subject to UK taxation:

- If you are self-employed as a sole trader or a member of a partnership, you must provide evidence from HM Revenue & Customs to demonstrate you are making tax returns within the self-assessment system , or
- If you are a director of a UK company, it must be registered for corporation tax and you must provide documentation from HM Revenue & Customs which confirms this.

The evidence above (for current business activity) must relate to a company or limited liability partnership that is actively trading and not dormant, or struck-off, or dissolved or in liquidation.

Attributes for extension applications

136. This table applies to you if your previous leave was as a: Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant in the 12 months immediately before the date of this application or, if you are applying for leave to remain and have or were last granted, entry clearance, leave to enter or leave to remain as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant.

137. Please see the table below for how to score points.

95 points in total required	
Attributes - Points required:75	
A. You have invested, or had invested on your behalf, not less than £200,000 (or £50,000 if, in your last grant of leave, you were awarded points for funds of £50,000) directly into one or more businesses in the UK.	20
<p>B. You have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • registered with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) as self-employed; or • registered with Companies House as a director of a new or an existing company or member of a new or an existing limited liability partnership. <p>Individuals who are on the list of Disqualified Directors provided by Companies House will not be awarded points.</p> <p>Where your last grant of entry clearance, leave to enter or leave to remain was as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant, one of the above conditions must have been met within 6 months of the specified date. The specified date being either:</p> <p>The date of your entry to the UK, where you were granted entry clearance as a Tier 1(Entrepreneur) migrant and where there is evidence to establish your date of entry to the UK; or</p> <p>The date of your grant of entry clearance, where you were granted entry clearance as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant and where there is no evidence to establish your date of entry to the UK; or</p> <p>The date of your grant of leave to remain, in any other case.</p> <p>This does not apply where your last grant of leave prior to the grant of leave that you currently have was as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant.</p>	20

<p>C. On a date no earlier than 3 months prior to the date of application, you were:</p> <p>a) registered with HMRC as self-employed, or</p> <p>b) registered with Companies House as a director of a new or an existing company, or member of a new or an existing limited liability partnership.</p> <p>Individuals who are on the list of disqualified directors provided by Companies House will not be awarded points.</p>	15
<p>D. You have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • established a new business or businesses that has/have created the equivalent of at least 2 new full-time jobs for persons settled in the UK; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taken over or invested in an existing business or businesses and your services or investment have resulted in a net increase in the employment provided by the business or businesses for persons settled in the UK by creating the equivalent of at least 2 new full-time jobs for persons settled in the UK. <p>Where your last grant of entry clearance or leave was as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant, the jobs must have existed for at least 12 months during the period for which the most recent leave was granted.</p>	20
English language - points required:10	
Evidence to prove that you speak English to the required standard and meet the requirements explained in this guidance. Please see the relevant section below.	10
Maintenance – points required:10	
A certain amount of funds to support yourself (and any dependants) in the UK. Please see the relevant section below.	10

138. You will find explanations of some of the terms we use in Annex A.

Genuine Entrepreneur Test – Extension Application

From 6 April 2015, if you are making an extension application, you will be subject to a genuine entrepreneur test. We must be satisfied that you:

- have established, taken over or become a director of one or more genuine businesses in the UK, and have genuinely operated that business;
- have genuinely invested the money referred to in Table 5 of Appendix A into one or more genuine businesses in the UK;
- intend to continue operating one or more businesses in the UK; and
- do not intend to take employment other than under the terms of paragraph 245DE of the Immigration Rules.

We will take into account the following:

- the evidence that you submit;
- the viability and credibility of the source of the money referred to in Table 5 of Appendix A;
- the credibility of the financial accounts of the business or businesses;
- the credibility of your business activity in the UK;
- the credibility of the job creation for which you are claiming points;
- if the nature of the business requires mandatory accreditation, registration and/or insurance, whether that accreditation, registration and/or insurance has been obtained; and
- any other relevant information.

We reserve the right to request additional information to support the assessment of the application, and to refuse the application if the evidence is not provided. **Any requested documents must be received by us at the specified address within 28 calendar days of the date of request.**

Please Note: If we are not satisfied that you have met the test, in relation to a points-scoring requirement in Appendix A of the Immigration Rules, those points will not be awarded.

We may decide not to carry out the above assessment if the application falls for refusal on other grounds, but we reserve the right to carry out this assessment in any reconsideration of the decisions.

You must comply with any request we made for you to attend an interview, unless a reasonable explanation is provided as to why you cannot comply.

Claiming points for attributes – Extension Applications

Investment of funds

139. You must show that either the full amount of £200,000 or of £50,000 if appropriate, in cash has been invested in business in the UK.
140. If you provided evidence of the funds as part of your last successful application you do not need to provide that evidence again.
141. We recognise that, as an entrepreneur, you may have moved on to other activities and no longer be involved in the business in which you initially invested, but we still require this evidence to show that the money was invested.
142. If you entered the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) category as part of an entrepreneurial team, both team members can use the same evidence for creating employment.
143. **Please note:** If you are relying on funds invested in a business, any money you have already 'spent' for business purposes must be shown as investment in your financial accounts.

144. The amount of money invested should not:

- include the value of any residential accommodation or property development or property management; or
- be in the form of a director's loan, unless it is unsecured and is subordinated in favour of the third-party creditors.

Evidence to show how much has been invested

145. You must provide all the appropriate specified documents needed to establish the amount you have already invested from the following list.

i. Audited accounts

Registered companies that are required to produce audited accounts must do so. For information on who needs to produce these accounts please refer to the [life of a company](#) page of GOV.UK.

ii. Unaudited accounts and an accountant's certificate of confirmation

Businesses that are not required to produce audited accounts must provide:

- unaudited accounts, sometimes called management accounts; and
- an accounts compilation report from a suitably regulated accountant who is not you (the applicant).

The accounts compilation report is a service whereby practitioners compile accounts for the company directors who are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied they give a true and fair view. The accounts compilation report explains how practitioners have helped the directors prepare the accounts.

iii. Director's loan

If you have made the investment in the form of a director's loan, it must be shown in both the relevant set of financial accounts provided and through readily identifiable transactions in the applicant's business bank statement(s). The statement(s) must clearly show the transfer of this money from you to your business. You must **also** provide a legal agreement, between you (in the name that appears on your application for leave) and the company.

This agreement must show:

- the terms of the loan;
- any interest that is payable;
- the period of the loan; and
- that the loan is unsecured and subordinated in favour of third-party creditors.

If it is not clear from the information provided that the loan is unsecured and subordinated in favour of third-party creditors, we will not accept the loan for the award of points.

iv. £50,000 awarded by a venture capital firm, a seed funding competition or a UK government department or devolved government departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland/intermediary public body

If you are claiming points for investing £50,000 awarded by a venture capital firm, seed funding competition or UK government department or devolved government departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland/intermediary public body, and have not been awarded points in a previous application for having those funds available, you must provide a letter as evidence of the source of those funds. This letter must contain all of the information set out above- but it does not need to have been produced within the 3 months immediately before the date of the application. However, if you are claiming points for money previously invested by a venture capital firm, you must supply the additional evidence detailed in the **Additional evidence for venture capital funding** section.

146. When evidencing the investment:

(1) The audited or unaudited accounts must show the investment in money made directly by you, in your own name or on your behalf (and showing your name).

(2) If the investment was made in your business by one or more UK Seed Funding Competitions listed as endorsed on the Department for International Trade (DIT) pages of the GOV.UK website or one or more UK Government Departments, or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, this investment can be shown in the accounts as being made in the name of the above funding sources, if the accounts are supplemented by a letter from the source, which confirms that the investment was made on your behalf.

(3) If your business has an existing support relationship with tDIT, and the source of funds was not one or more UK Seed Funding Competitions listed as endorsed on the DIT pages of the GOV.UK website or one or more UK Government Departments, or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, this investment can be shown in the accounts as being made in the name of the investing entity, provided that the financial accounts are supplemented by a letter from the DIT confirming that this investment was made on your behalf, for the purposes of compliance with the Rules.

(4) If you have invested by way of share capital, the business accounts must show the shareholders, the amount and value of the shares (on the date of purchase) in your name as it appears on your application. If the value of your share capital is not shown in the accounts, then a printout of the company's register of members from Companies House must be provided.

(5) The accounts must clearly show the name of the accountant, the date the accounts were produced, and how much you have invested in the business. The accounts must be prepared and signed off by the accountant, who is not you (the applicant), in accordance with statutory requirements.

147. If you have bought property for your business which includes residential accommodation, we will not accept the value of this part of the property as investment in the business. The value of this part of the property should be deducted from the amount of your investment. You must provide an estimate of the value of this living accommodation from a surveyor who is a member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). This valuation must be produced and dated within the 3 months prior to the date of application. More information can be found on the

Evidence to show you invested in a UK business

148. For each business you are providing evidence of investment in, you must supply the appropriate evidence to prove that it is a UK business.

Business Premises in UK

149. You must provide the following evidence to show that your business has premises in the UK:

- If you are self-employed, evidence of your registration with HM Revenue and Customs to show that the business is based in the UK, or
- If you are a director of a UK company or a member of a UK limited liability partnership, a printout of a Companies House document showing the address of the registered office in the UK, or head office in the UK if it has no registered office, and your name, as it appears on the application form, as a director or member.

Not all self-employed applicants will have a business office. If you had no business premises we will use your registration with HMRC to show that the business is based in the UK.

UK Bank Account

150. You must provide the following evidence to show that your business has a UK bank account of which you are a signatory:

- If you are self-employed, a personal or business bank statement showing transactions for your business (which must be currently active), or a letter from that same bank, on its headed paper, confirming that you have a business and act through that bank for the purposes of that business; or
- If you are a director of a UK company or member of a UK partnership, a business bank statement from a UK account, which shows business transactions, or a letter from the UK bank in question, on its headed paper, confirming that the company or partnership has a bank account, that you are a signatory of that account, and that the company or partnership uses the that account for the business purposes.

UK Taxation

151. You must provide the following evidence to show that your business is subject to UK taxation:

- If you are self-employed as a sole trader or a member of a UK partnership, HM Revenue & Customs documentation to demonstrate you are making tax returns within the self-assessment system.
- If you are a director of a UK company, it must be registered for corporation tax and you must provide documentation from HM Revenue & Customs which confirms this.

Registered within 6 months of entering the route

152. You must have registered yourself, or your business within 6 months of your specified date. **Your leave may be curtailed (removed) if you are found not to have fulfilled this requirement.** Your specified date can be the date of entry to the UK (if you were given entry clearance and have the evidence of your date of entry), or the date of your grant of entry clearance, or the date of your grant of leave to remain if you applied in the UK.
153. If you wish your specified date to be the date you entered the UK, you must provide evidence to establish this date. Otherwise the 6 months will be calculated from the date you were granted entry clearance or leave to enter the category. Evidence we will accept includes:
- passport containing the visa stamped on entry to the UK;
 - flight tickets and boarding card
- Where you can not provide either of these pieces of evidence you can supply other documents for consideration which prove the date you entered the UK.
154. We recognise that you may have moved on and no longer be engaged in the business in which you were originally working when you first entered the Entrepreneur category, but we still require evidence which shows you were registered with that business, within 6 months of your specified date.
155. You must provide this evidence even if you were registered before you entered the route.

Requirement - Self-employed applicants

156. If you are self-employed, you must provide evidence of your registration with HM Revenue & Customs.

Requirement - Directors or members of partnerships

157. If you are a director of a new or existing UK company, or member of a new or existing UK limited liability partnership you must provide:
- a printout of a Current Appointment Report, listing you as a director of a company or member of a limited liability partnership. This evidence must show the date of your appointment as a director of a company, or member of a partnership, and the business must have been actively trading at the time of your appointment, and
 - a printout from Companies House of the company's/partnership's filing history page.
158. If the date on the Current Appointment Report was more than 8 months after your specified date, we will not award any points for this section.

Evidence of current registration (registered when you apply for your extension)

159. You must be engaged in business activity at the time of your application to extend your leave and provide the specified evidence to show that you were registered as self-employed, or as a director/partner in the 3 months before you apply.

160. You may change from being self-employed to being a director/partner, or from director/partner to self-employed, as long as you are engaging in business in the UK as one or the other.
161. The evidence must be dated within 3 months of making the application to extend your leave.
162. You may choose which evidence to supply if you have acted in both capacities, but we will only award points for one registration.

Evidence of current registration - Self-employed applicants

163. If you are self-employed when you apply, you must provide documentation to demonstrate that you are registered as self-employed with HM Revenue & Customs.

Evidence of current registration – Directors or members of partnerships

164. If you are a director UK company or a member of a UK limited liability partnership when you apply, you must provide:
- a printout of a Current Appointment Report listing the applicant as a director of the company or member of the limited liability partnership, and
 - a printout from Companies House of the company's or limited liability partnership's filing history page.
165. This evidence should be within the 3 months immediately before the date of this application. The company or limited liability partnership must be actively trading and not struck-off, or dissolved or in liquidation on the date that the printout was produced.
166. **Please note:** if you are member of a UK limited liability partnership, we will accept either HM Revenue & Customs or Companies House documentation if this evidence confirms you are currently registered.

Job creation

167. If you have established new businesses, those businesses must have, between them, created the equivalent of 2 extra full-time paid jobs for at least 2 people who are settled in the UK and those jobs must have existed for at least 12 months each.
168. Where you have taken over or invested in an existing business, your services and investment must have resulted in the businesses providing, between them, the equivalent of 2 extra full-time jobs. These jobs must have been taken by people who are settled in the UK and must have existed for at least 12 months each.
169. We consider a 30-hour working week to be full-time.
170. If you are self-employed you must employ the workers directly. If you are a director of a business or member of a limited liability partnership you must show that your business has created 2 new posts.
171. If you entered the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) route as part of an entrepreneurial team, both team members can use the same evidence for creating employment. Multiple Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrants who invest in the same business and are not part of an entrepreneurial team may not use the same evidence of job creation. If the applicant is not

the sole partner or director of the business or businesses they must confirm:

- the dates that any other Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrants became a director of the company/member of the limited liability partnership; and
- whether the applicant and the other Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant are team members who will be sharing evidence of job creation.

172. A single job need not consist of 12 consecutive months (for example it could exist for 6 months in one year and 6 months the following year) **providing it is the same job (different jobs that have existed for less than 12 months cannot be combined together to make up a 12 month period)**, and the jobs need not exist at the date of application, provided they have existed for 12 months.

173. The jobs must comply with all relevant UK regulations, including the Working Time Directive 2003.

174. Only employees of your business will qualify. Self-employed contractors who are working for your business will not qualify for the award of points.

Post 6 April 2014

175. If you successfully applied for entry clearance or switched into the route from 6 April 2014, the employment must:

- be for at least 2 separate jobs;
- exist for at least a full 12 months each.

Examples

The following can be considered as acceptable employment:

- the hours of workers in 2 part-time jobs can be combined to add up to 30 hours a week or more and form the equivalent of one full-time job, **as long as the 2 part-time jobs exist for 12 months**. By way of an example, it could be that one employee worked 20 hours in one part-time job; Another employee worked 10 hours in another part-time job; If they have both been employed for at least 12 months, they can be combined to make one full-time job. If you are combining jobs in this way, you must make it clear in your application which employees/jobs are being used;
- within the same job, another worker can replace a worker who is employed for part of a year and then leaves the job, so that the employment as a whole adds up to 12 months. However, if there is a gap between one worker leaving a post and another worker starting employment, the period when the post is not filled will not be counted - only periods during which a worker is employed in a post will be considered. If you are combining workers within the same job, you must make it clear in your application which employees are being used.

176. **Please note:** You must indicate clearly on the application form if you wish to combine jobs. Failure to do so will lead to them being assessed as single part-time jobs.

Further leave

177. If your most recent period of leave was as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant and you are applying for further leave under this route (for instance, if you are applying for a second extension or a 5 year settlement application):

- You do not need to demonstrate that you have created 2 more full-time paid jobs in addition to the 2 jobs you created during the initial period of leave (which you evidenced for your extension application), **if** the 2 full-time positions created in the initial period of leave were maintained for at least 12 months during your extension period of leave;
- However, if the jobs from the initial leave no longer exist, you must show you have created 2 new jobs which have existed for at least 12 months during your extension period of leave.

The table below sets out how we will consider job creation for different types of application

During your initial leave	You are applying for your first extension application	During your extension period of leave	You are applying for a second extension or 5 year settlement application
You need to create 2 jobs which exist for 12 months.	The Home Office will assess the employment activity from the initial period of leave.	You must: Maintain the 2 jobs created in your initial leave for a further 12 months, or Create 2 more jobs which exist for 12 months, if the 2 jobs created during your initial period of leave have ceased to exist.	The Home Office will assess the employment activity from the extension period of leave.

If you are applying for a second extension or a 5 year settlement application:

- You can only score points for employment activity from your most recent extension period of leave.
- You **cannot** claim points for any employment activity from your initial period of leave (as this can only be used to score points for your first extension application).

If you make an application for indefinite leave to remain through the accelerated route, on the basis of the creation of 10 jobs having already been granted a further 2 years leave at extension, and wish to rely on the same 2 jobs created during your initial leave (as part of the 10 jobs requirement or as part of the 2 jobs requirement), these jobs must be maintained for at least 12

months during your extension in order to be counted.

Pre 6 April 2014 transitional arrangement

178. If you successfully applied to enter the route before 6 April 2014, and you are making an extension application or a settlement application, you may continue to employ (and score points for job creation):

- one worker for 24 months;
- one worker for 6 months and one for 18 months;
- 4 workers for 6 months each.

Evidence of job creation

179. You may use evidence from your business if you have been self-employed or a director, or a combination of the 2 towards evidence of having created 2 full-time posts.

Evidence that the employee is a settled worker

180. Only jobs that are given to people who are settled in the UK will qualify for the award of points. You must provide copies of the following documents which demonstrate that each employee has settled status in the UK:

- A British passport, which shows the biometric data page containing the photograph and personal details of the employee;
- A birth certificate, which demonstrates the employee was born in the UK or Colonies before 1 January 1983;
- If the employee was born in the UK on after 1 January 1983, a birth certificate, together with documentation, such as a passport or naturalisation certificate, which confirms one of their parents had settled status in the UK when the employee was born, and additionally, if the parent is the father of the employee, a marriage certificate to the mother;
- If the employee is an EEA national, the biometric data page of a passport containing their photograph and personal details, or a UK registration certificate/permanent residence document;
- If the employee is a the spouse of an EEA national, the biometric data page of a passport containing their photograph and personal details, or a residence card, and any of the documents listed above which relate to the EEA national, together with a marriage certificate to the EEA national; or
- If the worker is an overseas national with settled status in the UK, the biometric data page of a passport containing their photograph and personal details, and the pages where a UK Government stamp or an endorsement appear, or a biometrics residence

permit, or official documentation from the Home Office which confirms their settled status in the UK.

181. Full guidance on the documents is in the [employing legal workers](#) section of GOV.UK.

Other partners or directors in your business/es

182. If you are not the sole partner or sole director in your business or businesses, you must provide all of the following:

- The names of the other partners or directors
- Whether any of the other partners or directors are also Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrants;
- The dates that any other Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant became a partner or director of the business;
- Whether you and the other Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant are team members who will be sharing evidence of job creation; and
- If they have made (or are making) an application for an extension, you must provide the names of the jobholders they are claiming points for.

Number of hours worked by an employee

183. You must have the appropriate evidence to support your claims about every employee.

184. Employers must register with HMRC and notify HMRC of the employment and the earnings of their employees. We are not able to offer advice on registering as an employer or on the records that an employer must keep. You should visit the [HM Revenue and Customs](#) page of GOV.UK for more information.

185. You must supply the following specified evidence to prove you have created no less than 2 new full-time posts, and provide the following documents for each worker as evidence. (If the business employed workers before you joined it, we will also require the extra documents detailed in the 'Extra documents needed if you took over or joined an existing business' section below):

i) Evidence to show you are reporting Pay As You Earn (PAYE) income tax

186. You must provide evidence that you are reporting Pay As You Earn (PAYE) income tax appropriately to HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC), and have done so for the full period of employment for which points are being claimed, as follows:

1) For reporting up to and including 5 October 2013 only:

- a) Printouts of Employee Payment Records and, unless the start date of the employment is shown in the Employee Payment Record, an original HMRC form P45 or form P46 (also called a Full Payment Submission) for the settled worker showing the start date of the employment, or

b) Printouts of Real Time Full Payment Submissions which confirm the report of PAYE income tax to HMRC (if you began reporting via Real Time before 6 October 2013); and

2) For reporting from 6 October 2013 onwards printouts of Real Time-Full Payment Submissions which confirm the report of PAYE income tax to HMRC.

187. This evidence in 1) or 2) above must show the total payments made to the settled workers as well as the tax deducted and date which they started work with the applicant's business.

188. From 6 October 2013, all businesses were required to report PAYE via Real Time Full Payment Submissions.

189. **Please note:** HMRC are unable to action requests for printouts or copies of Full Payment Submissions (FPS) for individual customers. HMRC will only provide FPS information to employers whose records have been stolen or destroyed so that their payroll can be restored. More information on Real Time and PAYE reporting can be found on the [HM Revenue and Customs](#) page of GOV.UK.

190. The total payments made to the settled workers on the HMRC documentation must show their earnings for each week or month that they worked for you.

ii) Pay slips or wage slips

191. You must provide duplicate pay slips or wage slips for each worker for whom points are being claimed. These must cover the full period of the employment for which points are being claimed.

iii) Hourly rate

192. You must also confirm the hourly rate for each employee used to claim points, including any changes in the hourly rate and the dates of the changes. This will enable us to calculate how many hours of work were created for each worker.

iv) Evidence that employment was created for settled workers

193. You must provide documents which show that the employment was created for settled workers, such as the biometric data page of a passport containing the photograph and personal details of the employee, and where the worker is an overseas national, a copy of any UK Government stamp or endorsement within the passport, or the employees full birth certificate, showing the name of at least one parent.

v) Directors/Self-Employed

194. **For directors of a company or members of a limited liability partnership:** a printout from Companies House of the company's filing history page and your personal appointments history, showing the date of your appointment as a director of that company or member of that limited liability partnership. We will check that you were a director of the company/member of the limited liability partnership that employed the worker; and we will also check that you were a director of the specific employing company/member of the specific employing limited liability partnership at the time that the settled worker was employed.

195. **For self-employed applicants:** We will cross-check the details of the business with the

evidence you provide to show that it was a UK business. This will include the dates that you became self-employed, the names on the Employee Payment Record or the Real Time Full Payment Submission, the bank account, and the address of the business.

196. For new businesses, established after you entered the UK, we will accept that the posts created are additional to jobs that existed in the UK before you arrived.
197. You can only use employment created when you were engaged in the business. If you joined an existing company as a director you may only submit employment created after you joined the company.

Extra documents needed if you took over or joined an existing business

198. If you have taken over or joined a business that employed workers before you joined it, you must provide the following documentation for the year immediately before the jobs were created and the year that the jobs were created, showing the net increase in employment, which you must sign and date:
1. Duplicate HMRC Full Payment Submission (you could submit either 12 months worth of monthly Full Payment Submissions, or a financial year end document running April-March) to HMRC under Real Time, or
 2. If the business started employing staff for which points are being claimed before they were reporting under Real Time, a P35 form.

Accountant's letter verifying that the new posts have been created

199. If you took over or joined an existing business, you must also provide an original letter from an accountant, to verify the job creation. The accountant must not be you (if you are working in your business as an accountant), must have a valid licence to practise or practising certificate and must be a member of one of the following professional bodies:
- Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,
 - the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Scotland,
 - the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland,
 - the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants,
 - the Association of Authorised Public Accountants,
 - the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy,
 - the Institute of Financial Accountants,
 - the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants
 - the Association of International Accountants,
 - the Association of Accounting Technicians.

200. The letter must contain the following details:

- the name and contact details of the business;

- your status in the business;
- the number of posts created in the business and the hours worked;
- the dates of the employment created;
- the registration or permission of the accountant to operate in the United Kingdom;
- the date that the accountant created the letter on your behalf;
- If the business did not employ workers before you took over or joined it, confirmation of this; and
- that the accountant will confirm the content of the letter to the Home Office, at our request.

Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) settlement (Indefinite Leave to Remain) applications

201. This section describes the current requirements for settlement (also known as Indefinite Leave to Remain). You should always check the latest guidance before you apply.
202. The settlement form is called 'SET(O) – Application for indefinite leave to remain in the United Kingdom in one of the categories listed in this form and a biometric immigration document'. The [SET \(O\) form](#) can be found on GOV.UK.
203. You will need to meet some requirements which apply to all Points Based System settlement applications and some which are specific to Tier 1 (Entrepreneur).
204. The Immigration Rules for Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) settlement can be found at paragraph 245EF.

Length of time in the United Kingdom needed to qualify – settlement

205. You can apply for settlement under Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) once you have reached five years continuous leave in the United Kingdom under the route.
206. However, if you meet additional criteria (explained below), you may be eligible to apply for accelerated ILR after a continuous period of 3 years.
207. You cannot combine Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) leave with leave in any other category to meet the continuous leave requirement.
208. Your qualifying period can include time from the date of your initial application (for entry clearance or leave to remain) was approved.
209. You can apply for settlement up to 28 days before you will reach the qualifying period (if you apply earlier than that, your application may be refused). Otherwise your qualifying period will be the five years immediately before the date you apply for settlement. If your initial application was approved more than five years ago, we will only consider the most recent five years.

Absences - settlement

210. You cannot have had more than 180 days absence from the United Kingdom during each 12 months of the continuous period.
211. You will need to list details of your absences from the United Kingdom, including the reasons for those absences, on the form but you will not need to provide any specified evidence to support this.
212. Irrespective of the reason(s) for one or more absences from the United Kingdom, they will still be counted towards the maximum 180 days (For further information, see the 'delayed entry to the UK' section below). This includes any absences for work reasons, or serious and compelling reasons. The only exception is where you have been absent from the United Kingdom assisting with the Ebola crisis which began in West Africa in 2014 and you can provide evidence that this was the purpose of the absence.

Applications for settlement made on or after 6 April 2016

213. You can include the time between your entry clearance being granted and you entering the United Kingdom as part of your continuous period. Absences between the date entry clearance is granted and the date you enter the United Kingdom are treated as an absence from the United Kingdom and will form part of the 180 days allowed within the relevant 12 month period. For example, if you entered the United Kingdom 100 days after you obtained entry clearance and have a further 81 days absence during the remainder of that 12 month period, you will have exceeded the number of absences permitted from the United Kingdom. You would therefore not qualify for settlement 5 years or 3 years (as appropriate) after the date you obtained entry clearance. You would need to wait until a date where none of the qualifying period included absences of more than 180 days, before you could qualify
214. You do not need to provide evidence to demonstrate a period of absence between obtaining entry clearance and entering the United Kingdom.
215. If you have been outside of the United Kingdom for more than 180 days in 12 months, this will break the continuous period and you will need to start the qualifying period for settlement again. If this happens, you may need to obtain a further grant of limited leave to remain to reach your continuous period in the United Kingdom.

Specific Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) Criteria - settlement

216. In addition to the above, you must meet the following criteria:

- 1) You have invested, or had invested on your behalf, not less than £200,000 (or £50,000 if, in your last grant of leave, you were awarded points for funds of £50,000) in cash directly into one or more businesses in the UK.
 - You do not need to provide evidence of this investment if you were awarded points for it in your previous grant of entry clearance or leave to remain as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant (this includes the evidence to demonstrate your investment was made in a UK business).
- 2) (i) On a date no earlier than 3 months prior to the date of application for settlement, you:

- registered with HM Revenue and Customs as self-employed, or
- registered with Companies House as a director of a new or an existing company, or member of a new or an existing limited liability partnership, and

(ii) where your last grant of entry clearance, leave to enter or leave to remain was as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant, on a date within 6 months of his entry to the UK (if you were granted entry clearance as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur Migrant) and there is evidence to establish your date of arrival in the UK), or in any other case the date of the grant of leave to remain, you were:

- registered with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) as self-employed, or
- registered with Companies House as a director of a new or an existing company or as a member of a new or an existing limited liability partnership.

Individuals who are on the List of Disqualified Directors provided by Companies House will not be awarded points.

You will not need to provide the evidence of registration for condition (ii) if you were awarded points from row 2 of Table 5 in your previous grant of entry clearance or leave to remain as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant.

3) You have either:

- established a new UK business or businesses that has or have created the equivalent of 2 (or 10 if applying for accelerated settlement) new full-time jobs for persons settled in the UK, or
- taken over or invested in an existing UK business or businesses; and your services or investment have resulted in a net increase in the employment provided by the business or businesses for persons settled in the UK by creating the equivalent of 2 (or 10 if applying for accelerated settlement) new full-time jobs. The jobs must have existed for at least 12 months during your most recent grant of leave unless you entered the route before 6 April 2014. More details on the requirements for employing settled workers can be found in the previous section on extension applications.

4) You have spent the specified continuous period lawfully in the UK, with absences from the UK of no more than 180 days in any 12 calendar months during that period. The specified continuous period is either:

- 3 years:
 - if the number of new full-time jobs created is at least 10; or
 - you have established a new UK business that has had an income from business activity of at least £5 million, during a 3 year period in which you had leave as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant (see [Accelerated Settlement - £5 million - New Business](#)), or
 - you have taken over or invested in an existing UK business and your services or investment have resulted in a net increase in income from business activity to that business of £5 million during a 3 year period in which you had leave as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant, when compared to the immediately preceding 3 year period (see [Accelerated Settlement - £5 million – Existing Business](#)),

- or 5 years in all other cases.

217. If you have spent time with valid leave in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey or the Isle of Man in a category equivalent to Tier 1 (Entrepreneur), you may include this time in your continuous period of lawful residence, provided the most recent period of leave was as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant in the UK. In any such case, the applicant must have absences from the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey or the Isle of Man (as the case may be) of no more than 180 days in any 12 calendar months during the specified continuous period.

Accelerated Settlement - £5 million - New Business

218. To qualify for accelerated settlement, you must have established a new UK business that has had an income from business activity of at least £5 million during a 3 year period (in which you have had leave as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant).

219. To meet this requirement, your business therefore must have a gross **income** (turnover) of £5 million as a result of its business activity during your initial 3 years of Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) leave. You can qualify:

- if your income reaches £5 million in a single year in that 3 year period or
- by adding income per year together to form £5 million - so, £2 million one year, £3 million the next etc.

Accelerated Settlement - £5 million - Existing Business

220. To qualify for accelerated settlement, you must:

- Have taken over or invested in an existing UK business, and
- Your services or investment have resulted in a net increase in income of £5 million from business activity,

during a 3 year period (in which you had Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) leave), when compared to the preceding 3 year period.

221. To meet this requirement, your business must therefore have an increase in gross **income** (turnover) of £5 million as a result of its business activity when compared to the 3 year period immediately before you became involved with the business as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant. For example, if the income was £4 million in the previous 3 years, it would need to be £9 million when you apply for accelerated settlement.

Documents required - settlement

222. Previous sections of this guidance contain more details of the specified documents you should provide to demonstrate that you:

- you have invested the relevant level of money into the business (not required if you have demonstrated this on a previous application); and
- you were correctly registered as self employed or the director of business; and

- you have created 2 new full-time jobs for settled workers.

223. If you are applying for accelerated settlement on the basis that you have created 10 full-time jobs, the evidence required is the same as for the creation of 2 new full-time jobs.

224. If you are applying for accelerated settlement on the basis that you have business activity of £5 million, you must provide:

- audited or unaudited accounts which show the value of the business activity and that this reached at least £5 million (or shows net increase of £5 million where you have taken over an existing business). The accounts must clearly show the name of the accountant and the date the accounts were produced. The accounts must be prepared and signed off in accordance with statutory requirements.

If you have taken over an existing business, you must also provide:

- Audited or unaudited accounts from the preceding 3 year period before you became involved with the business as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant. The accounts must clearly show the name of the accountant and the date the accounts were produced. The accounts must be prepared and signed off in accordance with statutory requirements,

and

- An original accountant's letter verifying the net increase in business activity. The accountant must not be you (the applicant), must have a valid licence to practise or practising certificate and must be a member one of the below:
 - the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,
 - the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Scotland,
 - the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland,
 - the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants,
 - the Association of Authorised Public Accountants,
 - the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy,
 - the Institute of Financial Accountants,
 - the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants,
 - the Association of International Accountants
 - the Association of Accounting Technicians.

The dated letter must contain:

- the name and contact details of the business,
- an explanation of your status in the business,

- confirmation of the net increase in business activity,
- the registration or permission of the accountant to operate in the United Kingdom, and
- that the accountant will confirm the content of the letter to the Home Office on request.

225. If your situation is unusual or particularly complex, you may also wish to consider including a covering letter with your application. The covering letter should give an explanation of how the specified documents you are providing demonstrate that you have met the requirements for settlement. Your application will be processed without a covering letter but it may speed up our consideration if your situation is unusual or particularly complex.

General Grounds for Refusal – settlement

226. As with Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) leave applications, you will also be subject to General Grounds for Refusal. This means that even if you qualify under the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) rules there may be other reasons (such as your immigration history, whether you have previously provided fraudulent documents to the Home Office, whether you have been convicted of a serious crime etc) that may lead to the application being refused.

Knowledge of Life and Language - settlement

227. When you apply for settlement you are required to show that you have knowledge of life and language in the United Kingdom before you can be granted (unless you fall under an exemption).

228. You can demonstrate this by passing both the Life in the UK test and holding an English speaking and listening qualification at level B1 or above.

229. More information on life in the UK test including how to book and the relevant exemptions can be found on the [life in the UK](#) test page of GOV.UK.

230. More information on the language requirement can also be found on the [English language](#) page of GOV.UK.

English language requirement

English language assessment

231. English is the most widely spoken language of the UK. The ability to speak English to a competent level promotes success in the UK labour market and assists in integration into the UK.

232. You must provide the specified documents to show that you have a good knowledge of English.

233. There are 3 ways in which you can show you meet the English language requirement. These include:

- being a national of a majority English speaking country; or
- passing an English language test detailed in this guidance; or

- holding a degree that was taught in English and is equivalent to a UK bachelor's degree or above.

Claiming points

234. You can also meet the English language requirement, without the need to provide evidence, if you were last given permission to stay in the UK:

- under Tier 1 (General), Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur), Tier 1 (Post-Study Work) or Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) and are applying for an extension of leave to remain; or
- as a Businessperson (under Paragraphs 200-210 of the Immigration Rules); or
- as a Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP) participant under the Immigration Rules which came into force on 5 December 2006 and you are applying for an extension of leave to remain under a Tier 1 category.

You can also meet the English language requirement without the need to provide evidence if you have ever been given leave to remain (permission to stay) as:

- a Tier 2 (General) migrant under the Rules in place on or after 6 April 2011, provided that when you were granted that leave you obtained points for having a knowledge of English equivalent to level B1 of the Council of Europe's Common European Framework (CEFR) for Language Learning or above; or
- a Tier 1 (Exceptional Talent) migrant providing you scored points for your English language ability in that application; or
- a Tier 4 (General) student, and the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) used to support that application was assigned on or after 21 April 2011; or
- a Minister of Religion (not as a Tier 2 (Minister of Religion) migrant) under the Rules in place on or after 19 April 2007; or
- as a Tier 2 (Minister of Religion) migrant, provided that when you had that leave you obtained points for English language for being a national of a majority English speaking country, a degree taught in English, or passing an English language test;

provided that when you were granted that leave you obtained points for having a knowledge of English equivalent to level B1 (or above) of the Council of Europe's Common European Framework for Language Learning.

235. Applications from people who are unable to score 10 points in the section for English language requirements will be refused. Under Appendix B of the Immigration Rules, we will refuse these applications even if you have attained the pass mark of 75 for attributes and have met all the other requirements of the Immigration Rules for permission to stay as a Tier 1 migrant.

National of a majority English speaking country

236. Nationals of the majority English-speaking countries listed below automatically meet the English language requirement:

- Antigua and Barbuda;
- Australia;
- The Bahamas;
- Barbados;
- Belize;
- Canada;
- Dominica;
- Grenada;
- Guyana;
- Jamaica;
- New Zealand;
- St Kitts and Nevis;
- St Lucia;
- St Vincent and the Grenadines;
- Trinidad and Tobago; and
- The United States of America.

Documents we require

237. Appendix B of the Immigration Rules states that only specified documents will be accepted as evidence of this requirement. The specified documents are:

- i. Current valid original passport or travel document

If you are unable to submit your valid passport or travel document at the time of the application, you must give full reasons for this in the Passport Information section of the application form. The only valid exceptional circumstances in which alternative specified documents may be provided are where your current passport or travel document has:

- been lost;
- stolen;
- expired and been returned to the relevant authorities; or
- been sent to another part of the Home Office.

If your passport or travel document is not available for one of the reasons above, you may exceptionally provide the following alternative specified documents:

ii. Current national identity document

iii. Original letter from your home government or embassy. This document must be original, on the letter-headed paper of the government or embassy and must bear the official stamp of that institution. It must have been issued by an authorised official of that institution and must confirm your:

- full name
- date of birth
- nationality

English language test

238. We will only accept English language tests from providers that have been assessed as meeting our requirements. Details are available in [Appendix O of the Immigration Rules](#).

239. A new list of approved tests came into effect on 6 April 2015. Any English language tests sat on or after 6 April 2015 must be on this new list. Transitional arrangements will apply for tests sat before this date (see below).

240. You must have passed an English language test that is still within its validity period, and achieved the appropriate level in all 4 components (reading, writing, speaking and listening).

241. There are no exemptions from the English language requirement. If you have a disability (for example, you have hearing difficulties), you should contact a test provider for details as support can be provided to you while taking the test.

Process

242. You will need to book an English language test using the provider's online booking system. You will also pay for your test using this system. This booking system will allow you to choose where you want to sit the test. A list of all the approved test centres is available on the [English language](#) page of GOV.UK.

243. On the day of your test, you will need to provide evidence of your identity at the test centre before you will be allowed to sit the test. The only acceptable forms of identification for UK centres are:

- a passport;
- an EU Identity Card;
- a Biometric Residence Permit.

The above documents must be originals, include a photograph and must not have exceeded their expiry dates. Where the document contains a signature, this will also be verified on the date of the test.

244. Where you are unable to provide evidence of your identity you will not be allowed to sit the test.

245. If you are successful, the provider will provide you with a Secure English Language Test (SELT) unique reference number. **You must quote this reference number on your application to the Home Office.** You do not need to provide any other documentation, for example the test certificate. The Home Office will use this unique reference number on the provider's online verification system to confirm that you passed the test.

246. If the test does not appear on the online verification system, the application will not meet the English language requirements.

Documents we require

247. If you sat a test on or after 6 April 2015, you do not need to provide any documentary evidence of your test with your application. Instead, you should provide your SELT unique electronic reference number, provided by the awarding body.

248. If you are applying under the transitional arrangements, you must provide the documents detailed in the transitional arrangements on the [English language](#) page of GOV.UK.

249. The documents should clearly show:

- your name;
- that you have achieved or exceeded the required level of the Council of Europe's Common European Framework for Language Learning in all 4 components (reading, writing, speaking and listening), unless you are exempted from sitting a component on the basis of disability;
- the date of the award; and
- that the test documents are still valid and have not expired.

250. The only exception to this requirement is where you have undertaken the Pearson Test of English (PTE) Academic test. In these cases you should provide a print out of your online score report.

251. For all tests sat after 6 April 2013, you should ensure that your results are available to the Home Office on the online verification systems provided by the awarding body. Where you fail to do this no points will be awarded for English language.

Degree taught in English

252. As evidence of your English language ability you can claim points if you can provide certificates to show you hold an academic qualification (not a professional or vocational qualification) which either:

1) Is a UK Bachelor's degree, Master's degree or PhD;

2) Is a qualification awarded by an educational establishment outside the UK, which is deemed by UK NARIC to meet the recognised standard of a Bachelor's degree or Master's degree or a PhD in the UK, and UK NARIC has confirmed that the degree was taught or researched in English to the appropriate level of the Council of Europe's Common European Framework for Language learning or above. For more details see the [Council of Europe website](#).

3) Is deemed by UK NARIC to meet or exceed the recognised standard of a Bachelor's or Master's degree or a PhD, and is from an educational establishment in one of the following countries:

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Australia
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Belize
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Ireland
- Jamaica
- New Zealand
- St Kitts and Nevis
- St Lucia
- St Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tobago
- The United States of America

(Please note that Canada is not on this list because some of their degrees are not taught in English).

If your degree was taken in a country that is not on the list above, you must obtain a letter from UK NARIC which confirms that your qualification is equivalent to UK bachelor's level or higher. Alternatively, you may wish to use a different (qualifying) qualification if you have one.

See the following website page www.naric.org.uk/visasandnationality for more information.

Documents we require

253. Only the following specified documents will be accepted as evidence of this requirement:

i. Original certificate of award.

This document must be original and must clearly show:

- your name;
- the title of the award;
- the date of the award; and,
- the name of the awarding institution.

Please note that original provisional certificates are not acceptable.

This document must always be provided unless you are awaiting graduation but have successfully completed your degree or no longer have the certificate and the awarding institution is unable to issue a replacement, in which case the following should be sent

ii. Original academic transcript.

If you are awaiting graduation but have successfully completed the degree, we can consider an original academic transcript or original letter in the case of a PhD qualification.

The academic transcript must be on the institution's official headed paper and must show:

- your name;
- the name of the academic institution;
- the title of the award;
- confirmation that the qualification has been or will be awarded; and
- the date that the certificate will be issued (if you have not yet graduated) or confirmation that the institution is unable to reissue the original certificate or award.

This evidence must be an official document, on the official headed paper of the organisation and bear the official stamp of that organisation. It must have been issued by an authorised official of that organisation.

You should ensure that the contact details for the awarding body are up-to-date, because if we need to verify the details and are unable to contact the institution, we will not accept this evidence and may therefore refuse the application.

iii. UK NARIC documentation

Where UK NARIC documentation is required to confirm the assessment, this must be original documentation produced by UK NARIC.

Maintenance (funds)

Maintenance requirement – all applications

254. One of the requirements of Tier 1 is that an applicant coming to the UK must be able to support them self for the entire duration of his/her stay in the UK without use of public funds (benefits provided by the state). An applicant who is unable to support them self could face financial hardship because they will not have access to most state benefits.
255. In order to qualify for entry clearance under Tier 1, you must show that you have enough money to support yourself (and any dependants). The maintenance requirement is detailed below:
- If you are outside the UK seeking entry clearance you must have at least £3,310 of personal savings which you must have held for 90 consecutive days before the date of your application;
 - If you are in the UK seeking further leave to remain, you must have at least £945 of personal savings which must have held for 90 consecutive days prior to the date of your application.
256. You may not use the same funds to score points for investment funds and to score points for maintenance funds for yourself or your dependants.
257. The conversion of overseas currency will be made using the OANDA exchange rate on the date of application. Please see the [OANDA website](#) for more information.
258. You may want to check the potential costs of living in the United Kingdom. If you do not expect to get any income from your work in the UK after the first month, you may want to check that you have enough money to support yourself and any dependants.
259. Any dependants wishing to join you must also provide evidence that they have sufficient funds. Please refer to the [dependants guidance](#) on GOV.UK. Where your application is made at the same time as applications by your partner or child, each applicant must have the total requisite funds specified in the relevant parts of Appendices C and E of the Immigration Rules. If each applicant does not individually meet the requirements of Appendices C and / or E, as appropriate, all the applications (the application by the Relevant Points Based System migrant and applications as the partner or child of that Relevant Points Based System migrant) will be refused.
260. We will not consider money earned during a time that an applicant was in breach of the UK immigration laws as evidence of maintenance funds.
- For example: Earnings made from UK employment will only be considered if you had leave to enter or remain in the UK at the time they were earned, and in a category which permitted you to take that employment.

Documents we require

261. The evidence used to support personal savings for at least 90 consecutive days must be original, and issued by an authorised official of that organisation.
262. Evidence must be in the form of cash funds held in an account (this includes savings accounts and current accounts even when notice must be given). Other accounts or financial instruments such as shares, bonds, overdrafts, credit cards, pension funds etc, are not acceptable, regardless of notice period.

263. Where you are providing evidence of maintenance from a single account, we will always assess the funds available to you from the closing balance given on the document provided.
264. Where 2 or more pieces of evidence from a single account are submitted (for example 2 consecutive bank statements) we will assess the funds available to you from the closing balance of the most recent document.
265. Where evidence from 2 or more accounts are submitted, we will assess the funds available to you using:
- the most recent closing balance of one account, plus
 - any additional money available to you on the date of that closing balance, for which you have provided the required evidence.

We will always use the closing balance date from the account that most favours you.

266. No points will be awarded where the specified documents show that the funds are held in a financial institution with which the Home Office is unable to make satisfactory verification checks. A list of financial institutions which do not satisfactorily verify financial statements is published on in [Appendix P of the Immigration Rules](#).
267. If you wish to rely on a joint account as evidence of available funds, you must be named on the account along with one or more other named individual
268. Only the following specified documents will be accepted as evidence of this requirement:
- i. Personal bank or building society statements covering a consecutive 90-day period:**

The most recent statement must be dated no more than 31 days before the date of application.

The personal bank or building society statements should clearly show:

- your name;
- the account number;
- the date of the statement;
- the financial institution's name and logo;
- any transactions during the 90 day period;
- that there are enough funds present in the account. The balance must always be £3,310 or £945 (as appropriate), covering the 90-day period before the date of application

All statements must be on the bank's stationery, unless you are submitting electronic statements.

Ad hoc bank statements printed on the bank's letterhead are admissible as evidence (this excludes mini-statements from cash points (ATMS)).

If you wish to submit electronic bank statements these must contain all of the details listed above. In addition, you will need to provide either:

- a supporting letter from your bank, on the bank's headed paper, confirming the

authenticity of the statements; or

- an electronic bank statement bearing the official stamp of the bank in question will be accepted. This stamp should appear on every page of the statement.

We will not accept statements which show the balance in the account on a particular day as these documents do not show that you have held enough funds for the full period needed.

ii. Building society pass book covering a consecutive 90-day period, ending no more than 31 days before the date of application.

The building society pass book should clearly show:

- your name;
- the account number;
- the financial institution's name and logo;
- any transactions during the 90 day period; and
- that there are enough funds present in the account. The balance must always be £3,310 or £945 (as appropriate), covering the 90-day period before the date of application.

iii. Letter from bank confirming funds and that they have been in the bank for at least 90 days:

The letter from a bank or building society should show:

- your name;
- the account number;
- the date of the letter;
- the financial institution's name and logo;
- the funds held in your account; and
- that the funds of £3,310 or £945 (as appropriate), have been in the bank for at least a consecutive 90 day period on and immediately before the date of the letter.

The letter must be dated no more than 31 days before the date of application.

All statements must be on the bank's letterhead/official stationery

We will not accept letters which show the balance in the account on a particular day as these documents do not show that you have held enough funds for the full period needed.

iv. Letter from a financial institution

The letter(s) from a regulated financial institution that you send us must cover a consecutive 90 day period ending no more than 31 days before the date of your application. The letter(s) must be the original (not a copy) and must clearly show:

- your name; and
- the account number; and
- the date of the letter; and
- the financial institution's name and logo; and
- the money in the account; and
- that the funds of £3,310 or £945 (as appropriate), have been in the bank for at least a consecutive 90 day period on and immediately before the date of the letter.

The financial institution must be regulated by either the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) or, in the case of overseas accounts, by the home regulator (the official regulatory body for the country the financial institution is in and where the money is held) for the purpose of personal savings accounts.

We will not accept letters which show the balance in the account on a particular day as these documents do not show that you have held sufficient funds for the full period needed.

Annex A - Glossary of Terms and Further Information

Accounting periods

A18. You can find more information on accounting periods on the [BEIS](#) pages of GOV.UK

Assets or possessions will not be accepted for the award of points

A1. Funds that you claim are available but that have not been converted to money will not be accepted for the award of points. For example, this includes estimates of the money that will become available when assets are sold. This is because until the sale of these assets is complete, and money transferred to the seller, there is no guarantee that the estimated value of the assets will be realised.

A business

A2. A business means an enterprise which is a sole trader; or a partnership; or a company registered in the United Kingdom.

Confirmation that the financial institution is regulated by the home regulator

A11. We may seek to confirm that a financial institution is regulated by the home regulator. We may do this by accessing the appropriate website and/or by contacting the institution directly.

A12. We will access the Financial Services Register at first, through the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) website. Institutions are registered as 'firms' under the name of the institution or as 'individuals' if a person is the authorised body.

Current appointment report/filing history page from Companies House

A25. You must obtain the report/filing history from Companies House, for a fee, and send it with your application. These documents show when you became a director of a company. This will be the same document for a new business as for those becoming directors of an existing business. For more information on registration with Companies House, please see the [Companies House](#) section of GOV.UK

Currency Conversion

A3. The exchange rate used for overseas currency will be a rate conversion made using the exchange rate shown on the [OANDA website](#) on the date the application was made. This is an independent website, for which we are not responsible.

European Economic Area (EEA) financial institutions

A16. If the EEA firm is already operating in the UK it will be on the Financial Services Register. If not, the firm must be registered for operations in the country in which it operates (see the lists of regulatory bodies on the IOSCO website under A13 above). Under what is termed 'passporting' agreements, an EEA firm can provide financial services in the United Kingdom if it is entitled to carry on an activity in another EEA state, but in this case the firm must still be regulated by the appropriate overseas authority.

Evidence of settled worker status

A30. When you or your business employs a worker for whom points will be claimed, the employer is responsible for checking that the worker is not an illegal worker. The employer is required to copy certain documents and keep them. These documents are listed in the summary [guidance for employers on preventing illegal working](#), which you can download from GOV.UK.

The FCA and Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) listing process

A13. The authorisation process has been split between FCA and PRA. Firms carrying out PRA regulated activities as a bank, credit union, insurer, or managing agent of a Lloyds syndicate need to apply to the PRA for authorisation, but authorisation will not be granted unless the FCA is also satisfied that it should be. Firms that will be dual regulated should apply to the PRA unless directed otherwise. Solo regulated firms e.g. e-money institutions and payments service

institutions and other providers will need to apply to the FCA for authorisation. Firms that have applied to the FCA/PRA for registration may not carry on regulated activities until their registration is complete. This may take 3 months or longer in some cases.

Financial exchanges are not responsible for control.

A17. Financial exchanges are a form of market for the financial industry, and may be in charge of some of the listing and disclosure requirements for traded financial products on stock markets. These exchanges are not likely, however, to operate any form of control or monitoring of firms. Therefore listing on a financial exchange cannot be accepted as an appropriate form of regulation of an overseas firm. For example if a bank is listed on a recognised stock exchange, this is no guarantee that the bank is properly regulated and authorised. We will need to seek evidence of registration from an authority on one of the websites listed in this guidance.

Financial institutions

A7. For the purposes of this guidance, a financial institution is one that acts as an agent that provides financial services for its clients. Common types of financial institutions include banks, building societies, credit unions, stock brokerages and asset management firms. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list. Financial institutions are responsible for transferring funds from investors to companies in need of those funds. Financial institutions fall under financial regulation from a government authority.

Financial regulation

A8. Financial regulations are a form of control or supervision, which subjects financial institutions to local requirements, restrictions and guidelines, aiming to maintain the integrity of the financial system. This may be handled by either a government or non-government organisation. In the UK, by law, most financial service firms must be authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and/or the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) to do business in the UK.

Franchises

A26. Businesses that are set up as franchises can be accepted for the award of points. You will either be self-employed or employed, depending on how you decide to structure the franchise business, and should provide the appropriate evidence.

HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) registration forms

A32. Every employer must register with HMRC and notify it of the employment, and the earnings, of their employees. We are not able to offer advice on registering as an employer or on the records that an employer must keep. You should visit the [HM Revenue and Customs](#) page of GOV.UK for more information.

HMRC requires an employer to keep an Employee Payment Record for at least 3 years. This record will show details of the earnings for the employee for each week that he/she worked for the employer.

If you employ more workers but do not use their employment to support their claim of points, you do not need to send information on those workers. We only need details of the employment created and used to claim points for this application.

The home regulator

A9. The home regulator is an official financial regulatory body, appropriate to the type of financial transaction, in the country of operation where the transaction was made.

Multiple sources of funding

A4. Where your funds are held in multiple bank accounts and you are required to submit multiple pieces of specified evidence, the documents must demonstrate that the total amount required (£50,000/£200,000) is available on the same date.

We will not accept evidence that does not show the full investment is available. For example:

You must show you have access to £200,000:

- You have a bank statement which ends 2 weeks before the date of application showing £100,000; and
- a letter from a different bank, dated one week before the date of application which states that you have access to £100,000.

This evidence does not demonstrate you have access to the full £200,000 as this could be the same £100,000 which has been moved between the 2 different accounts.

New employment created

A27. The jobs created must meet United Kingdom legislation. We are not able to offer you advice on compliance with employment legislation. You should visit the [employers](#) section of GOV.UK for more information.

A new investment is required

A5. The money used will only qualify for the award of points if it will be new investment in the United Kingdom. A new investment is one made within the 12 calendar months before the date of application.

A6. If you have already legally established a business that complies with relevant UK legislation in the UK while here under a different immigration category, you must satisfy the full requirements for the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) initial application before you can be considered for approval. This means that if you made the investment in the business more than 12 months before applying to enter the category, you must make a further investment of £200,000.

If you were previously a Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) migrant and you invested your money more than 24 months before applying to enter the category, you must make a further investment of £50,000.

If you are relying on funds previously invested in a UK business, you must provide specified evidence to demonstrate that:

- the amount of money has been invested directly, in your own name or on your behalf (showing your name);
- the relevant business is established in the UK; and
- you are registered as self employed or as a director in that business.

Full details of the evidential requirements are available in earlier sections of this guidance.

Only money held in a regulated financial institution will be accepted for the award of points

A10. The money must be held in one or more financial institutions (for example a bank or building society), each of which must be regulated by the appropriate regulator in the country where they are operating. In order for a firm to hold money on someone's behalf the financial institution must first be authorised by its home regulator and meet the minimum requirements to safeguard these funds. This activity is usually referred to as 'deposit taking'.

Money held in a financial institution that is not regulated by the home regulator will not be accepted for the award of points.

Overseas institutions not regulated by the FCA/PRA

A14. For overseas companies not registered with the FCA/PRA, we will use the information available from the [Companies House list of overseas regulatory institutions](#).

Alternatively for overseas institutions not registered with the FCA/PRA, we may also use the [International Organization of Securities Commissions \(IOSCO\) general membership lists](#).

Ordinary, associate and affiliate members make up a very high percentage of all overseas financial regulatory bodies on this site. Enquirers searching for a regulatory body may need to look under all 3 membership categories. For example, Canada's regulatory bodies are listed under affiliate bodies.

Central banks may also have supervision over some financial markets. For a list of international central banks not registered with the FCA/PRA, we will use the list of central bank websites on the [Bank for International Settlements](#).

A15. Overseas regulatory bodies appearing on any of these websites will be accepted as an appropriate regulatory body. Only overseas regulatory bodies appearing on the websites listed may be accepted for the purpose of this guidance. If an application relies on money held in a financial institution not regulated by one of these bodies, it will not be accepted for the award of points.

Recognised United Kingdom supervisory bodies for accountants

A19. Accountants must have a valid licence to practise or practising certificate and must be members one of the following supervisory bodies: Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Scotland, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, the Association of Authorised Public Accountants, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, the Institute of Financial Accountants, the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, the Association of International Accountants, or the Association of Accounting Technicians.

Registration as self-employed

A24. A person setting up as self-employed must register as such with HMRC within 6 months of starting up. For more information on the legal requirements see the [Business and Self-employed](#) section of GOV.UK.

Types of investment accepted for the award of points

A20. Direct cash investment In order to ensure that the money is used by the business, you should provide the accounts of that business for assessment. These accounts must show the investment in money made directly by you, in your own name.

Share capital This only applies to migrants with a company structure that can raise money through shares.

You must give us business accounts showing the shareholders in the business. The amount and value of the shares (on the date of purchase) owned by you (in your name as it appears on your application) must be shown. If the value of your share capital is not shown in the accounts, then a copy of the company's register of members from Companies House must be provided.

Director's loan This only applies to migrants who become directors of a company. A director's loan to the company will be considered for the award of points as long as it is unsecured and subordinated in favour of third-party creditors. (For the purposes of this guidance an unsecured loan is where you have loaned money to the business that is not secured by property or assets that become subject to seizure on default. Third-party creditors are those individuals or companies that the business owes money to, not including you.)

Types of investment excluded from the award of points

A21. For the purpose of the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) rules, investment and business activity **does not include investment in any residential accommodation or property development or property management, and must not be in the form of a director's loan, unless it is unsecured and subordinated in favour of the business.** We will use any legal agreement between you and the company to assess this. If no legal agreement is provided or if the investment appears to be in the form of a loan which does not meet these conditions, no points will

be awarded for this investment.

We define **property development** as any development of property (real estate) owned by the applicant or his business to increase the value of this property with a view to earning a return either through rent or a future sale, or both.

We define **property management** as the management of property (regardless of who owns it - whether or not it is owned by the applicant or his business) for the purposes of renting it out or for resale.

The principle is that business income must be generated from the supply of goods and/or services, and not derived from the increased value of property or any income generated from property, such as rent.

The restrictions on investment in property development and property management are intended to ensure that the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) route is used to promote United Kingdom competitiveness in business.

This restriction does not, however, prevent you investing in companies that are mainly involved in construction.

Money deposited in a bank account, even if it is in a United Kingdom business bank account, is not counted as investment in business. The money should be used in the business, for example to encourage growth or expansion, or to improve services or products.

What is a business in the UK?

A22. We will consider a United Kingdom business to be one that:

1. has its business premises in the UK (unless you are self-employed and do not have a premises) or its registered office or, if it has no registered office, its head office (for a director of a company);
2. has a UK bank account showing transactions for the business that are current (this may be either a business bank account, or a personal bank account for self employed migrants); and
3. is subject to UK taxation.

Any business that benefits from your £200,000 (or £50,000) investment used for the purposes of claiming points for this application must be this type of business.

What is a 'new' business?

A23 A business will be only considered to be new if it was established no earlier than 12 months before the start of a period throughout which you have had continuous leave as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant, and which includes your last grant of leave. Continuous leave is not considered to be broken in the circumstances defined in paragraphs 245AAA(a)(i) to (iii) of the Immigration Rules.

For applicants who held entry clearance or leave to remain as a Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) no more than 28 days before the application which led to the start of the continuous period, a business will be considered to be new if it was established no earlier than 24 months before the start of that period.

What is an employee?

A28. Not everyone who works for someone else is an employee.

You can claim points for employees who are:

- part-time and full-time workers; or
- workers under an employment contract.

However, you cannot claim points for a self-employed worker who is contracted to work for you. In this case the person will have a contract for service and will not be accepted for the award of points as an employee. It is your responsibility to consider the status of employees.

What is a settled worker?

A29. Only jobs that are given to people with settled status in the UK will qualify for the award of points. [Paragraph 6 of the Immigration Rules](#) defines what we mean by “settled in the United Kingdom”

For the purposes of these guidance notes a ‘settled worker’ is a person who is:

- A national of the UK;
- A national of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia*, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland who is exercising an EC Treaty Right in the UK;

*other than a Croatian national subject to worker authorisation under the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013

- British overseas territories citizens except those from Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus. Those included are Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Virgin Islands, British Indian Ocean Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and dependencies, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha and Turks and Caicos Islands;
- Commonwealth citizens who were allowed to enter or to remain in the UK on the basis that a grandparent was born here;
- Settled in the UK within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971, as amended by the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999, and the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.

Note that workers requiring approval to work in the UK, such as holders of an immigration employment document under the work permit arrangements, will not count towards the award of points even if they have permission to work for your business. Any holder of a letter of permission to work under Tier 1 of the Points Based System such as under the Tier 1 (General) category will not count for the award of points.

Why is full-time work set at 30 hours a week?

A31. Posts which are less than 30 hours a week are regarded as part-time by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the Office for National Statistics. Therefore, we consider 30 hours a week to be the minimum that qualifies as full-time.

How to assess the dates of the employment from Full Payment Submissions (FPS)

A33. In order to qualify for points the post must be created as a result of your contribution to the United Kingdom economy. The posts you have created or have been created by your business, must be new posts.

A34. If you are joining an existing business you must create posts as a result of your contribution. When awarding points, we will only accept evidence of posts created after the date that you started work in the business.

A35 Full Payment Submissions show the dates of employment of the worker, and you must supply them with your application.

Pay slips or wage slips

A36. You must provide copies of pay statements, often known as pay slips or wage slips, that have been issued to the workers used to claim points. These must cover the full period for which the points are claimed. For more information on pay statements visit the [employers page](#) of GOV.UK. We cannot advise on employer obligations on pay statements. You should visit the [Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy \(BEIS\)](#) section of GOV.UK. if you have queries on legal requirements.

Legal representative

A37. This is a person who oversees the legal affairs of someone else. Examples include the executor or administrator of an estate and a court-appointed guardian of a child or incompetent person. We will accept a lawyer or a notary public as a legal representative.

Lawyer A professional person authorised to practise law in England and Wales , conduct lawsuits or give legal advice.

Notary public A public official whose main powers include administering oaths and confirming signatures.

What is notarisatation?

A38. Notarisatation is the certification by a notary public that the signature appearing on a document is genuine. Notaries assess documents and confirm that copies are exact representations of the original. A notarisatation should include a notary's signature and an official stamp.

What is the specified date?

A39. A Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant must have met the conditions of the category within 6 months (26 weeks) of either:

- The date of your entry to the UK if you were granted entry clearance as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant and where there is evidence to establish the date of your entry to the UK; or
- The date of your grant of entry clearance, if you were granted entry clearance as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant and where there is no evidence to establish the date of your entry to the UK; or
- The date of your grant of leave to remain, in any other case.

Where you have been found not to have fulfilled one or more of the following within 6 months of the specified date you may have their leave curtailed:

- Registered with the HMRC as self-employed;
- Registered as a new business in which you are a director; or
- Registered as director of an existing business.

Entrepreneurial teams

A40. You may claim points for the same investment and business activity with another person if you have formed an entrepreneurial team. This is limited to a maximum of two people – for more information please see the guidance on entrepreneurial teams. In this case you must both have equal level of control over the investment funds and/or business(es) formed.

Both members of the entrepreneurial team must be shown by name in each other's applications, and in the evidence of funds.

Neither of the team members must have previously been granted leave as a Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant on the basis of investment and/or business activity linked in this way with any applicant other than each other if the same funds are being relied on as in a previous application.

Genuine Entrepreneur Activity (contract of service with another business)

A41. If you are granted leave to enter or remain as Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) migrant, your leave will prohibit you from engaging in employment except where you are working for the business which you have established, joined or taken over. You will comply with this restriction if, for example, you are employed as the director of the business in which you have invested, or if you are working in a genuinely self-employed capacity. In this capacity you will have a contract **for** service.

You may not, however, be considered to be working for your own business if the work you undertake amounts to no more than employment by another business (for example, where your work amounts to no more than the filling of a position or vacancy with, or the hire of your labour to, that business, including where it is undertaken through engagement with a recruitment or employment agency). In this capacity you would have a contract **of** service. This applies even if it is claimed that such work is undertaken on a self-employed basis.

In considering whether your work amounts to genuine self-employment (and is therefore work for the business which you have established, joined or taken over) or is in fact employment by another business, we will take into consideration your status in tax law and employment law, as well as whether:

- you are in business for yourself, are responsible for the success or failure of your business and can make a loss or a profit;
- you can decide what work you do and when, where or how to do it;
- you can hire someone else to do the work;
- you are responsible for fixing any unsatisfactory work in your own time;
- your client agrees a fixed price for your work - it doesn't depend on how long the job takes to finish;
- you use your own money to buy business assets, cover running costs, and provide tools and equipment for your work;
- you can work for more than one client;

- you put in bids or give quotes to get work;
- you are under direct supervision when working;
- you submit invoices for the work you have done;
- you are responsible for paying your own National Insurance and tax;
- you get holiday or sick pay when you are not working; and whether
- you operate under a contract for services or consultancy agreement that uses terms like 'self-employed', 'consultant' or an 'independent contractor'

We will consider these factors as a whole. You should not assume your work will be classed as genuine self-employment based on a single factor.

If your work amounts to no more than employment by another business, we may consider you to be working in breach of your conditions of stay, and that you are therefore liable to curtailment of your stay and/or removal from the United Kingdom.

Annex B - Administrative Review (Overseas Applications Only)

The following guidance refers to Administrative Reviews for applications made overseas only. For information about Administrative Reviews for applications made in the UK, please refer to the [Administrative Review](#) pages of GOV.UK.

1. What is overseas Administrative Review?

Overseas Administrative Review is the mechanism for reviewing refusal decisions on applications made outside the UK under the Points Based System, where an applicant believes an error has been made in the decision. The Administrative Review is free of charge.

Administrative Review is an entitlement but the request must be made within 28 days from the date the refusal notice is received by you. Further information on the time limits relating to making a request can be found in paragraphs 6 and 7 below.

Administrative Review is a non-statutory scheme; there is no legislation setting out what it covers or who is eligible to apply. The policy is contained in this guidance.

2. What if the Administrative Review request refers to matters outside the scope of the Administrative Review?

Where this occurs the matters should be dealt with under the normal complaints procedure. In such cases you will be advised in writing.

3. Who conducts the Administrative Review?

An Entry Clearance Manager will conduct the administrative review. This may mean that in some cases, an Entry Clearance Manager from another Post will conduct the Administrative Review. You may receive the result of the Administrative Review from an entry clearance post that is different to the one that considered the original entry clearance application.

4. Who can apply for overseas Administrative Review?

Anyone refused entry clearance under the Points Based System, where they believe the Entry Clearance Officer has made an incorrect decision.

5. How does the applicant apply?

You will receive the Administrative Review Request Notice with the entry clearance refusal notice.

You must complete the Request Notice in full and send it directly to the address stated on the Request Notice.

You must not send any additional documents such as passport or supporting documents with the Administrative Review request notice. If the refusal is subsequently overturned, you will be asked to send in your passport.

You must not use the in country administrative review application form to apply for overseas administrative review. The in country form can only be used to apply for administrative review of eligible decisions on applications made from within the UK.

6. What is the deadline for applying for Administrative Review?

You have 28 days from the date of receipt of the refusal notice, to submit a request for overseas Administrative Review.

7. What if an application is submitted late?

Where an Administrative Review request is received outside the 28-day period, the administrative reviewer will consider if there are exceptional reasons to accept the application outside of the deadline.

If the Administrative Review request is outside of the 28-day period and the administrative reviewer

decides not to accept the request, the request notice will be returned to you with a letter explaining why it is not being accepted.

8. How many times can you request an Administrative Review?

You may only request one Administrative Review of a refusal decision. Any further review requests about the same refusal decision will not be accepted. They will be returned to you.

However, where the Administrative Review upholds a refusal but with different refusal grounds, you may request an administrative review of these new refusal grounds.

If you have new or further information, documents or other paperwork that you failed to submit with your original application, you will need to make a new application and pay the appropriate fee.

9. How long will the Administrative Review take?

The administrative reviewer will complete their review and notify you in writing of their decision within 28 days from the date of receipt of the Administrative Review request notice.

If, in exceptional circumstances, the administrative reviewer is unable to complete the Administrative Review within the 28 days, they will notify you in writing as to when to expect a decision.

10. What will the administrative reviewer look at?

The administrative reviewer will examine the evidence submitted with the original application, copies of which will be kept at the refusal post.

You are not allowed to provide new evidence. Any new evidence must be disregarded unless you were refused under paragraph 320 (7A) or 320 (7B) of the Immigration Rules on General Grounds for Refusal (see paragraph 12).

Any new evidence you submit will be returned to you together with the outcome of the Administrative Review.

11. How are Administrative Review decisions made?

The administrative reviewer should focus on the areas which you have asked to be reviewed. They will check that:

- points have been correctly awarded;
- documents have been correctly assessed; and
- verification checks have been properly carried out.

The administrative reviewer may recommend that the reason for refusal should be overturned, if they find that the Entry Clearance Officer:

- failed to properly consider evidence submitted with the original application;
- failed to apply the Immigration Rules correctly;
- made a mistake in processing the application;
- failed to give adequate reasons for refusing entry clearance. In this case, the administrative reviewer will recommend the Entry Clearance Officer revoke the original

refusal and serve a new refusal notice giving a full explanation for the refusal.

Where the administrative reviewer recommends in line with the above, that the reasons for refusal should be revoked, you may still be refused but with new grounds for refusal.

The administrative reviewer will not recommend that the original decision is overturned simply because you claim there is a fault with the Home Office's underlying processes or policies.

12. Does Administrative Review cover General Grounds for Refusal?

Yes. Administrative Review will also look at refusals on the basis of paragraph 320 of the Immigration Rules on "General Grounds for Refusal."

Reviews of refusals made under paragraphs 320(7A) and 320(7B) of the Immigration Rules

You may submit further information with the Administrative Review request, if the refusal is based on paragraph 320 (7A) or 320 (7B) of the Immigration Rules on General Grounds for Refusal.

If an application has been refused because a false document was used or a false representation was made, you may claim that you were unaware of the false documents or false representations. The refusal will still stand but you would have to prove that you did not know that false documents or false representations were used, if you are not to have any future applications automatically refused for 10 years. Where the documents related directly to you (for example, employment references, qualifications or financial details), such a claim would be likely to fail unless you have clear evidence that an error has been made (for example, written confirmation from an employer, financial institution or educational establishment that you have supplied us with incorrect information at the time we verified the original documentation).

If the administrative reviewer does accept that you did not knowingly use false documents or false representations, the refusal will still stand, but you will not automatically have any future applications refused under the rules (paragraph 320 (7B) where false documents or false representations were used.

13. Does Administrative Review cover verification?

Yes. As part of the administrative review process the administrative reviewer will ensure that the Entry Clearance Officer has followed the correct verification procedures.

14. What are the possible outcomes of Administrative Review?

There are 3 possible outcomes of Administrative Review:

- Uphold decision, reasons for refusal remain the same;
- Uphold decision, with revised reasons for refusal;
- Overturn decision and issue entry clearance.

15. How are you informed of the result of the Administrative Review?

Decision upheld and the reasons for refusal remain the same:

- the administrative reviewer will notify you by letter. You will not be entitled to a further Administrative Review as the grounds for refusal has not changed.

Decision upheld but with revised reasons for refusal:

- A new refusal notice (GV51) will be served along with the Administrative Review letter

from the administrative reviewer stating why the refusal has still been upheld. If there are fresh reasons for refusal which were not notified originally, you will be able to submit a further Administrative Review request limited to those fresh reasons.

Decision overturned and entry clearance to issue:

- The administrative reviewer will notify you by letter and request your passport.

Appeals

The appeals rights for Points Based System (PBS) cases have changed for all applications made on or after 6 April 2015 and migrants no longer have a limited right of appeal. Please see the [Appeals policy](#) guidance on GOV.UK.

Annex C - Verification and other checks

1. What may be checked?

We may want to check the supporting documents you send with your application. Therefore, you must ensure that all the evidence comes from a source that can be clearly identified and that it can be independently confirmed as being genuine.

These checks may delay our decision on an application so we will only make them when we have clear reasons to do so.

2. When will verification checks be made?

Where we have reasonable doubts that a specified document is genuine we may want to verify the document with an independent person or government agency.

What we consider to be a reasonable doubt will depend on an individual application. However, our judgments will be based on the facts we have.

The purpose of these checks is to ensure that the document provided is genuine and accurately reflects statements made in the application. If the document is being used as evidence to score points, we also want to ensure that it entitles you to claim those points.

3. When will other checks be made?

We will make other checks where, for example, we have doubts about an application or the documents sent with the application but these are not serious enough for us to make a verification check.

This may be because previous verification checks have found that some supporting evidence is invalid and some is genuine, or where evidence provided contradicts information we already have. In these cases, we may carry out more checks.

4. What are the possible outcomes of checks?

There are five possible outcomes of a check:

- **Document confirmed as genuine.** If we conclude that the document is genuine, we will consider the application as normal.
- **Document confirmed as false.** If we conclude that the document is false, we will refuse the application, whether or not the document is essential to the application. If a document is confirmed as false, we will normally refuse the application for more than one reason. For example, if you send us a bank statement to show that you have

enough funds available, and we have evidence that the statement is false, we will refuse the application because you do not meet the funds requirement and because you have sent a false document. Where we confirm that a document is false it will be retained by the Home Office and is likely to jeopardise any future application.

- **Check inconclusive (verification checks).** If we cannot verify that the document is either genuine or false then we will ignore it as evidence for scoring points. If you have sent other specified documents as evidence for scoring the relevant points, we will consider these as normal. If you have not sent any other documents, we will award zero points in that area.
- **Check inconclusive (other checks).** If we cannot verify that the document is either genuine or false then we will consider the application as if the document is genuine.
- **Check gives us cause to have reasonable doubt about the genuineness of a specified document (other checks).** If we cannot determine that the document is either genuine or false but as a result of the checks we find other reasons to doubt the genuineness of a particular specified document, we may decide to make a verification check.

5. When would an application be refused without making verification checks?

We may refuse an application without making verification checks where:

- We are concerned about a piece of evidence but would in any event refuse the application for other reasons, those reasons will form the basis of the refusal. We will not make verification checks in these circumstances. However, we will always verify passports if we doubt they are genuine.
- There is evidence that proves a particular document is false without verification checks.

6. What is the procedure for verification and other checks?

The procedures for both verification checks and other checks will vary from case-to-case, but they may involve:

- checking the details or genuineness of documents with employers, the relevant embassy or high commission, other government departments (in the United Kingdom and overseas); and
- checking the accuracy and authenticity of documents with banks, universities and professional bodies.

We record the results of our enquiries.

If we cannot obtain an immediate answer to enquiries, we will normally wait for up to a maximum of 4 weeks for the necessary information.

Our compliance team may visit your employer or educational institution (if you are a student) before we make a decision on the application.

Annex D - Additional evidence for sponsored students

1. For the purposes of this section of the guidance, 'sponsored' means 'supported by an award that covers both fees and living costs'.
2. If you have had permission to be in the United Kingdom in the Tier 4 (General) category, within the last 12 months, you may have been sponsored in your studies by a Government or an international scholarship agency.
3. If you are currently sponsored by a Government or an international scholarship agency, or such sponsorship ended within the past 12 months of this application being made, you must provide us with the sponsor's unconditional consent in writing to us, giving you their permission to remain in or re-enter the United Kingdom. If the sponsor does not give unconditional consent or gives permission for a limited time, we will refuse the application.
4. The evidence must be original, on the official letter-headed paper or stationery of the organisation and have the official stamp of that organisation. It must have been issued by an authorised official of that organisation.
5. If you have received private sponsorship during your studies (for example from an employer or relative), we do not require the sponsor's consent. For more advice on sponsored students, see the chapter on [Restrictions for some Students with Official Financial Sponsorship](#) in the Tier 4 (General) Policy guidance, which you can find on GOV.UK.

Annex E - Templates

Document 1

Letter for AFI, this should be submitted as an original document, and not a copy, on the letter-headed paper of the financial institution

CONFIDENTIAL

For the attention of the Home Office

In regards to the application of Mr/Mrs/Ms **[Name]** for Entrepreneur status in the United Kingdom: I

have the consent of **[name]** to share these findings with the Home Office. I will confirm the contents of this letter to the Home Office at their request.

[name/s] has £ available for investment in the United Kingdom on deposit with this financial institution.

On this date **[give date]**, the applicant has the following amount of money IN THEIR OWN NAME a available for investment in a business in the United Kingdom [£] if applicable. Or, the applicant has agreed to form an entrepreneurial team with [name] and has the following amount of money IN THEIR OWN NAMES available for investment in a business in the United Kingdom [£] if applicable. If these funds are already in the United Kingdom, please give the date of entry to the United Kingdom [date of entry of money into the United Kingdom dd/mm/yyyy]

The applicant/s has/have the following amount of money available for investment in a business in the United Kingdom, held in this institution under the names of [please enter details in the table provided if applicable].

I am not aware of [name of the funds holder] having promised to make that money available to any other person.

Name of third party contributor	Relationship to applicant or each applicant	Contact details	Amount of money from the third party available to the applicant or both applicants	If these funds are already in the United Kingdom, the date of entry to the United Kingdom must be given
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Name and address of Authorised Financial Institution:

This institution is regulated by the FCA/PRA [**state form of registration**]

Name and contact details of the Author of this document:

Signature of authorised person of the Authorised Financial Institution

Document 2

Declaration of availability of third party funds used for an application for Entrepreneur status. This must be an original document and not a copy.

CONFIDENTIAL

For the attention of the Home Office

I agree that this letter may be shown to the Home Office. I will confirm the contents of this letter at the request of the Home Office. In regards to the application/s of Mr/Mrs/Ms applicant's name or names] for Entrepreneur status in the United Kingdom:

I [name] am the [state relationship] of [name] who has made an application for Entrepreneur status in the United Kingdom. I am willing to share this information with the Home Office.

I have £ (please give amount in Pounds Sterling) and I will make it available to [name of applicant or applicants who have agreed to form an entrepreneurial team] or the business they run in the United Kingdom.

I confirm that this money will remain available to [name of applicant or applicants who have agreed to form an entrepreneurial team] until it is transferred to them or to their business.

OR

I [name] represent [corporate body] which has £ (please give amount in pounds sterling) and will make it available to [name of applicant] or the business they run in the United Kingdom. I confirm that this money will remain available to [name of applicant or applicants who have agreed to form an entrepreneurial team] until it is transferred to them or to their business.

Contact details of third party, including: Full address including postal code Landline telephone number Email address if available. Third party's identity document number (e.g. passport or national identity card), place of issue and dates of issue and expiry

Signature of third party

Signature of applicant

Signature of both applicants who have agreed to form an entrepreneurial team (if applicable)

Date that the declaration was made [dd/mm/yyyy]

Extra information needed where the £50,000 investment provision is used

For venture capital firms –the name and registration number that they are listed under with the FCA as permitted to operate as a venture capital firm (its entry in the register includes a permission to arrange, deal in or manage investments, or to manage alternative investment funds) and confirmation of the funding agreement; or

For Seed funding Competition – confirmation that the competition is listed by UK Trade and Investment and the name that it is listed under; or

For UK Government Departments or Devolved Government Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland funding made available for the specific purpose of establishing or expanding a UK business – confirmation that the Department is contributing funds directly to the applicant/s or applicant's business.

Extra information needed where the third party is another business in which the applicant is self employed or a director

Confirmation of the applicant's status within that business and that the applicant is the sole controller of the business's finances. If the applicant is not the sole controller of the business's finances, the signature of another authorised official of that business.

Annex F – Example job creation table

The following is an example of how to complete the job creation table in the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) LTR and SET (O) application forms, to show you have created the equivalent of 2 full time jobs which have existed for 12 months.

Please provide the details of all employees who filled these jobs for the required 12 month period. The jobs must exist for **at least 12 months**. Within the same job, another worker can replace a worker who is employed for part of a year and then leaves the job, so that the employment as a whole adds up to 12 months. The hours of workers in 2 part-time jobs can be combined to add up to 30 hours a week or more and form the equivalent of one full-time job, as long as the 2 part-time jobs exist for 12 months. We consider full-time to be 30 hours per week / 120 hours per month. Each job will be assessed separately unless you indicate below that you wish to combine one job with another job.

Job number: 1

Job Title: Manager

Date Post Created: 04/01/2015

**If this job is being combined with another job to make equivalent of 1 full time job, indicate which job:
N/A**

Employee Name	Start Date with your business (if this differs from start date in job)	Start Date in job	End Date in job	Hourly Rate Paid	Full-time	Part-time
John Doe	01/10/2014	04/01/2015	04/07/2015	£9.60	Yes	
John Smith	04/07/2016	04/07/2016	04/01/2016	£9.60	Yes	

Job number: 2

Job Title: Treasurer

Date Post Created: 04/01/2015

If this job is being combined with another job to make equivalent of 1 full time job, indicate which job this is: Job number 3

Employee Name	Start Date with your business (if this differs from start date in job)	Start Date in job	End Date in job	Hourly Rate Paid	Full-time	Part-time
Jane Doe	04/01/2015	04/01/2015	04/01/2016	£9.50		Yes

Job number: 3

Job Title: Cleaner

Date Post Created: 04/01/2015

If this job is being combined with another job to make equivalent of 1 full time job, indicate which job this is: Job number 2

Employee Name	Start Date with your business (if this differs from start date in job)	Start Date in job	End Date in job	Hourly Rate Paid	Full-time	Part-time
Jane Smith		04/01/2015	04/01/2016	£9.50		Yes

Job number: N/A

Job Title: N/A

Date Post Created: N/A

If this job is being combined with another job to make equivalent of 1 full time job, indicate which job this is: N/A

Employee Name	Start Date with your business (if this differs from start date in job)	Start Date	End Date	Hourly Rate Paid	Full-time	Part-time