

Department for Work and Pensions

DECISION MAKING AND APPEALS (PART OF STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS)

Decision Makers Guide

Volume 2

Amendment 35 – October 2016

1. This letter provides details on Amendment 35; the changes have already been incorporated in to the Intranet and Internet versions of the DMG.
2. PDF amendment packages are also available. These can be printed with the amended pages being reproduced in full. Each page will contain the amendment number in the footer

PDF amendment packages can be found on the **Intranet** at:

<http://intranet/1/lq/acileeds/guidance/decision%20makers%20guide/index.asp>

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Note: When printing PDF packages set the print properties to Duplex/Long Edge in order to produce double sided prints.

Amendment 35 affects Chapter 7 Part 03. The changes are

- 072844 – 072846 Additional paras on factors to consider in respect of S/E
- 073096 new para added (Standard of proof)
- 073097 new para added (Genuine chance of being engaged)
- 073098 new para added (Actively seeking employment)
- 073387 clarification that the worker must be the parent
- other minor amendments.

4. The last two amendment packages amending Volume 2 were

Amendment 34 [June 2016]

Amendment 33 [February 2016]

5. **For reference purposes Decision Makers may find it useful to retain deleted pages for a short period after the introduction of this package.**
6. If using a PDF amendment package remove the sheets as stated in the left hand column of the Remove and Insert table below and insert the new sheets as stated in the right hand column (note the record of amendments at the back of the Volume).

Remove

Statutory Instruments

SS (RA) Order 95 – WP(Emp O)
Des O 14 (2 pages)

Chapter 7 Pt 03

Conts 072770 – 073766 (4 pages)

072842 – 073045 (6 pages)

073053 – 73121 (6 pages)

073130 – 073194 (9 pages)

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073253 – 073261 (1 page)

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073500 – 073550 (2 pages)

Insert

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The Social Security Lone Parents and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2008 SI 2008 No. 3051	SS (LP & Misc Amdts) Regs
The Social Security (Loss of Benefit) Regulations 2001 No. 4022	SS (Loss of Benefit) Regs
The Social Security (Mariners' Benefits) Regulations 1975 No. 529	SS (Mariners' Ben) Regs
The Social Security (Maternity Allowance) (Work Abroad) Regulations 1987 No. 417	SS (MA) (Work Abroad) Regs
The Social Security (Maternity Allowance) Regulations 1987 No. 416	SS (MA) Regs
The Social Security (Maternity Allowance) (Earnings) Regulations 2000 No. 688	SS (MA) (Earnings) Regs
The Social Security (Maximum Additional Pension) Regulations 2010 No. 426	SS (MAP) Regs
The Social Security (Medical Evidence) Regulations 1976 No. 615	SS (Med Ev) Regs
The Social Security (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 1997 No. 454	SS (Misc Amdts) Regs
The Social Security (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Regulations 2001 No. 652	SS (Misc Amdt) (No. 2) Regs
The Social Security (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Regulations 2010 No. 641	SS (Misc Amdt) (No. 2) Regs 2010
The Social Security (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 3) Regulations 2011 No. 2425	SS (Misc Amdt) (No. 3) Regs 2011
The Social Security (National Insurance Number Information: Exemption) Regulations 1997 No. 2676	SS (NINO: Exemption) Regs
The Social Security (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations 1979 No. 597	SS (OB) Regs
The Social Security (Payments on account, Overpayments and Recovery) Regulations 1988 No. 664	SS (POR) Regs
The Social Security (Persons from Abroad) Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 1996 No. 30	SS (PFA) Misc Amdt Regs 96
The Social Security Benefit (Persons Residing Together) Regulations 1977 No. 956	SS (PRT) Regs

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The Social Security (Reciprocal Agreements) Order 1995 No. 767	SS (RA) Order 95
The Social Security (Reciprocal Agreements) Order 1996 No. 1928	SS RA Order
The Social Security (Retirement Pensions etc.) (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2005 No. 469	SS (RP etc) (Trans Provs) Regs
The Social Security (Severe Disablement Allowance) Regulations 1984 No. 1303	SS (SDA) Regs
The Social Security (Savings for Existing Beneficiaries) Regulations 1984 No. 1696	SS (SEB) Regs
The Social Security (State Pension and National Insurance Credits) Regulations 2009 No. 2206	SS (SP & NIC) Regs
The Social Security (Treatment of Postgraduate Master's Degree Loans and Special Support Loans) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 No. 743	SS (Treatment of Postgrad Master's Degree Loans and Special Support Loans) (Amdt) Regs 2016.
The Social Security (Unemployment, Sickness, and Invalidity Benefit) Regulations 1983 No. 1598	SS (U, S, & IVB) Regs
The Social Security (Widow's and Widower's Invalidity Pensions) Regulations 1978 No. 529	SS (W & W IVP) Regs
The Social Security (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Regulations 1979 No. 642	SS (WB & RP) Regs
The Social Security (Widow's Benefit, Retirement Pensions and Other Benefits) (Transitional) Regulations 1979 No. 643	SS (WB, RP & OB) (Trans) Regs
The Social Security (Work-focused Interviews for Lone Parents) and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2000 No. 1926	SS (Wfl for lone parents) Regs
The Social Security (Work-focused Interviews) Regulations 2000 No. 897	SS (Wfl) Regs 00
The Social Security (Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit) (Consequential Amendment) Regulations 2003 No. 455	SS (WTC & CTC) (Cons Amdt) Regs
The Statutory Sick Pay Regulations 1982 No. 894	SSP (Gen) Regs

Statutory Instruments

Education (Student Support) Regulations (Northern Ireland) Order SR 1999/192	Support (NI) Order
The Education (Student Support) Regulations	Support Regs
The Tax Credits Act 2002 (Commencement No. 3 and Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2003 No. 938	TC Comm No. 3 Order
The Tribunal Procedure (First-tier Tribunal) (Social Entitlement Chamber) Rules 2008 No. 2885	TP (FtT) (SEC) Rules
The Tribunal Procedure (Upper Tribunal) Rules 2008 No. 2698	TP (UT) Rules
The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme 1982 No. 1489	WC(S) Scheme
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In addition self-employed earners derive their right to move and reside from article 49 of the TFEU rather than article 45 which applies to workers.

1 Case C-357/89 Raulin v Minister Van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen;

2 Case C-256/01 Allonby v Accrington and Rossendale College;

3 Case C-268/99, Jany v Staatssecretaris van Justitie

072842 Questions may arise as to whether (for the purposes of the EU right to reside) at any particular moment in time a claimant is a self-employed person. An Upper Tribunal Judge has said this¹

“I do not accept that a claimant who is for the moment doing no work is necessarily no longer self-employed. There will commonly be periods in a person’s self-employment when no work is done. Weekends and holiday periods are obvious examples. There may also be periods when there is no work to do. The concept of self-employment encompasses periods of both feast and famine. During the latter, the person may be engaged in a variety of tasks that are properly seen as part of continuing self-employment: administrative work, such as maintaining the accounts; in marketing to generate more work; or developing the business in new directions. Self-employment is not confined to periods of actual work. It includes natural periods of rest and the vicissitudes of business life. This does not mean that self-employment survives regardless of how little work arrives. It does mean that the issue can only be decided in the context of the facts at any particular time. The amount of work is one factor. Whether the claimant is taking any other steps in the course of self-employment is also relevant. The claimant’s motives and intentions must also be taken into account, although they will not necessarily be decisive”.

DMs will have to arrive at a judgement based on all the facts of the case in accordance with this guidance.

1 SSWP v JS [2010] UKUT 240 (AAC)

072843 In order for a person to be regarded as self-employed for the purposes of the right to reside, the condition that the work involved be genuine and effective must also be satisfied (see DMG 072816 & 072817).

072844 Unless Tier 1 of the MET (DMG 073038) is satisfied to establish that the self-employed work is genuine and effective, the DM should consider all the circumstances of each particular case. Factors to consider may include

1. periods of actual work
2. monies received for such work
3. administration tasks relating to the business
4. maintaining accounts
5. marketing work to generate more work
6. development of business in new directions

7. receipts for tools, stock or materials purchased

This is not an exhaustive list.

072845 A person must have more than an intention to be self-employed. They must provide evidence of the steps taken, or the ways used to set up their self-employment¹.

1 R(IS)6/00

072846 It helps to have registered with HMRC as a self-employed person. However, a person not registered with HMRC does not necessarily mean that they are not self-employed. Registration with HMRC is evidence that the person has self-employed status.

072847 - 072860

Retaining the status of being a self-employed person

072861 A self-employed person retains that status only if he is unable to work temporarily as a result of an illness or accident¹.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(3); R (on the application of Marian Tilianu) v Social Fund Inspector and SSWP [2010] EWCA Civ 1397

Note: the illness or accident which results in a self-employed person being temporarily unable to work must be suffered by that self-employed person.

072862 - 072899

Family members of workers and self-employed persons

072900 Family members of persons referred to in 072800 **1.** and **2.** have the same rights of residence as those persons and are entitled to reside in the UK for as long as they remain family members of a worker or s/e person or someone who retains the status of worker or s/e person. These family members are deemed **not** to be persons from abroad/not in GB (see DMG 072800 **3.**). The following are family members for these purposes¹

1. spouse or civil partner **or**
2. direct descendants of the EEA national, his spouse or civil partner who are
 - 2.1 under the age of 21 **or**
 - 2.2 dependants of his, his spouse or civil partner **or**
3. direct ascendant relatives of the EEA national, his spouse or civil partner, who are dependants.

Note: if certain conditions are met, family members of British citizens have the same EU law rights to reside as they would if they were a family member of another EEA state² (see DMG 073254 et seq for full details of the conditions). Thus where the conditions are satisfied and the British citizen would fall within the terms of DMG 072800 **1.** and **2.**, if they were a national of another EEA state, their family members should be treated in the same way as a family member described in DMG 072800 **3.**

As such they will not be a “person from abroad” for the purposes of IS, JSA(IB) and ESA(IR). Nor will they be a person treated as not in GB for the purposes of SPC.

1 Directive 2004/38/EC, art 2; 2 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 9

Meaning of “dependent”

072901 Direct descendants aged 21 or over (see 072900 **2.2**) and any relatives in the ascending family line (see 072900 **3.**) must prove they are dependent on the EEA national or his spouse or civil partner. A UT Judge has analysed the EU case law on the meaning of “dependent” in this context. He summarised that case law¹ as finding that²

1. a person is only dependent who actually receives support from another **and**
2. there need be no right to that support and it is irrelevant that there are alternative sources of support available **and**
3. that support must be material³, although not necessarily financial, and must provide for, or contribute towards the basic necessities of life.

*1 Case C-316/85, Centre Public D’Aide Sociale de Courcelles v Lebon; Case C-2000/02, Chen v Secretary of State for the Home Department; Case C-1/05, Jia v Migrationsverket;
2 CIS/2100/07; 3 C-423/12 Reyes*

072902 - 072985

Three Month Residence Requirement

072986 With effect from 1.1.14 (in addition to the right to reside requirement) a JSA(IB) claimant (who is not in the exempt group) (see DMG 072800) cannot be treated as habitually resident in the UK, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland **unless** that claimant has been “living in” any of those places for the past three months¹ (“the three month rule”). Where this condition is not met, such a claimant will be a person from abroad and not entitled to JSA(IB). Where the three month rule condition is met and the claimant has a qualifying right to reside, the DM will need to go on to consider whether the claimant is actually habitually resident, in accordance with guidance at DMG 073707.

Note 1: The three month period could be made up of, for example, 1 month living in the Channel Islands immediately followed by 2 months living in the UK.

Note 2: Questions of whether the person was actually habitually resident in accordance with guidance at DMG 073707 only arises once a person has satisfied the three month rule.

Note 3: For guidance in relation to posted worker exemptions, see DMG 073011 - 073027

1 JSA Regs, reg 85A(2)(a)

Example 1

Milan is a Belgian citizen. He entered the UK for the first time on 6.1.14 to look for work. He was unable to find a job and claimed JSA(IB). The date of claim was 17.3.14. There was no question of backdating and the first day of potential entitlement would have been 20.3.14. On 20.3.14, the DM decided that Milan could not be treated as habitually resident in the UK until 6.4.14. He was therefore a person from abroad with an applicable amount of nil. The DM accordingly disallowed the claim.

Example 2

Andreea is a Romanian citizen. She arrived in the UK for the first time on 2.1.14 in order to look for work. The date of her claim for JSA(IB) was 7.4.14. There was no question of backdating. On 10.4.14, the DM decided the claim. The DM decided that the claimant had an EU law right to reside in the UK as a jobseeker. She determined that the claimant had completed a period of three months living in the UK on 1.4.14. Finally the DM also concluded that Andreea was (actually) habitually resident in the UK as at the date of claim. The DM therefore decided that Andreea was entitled to JSA(IB) and made an award accordingly.

072987 - 072989

Applying the Three Month Rule

072990 In deciding whether there is entitlement to JSA(IB) where the three month rule applies, DMs will need to consider the period from the first day of possible entitlement down to the date they make a decision on the claim (see DMG 02428). If the three months is completed during that period the DM will need to make a decision that the claimant

1. is not entitled to JSA from the date of claim up to and including the date before the three month rule is satisfied, **and**
2. is entitled to JSA(IB) from the first day on which the three month rule is satisfied.

Example

Hans is a German national. He entered the UK for the first time on 2.1.14, in order to look for work. He was unable to find a job and claimed JSA(IB) on 24.3.14. The DM decided the claim on 4.4.14. The DM determined that Hans had completed three months living in the UK on 1.4.14 and accordingly decided that Hans was not entitled to JSA(IB) from 24.3.14 up to and including 1.4.14, but was entitled from and including 2.4.14.

072991 - 072993

Meaning of “living in”

072994 This expression is not defined within the regulations and as such should be given its ordinary everyday meaning.

072995

Temporary Absences

072996 If, during the three month period the claimant has spent some time outside the CTA, the DM will have to make a judgement as to whether the claimant ceased to be “living in” the CTA during that absence. It is not possible for this guidance to deal with all the circumstances in which a temporary absence from the CTA will mean that a person has or has not ceased to be living in the CTA. DMs should take a common sense approach by applying the normal everyday meaning of “living in”.

Example 1

Louis is a Belgian national. On 9.1.14 he came to the UK to look for work. Having been unable to find a job he claimed JSA(IB). The date of claim was 14.4.14. It emerged from questions asked in relation to the claim that, since arriving, Louis had lived in a rented flat in the UK and that he had spent the period 2.3.14 to 15.3.14 in Belgium. His father had died and he had attended the funeral and had stayed in his mother’s house. The DM decided that, as at 14.4.14, Louis had lived in the UK continuously for 3 months. The 2 week absence did not mean that Louis had ceased to live in the UK.

Example 2

Mia is a German national. She came to the UK alone in 2.1.14 in order to look for work. She rented a bedsit on a short-term one month tenancy and stayed in the UK until 1.2.14, when she returned to Germany. In Germany she stayed with her husband and children in the family home until 30.3.14. She did no work in Germany during that time. When she came back (again alone) to the UK on 30.3.14, she took up a 6 month tenancy on a flat. On 7.4.14 Mia claimed JSA(IB). On 8.4.14, the DM decided that Mia had a right to reside as a jobseeker but that she was not to be treated as habitually resident in the UK because she had not lived here for the three months prior to her claim. The DM therefore decided that Mia was not entitled to JSA(IB).

072997

Saving Rule

072998 The three month rule does not apply to a claim for JSA(IB) which is

1. made **or**
2. treated as made

before 1.1.14.

Example 1

Tereza is a national of the Czech Republic. She entered the UK for the first time on 21.12.13 in order to look for work. Having been unable to find any work in the interim, she claimed JSA(IB) on 31.12.13. The DM decided that the three month rule did not apply to her. The DM proceeded to consider whether Tereza was actually habitually resident in the UK.

Example 2

Rasmus is an Estonian national. He entered the UK for the first time on 9.12.13. He was unable to find any work and he claimed JSA(IB) on 2.1.14. The DM decided that because there had been a domestic emergency on 31.12.13, the claim could be backdated and accordingly treated the claim as made on 31.12.13. The DM therefore concluded that the three month rule did not apply to Rasmus and proceeded to consider whether Rasmus was actually habitually resident in the UK.

JSA(Cont)

072999 The habitual residence test (including the new three month rule) does not apply to JSA(Cont).

073000 – 073010

Three Month Residence Requirement - Posted Worker exemptions

073011 From 9.11.14¹ amendments are made to the definition of 'person from abroad'², introducing exemptions from the three month residence requirement for returning UK, EEA and non EEA nationals who originally left the UK as a result of being posted to work abroad.

Note: Although these regulation changes came into force on 9.11.14, operationally they took effect from 10.11.14.

1 Jobseeker's Allowance (Habitual Residence) Amendment Regulations 2014, reg 1; 2 JSA Regs, reg 85A

073012

Person from abroad

073013 A person cannot be treated as habitually resident unless they have been living in the CTA for a qualifying period of three months and they have a right to reside in the CTA. A claimant who is not habitually resident in the CTA is a person from abroad, who has an applicable amount of Nil and is therefore not entitled to JSA(IB)¹.

1 JSA Regs, reg 85, 85A & Sch 5, para 14

073014 The introduction of the three month residence requirement (see DMG 072986 – 072999) limits access to benefits for all UK and EEA jobseekers until they have established residency in the UK and a link to the UK labour market. This has affected individuals who were previously habitually resident in the UK but left as a result of accepting a posting to work abroad for a period exceeding three months and subsequently returned to the UK at the end of this employment. Specified legislation¹ is amended to exempt stipulated categories of posted workers from the three month residence requirement if they maintained their connection to the UK economy during this absence, for example by making Class 1 or Class 2 National Insurance Contributions (NICs) whilst working abroad. The exemption can apply to a returning UK, EEA and non-EEA posted worker with a right to reside in the CTA.

1 JSA Regs, reg 85A

073015 DMG 072800 provides guidance on when a claimant cannot be habitually resident in the CTA. Specified legislation¹ is amended to provide that a claimant cannot be habitually resident in the CTA unless the claimant

1. subject to the exceptions at DMG 073017, has been living in the CTA for the past three months **and**
2. has a right to reside in the CTA, other than a right to reside which is excluded under specified legislation² (see DMG 073450 – 073483).

1 JSA Regs, reg 85A(2); 2 reg 85A(3)

073016

Exempt Group

073017 The exceptions¹ referred to in DMG 073015 **1.** are where, at any time during the past three months, the claimant has

1. paid either Class 1 or Class 2 NICs² whilst working abroad³ **or**
2. been a Crown servant posted overseas to perform the duties of a Crown servant⁴ **or**
3. been a member of Her Majesty's forces posted overseas to perform the duties of a member of Her Majesty's forces⁵.

Note 1: The existing requirement at DMG 073015 **2.** to have a right to reside in the CTA, remains.

Note 2: Claimants who are excluded⁶ from treatment as a person from abroad are also exempt from the three month residence requirement.

1 JSA Regs, reg 85A(2A); 2 Social Security (Contributions) Regulations 2001, reg 114, 118, 146, 147 or SS A Act 92, s 179; 3 JSA Regs, reg 85(2A)(a); 4 reg 85(2A)(b); 5 reg 85(2A)(c); 6 reg 85A(4)

073018

Evidence of National Insurance Contributions

073019 One pay slip is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that UK NICs, relating to the claimant's absence whilst working abroad, have been paid at some time during the three month period prior to making his claim. Alternative evidence may include a letter or contract from the employer, detailing the rate of pay.

Note: For S/E persons who have continued to pay Class 2 NICs whilst working abroad and those NICs have been paid at some time during the three month period prior to making their claim, evidence may include a business bank statement showing those Class 2 NICs have been paid via direct debit.

Example 1

Georg, an Austrian national, has been resident and working in genuine and effective employment in the UK for the last 6 months. Georg is then posted to work at his company's Barcelona branch for a period of 6 months. On completion of his 6 months working in Spain, Georg's contract ends and he returns immediately to the UK where he makes a claim to JSA. Georg provides a pay slip which shows that at some time during the three month period prior to making his claim to JSA, he has paid Class 1 UK NICs for the period whilst working in Spain. The DM therefore determines that Georg is an EEA posted worker and is therefore exempt from the three month residence requirement, so can immediately be treated as habitually resident. Georg is entitled to JSA as a jobseeker for a total period of 6 months before being subject to a GPoW assessment.

Example 2

Enora, a Belgian national, is resident and working in the UK on an 18 month contract for an international charity. For the final 4 months of her contract, Enora is posted to work at the company's Paris office, where she continues to pay Class 1 UK NICs. On completion of that 4 month period in Paris, Enora's contract ends and she is returned to the UK where she immediately makes a claim to JSA. The DM determines that as Enora has paid Class 1 UK NICs at some time during the three month period prior to making her claim to JSA, she is a posted worker who is exempt from the three month residence requirement and is entitled to JSA for a period of 6 months before being subject to a GPoW assessment.

Example 3

Alec, a UK national, was posted to his company's Madrid branch where he continued to pay Class 1 UK NICs. When the company downsized Alec lost his job so immediately returned to the UK and made a claim to JSA. As he had been paying UK NICs from abroad at some time during the three month prior to the date of his claim, Alec was exempt from the three month residence requirement. A DM determined that he was a UK national with a right of abode and could be treated as habitually resident immediately on his return to the UK.

Example 4

Keith, a UK national, took a job with a UK-based tour operator to work as a holiday rep. On taking the job his employer posted Keith to the company's Spanish holiday resort in May. Keith was paid a basic salary of £250 per month. His employers provided accommodation. During Keith's employment as a holiday rep he did not pay Class 1 or Class 2 UK NICs. Keith's contract ended at the end of the holiday season in September that year and immediately returned to the UK and made a claim to JSA. Keith was living outside the UK for the previous 5 months. As he had not lived in the UK for 3 months prior to his claim and had not paid UK NICs at any point during these 3 months, the DM determined that Keith could not be treated as habitually resident immediately on his return to the UK.

Note: DMs should be mindful of the potential for JSA(Cont) entitlement from exporting contributions that have been paid abroad (see DMG 075333).

073020

EEA jobseeker

073021 An EEA jobseeker that is exempt from the three month residence requirement as a result of falling within the posted worker exempt group (see DMG 073017) will be entitled to JSA for a period of 3 months + 91 days before being subject to a GPoW assessment.

073022

Meaning of Crown Servant

073023 Crown servant¹ means a person holding an office or employment under the Crown.

1 JSA Regs, reg 1(3)

073024

Meaning of Her Majesty's Forces

073025 Her Majesty's forces¹ has the meaning given in specified legislation².

1 JSA Regs, reg 1(3); 2 Armed Forces Act 2006

073026

Savings provision

073027 The exceptions at DMG 073017 do not apply to a claim for JSA which is

1. made **or**
2. treated as made

before 9.11.14¹.

Note: Please see the **Note** to DMG 073011 regarding the operational date that this guidance took effect i.e. 10.11.14.

1 Jobseeker's Allowance (Habitual Residence) Amendment Regulations 2014, reg 4

073028 - 073030

Minimum Earnings Threshold

073031 Persons with certain rights to reside are deemed not to be persons from abroad¹ (see DMG 072810). Consequently for the purposes of JSA(IB), IS, ESA(IR) and SPC they do not have to satisfy the requirement that

1. they have lived in one of the territories of the CTA for the previous 3 months
and
2. if 1. is satisfied, that they are habitually resident in one of those territories.

1 IS (Gen) Regs, reg 21AA(4); JSA Regs, reg 85A(4); ESA Regs, reg 70(4); SPC Regs, reg 2(4)

073032 Amongst this exempt group are EEA nationals who are

1. workers **or**
2. persons who retain their worker status because

- 2.1 they are in duly recorded involuntary employment after having been employed in the UK, as long as they have registered as a jobseeker with the relevant employment office **or**
- 2.2 work as an employee in the UK has stopped because the person is temporarily unable to work due to illness or accident **or**
- 3. self-employed persons **or**
- 4. persons who retain the status of self-employed person because they are temporarily unable to pursue their activities as a self-employed person as a result of illness or accident¹

and family members (see DMG 072900) of persons described in **1. to 4.** above².

Note: The following guidance is to provide more detailed advice on the criteria for deciding whether a person is or was a “worker” or a “self-employed” person.

*1 IS (Gen) Regs, reg 21AA(4)(za); JSA Regs, reg 85A(4)(za); ESA Regs, reg 70(4)(za); SPC Regs, reg 2(4)(za);
2 IS (Gen) Regs, reg 21AA(4)(zb); JSA Regs, reg 85A(4)(zb); ESA Regs, reg 70(4)(zb); SPC Regs, reg 2(4)(zb);*

073033 - 073034

Meaning of “worker” – two tier approach

073035 It is well established in EU law that, in order to be a worker or self-employed, the person must be doing work which genuine and effective and is not on such a small scale as to be marginal and ancillary¹. In order to clarify the position for DMs the Department has decided to apply a Minimum Earnings Threshold, as part of a two tier process.

Tier 1: whether the Minimum Earnings Threshold has been met for a required period; **and**

Tier 2: in cases where the Minimum Earnings Threshold criteria have not been met whether the EEA national was in genuine and effective work assessed against a set of secondary criteria.

With respect to claims for and entitlement to JSA(IB), this two tier assessment process must be applied with effect from 1.3.14. With respect to claims for entitlement to IS and ESA(IR), the two tier assessment process should be applied from 6.10.14 and in respect of SPC, from 3.11.14.

1 Case C-53/81 D.M. Levin v Staatssecretaris van Justitie

073036 - 073037

Tier 1 – Minimum Earnings Threshold

073038 An EEA national who has worked as an employee or in a self-employed capacity will be automatically considered as a worker or self-employed person for the purposes of EU law if

1. their average gross earnings from employment or self-employment in the UK were more than £646 pcm (£149 a week) in 2013/14, and or £663 pcm (£153 a week) in 2014/15, **and**
2. the gross earnings were at or above that level for a continuous period of 3 months immediately before the date from which benefit has been claimed.

If these conditions are met, DMs should accept that the work activity was genuine and effective and that while the work was done, the EEA national had worker or self-employed status, as appropriate, in EU law. In this case there is no need to apply the Tier 2 assessment.

Note: The level of the Minimum Earnings Threshold is linked to the level of the HMRC Primary Earnings Threshold (PET), which is the point at which employees must pay Class 1 National Insurance Contributions. Self-employed have to pay Class 2 and Class 4 NICs around this point too. As the PET level is uprated every April, DMs should ensure that they use the PET level relevant to the 3 month period of earnings under consideration. Where this period spans the April PET uprating, DMs should use the pre-uprating PET rate for the entire 3 month period.

073039

Tier 2 – Minimum Earnings Threshold criteria not met

073040 In all cases where an EEA national's average gross earnings from employment or self-employment fall below the Minimum Earnings Threshold and/or their earnings have not been at or above that level for a continuous period of 3 months, the DM will need to examine each case as a whole, taking account of all circumstances, to determine whether the EEA national's activity was genuine and effective, and not marginal and ancillary and decide whether the person is or was a "worker" or a "self-employed person", applying the guidance set out below.

073041

Deciding if a person is/was a "worker" – factors to take into account

073042 Article 45 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) says that freedom of movement for workers shall be secured within the EU and specified legislation¹ defines "worker" as meaning a worker within the meaning of Article 45 (see DMG 072810 – 072811).

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 4(1)(a)

073043 The following principles can be derived from EU case law

1. The term "worker" has an EU law meaning¹ and may not be interpreted restrictively²

2. The term “worker” applies to employees rather than the self-employed. In EU law terms the essential characteristic of an employment relationship is that a person performs services for and under the direction of another person in return for which he receives remuneration³
3. In deciding whether a person is a worker account should be taken of all the occupational activities the person has undertaken in the host member state³
4. A person working part-time can be a “worker” provided that the work undertaken is genuine and effective, but not where activities are on such a small scale as to be regarded as purely marginal or ancillary⁴
5. As a “worker” must receive remuneration, unpaid voluntary activity is not “work”⁵
6. The mere fact that there is a legally binding employment relationship is not of itself conclusive of whether the employee is a worker⁶
7. As long as the work is “genuine and effective” it is irrelevant whether it yields an income lower than the amount considered the minimum required for subsistence in the host Member State⁷ (in the case of the UK, the relevant applicable amount for an income-related benefit)
8. The fact that a person seeks to supplement the remuneration from his work by means of financial assistance drawn from public funds does not preclude him from being regarded as a worker⁸
9. Once it has been established that the person is genuinely exercising his right of free movement as a worker, the motives which have prompted the worker to work in another Member State are irrelevant⁹ provided the work is genuine and effective
10. A person employed under an ‘on-call’ or ‘zero-hour’ contract is not precluded from being a worker provided the work is genuine and effective¹⁰
11. An employee undertaking genuine and effective work is a worker even if the person is employed under a contract that is performed illegally¹¹
12. A commissioner has held that a claimant’s physical incapacity to do the work she had undertaken and the fact that she had been dismissed from it after a short period were relevant to the issue of whether the work was genuine and effective¹².

1 Case C-75/63 Hoekstra (née Unger) v Bestuur der Bedrijfsvereniging voor Detailhandel en Ambachten;

2 Case C-53/81 D.M. Levin v Staatssecretaris van Justitie; 3 Case C-357/89 Raulin (1992) ECR 1027

4 Case C-53/81 D.M. Levin v Staatssecretaris van Justitie (para 17); 5 CIS/868/08 & CIS/1837/06;

6 Case C-344/87 Bettray v Staatssecretaris van Justitie;

7 Case C-53/81 D.M. Levin v Staatssecretaris van Justitie;

8 Case C-139/85 Kempf v Staatssecretaris van Justitie;

9 Case C-53/81 D.M. Levin v Staatssecretaris van Justitie (para 23);

10 Case C-357/89 Raulin (1992) ECR 1027; 11 JA v SSWP (ESA) [2012] UKUT 122 (AAC), CE/2190/11;

12 CSIS/467/07

073044 Where the Minimum Earnings Threshold is not met the DM will need to consider two questions

1. Is the person exercising their EU freedom of movement rights as a “worker” (see DMG 073046 - 073047) **and**
2. is the work “genuine and effective (see DMG 073049 to 073050).

073045

2010 and 2012 he had been doing unpaid voluntary work. The DM decided that the claimant was a person from abroad because he did not have a qualifying right to reside for the purposes of entitlement to ESA(IR). In particular the claimant wasn't a person who retained worker status because he had never been a "worker" in the UK. His activities had consisted of voluntary community work which was outside the "economic" form of activity for remuneration which is an essential factor in being a "worker".

Example 4

The claimant was a Polish national. She sustained a back injury in a car accident in Poland in 2008, and despite medical treatment the result was that she was unable to stand for more than half an hour at a time. She came to the UK on 18.3.13 and started work as a full-time shop assistant on 20.3.13. The claimant worked for about 2 weeks, following which she went off work for a week due to severe back pain. She was paid SSP for this absence. The claimant then returned to work for a few days but she was unable to continue. The claimant did not return to work and her employment was terminated on 15.5.13. A claim for ESA was made on 2.6.13. The DM examined whether the claimant had been a "worker". He assessed all the circumstances of the case relating to the nature of both the activities concerned and the employment relationship at issue. The DM held that the claimant's physical capacity for work was an issue when considering the employment relationship which was critical to the determination of whether the claimant was a worker. The DM decided that the existing nature of the claimant's condition, the lack of physical capacity to do the work, the short interrupted duration of the employment and the reasons for the claimants dismissal were compelling grounds for finding that the claimant had not been a worker. The DM therefore decided that the claimant did not have a qualifying right to reside and for the purposes of ESA(IR) she was a person from abroad" with an applicable amount of nil.

Example 5

An EEA national who claims ESA(IR) shows that he has been working for three hours per day, five days a week for the last four months. The DM decides that the work is genuine and effective because it is not on such a small scale as to be marginal and ancillary. The work was on a regular basis continuing for a reasonable length of time.

073053 - 073055

Self-employment

073056 See DMG 072841 for the characteristics of being a self-employed person rather than a "worker". The UT has held that, in order for a person to be regarded as self-employed for the purposes of the right to reside, the activity as a self-employed person must be genuine and effective rather than marginal or ancillary¹.

Note: see DMG 073216 in relation to self-employment and the CJEU judgment of Saint Prix.

1 Bristol City Council v FV (HB) [2011] UKUT 494 (AAC), CH/2859/11

073057 The Minimum Earnings Threshold described in DMG 073038 may not always be easy to apply in the case of self-employed persons, but in general if

1. average profits (before tax and NI) are more than £646 pcm (£149 pw) (see **Note 2** below) **and**
2. average profits have been at or above that level for a continuous period of 3 months

the DM should accept that the self-employment is genuine and effective and they can be considered as self-employed persons under EU law.

Note 1: If average profits are less than £646 pcm (£149 pw) (see **Note 2** below) and/or have not been at or above that level for a continuous period of 3 months, the DM will need to examine the case under the Tier 2 process (see DMG 073040) with a view to determining whether the self-employment is genuine and effective.

Note 2: The level of the Minimum Earnings Threshold is linked to the level of the HMRC Primary Earnings Threshold (PET), which is the point at which employees must pay Class 1 National Insurance Contributions. Self-employed have to pay Class 2 and Class 4 NICs around this point too. As the PET level is uprated every April, DMs should ensure that they use the PET level relevant to the 3 month period of earnings under consideration. Where this period spans the April PET uprating, DMs should use the pre-uprating PET rate for the entire 3 month period.

DMs should exercise care in applying the guidance on EU case law in DMG 073043 and 073044 (on the meaning of “worker”) to the question of whether self-employment is genuine and effective. Account must be taken of the different nature of self-employment: it may include periods of relative inactivity (see DMG 072842) and there will be periods particularly as a business is starting up when the person may be working long hours but not yet receiving much profit.

Examples of Self-Employment

Example 1

073058 The claimant was a Czech national who came to the UK in 4.1.14. He claimed JSA on 11.2.14. The claimant said that he had a right to reside as a self-employed person. He had a contract with a local business under which he provided bookkeeping services for a local business. The contract was for 2 hours work per month, at a fee of £25 an hour and the claimant had completed the work for January 2014 on 1.2.14. He had not advertised his services nor had he sought any other contracts. On 14.2.14 a DM considered the claim and decided that the claimant's self-employment activities were marginal rather than genuine and effective, so the claimant did not have a right to reside as a self-employed person. The DM accepted however that the claimant had a right to reside as a jobseeker. However the

claimant could not be treated as habitually resident because he had not been living in the UK for the 3 months period immediately prior to the date of claim. The DM decided therefore that the claimant was a person from abroad and not entitled to JSA(IB).

Example 2

The claimant was a French national. She came to the UK on 6.10.14 and claimed SPC on 17.12.14. It emerged that the claimant had been working on a self-employed basis as an interpreter. Since arriving she had worked for 12 hours per week on average charging a fee of £15 per hour. The DM decided that the claimant's activity as a self-employed person was genuine and effective and that consequently the claimant had a right to reside as a self-employed person and was therefore not a person from abroad. As she had a right to reside as a self-employed person she was deemed in law not to be a person from abroad and so did not have to satisfy the habitual residence test and was awarded SPC accordingly.

073059 – 073079

Genuine Prospects of Work (GPoW) - JSA(IB)

Introduction

073080 EEA nationals who have been unemployed and claiming JSA for

1. 6 months as a retained worker **or**
2. a total of 91 days as a jobseeker

will lose their EU right to reside in the UK, **unless** they provide **compelling evidence** that they are continuing to seek employment and that they have a genuine chance of being engaged. In which case, a short extra period of JSA(IB) will be allowed.

Note: This paragraph will not apply to anyone with a right to reside other than as a jobseeker or person retaining worker status (see DMG 073234 et seq)

073081 The key changes deal with the length of period of residence as a jobseeker and the extent to which it is possible to enjoy repeat periods of residence as a jobseeker or person retaining worker status, from 1.7.14.

073082 - 073083

Jobseekers

073084 DMG 073240 explains a jobseeker's right to reside. With effect from 1.1.14, the definition of a jobseeker¹ is a person who

1. either
 - 1.1 entered the UK in order to seek employment² **or**

- 1.2** is present in the UK and seeking employment immediately after having a right to reside as a worker, self-employed person, a self sufficient person or a student³ **and**
- 2.** can provide evidence that they are seeking employment and have a genuine chance of being engaged⁴.

Note: a “worker” within **1.2** does not include a person retaining worker status under specified legislation⁵.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(4); 2 reg 6(5)(a); 3 reg 6(5)(b); 4 reg 6(6); 5 reg 6(2)(b)

Retaining Worker Status

073085 DMG 072821 and 072822 set out the conditions for a right to reside as a worker who retains worker status after having worked as an employee and then becoming involuntarily unemployed.

Employed in the UK for less than one year

073086 A person who¹

- 1.** has registered as a jobseeker with the relevant employment office **and**
- 2.** is in duly recorded involuntary unemployment after having been in genuine and effective employment in the UK for **less than one year and**
- 3.** can provide evidence that they are seeking employment and have a genuine chance of being engaged

will only retain worker status for a maximum of 6 months starting with the first day of duly recorded involuntary unemployment².

Note: this paragraph should be read in conjunction with DMG 073087 below.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(2)(ba); 2 reg 6(2A)

073087 This group will cease to have a right to reside as retained workers after 6 months (there has been no change in the immigration rules for this group). However, in practice if a claimant falls into this group, and makes a claim after 1.1.14, they will be subject to a GPoW assessment at the end of 6 months and the reclaiming rules apply (see DMG 073111).

073088 However, if a claimant in this group made a claim before 1.1.14, they will cease to have a right to reside as a retained worker after 6 months but they may

- 1.** be entitled to be treated as jobseekers **and**
- 2.** make a new claim to JSA **and**
- 3.** receive JSA for 6 months before having a GPoW assessment.

073089

Employed in the UK for one year or more

073090 From 1.1.14, a person who¹

1. has registered as a jobseeker with the relevant employment office **and**
2. is in duly recorded involuntary unemployment after having been in genuine and effective employment in the UK for a year or more **and**
3. can provide evidence that they are seeking employment and have a genuine chance of being engaged

retains worker status for 6 months starting with the first day of duly recorded involuntary unemployment. After that they can only retain worker status if they can provide compelling evidence that they are continuing to seek employment and have a genuine chance of being engaged² (see DMG 073099). Transitional provisions³ provide that any period of duly recorded involuntary unemployment or any period during which a person is a jobseeker, prior to 1.1.14, should be disregarded.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(2)(b), (5) & (6); 2 reg 6(7); 3 Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regs 2013, Sch 3, para 1(b)

073091

The Genuine Prospect of Work Test

073092 With effect from 1.1.14, an EEA national cannot have a right to reside as

1. a jobseeker (as defined in DMG 073084) **or**
2. a person who has retained worker status in accordance with DMG 073085 to 073090

for longer than the relevant period unless they can provide **compelling evidence** that they are continuing to seek employment and have a **genuine chance of being engaged**¹. This is assessed through the genuine prospect of work test.

1 Imm (EEA) regs, reg 6(7)

The Relevant Period

073093 The meaning of the relevant period

1. in relation to a retained worker who becomes involuntarily unemployed following a period of more than 12 months in work, is defined as a continuous period of 6 months¹ **or**
2. in relation to a jobseeker, is defined as 91 days, minus the cumulative total of any days during which jobseeker status has been enjoyed previously, not including any days prior to a continuous absence from the UK of at least 12 months².

Note 1: In practice, prior to 10.11.14 when the relevant period for a jobseeker was 182 days (see **Note 2**), DMs should not apply the distinction between the relevant periods in **1.** and **2.** above. DMs should apply **a period of 6 months** to a jobseeker falling within **2.**.

Note 2: From 10.11.14 (see DMG 073142) in relation to a jobseeker at **2.** above, the relevant period was amended from 182 days to 91 days.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(8)(a), 2 reg 6(8)(b)

When does the relevant period start?

073094 The relevant period starts from the first day of any successful claim to JSA made on or after 1.1.14. But see guidance at DMG 073101 to 073108 about the effect of interruptions occurring during the relevant period.

Note: Waiting days (see DMG 20901) count towards calculating the relevant period.

073095 The relevant period starts from the date of the successful claim to JSA, where the 3 month residence requirement has already been satisfied.

Standard of proof

073096 Whether a person has a genuine chance of being engaged in genuine and effective work (*Antonissen* (see 073240)) is a matter which falls to be decided on the civil standard of proof. That is proof that

1. the fact more probably occurred than not **and**
2. common sense, not law, requires that in deciding the question, regard should be given to inherent probabilities (see DMG Chapter 3 (01343 et seq)).

Within this context, the evidence provided by the claimant for having a genuine chance of being engaged must outweigh the fact that the claimant has been unable to find work after 6 months of unsuccessful jobseeking.

Genuine chance of being engaged

073097 The requirement to provide compelling evidence applies both to

1. continuing to seek genuine and effective employment (see DMG 21522 – 21791) **and**
2. having a genuine chance of being engaged.

Note: The need for the chance should be founded on something objective (i.e. that it is **genuine** as opposed to illusory or speculative), but also the **likelihood** that the **chance** will come to fruition within a reasonable period of time. There has to be a chance of a real prospect of success in obtaining work that is genuine and effective. The evidence provided at the end of the relevant period must show that their circumstances have changed in such a way that merits a continuation of their jobseeker status.

Actively seeking employment

073098 The claimant is required to be actively seeking employment for each week of their JSA claim. This means taking steps that the claimant can reasonably be expected to take, to give them the best chance of getting employment. The requirement to have a chance of being engaged requires a degree of looking forward over a foreseeable period, on the balance of probability. However it should also be borne in mind that, during any forward looking period, there will still be the requirement for the claimant to be actively seeking employment each week in relation to any continued payments of their JSA claim.

Compelling evidence of continuing to seek employment and having a genuine chance of being engaged

073099 The DM can extend the claimant's JSA entitlement where the claimant has provided compelling evidence that a change of their circumstances has now given them a genuine chance of being engaged. This may be

1. where the claimant has provided reliable evidence that they have a genuine offer of a specific job which will be genuine and effective work (see DMG 073112 to 073113). In this case the relevant period can be extended for a foreseeable period if this is within 3 months (see **Note** below) and extended up to the day before the job actually starts or is due to start (whichever is the earlier) **or**
2. where the claimant can provide proof during the relevant period that a change of circumstance has given them genuine prospects of employment which will be genuine and effective work (see DMG 073112 to 073113) and as a result they are awaiting the outcome of job interviews. In these cases the relevant period can be extended for a foreseeable period, in this case up to the day before the substantial change of circumstance, if this is within 3 months (see **Note** below). Any extension is backdated to the date of change of circumstances. However, time within the current relevant period is disregarded and as such, any change that occurs more than 3 months before the last day of the relevant period will not, in practice, result in any extension beyond the six month point.

Note: The claimant is required to continue to satisfy both elements of the GPoW: actively seeking employment and a genuine chance of engagement for each week of the period of extension, up to the date of the substantial change of circumstances e.g. starting work. The element of actively seeking employment is reviewed following each week of jobseeking; whereas the element of a genuine chance of engagement requires a degree of looking forward over a foreseeable period, to reasonably determine, based on the balance of probability and on the evidence

provided, when a claimant is likely to change their circumstance (e.g. start work). Therefore, taking into account both elements, it would be reasonable for DMs to consider a short period of extension where a change of circumstance is likely to occur within 3 months. A substantial change of circumstances to show a genuine chance of being engaged should be one which comes to fruition within a reasonable period of time (see 073097 to 073098). If following the assessment of evidence, DMs are unable to determine a “reasonable period” for a change of circumstance, please refer the case to DMA Leeds for guidance. Please see 073098 with regard to the claimant’s requirement to be actively seeking employment during any extension period.

073100 Inherent probability does not mean giving the benefit of the doubt. It is a material consideration to take into account a period of six months or more of unsuccessful jobseeking as part of the assessment of genuine evidence to determine whether the claimant has provided compelling evidence of a genuine chance of being engaged. Examples of genuine evidence which may be taken into account in assessing whether, on the balance of probability, there is a genuine chance of being engaged may include

1. length of the period of unsuccessfully seeking work
2. a definite job offer of genuine and effective work
3. awaiting the outcome of a job interview
4. completion of a training course which offers real prospects of success in obtaining genuine and effective work
5. previous genuine and effective work history
6. acquisition of qualifications which enhances the claimant's employment prospects
7. relocation to an area where there are improved chances in obtaining genuine and effective work
8. steps taken by the claimant to improve their prospects of being offered genuine and effective work within a reasonable period.

These examples are not exhaustive. It is open to the DM to obtain other evidence which is considered to be compelling.

Note 1: The evidence of whether a claimant has a genuine chance of being engaged is a matter decided on the civil standard of proof (see 073096). The evidence provided should be substantial enough to demonstrate that the change of circumstance has significantly improved the claimant’s genuine chance of engagement and that the chance of engagement will come to fruition within a foreseeable period.

Note 2: See DMG 073112 to 073113 for guidance on genuine and effective work.

Example 1

Pavel, a Polish national attends his GPoW assessment interview on 1.8.14 and provides a letter from an employer. This shows that Pavel has been guaranteed a job to start once he has passed the security course that he has been undertaking. The position will be permanent and the pay will be £200 per week. Pavel has obtained top grades throughout his coursework and has already sat the exam. The results of his exam are awaited and due on 22.8.14. As the work is genuine and effective the DM grants an extension up to the date that the exam results are due. Once Pavel receives his exam results, he returns with another letter from the employer. Because of the nature of the work, employees cannot start without a security check . Pavel will therefore not be able to start work until 1.10.14. The DM determines that as the delay is outside Pavel's control but the work is still due to start within a reasonable period and an extension is appropriate until 30.9.14.

Example 2

Solange, a Portuguese national, has been a jobseeker for the relevant period and attends her GPoW assessment interview on 23.7.14. She provides a letter saying that she is due to start genuine and effective work on 25.8.14, following the completion of a one week training programme. The training programme commences 18.8.14 and has already been booked and paid for. The DM determines that Solange has demonstrated that she has a genuine chance of being engaged. The DM therefore determines that Solange is entitled to an extension until 24.8.14.

Example 3

Christophe, a French national, after being unsuccessful in obtaining employment for 5 months and 1 week, relocated from Manchester to Dorset and is now attempting to find work in tourism. He applied for some jobs in the area before moving. As it is the start of the season he has found numerous vacancies, has had a couple of interviews in the past week and has a number of upcoming interviews. He is expecting the outcome of the interviews within the next 2 weeks. Christophe feels very hopeful of these as he speaks English well and worked in tourism in France before coming to the UK.

The DM determines that, in the field in which Christophe is now looking, at this time of year and this area he has a genuine chance of being engaged. As Christophe has only recently relocated the DM determines that an extension is appropriate. The DM grants an extension of 2 weeks on the basis that Christophe has been told in the last couple of interviews he had had to expect a decision from the employer by then. The DM considers that a longer extension would be inappropriate as he had applied for jobs before he moved and has had a number of interviews, the season has started and employers are likely to have all the staff they need shortly.

Example 4

Magda, a Hungarian national, has been claiming JSA for the relevant period and has been invited to attend a GPoW assessment. At interview she states that 4 months ago she moved from Inverness to Newcastle as she is an experienced production line worker and believed that this would give her more chances of finding work. She provides evidence to show that since her move she has been able to apply for more jobs in her line of work than in Inverness where she was principally limited to hospitality work; she has also found more employers to send her CV to. However, as yet she has had very few interviews and these have been unsuccessful. She has no upcoming interviews.

The DM determines that although the reason for Magda's move was to put herself in a better labour market this has not been shown to be successful on the basis of her jobseeking activity during the last 4 months. The DM determines that Magda has not shown that she has a genuine chance of being engaged in the foreseeable future and an extension is not appropriate. The DM therefore determines that Magda no longer has a qualifying right to reside and has an applicable amount of nil.

Example 5

Kurt, a German national, is invited to provide compelling evidence to show that he has a GPoW assessment on 1.8.14 as he has now been in receipt of JSA for the relevant period.

At his interview Kurt provides a letter from an agency "Right4Work" offering him a job which is due to start in 2 weeks time. The offer does not contain any further details of the hours to be worked, the wages or the length of the contract. Before the job offer can be considered, Kurt is asked to provide further information about the job from the agency. Kurt provides a letter from the agency saying that they will always endeavour to arrange a placement for their workers but this cannot be guaranteed. The work is minimum wage, but as it is dependant on the requirements of the clients, neither the hours per week nor the duration of the placements can be guaranteed. No contract is deemed to exist when the worker is not on a placement.

The DM determines that although he has a job offer, there is no compelling evidence that the work will be genuine or effective because the income, hours per week and duration cannot be confirmed.

The DM therefore determines that Kurt has not provided compelling evidence to show a genuine chance of being engaged. Kurt no longer has a right to reside as either a retained worker or a jobseeker and is a person from abroad.

Other relevant considerations

073101 The relevant period provided to jobseekers, in order to look for work, may be spread over a number of different periods as a jobseeker, but not exceeded¹. A person is always entitled to retain worker status for 6 months.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(8)

073102 Where a claimant who was previously claiming JSA and whose claim ended before the GPoW assessments makes a subsequent claim to JSA, then they always get the balance of the relevant period remaining **unless** they had

1. obtained genuine and effective work and had worker status in that job **or**
2. been outside the UK for a continuous period of 12 months or more.

If **1.** or **2.** applies then they will be entitled to a fresh right to reside, and consequently entitled to JSA, for 6 months. At the end of that 6 month period, the GPoW assessment is conducted as normal.

073103 – 073105

JSA(Cont)

073106 JSA(Cont) is not subject to a right to reside condition. However there will be cases where when they first become unemployed, claimants satisfy the conditions for JSA(Cont) only and then later become entitled to JSA(IB). Time spent on JSA(Cont) would only be relevant to the GPoW assessment, where a person, reaching their 6 month point for receiving JSA(Cont), seeks to transfer from JSA(Cont) to JSA(IB).

Note 1: Whilst JSA(Cont) is limited to 6 months, this is a separate period to the relevant GPoW period.

Note 2: In some circumstances JSA(IB) can be paid in addition to JSA(Cont) (see DMG Chapter 23 for guidance).

073107 Only periods of entitlement to JSA(Cont) or JSA(IB) count towards the relevant period. Periods of credits only and periods between claims do not count towards calculating the relevant period. However, what the claimant has done between periods of claim will affect whether a further relevant period applies e.g. whether the claimant has worked since his last claim and retained worker status.

Note: Credits only claims are not subject to HRT. However, the period of a JSA(Cont) claim can be taken into account when calculating the balance of time to the GPoW end date.

Example 1

Salvatore, an Italian national, first came to the UK on 31.1.14 and immediately claimed JSA. Although he had jobseeker status he had not been in the UK for 3 months and his claim was disallowed. However he was awarded credits from 1.2.14. On 1.5.14 Salvatore made a new claim to JSA(IB). He now satisfied the 3 month residency requirements and was subsequently able to satisfy the HRT and general JSA entitlement conditions. Accordingly, the DM decided he was entitled to JSA(IB) from 1.5.14. On 16.6.14 Salvatore ended his claim to JSA. Salvatore made a new claim to JSA on 18.8.14.

The DM considered that Salvatore satisfied the 3 month residence requirement (he had not left the UK or CTA between his two claims) and satisfied the HRT as an EEA jobseeker. The DM then had to consider Salvatore's previous claims when calculating date for the GPoW. When calculating part months an average month is 30 whole days (this is based on 365/12). The DM did not include the period 1.2.14 – 30.4.14 as this was prior to a successful claim to JSA, when Salvatore had not satisfied the 3 month residence requirement but the period when he was claiming credits. The period 1.5.14 – 15.6.14 is 1 month 15 days. Therefore 4 months 15 days remains towards the relevant period. Therefore, as the interval between claims does not count, the DM determined that Salvatore's GPoW due date was 1.1.15.

Example 2

Maria, a Dutch national, has been living and working in the UK for 3 years when she is laid off due to a downturn in the business. She claims JSA(Cont). Although this is not subject to HRT she was given the GPoW fact sheet at her New Jobseeker Interview.

After 6 months her JSA(Cont) exhausts and she completes a claim for JSA(IB). The DM determines that she has already been claiming JSA for 6 months (during which time she had a right to reside as a person who retained worker status) her GPoW is due immediately and must be completed before a final decision can be given on her right to reside. If she cannot show a GPoW at this time, she will no longer have a right to reside as either a retained worker or a jobseeker and her entitlement to JSA will end.

073108 Certain interruptions will be disregarded in calculating when the relevant period ends. Where the claimant offers evidence at their GPoW interview that they have previously been treated as available for (see DMG 21309 – 21419) and actively seeking work (see DMG 21690 – 21791), consideration can be given to an extension of the GPoW end date. Examples for consideration may include periods of

1. up to 13 weeks when the claimant is a victim of domestic violence and is treated as available for work in accordance with the guidance at DMG 21369 et seq **or**
2. temporary absence from GB (see DMG 075350 et seq) **or**
3. Sickness.

Note: The above list is not exhaustive. However, the period that the claimant was treated as available for and actively seeking work must have been previously accepted by the employment office and must have been noted on the system.

073109 - 073110

Further claim to JSA made after GPoW assessment

073111 Where a claimant makes a further claim to JSA after having a GPoW assessment and they

1. obtained genuine and effective work and had retained their worker status (see DMG 072821 - 072822) through that job **or**
2. had been outside the UK for
 - 2.1 a continuous period of 12 months or more **or**
 - 2.2 less than 12 months, and they satisfy the GPoW at the point of this further claim

they may be entitled to a new period on JSA¹. They must satisfy the HRT, and if they have had more than a short absence from the UK, they must also satisfy the 3 month residence requirement (see DMG 072986 – 072999). Then, if either **1.** or **2.1** are met, they are entitled to a new relevant period on JSA before a GPoW assessment is due.

Note 1: If **2.2** applies (i.e. they have been absent from UK for less than 12 months and at the point of this claim they have met the compelling evidence² requirements for the GPoW at DMG 073100), they are entitled to claim JSA up until the job start date (if they have one) or for the relevant period, followed by a GPoW assessment.

Note 2: If neither **1.** or **2.1** or **2.2** are met, the claimant is not entitled to JSA.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(9); 2 reg 6(11)

Genuine and effective work

073112 DMs should only accept that the claimant has provided compelling evidence of good prospects of employment or self-employment if, after applying the criteria described in DMG 073031 – 073058, the prospective employment or self-employment would be genuine and effective work.

073113 If, following the examination of the case

1. the DM decides that the employment or self-employment will not be genuine and effective work, he should decide that the claimant has not provided compelling evidence that he has good prospects of employment **or**
2. the DM decides that the employment or self-employment will be genuine and effective, he should decide that the claimant has provided compelling evidence that he has good prospects of employment and extend the relevant period as per DMG 073099.

073114 - 073119

Part-time work

073120 Where a claimant is undertaking work activity at the date of claim which (although part-time) is determined by the DM to be genuine and effective (see DMG 073031 to 073058), the claimant has current “worker”¹ or “self-employed”² status as appropriate. They are not subject to GPoW while they have this status. The right to reside status should be reviewed if the work activity ends.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(1)(b); 2 reg 6(1)(c)

073121 Where a claimant is undertaking work activity at the date of claim which is not determined by the DM to be genuine and effective (i.e. that the work is on such a small scale as to be marginal and ancillary), the claimant has not gained “worker” status and therefore cannot retain worker status (see DMG 073085). Although they are working, the claimant would have “jobseeker” status¹. The claimant would be subject to a GPoW assessment as usual.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(2)

073130 If the claimant has not found work within the three month notification period, they will be invited to attend a GPoW assessment interview, to enable the claimant to provide

1. evidence to show what their right to reside is (see DMG 073131 to 073133 below for alternative rights to reside) **and**
2. where the person seeks to rely on their right to reside as a jobseeker, compelling evidence to show that they have a GPoW (see DMG 073135, 073138 and 073139 below on compelling evidence).

Alternative right to reside

073131 During the GPoW assessment interview, the claimant may offer an alternative right to reside (see DMG 073234 et seq). Where the claimant is exercising an alternative right to reside, they are advised to provide supporting evidence.

073132 Alternative rights to reside may include

1. self-sufficient persons with comprehensive sickness insurance (DMG 073244 to 073246) **or**
2. self-sufficient students with comprehensive sickness insurance (DMG 073248) **or**
3. family members (DMG 073250) of
 - 3.1 a qualified person (DMG 073238) **or**
 - 3.2 a British Citizen (if certain conditions are satisfied) (DMG 073254 to 073262) **or**
 - 3.3 a student (DMG 073248) **or**
 - 3.4 an EEA national with a permanent right of residence (DMG 073351) **or**
4. family members who retain their right of residence (DMG 073300) **or**
5. extended family members (DMG 073294) **or**
6. permanent rights of residence (DMG 073350 et seq) **or**
7. derivative rights of residence (DMG 073381 – 073413).

This is not an exhaustive list.

073133 Supporting evidence could include

1. job contracts
2. letters from employers
3. evidence of permanent residence, which may include evidence of
 - 3.1 5 years as a qualified person
 - 3.2 certified accounts, tax returns or HMRC registration (S/E people)
 - 3.3 evidence of previous work

- 3.4 P45s
 - 3.5 study and comprehensive sickness insurance (Students)
 - 3.6 self-sufficiency and comprehensive sickness insurance
 - 3.7 Worker Registration and Worker Authorisation documents (Accession state nationals)
4. evidence of a derivative right to reside e.g. evidence of a child in general education (DMG 073387 2.3), evidence that the child's EEA national parent was working in the UK whilst the child resided in the UK (DMG 073387 2.2)
 5. evidence of the claimant's nationality (where this is not already held).

This is not an exhaustive list.

Is the relevant period being applied to stock cases?

073134 The relevant period (DMG 073093 – 073095) is not applied to stock cases, as all claimants will already have had much longer than this period by the time of their GPoW assessment interview. EEA jobseekers and EEA retained workers are given notice that their continued entitlement to JSA(IB) will be reviewed in three months time at their GPoW assessment interview, allowing them time to prepare.

Note: See DMG 073136 to 073139 below where the claimant declares a change in their circumstances.

Compelling evidence

073135 Where the claimant is exercising a right to reside as a jobseeker or retained worker, they must provide compelling evidence that they have a genuine prospect of work at the GPoW assessment interview, or evidence to show that they have an alternative right to reside. If they cannot provide such evidence, their right to reside will end and their award of JSA(IB) will terminate.

Note: For guidance on what constitutes compelling evidence, see DMG 073138 to 073139 below.

Changes in circumstance

Extensions

073136 Where the claimant provides compelling evidence that a change in their circumstances has now given them a genuine chance of being engaged, the DM can extend the claimant's JSA entitlement.

073137 As the relevant period is not being applied to stock cases (see 073134 above), in order to be eligible for an extension, the change of circumstance should have taken place within the three month notification period (see DMG 073129 to 073130 above).

073138 If there is a genuine offer of a specific job, which is

1. genuine and effective work (see DMG 073031 - 073058) **and**
2. due to commence within 3 months

an extension may be allowed to the day before the job actually starts, or is due to start (whichever is the earlier) (see DMG 073099 1. and 073100, Examples 1 and 2).

073139 Where the claimant

1. provides evidence that a change in their circumstance has given them a genuine prospect of employment (see DMG 073112 to 073113) (for example, relocation to an area where there are improved labour market conditions) **and**
2. is awaiting the outcome of job interviews

an extension of up to 3 months may be allowed (see DMG 073099 2. and 073100, Examples 3 and 4).

Loss of Housing Benefit

073140 EEA nationals who lose their right to reside and lose their entitlement to JSA(IB) also lose their entitlement to HB. HB circular A6/2014 provides guidance in relation to the removal of entitlement to HB in respect of EEA jobseekers.

Right to Reside as a jobseeker - JSA

Introduction

073141 From 1.1.14 Immigration Regulations were amended to restrict the right to reside for EEA jobseekers to six months, unless they provide compelling evidence that they have a genuine chance of being engaged. Further amendments were introduced from 10.11.14¹ which mean that an EEA national who comes to the UK to look for work will still have a total of six months residence as an EEA jobseeker in the UK, but that this will be made up of the initial three month right of residence², followed by a right to claim JSA(IB) as a jobseeker for the latter 91 days. This also applies where the claimant has resided in the UK for more than 3 months prior to the date of claim. In such cases, the claimant will still only receive JSA for 91 days.

Note 1: For GPoW guidance from 1.1.14, please see DMG 073092 – 073123.

Note 2: An EEA national with a right to reside as a jobseeker may be exempt from the three month residence requirement³, if they are Posted Workers. In these cases the claimant will be entitled to access JSA(IB) for 3 months + 91 days (see DMG 072800 and 073011 - 073027).

1 Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2014 (2014 No. 2761), reg 1;

2 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 13; 3 JSA Regs, 85A(2A)

Relevant period

073142 Guidance at DMG 073093 advises on the meaning of relevant period. The relevant period during which a person is entitled to enjoy a right to reside in the UK as a jobseeker (see DMG 073093 2.) was amended from 182 days to 91 days from 10.11.14¹.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, regs 6(8)(b) & 6(9)(b)

On entry jobseeker

073143 On or after 10.11.14 an EEA national, **who for the first time** relies on their right to reside as a jobseeker

1. has arrived in the UK **and**
2. has completed their initial three month right of residence¹ (see DMG 072986 – 072999)

will enjoy 91 days of residence as a jobseeker, before being required to provide compelling evidence that they have a genuine chance of being engaged in employment². The 91 day period starts from the first day of a successful claim to JSA made on or after 10.11.14.

Note: Where an EEA national has been resident in the UK for longer than the required three month residence period prior to making a successful claim to JSA, that person would still enjoy 91 days of residence as a jobseeker before undergoing a GPoW assessment.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, regs 13; 2 reg 6(7) & 6(8)(b)

Example 1

Piotr, a Polish national, came into the UK to seek work in June 2014. He made a claim to JSA on 16.11.14. The DM determined that Piotr had satisfied the three month residence requirement and found him to be factually habitually resident. The DM determined that Piotr's award of JSA(IB) would end after 91 days on 14.2.15, unless Piotr could show a genuine chance of being engaged. Although there was evidence that Piotr had already been in the UK for five months when he made his claim to JSA on 16.11.14, he will be entitled to 91 days, from the start of his successful claim to JSA, before his GPoW is due.

Note: Waiting days (see DMG 20901) count towards calculating the relevant period.

Example 2

Georg, an Austrian national, has been resident and working in genuine and effective employment in the UK for the last 6 months. Georg is then posted to work at his company's Barcelona branch for a period of 6 months. On completion of his 6 months working in Spain, Georg's contract ends and he returns immediately to the UK where he makes a claim to JSA. Georg provides a pay slip which shows that at some time during the 3 month period prior to making his claim to JSA, he has paid UK Class 1 NICs for the period whilst working in Spain. The DM therefore

determines that Georg is an EEA posted worker and is exempt from the three month residence requirement, so can immediately be treated as habitually resident. Georg is entitled to JSA as a jobseeker for a total period of 3 months + 91 days before being subject to a GPoW assessment.

073144

Jobseeker – previous right to reside in another capacity other than as a jobseeker since 1.1.14

073145 On or after 10.11.14, an EEA national who prior to their claim to JSA

1. exercised a right to reside in the UK in another capacity¹ (for example as a worker or student) **and**
2. transfers to residence in a jobseeking capacity

will enjoy 91 days residence as a jobseeker², starting from the first day of a successful claim to JSA, before being required to provide compelling evidence that they have a genuine chance of being engaged in employment³.

Note: A jobseeker is entitled to exercise a right to reside for up to 91 days after serving their three month right of residence (for breaks in claim, see DMG 073153). Any period where the claimant was receiving JSA with a different right to reside (see 1.) must not be deducted from the 91 days.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(5)(b); 2 reg 6(9)(b); 3 reg 6(7)

Example

Anton, a Hungarian national, worked in genuine and effective employment until due to a lack of work he became involuntarily unemployed when his contract ended in December 2014. He claimed JSA immediately and was determined to have retained his worker status. He was entitled to six months before his GPoW assessment.

In April 2015, Anton returned to Hungary for 2 weeks to visit his family and his entitlement to JSA ended, having been in receipt of it for approximately 4½ months. On his return to the UK, Anton made a new claim to JSA from 1.5.15. The DM determined that Anton now had jobseeker status, was subject to the three month residence requirement, but determined that as Anton's absence was temporary it did not mean that Anton had ceased to be living in the UK during that absence. The DM determined that Anton was habitually resident. As he held retained worker status during the previous award this is not deducted from the relevant period for this new claim. Anton is entitled to 91 days before his GPoW, so his relevant period ends on 30.7.15. His GPoW will be booked to take place on or soon after 31.7.15.

073146

Retained worker

073147 An EEA national who, on or after 10.11.14, satisfies the conditions in DMG 072821 and retains worker status will continue to enjoy six months residence as a person who retains worker status before being required to provide compelling evidence that they have a genuine chance of being engaged in employment¹.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, regs 6(7) & 6(8)(a)

Example

Andrzej, an Estonian national, provided evidence at his GPoW interview on 5.10.14 that he had a full time job to start on 26.10.14. An extension was granted until 25.10.14.

The contract ended after six months and Andrzej made a new claim to JSA from 1.5.15. As he retained his worker status, Andrzej had a new six month period before his GPoW was due.

073148

Absence from the UK of 12 months or more

073149 Before being required to provide compelling evidence that they have a genuine chance of being engaged in employment¹, an EEA jobseeker who is returning to jobseeking following an absence from the UK of 12 months or more, will be

1. treated as an on entry jobseeker (DMG 073143) **and**
2. required to satisfy the three month residence requirement

before they can enjoy the 91 days relevant period as a jobseeker.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(7) & 6(9)(b)

Example

Ernst, a German national, claimed JSA and was given a GPoW due date of 1.12.14. He was unable to provide evidence of a genuine prospect of work at his GPoW assessment and his right to reside as a jobseeker ended. He left the UK to return to Germany where he found work, but came back to this country on 4.1.16. As he had been away from the UK for more than a temporary period, he was subject to the three month residence requirement.

Ernst made a new claim to JSA from 4.4.16. As he had previously reached GPoW stage and had then left the UK for a continuous period of 12 months or more, Ernst is entitled to a new period of 91 days as an on entry jobseeker.

073150

Absence from the UK of less than 12 months

073151 Where, since last claiming JSA, the claimant has been out of the UK for a continuous period of less than 12 months, the claimant may only enjoy a period of 91 days of jobseeker status, starting from the first day of a successful claim to JSA,

if they are able to provide compelling evidence of a genuine prospect of engagement from the outset¹. Such claimants are subject to an immediate “Post GPoW New Claim Assessment” to provide them with the opportunity to demonstrate this.

Note: For guidance relating to the “Post GPoW New Claim Assessment”, please refer to operational guidance.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(9) – 6(11)

Example 1

Nils, a Swedish national, has previously been in receipt of JSA(IB) for six months as a retained worker. As a result of moving labour market to a better area for the type of work he was looking for, Nils was granted a short extension at GPoW stage pending the outcome of some interviews he had attended. However, the expected work did not materialise and when JSA ended Nils returned to Sweden for a month to visit family.

On his return Nils made a new claim to JSA from 3.3.15. His only potential right to reside would be as a jobseeker. As he has only been out of the UK temporarily to visit family, the DM determines that he was subject to the three month residence requirement but decided that the absence was temporary and that Nils had not ceased to be living in the UK during that absence, and could be treated as habitually resident. However as Nils has already had a GPoW decision and has left the UK for less than 12 months, the DM determines that Nils must go through the “Post-GPoW New Claim Assessment” before a final decision can be made on the right to reside. The DM telephones Nils and completes the assessment form over the phone. Taking into account the information provided by Nils, the DM determines that he has not shown an improved prospect of work and makes the decision that Nils has no qualifying right to reside. Nils must therefore be treated as a person from abroad and has no entitlement to JSA(IB).

Example 2

Sergej, a Lithuanian national, claimed JSA and was given a GPoW due date of 11.11.14. Due to a busy diary the Jobcentre were unable to book his GPoW interview until 17.11.14. However, Sergej signed off on 14.11.14, before going through the GPoW interview. He returned to Lithuania for 4 months.

On 16.3.15 Sergej returned to the UK. He needed to satisfy the three month residence requirement, during which time he gained an HGV licence and applied for jobs. He made a new claim to JSA from 16.6.15.

Although Sergej had not previously had a GPoW interview, records show that he had exhausted his allowed period before a GPoW was due. As this is the case the DM follows the post GPoW new claim process and telephones Sergej to complete the assessment form.

Sergej is able to show that he has significantly improved his prospects of work by gaining an HGV licence. He is also able to provide evidence to show that he has 10

live applications for work related to his new qualification and is awaiting the outcome of a number of interviews.

The DM determines that Sergej is entitled to a new period of 91 days before GPoW.

073152

Breaks in claim

073153 An EEA jobseeker who breaks their claim before reaching their GPoW assessment should, upon their return to jobseeking, enjoy the balance (if any) of their original 91 day period¹ starting from the first day of their successful claim to JSA (unless they have an absence abroad of 12 months or more (see DMG 073149)).

Note 1: This paragraph follows the same principle for those claimants whose original claim was calculated with a six month GPoW due date (see DMG 073102).

Note 2: Where a claim to JSA is made prior to 10.11.14 and there is no break in the claim, the claimant will enjoy the full 6 months as a jobseeker.

1 Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2014, reg 4

073154 In the case of an EEA jobseeker who made a claim to JSA on or after 1.1.14, so began their claim with a six month GPoW due date, but who, before reaching their six month GPoW assessment

1. breaks their claim to JSA before 10.11.14 but makes a new claim to JSA on or after 10.11.14 **or**
 2. breaks their claim to JSA on or after 10.11.14 then makes a new claim to JSA
- will only be given the remaining balance (if any) of a 91 day period.

Note 1: An immediate GPoW assessment may be required in some cases.

Note 2: see DMG 073162 - 073163 for transitional provisions.

073155

JSA(Cont)

073156 JSA(Cont) is not subject to the Habitual Residence Test. An EEA national who meets the conditions of entitlement to JSA(Cont) will continue to receive JSA(Cont) for a period of six months.

073157 Where a claim is made to JSA, an EEA national who satisfies the conditions for entitlement to both JSA(Cont) and JSA(IB), who does not retain their worker status, would receive JSA(IB) as a jobseeker for 91 days before being required to undergo a GPoW assessment. If at that GPoW assessment, the claimant was unable to provide compelling evidence of a genuine chance of being engaged in employment, they would no longer be able to exercise their right to reside as a jobseeker and their entitlement to JSA(IB) would end. However as their entitlement to JSA(Cont) is for a period of six months, if at the time entitlement to JSA(IB) ends, their entitlement to JSA(Cont) has not yet exhausted, JSA(Cont) would remain in

payment after the JSA(IB) ends. For further guidance relating to JSA(Cont), please see DMG 073106 – 073107.

Note: System case controls will be set to notify DMs of entitlement to JSA(C).

Example

Gustav, a Norwegian national, lives with his civil partner who is unable to work due to health problems. He made a claim to JSA from 1.2.15. He satisfied the conditions to receive JSA(Cont), having paid enough NICs during the relevant tax years.

However, as he had left his job voluntarily he did not retain worker status. A DM determined that he had status as a jobseeker and had satisfied the three month residence requirement. The relevant period of 91 days was due to end on 2.5.15. For this period he received additional JSA(IB) as he was also claiming for an inactive partner.

Gustav was unable to demonstrate a GPoW when required and could no longer exercise a right to reside as a jobseeker and his entitlement to JSA(IB) ended.

As he was entitled to JSA(Cont) for 182 days this element of the claim remained in payment after the JSA(IB) ended.

Note: JSA(Cont) and JSA(IB) may not always start on the same date (see DMG 073158).

073158 Where an EEA jobseeker makes a claim to JSA and is entitled to JSA(Cont), but as a result of a change of circumstances later becomes entitled to JSA(IB), the calculation of the relevant 91 day period, starts from the point that their JSA(Cont) claim started. An immediate GPoW assessment may be required in some cases.

073159

Joint Claims

073160 DMG 073122 provides guidance on joint claims where claimant 1 loses their right to reside and is no longer entitled to JSA following their failure at a GPoW assessment to demonstrate a genuine chance of being engaged, and claimant 2 then makes a claim to JSA, demonstrating their own right to reside as a retained worker or jobseeker (and the jobseeker having satisfied the three month residence requirement and habitual residence test). In such circumstances where, for example, claimant 2 demonstrates a right to reside as a jobseeker, claimant 2 will be entitled to 91 days before their GPoW due date. Claimant 1 can also be included within the claim made by claimant 2, as claimant 1 now derives a right to reside from claimant 2.

Example

Louis, a French national, made a claim to JSA online from 1.1.15 and is awarded JSA(IB). The DM determined that he retained worker status and had six months before GPoW, his relevant period ending on 30.6.15. During this time his wife, Anne, also French, is treated as his family member rather than exercising her own

rights. As Anne is his partner she is not subject to an HRT interview. On 1.7.15 Louis attended a GPoW interview but could not provide compelling evidence that he had a GPoW. He no longer had a right to reside and his JSA(IB) claim closes. Anne no longer derives rights from him as he has no right to reside.

Following the GPoW decision on Louis' claim, the couple decide that Anne should become the principal claimant. Anne therefore makes a claim to JSA with herself as the principal claimant. An HRT decision is made on Anne. The DM determines that as she cannot be treated as retaining worker status she has a right to reside as a jobseeker and is habitually resident. She is entitled to 91 days before her GPoW is due. During this time Louis is able to derive a right to reside from Anne.

073161

Transitional provisions

073162 Any period after 31.12.13, but prior to 10.11.14, during which a person has enjoyed a right to reside as a jobseeker is to be taken into account¹ for the purposes of determining

1. the relevant period in relation to that person **and**
2. whether that person has previously enjoyed a right to reside under specified legislation².

Note: Where there has been no break in the claim, and the 6 month relevant period was determined to start prior to 10.11.14 and end after 10.11.14, the claimant will continue to enjoy the full 6 month period before being subject to a GPoW assessment.

1 Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2014, reg 4(1);

2 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(9)

073163 Where the relevant period in 073162 **1.** would result in a negative balance, the relevant period is to be treated as though it were zero days¹.

1 Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2014, reg 4(2)

Example

Antonia, an Italian national, previously made a claim to JSA in May 2014 when it was determined that she had jobseeker status and was awarded JSA(IB) for approximately 4½ months until 14.9.14. She then signed off in order to start a college course but after a couple of months decided that it did not suit her. She returned to the labour market and started applying for jobs.

Antonia made a new claim to JSA from 24.11.14. The DM determined that, as she had previously been a jobseeker and had the same right to reside again, the duration of the previous claim must be deducted from the relevant period of 91 days. However as the previous claim lasted 4½ months, which is more than 91 days, the relevant period is treated as zero days and Antonia is subject to an immediate GPoW assessment. The DM makes the right to reside decision specifying that

Antonia has jobseeker status and that her GPoW is due immediately. An award of benefit must not be made until the GPoW decision is made.

Jobcentre staff call Antonia in for an immediate GPoW assessment at which she provides a letter offering her a job which is due to start on 15.12.14. As there is evidence that this work will satisfy the Minimum Earnings Threshold the DM determines that Antonia has shown a GPoW and is entitled to an extension of her jobseeker status until 14.12.14.

073164 – 073165

GPoW & extended periods of sickness

Introduction

073166 From 30.3.15, specified legislation¹ was amended to allow JSA claimants to remain entitled to JSA despite being unable to work due to illness, for a period of up to 13 weeks. This means that claimants can elect to remain in receipt of JSA, rather than making a claim to ESA. The following paragraphs (DMG 073167 to 073173) provide guidance on the effect that such a situation has on the calculation of an EEA national's GPoW assessment interview date.

1 JSA Regs, reg 55ZA

Extended period of sickness

073167 In addition to the existing short periods of sickness consisting of a period of no more than two weeks, no more than twice in a JSP/12 month period (see DMG 20961), an extended period of sickness of up to 13 weeks is introduced. This means that a claimant, who is treated as having met the entitlement conditions for both the short periods of sickness and the extended period of sickness, can have two periods of up to two weeks and one period of up to 13 weeks in any JSP/12 month period. However, a claimant cannot start a short (2 week) period of sickness immediately after the last day of a 13 week extended period of sickness¹.

Note: For full guidance about extended periods of sickness, please see DMG chapter 20.

1 JSA Regs, reg 55(6)(b)

Can a GPoW assessment interview be conducted during an extended period of sickness

073168 Guidance within DMG chapter 20 advises that for JSA claimants who, notwithstanding their illness, could be reasonably expected to take steps to seek employment, their ASE should be determined with regard to the steps that they take to seek employment.

073169 However, where a claimant is treated as available for and ASE ("treated as") during an extended period of sickness, that claimant would not be expected to undertake a

GPoW assessment interview to establish whether they had a genuine prospect of work until their extended period of sickness had ceased.

Interruptions that affect when the relevant period ends

073170 Guidance at DMG 073108 **3.** advises that periods of sickness during the relevant period (see DMG 073093) (where the claimant has been treated as available for and actively seeking work), are treated as interruptions in jobseeking and those periods are added to the relevant period.

Note: DMs are reminded that the period that the claimant was treated as available for and actively seeking work must have been previously accepted by the employment office and must have been noted on the system.

Extended period of sickness occurs during relevant period, but ends before GPoW assessment date

073171 If a claimant experiences an extended period of sickness during their relevant period, but the extended period of sickness ends before their GPoW assessment due date is reached, the GPoW assessment date should be extended by the total allowable periods of sickness within their relevant period. However, see DMG 073173 with regard to the maximum extension period, and the note to DMG 073170 above.

Example

Person A, a German national, will have been in receipt of JSA(IB) as a jobseeker for 91 days on 3.11.15. On 8.9.15, person A submits a fit note to the department to say that he is unable to work as a result of pneumonia, for a period of 6 weeks. Person A's extended period of sickness is set from 8.9.15 to 19.10.15. Person A recovers from the pneumonia as expected and returns to his normal jobseeking activities on 20.10.15. The DM calculates that person A's GPoW assessment should be extended by 6 weeks, from 4.11.15 to 16.12.15.

Claimant within an extended period of sickness at GPoW assessment date

073172 The maximum that a claimant can be treated as being available for and ASE due to an extended period of sickness is 13 weeks from the extended period of sickness start date. Where the claimant is within an extended period of sickness at their GPoW assessment date, an extension can be granted for a period that either

1. equals the "treated as" period that has already been exercised by the end of their relevant period **or**
2. equals the balance of the extended period of sickness outstanding at their GPoW assessment date

whichever is the longer.

Example 1

Person A, an Austrian national, will have been in receipt of JSA(IB) as a retained worker for 6 months on 28.10.15. On 1.10.15, person A suffers an injury and submits a fit note to the department to say that he had sustained a serious fracture to his left leg whilst playing football and has to have extensive surgery to his leg during the following 10 weeks. His extended period of sickness is set for the period 1.10.15 to 9.12.15. During his relevant period, person A had also sustained a hamstring injury which required bed rest for 2 weeks from 19.8.15 to 1.9.15, and had a separate injury to his collar bone requiring a further 2 week period of sickness from 16.9.15 to 29.9.15. Person A was treated as available for and ASE for each of these 2 week periods.

The DM calculates that, by the end of his relevant period on 28.10.15, person A has had periods of sickness totalling 8 weeks:

19.8.15 to 1.9.15	=	2 weeks
16.9.15 to 29.9.15	=	2 weeks
1.10.15 to 28.10.15	=	4 weeks (of his 10 week extended period of sickness)
Total	=	8 weeks

As person A's extended period of sickness was set for a 10 week period to 9.12.15, he has a balance of 6 weeks extended period of sickness outstanding (29.10.15 – 9.12.15) at the original GPoW due date (29.10.15).

As the 8 week total period of person A's sickness (which he has already exercised by the end of his relevant period – see 1. above) is longer than the 6 week balance of extended period of sickness that is outstanding at the date of his GPoW assessment due date (see 2. above), the DM extends person A's GPoW assessment date to 24.12.15 (i.e. by the 8 weeks already used).

However, as the maximum period of extended period of sickness that could be awarded is 13 weeks (if further fit notes are provided), the DM allows that the extension could be increased by a further 3 weeks to 14.1.16 (if required) without further referral to the DM. Person A will be given the opportunity to provide evidence of a genuine prospect of work when his extended period of sickness is over.

Example 2

Person B, a Spanish national, will have been in receipt of JSA(IB) as a retained worker for 6 months on 4.11.15. On 8.10.15, person B suffers an injury and submits a fit note to say that she is unfit to work for 13 weeks, as a result of sustaining a torn ligament which requires complete rest, followed by extensive physio treatment. Person B's extended period of sickness is set from 8.10.15 to 6.1.16. During her relevant period, person B has previously had a 2 week period (10.6.15 to 23.6.15) of illness due to influenza, and a further 2 week period (5.8.15 to 18.8.15) of illness as

a result of a chest infection. Person B was treated as available for and ASE for each of these 2 week periods.

The DM calculates that by the end of her relevant period on 4.11.15, person B will have had periods of sickness totalling 8 weeks:

10.6.15 to 23.6.15	=	2 weeks
5.8.15 to 18.8.15	=	2 weeks
8.10.15 to 4.11.15	=	4 weeks (of her 13 week extended period of sickness)
Total	=	8 weeks

As person B's extended period of sickness was set for 13 weeks ending on 6.1.16, the DM determines that person B will have a balance of 9 weeks (5.11.15 to 6.1.16) outstanding at the date of her original GPoW assessment due date (under **2.** above). As this 9 week period is longer than the 8 weeks which person B would have exercised at the end of her relevant period (under **1.**), the DM allows a fixed extension of 9 weeks (under **2.**) and extends person B's relevant period to 6.1.16. Person B will be required to attend a GPoW assessment interview on 7.1.16.

Maximum extension period

073173 An extension to the relevant period, in respect of sickness could never be awarded for more than 13 weeks for a jobseeker. This is because, in circumstances where the claimant has

- 1.** been treated as within a period of sickness from the start of their claim (i.e. throughout their 91 day relevant period), the total period of sickness already exercised by the end of the claimant's relevant period (DMG 073172 **1.**) exceeds any balance of extended period of sickness that may be outstanding at their GPoW assessment due date (DMG 073172 **2.**) **or**
- 2.** provided a 13 week fit note shortly before their GPoW assessment due date, so is within an extended period of sickness at their GPoW assessment due date, the balance of the extended period of sickness outstanding under DMG 073172 **2.** would exceed the period already exercised under DMG 073172 **1.**

but, in neither **1.** or **2.** would ever exceed 13 weeks.

Note: However, a retained worker could receive an extension of up to 17 weeks, if 13 of those weeks were as a result of an extended period of sickness.

Example

Person A, an Estonian national, has been in receipt of JSA(IB) as a retained worker for 6 months on 29.10.15. During his relevant period, person A has had a 2 week period of sickness (from 21.5.15 to 3.6.15), suffering from vertigo. This was followed by a further 2 week period of sickness (from 18.6.15 to 1.7.15), when person A

experienced lower back pain. He was treated as available for and ASE for each of these 2 week periods.

On 16.7.15 person A was involved in a car accident, where he sustained fractures to his arm and clavicle. He submitted a fit note to say that he was unfit for work for 13 weeks. Person A's extended period of sickness was set from 16.7.15 to 14.10.15. On 15.10.15, person A recovers as expected and resumes his normal jobseeking activities.

The DM calculates that by the end of person A's relevant period on 29.10.15, he will have had periods of sickness totalling 17 weeks:

21.5.15 to 3.6.15	=	2 weeks
18.6.15 to 1.7.15	=	2 weeks
16.7.15 to 14.10.15	=	13 weeks (extended period of sickness)
Total	=	17 weeks

The DM allows a fixed extension of 17 weeks (see DMG 073171 above) and extends person A's relevant period to 25.2.16. Person A will be required to attend a GPoW assessment interview on 26.2.16.

073174 - 073180

Exemptions to the Habitual Residence Test

Persons exempted from the general rule on the right of permanent residence

- 073181 The general rule on the right of permanent residence requires that EEA nationals and their family members have resided legally in the UK for five years¹ (see DMG 073350 et seq). Workers or S/E persons and their family members, who have ceased activity, acquire the right to reside in the UK permanently without that requirement². To be a “worker or S/E person who has ceased activity” a person must be an EEA national who either
1. stops working **and**
 - 1.1 has reached the age at which he is entitled to a state pension on the day he stops working **or**
 - 1.2 if he is a worker, stops working to take early retirement **and**
 2. was working in the UK for at least twelve months before stopping **and**
 3. resided in the UK continuously for more than three years before stopping³ **or**
 4. stops working in the UK because of a permanent incapacity to work **and**
 - 4.1 has resided in the UK continuously for over two years before stopping **or**
 - 4.2 the incapacity resulted from an accident at work or an occupational disease entitling him to a pension payable in full or in part by an institution in the UK⁴ **or**
 5. a person who was the family member of a worker or S/E person where
 - 5.1 the worker or S/E person has died **and**
 - 5.2 the family member resided with him immediately before his death **and**
 - 5.3 the worker or S/E person had resided continuously in the UK for at least two years immediately before his death or the death was the result of an accident at work or an occupational disease⁵.

Where the spouse or civil partner of the worker or S/E person is a UK national the conditions on length of residence or time working will not apply⁶.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15(1)(a) & (b) & Directive 2004/38/EC, Art 16; 2 reg 15(1)(c) & (d); 3 reg 5(2); 4 reg 5(3); 5 reg 15(1)(e); 6 reg 5(6)

073182

Refugees/Persons granted humanitarian protection

073183 Refugees¹ are people who are outside their country of origin and are unwilling to return there for fear of persecution because of their

- race

- religion
- nationality
- political opinion
- membership of a social group.

1 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1 (as extended)

073184 People recognized as refugees by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate are granted asylum. From 30 August 2005 they will have been granted limited leave to enter or remain for five years, rather than indefinite leave. Spouses, recognized civil partners, and dependent children under the age of 18 are normally allowed to join a refugee in the UK immediately, and are also granted asylum. Refugees, their spouses or recognized civil partners and dependants who are granted asylum are not persons from abroad (or persons not treated as in GB for SPC purposes).

073185 The HO may grant humanitarian protection within the immigration rules to persons who have not been recognised as refugees but who are considered likely to face serious harm in their country of origin. As with refugees the family members of a person granted humanitarian protection are allowed to join that person and are granted the same leave. Under EC law common criteria for the identification of persons genuinely in need of international protection are applied across EU Member States¹. A new category of protection is introduced, known as subsidiary protection, which is aligned with the present category of humanitarian protection.

1 Directive 2004/83/EC

073186

Discretionary leave

073187 The HO may alternatively grant discretionary leave outside the immigration rules.

073188 Humanitarian protection and discretionary leave replaced exceptional leave to enter or remain from 1 April 2003 but there will still be residual cases of exceptional leave to 2007. Whereas indefinite leave to remain gave a right to permanent residence limited leave, humanitarian protection, discretionary leave and exceptional leave do not guarantee that right.

073189 The HO may refer to

1. limited leave given to refugees **or**
2. exceptional leave to remain **or**
3. leave to remain on an exceptional basis **or**
4. humanitarian protection **or**
5. discretionary leave.

A claimant given one of the above is not a person from abroad (or a person not treated as in GB for SPC purposes) for as long as the leave lasts, including periods when he/she has applied in time for an extension of leave.

073190

Destitution domestic violence concession

073191 Since 1.4.12, individuals who came to the UK or were granted leave to stay in the UK as the spouse or partner of

1. a British citizen **or**
2. someone settled in the UK

and whose relationship has broken down due to domestic violence have been able to apply to the Home Office for three months limited leave to remain (granted outside the Immigration Rules) pending consideration of an application for indefinite leave to remain.

073192 The Home Office consider whether:

1. the applicant entered the UK or was given leave to remain in the UK as a spouse, civil partner, unmarried or same sex partner of a British Citizen or someone present and settled in the UK **and**
2. the relationship has broken down due to domestic violence **and**
3. they do not have the means to access accommodation or to support themselves and need financial help **and**
4. they will apply to stay permanently in the UK under the Destitution Domestic Violence immigration rule¹.

If the Home Office accepts that someone satisfies all 4 of the conditions above it will issue the applicant with letters notifying the start and end date for 3 months limited leave to remain in the UK. During this 3 month period the claimant must apply to stay permanently under the Domestic Violence immigration rule¹.

1 Immigration Rules, rule 289B

073193 If the person has made an application to stay permanently within the 3 month period but the Home Office has not yet made a decision by the end of the 3 month period, the period of limited leave under the Destitution Domestic Violence concession continues until the final decision is made. In these circumstances (i.e. where an application has been made within the 3 month period but the Home Office has not made a decision within that 3 month period) where the final decision is a refusal to grant indefinite leave to remain, the limited leave continues for a further 10 days after the Home Office decision is sent to the applicant.

073194 During any period when a person has limited leave under the Destitution Domestic Violence concession (including the periods of extension described in DMG 073193 above), that person does not have to satisfy the requirement that they be habitually

weeks until 15 weeks after the date that the claimant's pregnancy ends. The DM then determines that the claimant falls within one of the prescribed categories of persons, as a lone parent, resulting in continued IS entitlement for a further 26 weeks.

Can a *Saint Prix* right contribute towards permanent residence?

073227 A *Saint Prix* right can contribute towards the period of time required for the acquisition of permanent residence¹, provided that all the relevant *Saint Prix* criteria are fulfilled (paragraph 44 of the judgment).

Note: If the *Saint Prix* right to reside is terminated because the woman does not return to work, or if the woman says she has no intention of returning to work from the outset of her claim (see DMG 073232), it cannot count towards the acquisition of permanent residence.

1 Directive 2004/38/EC Art 16

Nature of the *Saint Prix* right to reside - prospective or retrospective assessment

073228 The UT concluded that the *Saint Prix* right to reside should be assessed prospectively and the issue is to be approached as primarily a question of the woman's intention (paragraph 21 of the judgment).

073229 The proviso, in paragraph 41 of the *Saint Prix CJEU* judgment that a woman must return to work or find another job within a reasonable period, should be treated as a condition subsequent for terminating the *Saint Prix* right where it is not met, and not a condition precedent to the right coming into existence (paragraph 22 of the judgment).

073230 DMs should

1. continue to assess a *Saint Prix* right of residence prospectively at the point of the claim (DMG 073209 2.) **and**
2. assume that the claimant *will* return to work, where she says that she has an intention to do so (DMG 073211).

Note: Within DMG 073211, from 10.9.15 the reference to the claimant's intention to return to work within the reasonable period should be amended to the intention being *within the 41 week period after childbirth* (see DMG 073232).

073231 Where the claimant's circumstances change and she

1. changes her mind during the reasonable period and does not return to work
or
2. does not comply with the conditions for retained worker status

her *Saint Prix* right of residence will be lost.

Note: Although the claimant will have been paid benefit up to the point that her *Saint Prix* right is lost, no recovery will be sought.

073232 If at the outset of her IS claim, the claimant says that she has no intention of returning to work within the 41 week period following childbirth, or plans to return to work much later, the claimant does not retain worker status and does not obtain a *Saint Prix* right at any point.

073233 From 10.9.15, DMs may make an award of IS to an EEA national worker who

1. gives up or stops seeking work due to the physical constraints of the late stages of pregnancy **and**
2. at the outset of their claim, expresses an intention to return to their previous work or find another job, by the end of the 41 week period following the birth of their child.

Note: See DMG 073225 in respect of IS entitlement during the reasonable period.

3. direct ascendant relatives of the EEA national, his spouse or civil partner, who are dependants **or**
4. extended family members (see DMG 073293)

Note: See DMG 072901 for advice on dependency

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 7(1)

073253

Family Members of British Citizens

073254 If certain conditions are satisfied, family members (as defined in DMG 073252) of British citizens have the same EU law rights to reside as they would if they were a family member of another EEA state¹. Those conditions were amended with effect from 1.1.14 but there are some transitional provisions. The following guidance gives the conditions as they were before 1.1.14, then the new conditions and finally the details of the transitional provisions.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 9

073255

The old rules

073256 Prior to the amendment described below, a person who was a family member of a British citizen (“BC”) enjoyed the same rights to reside as if they were a family member of an EEA national but only if

1. the BC was either
 - 1.1 residing in an EEA State as a worker or S/E person **or**
 - 1.2 so residing before returning to the UK **and**
2. if the family member was the spouse or civil partner of the BC, they were living together in the EEA state where the BC was residing as a worker or S/E person as in **1.1 or**
3. had married or entered into a civil partnership before the BC returned to the UK after having resided in an EEA state as a worker or a S/E person as in **1.2.**

073257

The new rules

073258 Subject to the transitional provisions described in DMG 073261 - 073262, with effect from 1.1.14, a person who is a family member of a British citizen (BC) has the same rights to reside in the UK as if they were the family member of a national of any other EEA state (except Croatia – on which see DMG 073650 et seq), provided that the following conditions are satisfied¹

1. the BC was residing in an EEA state (other than the UK) as a worker or S/E person before returning to the UK **and**
2. the centre of the BC's life has transferred to the EEA state where the BC was residing as a worker or S/E person **and**
3. if the family member is the BC's spouse or civil partner, the parties to the marriage or civil partnership
 - 3.1 had married or become civil partners before the BC returned to the UK after having resided in an EEA state (other than the UK) **or**
 - 3.2 were living together in that EEA state before returning to the UK

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 9(2)

073259 Factors that are relevant to whether the centre of the BC's life had transferred to another EEA state (other than the UK) include, but are not limited to¹

1. the period of residence in the EEA state as a worker or S/E person **and**
2. the location of the BC's principal residence **and**
3. the degree of the BC's integration in the EEA state.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 9(3)

Definition of EEA national

073260 The Imm (EEA) Regs set out the rights of EEA nationals to reside in the UK. UK nationals are excluded from the definition of "EEA national". With effect from 16.10.12 the definition also excludes people who are nationals of both an EEA state and the UK¹. Thus a person with that sort of dual nationality is not entitled to a right to reside conferred by the Imm (EEA) Regs in their own right; neither can family members derive an EU right to reside from such a person. This change reflects the judgment of the CJEU in McCarthy². The transitional provisions preserving the rights of family members of persons with dual UK/EEA nationality are set out in DMG 073261 – 073262 below.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 2(1); 2 Case C-434/09 Shirley McCarthy v Secretary of State for the Home Department

Transitional provisions

073261 The amended rules will not apply¹ to the family member (F) of a British citizen (BC) where one of the conditions set out below applied as at 1.1.14. (This transitional protection will continue to apply until the date determined in accordance with DMG 073262).

1. F was a person with a permanent right to reside² under the Imm (EEA) Regs (see DMG 073350 et seq) **or**
2. F was a person with a right to reside under the Imm (EEA) Regs who³
 - 2.1 held a valid registration certificate, residence card or EEA family permit issued under the Imm (EEA) Regs **or**

3. to whom specific legislation⁴ exempting certain persons from the requirement to have leave to enter or remain applies (for example certain aircrew & seamen who are under an engagement requiring them to leave within 7 days and certain diplomats) **or**
4. who has indefinite leave to enter or remain in the UK.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15A(6)(c); 2 reg 15A; 3 Immigration Act 1971, s 2; 4 s 8

073384

Meaning of “primary carer”

073385 A person is to be regarded¹ as the primary carer of another person (“the child”) if they are a direct relative or legal guardian of the child **and**

1. they have primary responsibility for the child’s care **or**
2. they share equally the responsibility for the child’s care with one other person (“the joint primary carer”) provided that the joint primary carer is not an exempt person

Note 1: the term “direct relative” is not defined in the Imm (EEA) Regs but should be taken as including direct relatives in the ascending line (i.e. parents, grand parents, great grandparents) of the child, but not uncles, aunts, cousins etc.

Note 2: a person is not to be regarded as having responsibility for a person’s care on the sole basis of a financial contribution towards that person’s care².

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15A (7); 2 reg 15A(8)

073386

Derivative Rights to Reside

073387 A person who is not an exempt person has a derivative right to reside where¹

Primary Carer of a Self-sufficient child

1. that person² is the primary carer of an EEA national **and** that EEA national
 - 1.1 is under the age of 18 **and**
 - 1.2 is residing in the UK as a self-sufficient person **and**
 - 1.3 would be unable to remain in the UK if the primary carer was required to leave the UK

Note: The child must be self sufficient (see DMG 073248). The primary carer is treated as a family member of the child³ so the child and the primary carer must have sufficient combined resources to ensure that the primary carer does not become a burden on the social assistance system of the UK during their period of residence. Equally both must have comprehensive health insurance cover. **A primary carer with the type of derivative right to reside described in subparagraph 1 will not normally be entitled to IS, JSA(IB), ESA(IR) and SPC.**

Person in general education

2. that person⁴
 - 2.1 is the child of an EEA national (“the EEA national parent”) **and**
 - 2.2 resided in the UK at a time when the EEA national parent was residing in the UK as a worker (see DMG 073407 below) **and**
 - 2.3 is in general education (see DMG 073405 below) in the UK **and** was in education there at a time when the EEA national parent was in the UK

Note: The EEA national who has worked or been a worker must be the parent of the child(ren) (see 2.2 above). A derivative right of residence does not arise where the worker is a grandparent.

Primary carer of a person in general education

3. that person is⁵
 - 3.1 the primary carer (see DMG 073385) of a person in general education in the UK who satisfies the conditions in sub-paragraph 2. above **and**
 - 3.2 that person in education would be unable to continue to be educated in the UK if the primary carer were required to leave (but see DMG 073403 for how this rule applies where there are joint primary carers).

Dependant children of a primary carer

4. that person (“the child”) is⁶
 - 4.1 under the age of 18 **and**
 - 4.2 the child’s primary carer is entitled to a derivative right to reside as the primary carer of a person in education in accordance with subparagraph 3 above **and**
 - 4.3 the child does not have leave to enter, or remain in the UK **and**
 - 4.4 requiring the child to leave the UK would prevent the child’s primary carer from residing in the UK.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15A(1); 2 reg 15A(2), Case C-200/02 Zhu and Chen v Secretary of State for the Home Department; 3 reg 4(5); 4 reg 15A(3), Reg (EEC) 1612/68, art 12; 5 reg 15A(4), Case C 310/08 Ibrahim v London Borough of Harrow and Secretary of State for the Home Department; Case C-480/08 Teixeira v London Borough of Lambeth and Secretary of State for the Home Department; 6 reg 15A(5)

Example

Lucia is a Spanish national. She entered the UK in July 2012 with her husband Hugo, also a Spanish national. Hugo worked in the UK but Lucia did not. The couple have a child, Alba born on 25.8.2003 who started primary school in the UK in September 2012. Alba is a Spanish national. In March 2013 the couple separated and Hugo returned to Spain. Lucia claimed ESA(IR) in April 2013. The DM decided that Lucia had a right to reside in the UK as Alba’s primary carer in accordance with 3. above. It was evident that Alba would not be able to continue his general education in the UK if his mother and sole carer had to leave the country.

073388 Once a child of a migrant worker has gained a derivative right to reside, that right and the consequent right to reside of the primary carer will continue whilst ever the child remains in general education in the UK (see DMG 073405) and the ability of the child to remain in general education continues to require the presence of the parent/primary carer. It will not matter that the migrant worker might subsequently leave the UK.

073389 - 073399

Effect of Absences

073400 If the child leaves the UK for anything other than temporary periods, the rights under Article 12 will end. Absences of less than 6 months could be considered as temporary if that was the intention at the outset and remained so throughout. Longer absences could still be temporary depending on the reason for the absence.

073401 The derived rights to reside of a child in education described in DMG 073387 **2. & 3.** have their origins in a specific EU provision intended to facilitate the free movement of workers. They are triggered where an EEA national parent of the child is employed in the host Member State. Where an EEA national parent has worked in the UK and this is followed by a period when the parent and child are absent from the UK where (on return) the parent is not employed here, the DM will need to make a judgement as to whether the right has been lost during the absence in the light of the circumstances of the case. While a substantial period of habitual residence in another EEA state will mean that the right is lost, an absence that can properly be regarded as temporary will not have that effect. DMs should consider the following factors in relation to the period of absence

1. the reasons why the parent ceased to be resident in the UK **and**
2. the activities of the parent in the country to which they went, including economic activity **and**
3. the roots the parent put down in the country to which they went **and**
4. the contact which the parent maintained with the UK whilst absent and the quality of that contact **and**
5. the length of the absence (the longer the absence the more difficult it will be to maintain that the right can be reasserted).

073402

Application to joint primary carers

073403 Where there are joint primary carers, the condition described in DMG 073387 **3.2** is that the child would be unable to continue to be educated in the UK if **both** joint primary carers were required to leave the UK¹. However this condition does not apply if² one of the joint primary carers had acquired a derivative right to reside as a sole primary carer before sharing responsibility for care with a joint primary carer.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15A(7A); 2 reg 15A(7B)

073404

Meaning of “general education”

073405 General education can include up to and including university or similar courses and vocational courses, but the primary carer’s right to reside set out in DMG 073387 **3**, generally ends when the child reaches the age of majority. This is 18 in the UK¹. However it can continue beyond that age if the child continues to need the presence and care of that parent in order to be able to complete their education². Whether there is a continuing need for the presence and care of the parent is a matter for determination by the DM. Factors to take into account include: the age of the child, whether the child is residing in the family home or whether the child needs financial or emotional support from the parent in order to be able to continue and to complete his education³. General education does not include nursery education⁴. It usually starts around age 5.

1 Family Law Reform Act 1969, s 1 Age of Majority (Scotland) Act 1969; 2 Teixeira v London Borough of Lambeth CJEU Case C-480/08 (para 87); 3 Olaitan Ajoke Alarape and Olukayode Azeez Tijani v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Case C-529/11; 4 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15A(6)(a)

073406

Meaning of “worker”

073407 In 073387 **2.2** above a “worker” does not include¹ a jobseeker or a person who, on stopping work retains worker status in the circumstances described in DMG 072821. It also does not include a self employed person².

Note: See DMG 072810 to 072817 for guidance on when a person is a worker.

*1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15A(6)(b);
2 Secretary of State for Work and Pensions v Lucja Czop (C-147/11) and Margita Punakova (C-148/11);
RM v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions (IS) [2014] UKUT 401 (AAC) [2015] AACR 11*

073408 Work carried out by a national of another Member State before that Member State joined the EU cannot trigger a right under DMG 073387. Where an A8 or A2 national has been employed in the UK on or after the date of accession, they may be a “worker” for the purposes of a derivative right to reside¹ if it is for an authorised employer, or the migrant worker is otherwise exempt from the requirement to register or seek authorisation. The A2/A8 national does not have to complete 12 months registered or authorised work in order to be regarded as a worker for the purposes of the derivative right to reside².

1 Reg (EEC) 1612/68, Art 12; 2 S of S for W & P v JS (IS) [2010] UKUT 347 (AAC)

073409 An A8 national is working for an authorised employer in the first month of any employment in the UK starting on or after 1.5.04¹, even if it is not subsequently registered: but an A2 national must seek authorisation before starting employed work in the UK². From 1.5.11 A8 nationals, and A2 nationals from 1.1.14, have full EU rights and do not need to register any work with the Home Office scheme.

1 Accession Regs 2004, reg 7(3); 2 Accession Regs 2006, reg 9

073410

Self-employed Parent

073411 A derivative right to reside under DMG 073387 **2.** to **4.** can only apply where there is an EEA national parent who resided in the UK as a “worker” i.e. those who are in genuine and effective work that is more than marginal and ancillary and are under the direction of another (see DMG 072816 to 072817). It does not therefore apply to those who are genuinely self-employed i.e. employed on their own account¹.

1 Secretary of State for Work and Pensions v Lucja Czop (C-147/11) and Margita Punakova (C-148/11). at para 33; RM v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions (IS) [2014] UKUT 401 (AAC) [2015] AACR 11

073412

Derivative residence card

073413 A derivative residence card is a card issued to a person as proof of the holder's derivative right to reside as at the date of issue¹. The card can also take the form of a stamp in the person's passport. The card or stamp will be valid for five years or until a specified date and can be renewed upon application. However, the card itself does not confer a derivative right to reside which can only arise from satisfaction of the conditions in DMG 073387. DMs should not therefore rely on the existence of a derivative residence card as conclusive proof of a derivative right to reside.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 18A

EEA Right to reside - permanent residence

Introduction

073414 Guidance at DMG 073415 to 073443 is to enhance existing DMG guidance regarding permanent residence for EEA nationals and their families.

073415 Since 30.4.06, EEA nationals and their family members, who have resided legally in the UK for a continuous period of 5 years in accordance with laws relating to EU free movement rights that were in force during the 5 year period, will acquire a right of permanent residence¹ (see DMG [073350 - 073352](#)). This means they must have resided in the UK as a worker/S/E person (or someone who retained that status), or as a student or self-sufficient person (and had comprehensive sickness insurance - see [DMG 073246](#) and 073248 - 073249).

1 Directive 2004/38/EC, Art. 16; Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15

073416 An EEA national who has acquired the right of permanent residence on or after 30.4.06 will only lose that right if they are absent from the UK for more than 2 consecutive years¹ (see DMG [073368](#)).

1 Directive 2004/38/EC, Art. 16(4); Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15(2)

Continuity of residence - Breaks during 5 year qualifying period

073417 Detailed guidance in relation to temporary absences from the UK that do not break continuity of residence during the 5 year qualifying period can be found at DMG [073360](#). In general, temporary absences from the UK will not break the continuity of residence¹ if they

1. are no more than a total of 6 months a year **or**
2. comprise of one absence of up to a maximum of 12 consecutive months for important reasons, such as pregnancy and childbirth, serious illness, study or vocational training, or a posting to another country abroad **or**
3. are for compulsory military service.

Although these absences do not break the continuity of the residence requirement, they do not count towards the accrual of the 5 years continuous residence². This is because these absences will generally be periods when the claimant is not exercising a right to reside as defined within the EEA regulations.

1 Directive 2004/38/EC, Art. 16(3); 2 CIS/2258/08

Permanent residence with less than 5 years residence

073418 The general rule on the right of permanent residence requires that EEA nationals and their family members have resided legally in the UK for a continuous period of 5 years (see DMG [073350](#) et seq). Workers or S/E persons and their family members, who have ceased activity, can acquire a right to reside in the UK permanently without that 5 year requirement¹ (see DMG [073181](#), [073528](#) and [073613](#)).

Note: With regard to a family member, who retains the right of residence², see DMG [073300](#).

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15(1)(c) & (d); 2 reg 15(1)(f) & reg 10

073419 A worker or S/E person who has ceased activity is a person who satisfies the conditions in DMG 073420, 073421, 073422 or 073423, and can acquire the right to reside in the UK permanently with less than 5 years residence.

073420 A worker or S/E person who

1. ceases activity as a worker or S/E person **and**
2. has reached the age at which they are entitled to a state pension on the date their work ceases or in the case of a worker, ceases working to take early retirement **and**
3. was working in the UK, as a worker or S/E person, for at least 12 months prior to ceasing work **and**
4. resided in the UK continuously for more than 3 years prior to ceasing work¹.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 5(2)

073421 A worker or S/E person who

1. ceases activity in the UK as a worker or S/E person as a result of a permanent incapacity to work **and**
2. either
 - 2.1 that person resided in the UK continuously for more than 2 years prior to ceasing work **or**
 - 2.2 the incapacity is the result of an accident at work or an occupational disease that entitles that person to a pension payable in full or in part by an institution in the UK¹.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 5(3)

073422 A worker or S/E person who

1. is active in an EEA state, but retains their place of residence in the UK, to which they return (as a rule) at least once a week **and**
2. prior to becoming active in that EEA state, had been continuously resident and continuously active as a worker or S/E person in the UK for at least 3 years¹.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 5(4)

073423 A person who satisfies the condition in paragraph 073422 1. but not 073422 2. shall, for the purposes of 073420 and 073421, be treated as being active and resident in the UK during any period that they were working or S/E in the EEA state¹.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 5(5)

073424 The family member of a worker or S/E person where

1. the worker or S/E person has died **and**
2. the family member resided with the worker or S/E person immediately before their death **and**
3. the worker or S/E person has resided continuously in the UK for at least 2 years immediately before their death, or the death was a result of an accident at work or occupational disease¹.

Note 1: For guidance in relation to family members of British citizens – see DMG [073254](#).

Note 2: For guidance in relation to extended family members – see DMG [073293 - 073294](#)

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15(1)(e)

Periods of residence prior to 30.4.06

073425 In accordance with the CJEU judgments in *Lassal* and *Dias*, periods of residence prior to 30.4.06 (the date of transposition of Directive 2004/38) which were in accordance with earlier EU instruments relating to residence must be taken into account for the purposes of acquisition of permanent residence under Directive 2004/38 (see DMG [073362](#)). However, where a period of residence in accordance with the earlier EU instruments is followed by a period of more than 2 years during which the person's residence is not in accordance with earlier EU instruments, then the earlier period of residence will not count (see DMG [073366](#)).

Note: Subject to DMG [073360](#), a break in continuity during which residence is not in accordance with the Imm (EEA) Regs will mean that the 5 year period has to be served afresh.

Derivative right of residence

073426 Residence in the UK, which is a result of a derivative right of residence does not count towards the period for calculation of the 5 year period for permanent residence¹ (see DMG [073354](#)).

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15(1A); Alarape and Tijani (C-529/11)

Long-term jobseeker

073427 Guidance at DMG [073240](#) and [073080](#) advises that EEA jobseekers who have registered with Jobcentre Plus will have a right to reside for an initial period of 6 months¹. If the claimant is able to provide compelling evidence that they are continuing to seek employment and have a genuine chance of being engaged, a short extension period of JSA(IB) may be allowed (DMG [073099 – 073100](#) and 073138 - 073139).

1 Directive 2004/38/EC, Art 14(4)(b); Antonissen (C-292/89); Imm (EEA) Regs, regs 6(1)(a), 6(4) & 14

073428 Where a claimant is relying entirely on a right to reside as a jobseeker for the entire 5 year period for calculating permanent residence, it should be accepted that the immigration regulations¹ would be satisfied in those circumstances. This is because an EEA national acquires the right to reside in the UK permanently, where they have resided in the UK, in accordance with the immigration regulations for a continuous period of 5 years. Where a claimant has been awarded JSA(IB) on the basis of having a right to reside as a jobseeker, it should therefore be accepted that their continuous period of 5 years of pure jobseeking, would be sufficient for the acquisition of permanent residence.

Moving between alternate rights to reside

073433 Where a qualified person switches their status to that of another qualified person, the DM has the discretion to allow a period of up to 30 days, so that the gap between the claimant's statuses does not break a permanent right of residence.

073434 A cumulative break of up to 30 days in any 12 month period is allowable when switching between rights to reside, for example student to worker, worker to S/E person, S/E person to jobseeker, or between the end of one job and the start of the next. In such circumstances, the claimant will be required to provide evidence of

1. acquiring another right to reside as a jobseeker, worker, S/E person, student or self-sufficient person (or as a dependent) within 30 days of their previous right to reside ending **and**
2. acquiring a right to reside as a jobseeker, worker, S/E person, student, or self-sufficient person (or as a dependent) for the remainder of the 5 year period of continuous residence.

Note 1: Any work activity carried out must be genuine and effective.

Note 2: For accession state nationals (see DMG [073500](#) et seq), work carried out during the accession period must be in accordance with the accession regulations.

Note 3: Periods of residence as a Saint Prix worker (see DMG [073203 – 073216](#)) would count towards permanent residence.

Example 1

Person A is an Italian national. He arrived in the UK as a single person on 1.6.10. He claimed JSA as a jobseeker on 3.6.10 and signed off to start full time work as a retail assistant on 3.7.10. On 28.2.12 his employer closed down the shop and terminated person A's contract. Person A claimed JSA on 25.3.12 but was unsuccessful in finding work and signed off on 10.8.12. He started a F/T course as a student on 3.9.12 and took out a comprehensive sickness insurance policy. The course ended on 6.8.15 and person A made a claim to JSA the next day. The DM decided that person A had acquired a permanent right to reside as he had demonstrated 5 years continuous residence as a qualified person, and the break between his right to reside as a retained worker and a student maintained continuity as the break was within 30 days.

Example 2

Person B is a Dutch national. She arrived in the UK as a single person and started F/T work as a barista on 30.6.10. She continued to work F/T until 2.2.14 and then decided to leave. The next day she claimed JSA. The DM decided she was a jobseeker and informed her that she would be subject to a GPoW interview if she was still claiming JSA in 6 months time. Person B began receiving JSA(C) until it exhausted on 6.8.14. She found a F/T job as a receptionist which was due to start on 1.11.14. Person B presented this evidence at her GPoW interview and was

awarded an extension of JSA(IB) until 31.10.14. Person B left her job on 31.7.15 and claimed JSA. The DM decided that person B had acquired a permanent right to reside as she had demonstrated 5 years continuous residence as a qualified person. Person B was treated as a jobseeker for the period 3.2.14 – 31.10.14 as she had demonstrated she was actively seeking employment and had a genuine chance of engagement throughout that period.

073435 A break, as described within 073433 and 073434, would not be allowable when the break is within a single right to reside, such as a jobseeker. This is because the claimant, in those circumstances, has failed to comply with the requirements to demonstrate that right continuously (see 073440 with regard to disallowances).

Imprisonment

073436 Periods of imprisonment by an EEA national (or their family member) interrupt continuity of residence¹ for the purposes of satisfying the Residence Directive².

1 MG (C-400/12); Onuekwere (C-378/12); 2 Directive 2004/38/EC, Art. 16(3)

073437 The CJEU in *MG* point out that the imposition of a custodial sentence by a national court is an indication that the person concerned has not respected the values expressed by the society of the host Member State in its criminal law. Accordingly the taking into consideration of periods of imprisonment, for the purposes of the acquisition of the right of permanent residence, would clearly be contrary to the aim pursued by the Directive in establishing that right of residence.

073438 The CJEU in *Onuekwere* also found that the continuity of residence of 5 years is interrupted by periods of imprisonment in the host Member State. As a consequence, periods which precede and follow the periods of imprisonment may not be added up to reach the minimum period of 5 years required for the acquisition of a permanent residence permit. Therefore upon release from prison, a person must satisfy a new 5 year period, in order to acquire permanent residence status. The period of imprisonment does not count towards a permanent right to reside because it is a period when the claimant was not exercising a right to reside, nor exercising free movement rights.

073439 – 073441

Sanctions & Disallowances of JSA

073442 In the case of a sanction, payment of JSA is removed for a time, but entitlement may continue. So where the EEA national has not yet reached their GPoW assessment interview, they would still get their 6 months as a retained worker or 91 days as a jobseeker. The period of the sanction would not break continuity for the calculation towards the 5 year period for permanent residence.

073443 In the case of a disallowance, the JSA award ends. If the disallowance is for a fixed period, the claimant will have to reclaim JSA once the disallowance has ended. Once the claimant has made a repeat claim as a jobseeker (who has received such

a disallowance), they will get the balance (if any) of their relevant period. A period of disallowance would therefore break the continuity for the calculation towards the 5 year period for permanent residence.

Separation from EEA partner

073444 Family members have an automatic right of residence in the UK for as long as they remain the family member of an EEA national¹ who

1. is entitled to reside in the UK for an initial period of three months **or**
2. is a qualified person **or**
3. has a right of permanent residence (DMG [073250](#)).

The meaning of family member² includes (amongst others) a spouse or civil partner (DMG [073252](#) 1.)

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 14(2); 2 reg 7(1)(a)

073445 Where there has been a breakdown in the relationship and the spouse or civil partner no longer live in the same household as the EEA national, the spouse or civil partner is still considered to be a family member for as long as

1. the relationship between the spouse or civil partner and the EEA national has not been dissolved **and**
2. the EEA national continues to be a qualified person, or have a permanent right to reside¹.

If they later get divorced or legally terminate their civil partnership, the spouse or civil partner will only have a right to live in the UK if they satisfy the conditions² relating to a family member who has retained the right of residence (DMG [073300](#)).

Note: The breakdown in the relationship can also include a child under the age of 21, who is estranged from their parents. Such a child remains a family member without being in the same household³.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 14(2); Diatta (C-267/83); 2 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 10; 3 reg 7(1)(b)(i)

073446 Where there has been a breakdown in the relationship and the claimant wishes to demonstrate permanent residence, the onus is on the claimant to provide documentary evidence of their EEA national sponsor. Where the claimant has been the victim of domestic violence (DMG 21369) and cannot provide such evidence, the DM should adopt a pragmatic approach. However, where there is no evidence available to the DM, the claimant's case is not proven.

Note: This guidance does not cover a couple who are LTAMC.

073447 - 073449

Right to reside - A8 country nationals

Introduction

073500 Transitional provisions in the Treaty of Accession allow derogation from the principle of freedom of movement within the EEA¹ for a limited period after 1.5.04². Regulations on immigration³ restrict the right to reside in the UK of certain nationals of the countries known as the A8 countries until 30.4.11⁴. **From 1.5.11 all A8 nationals have full EU rights in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC.** DMG 073555 gives guidance on some savings provisions that applied at the end of this period.

Note: Paragraphs 073502 to 073515 explain how an A8 national's right to reside was determined during the period 1.5.04 to 30.4.11.

*1 Treaty establishing the European Community; Regulation (EEC) 1612/68. A1-6;
2 Treaty of Accession, Annexes V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIII and XIV; 3 Accession Regs 2004, reg 4; 4 reg 1(2)(c).*

The A8 countries

073501 The nationals of the following countries were affected by the derogation

1. Czech Republic
2. Estonia
3. Hungary
4. Latvia
5. Lithuania
6. Poland
7. Slovakia
8. Slovenia.

Workers

073502 [see **Memo DMG 2/16**] Unless otherwise exempt (see DMG 073511), A8 nationals who worked were subject to the Worker Registration Scheme from its introduction on 1.5.04 until 30.4.11. To have the right to reside as a worker, an A8 national who is subject to the Worker Registration Scheme must be working for an authorised employer¹. When he ceases working for an authorised employer for any reason, including illness or involuntary unemployment, he ceases to have the right to reside in the UK² as a worker. However, if he starts working for an authorised employer after 1.5.04 and stops working within one month of having started work, due to temporary incapacity as a result of illness or accident, or because he is involuntarily unemployed, he does not cease to be treated as a worker during the remainder of the one month period commencing on the day he started work³.

1 Accession Regs 2004, reg 5(2); 2 reg 5(3); 3 reg 5(4)

Work seekers

073503 A national of an A8 country who is a work seeker who would be subject to the Worker Registration Scheme including those who have ceased to work for an authorised employer, does not have the right to reside as a work seeker as applied to other EEA nationals. Their right to reside depends on their being self sufficient¹. See DMG 073511 for A8 workers exempt from the Worker Registration Scheme.

1 Accession Regs 2004, reg 4(3); Directive 2004/38/EC

Inactive persons

073504 Inactive persons who are A8 nationals will be treated in the same manner as other EEA nationals in that situation and their right to reside will be dependent on their not being a burden on public funds.

Authorised employer

073505 An employer is an authorised employer

1. where the worker was legally working for that employer on 30.4.04 for so long as that employer continues¹ **or**
2. for the first month of a worker's employment with that employer which started on or after 1.5.04² **or**
3. where the worker has applied for a registration certificate within the first month of starting work for that employer and has not received a certificate or refusal to issue a certificate. The employer remains authorised under this paragraph until a certificate or refusal is received, or until he ceases working for that employer, whichever is earlier³ **or**
4. from receipt by the worker of a valid registration certificate relating to that employer which has not expired⁴ **or**
5. where the worker was issued with leave to enter the UK before 1.5.04 as a seasonal worker at an agricultural camp, and begins working on or after 1.5.04 for an employer as a seasonal worker at such a camp until that work ends or 31.12.04, whichever is the earlier⁵.

1 Accession Regs 2004, reg 7(2)(a); 2 reg 7(3); 3 reg 7(2)(b); 4 reg 7(2)(c); 5 reg 7(4)

073506 Where the worker does not apply for a registration certificate within one month of starting work for an employer, that employer will only be an authorised employer for the first month, and then subsequently from the date of receipt of a valid registration certificate. It will not be an authorised employer for the period in between.

073507 A registration certificate expires when the worker ceases working for that employer¹. A registration certificate is invalid if the worker has ceased working for the specified employer on the date the certificate is issued.

1 Accession Regs 2004, reg 7(5)

Worker registration scheme

073508 To have the right of residence in the UK a national of an A8 country who is a worker and is not in an exempt category is required to register with the Home Office Worker Registration Scheme and is an 'accession State worker required to register' (other than during the first month of any employment - see DMG 073505 2.).

073509 Registration is required within one month after starting employment but cannot be made before the employment starts. Registration ends when that employment terminates and the worker must re-register with each new employer.

073510 Workers who register will be issued with a Worker Registration Scheme card when they first register and a Worker Registration Certificate for subsequent registrations.

Exempt workers

073511 Workers from A8 countries are exempt from the requirement to register if, amongst other exemption categories, they

1. had on 30.4.04 leave to enter or remain in the UK and their immigration status had no restrictions on work¹ **or**
2. were legally working in the UK on 30.4.04 and had been so for a continuous period of 12 months prior to that date² **or**
3. have legally worked in the UK for an uninterrupted period of 12 months either partly or wholly after 30.4.04, at the end of that 12 month period³.

1 Accession Regs 2004, reg 2(2); 2 reg 2(3); 3 reg 2(4)

Uninterrupted work

073512 A person is to be treated as having worked for an uninterrupted period of 12 months if he is not legally working for less than 30 days in total, provided that he was legally working at the beginning and end of that period¹.

1 Accession Regs 2004, reg 2(8)

Self-employed persons

073513 Transitional provisions in the Treaty of Accession do not allow derogation from the principle of freedom of movement within the EEA for self-employed persons¹. An A8 national who works in the UK as a self-employed person is not subject to the Worker Registration Scheme and is a qualified person with normal EEA rights whilst pursuing an activity as a self-employed person.

1 TFEU, art 49

073514 An A8 national who is a self-employed person in the UK will retain that status if he is temporarily unable to pursue his activity as a self-employed person as the result of an illness or accident¹ (see DMG 072861). He will still be a qualified person² (see DMG 073238).

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(3); 2 reg 6(1)(c)

073515 However, where an A8 national, who has been working as a self-employed person, becomes unemployed, he does not retain the status of a self-employed person. If he seeks work, he will be treated the same as other A8 nationals who are seeking work (see DMG 073503). This means that he will only have a right to reside by virtue of his status as a work seeker if he is in an exempt category¹ (see DMG 073511).

1 Accession Regs 2004, reg 4(2) & (3)

073516 - 073519

A8 Nationals - Ending of Restrictions on Right to Reside

073520 Subject to the savings provisions described below, the additional restrictions on the rights of A8 nationals to reside in the UK ceased to have effect on 1.5.11. From that date A8 nationals became subject to the same EU rules about right to reside.

073521

Effect on JSA(IB)

073522 With effect from 1.5.11, A8 nationals can be jobseekers. This means that, for the purposes of JSA(IB) they have a right to reside if they are seeking work¹.

1 JSA Regs, reg 85A(2) & (3); Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 6(1)(a)

073523

Saving Provisions

“Accession Worker”

073524 In the guidance in DMG 073516 to 073520 to the phrase “accession worker” means an A8 national who was required to register as a worker as at 30.4.11.

Right to reside

073525 With effect from 1.5.11 accession workers (as defined in DMG 073515 above) will retain worker status when¹

1. they become unable to work, become unemployed or ceased to work in the circumstances described in DMG 072821 on or after 1.5.11 **or**
2. they had ceased working in the circumstances described at DMG 072821 for an authorised employer
 - 2.1 within the first month of employment **and**
 - 2.2 they were still within that one month period.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 7A(4)

073526 It follows that an A8 national required to register as at 30.4.11, who, ceased work in the circumstances described in DMG 072821 **before 1.5.11** will not retain worker status on account of the ending of the A8 restrictions. The only exception is where the A8 national had started work for an authorised employer after 1.4.11. Provided such a person satisfies the conditions in DMG 072821 they will retain worker status on ceasing work and on past 1.5.11.

Acquiring a permanent right to reside

073527 An EEA national who has resided in the UK in accordance with the Imm (EEA) regs continuously for five years¹ acquires a permanent right to reside. An accession worker (within the definition in DMG 073515 above) is treated² as having resided in accordance with the regulations

1. during any period before 1.5.11 in which they were working in the UK for an authorised employer³ **and**
2. in the case of an accession worker who started work for an authorised employer after 1.4.11 and ceased that work before 1.5.11 on the grounds set out in DMG 072821, for the remainder of April 2011 after work ceased.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15; 2 reg 7A(5); 3 Accession Regs 2004, reg 2(7)

Workers who have ceased activity

073528 Certain persons who permanently cease activity as workers or self-employed persons can acquire a permanent right to reside in the UK¹ (see DMG 073181). The conditions for acquiring this right include the need to have completed certain periods of activity as a worker and the regs² treat certain periods of unemployment, sickness etc as periods of such activity.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 15(1)(c); 2 reg 5(7)

073529 In the case of accession workers, periods of involuntary unemployment duly recorded by the relevant employment office will only be treated as periods of activity as a worker where¹

1. the accession worker ceased working during the first month of registered employment, for the remainder of that month **or**
2. the accession worker became unemployed or ceased work on or after 1.5.11.

1 Imm (EEA) Regs, reg 7A(3)

073530 - 073550