



Home Office

Immigration Directorate Instruction Family Migration: Appendix FM Section 1.7 Appendix Armed Forces Financial requirement

Version 3.0

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About this guidance

This guidance tells the decision maker how to decide family migration applications that require a financial requirement assessment and is to be used for all applications decided after 6 April 2015.

Contacts

If you have any questions about the guidance and your line manager or senior caseworker cannot help you or you think that the guidance has factual errors then email the Family Policy Team.

If you notice any formatting errors in this guidance (broken links, spelling mistakes and so on) or have any comments about the layout or navigability of the guidance then you can email the Guidance Rules and Forms team.

Publication

Below is information on when this version of the guidance was published:

- version **3.0**
- published for Home Office staff on **13 October 2020**

Changes from last version of this guidance

- COVID-19 financial requirement concessions have been updated

Related content

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Introduction

Since 9 July 2012, the Immigration Rules in Appendix FM have contained a financial requirement to be met by a person applying for entry clearance to, leave to remain in or indefinite leave to remain in the UK as a partner or dependent child of a person who is either:

- a British Citizen
- present and settled in the UK
- in the UK with refugee leave or humanitarian protection

Since 1 December 2013, the Immigration Rules in Appendix Armed Forces have also contained a financial requirement to be met by a person applying for entry clearance to, leave to remain in or indefinite leave to remain in the UK as the partner or dependent child of a person (British or foreign or Commonwealth) who is a member of HM Forces (as defined in paragraph 2(d) of Appendix Armed Forces).

This guidance is for decision-makers deciding applications that need to meet the financial requirement.

For the purposes of this guidance 'partner' means an applicant's fiancé(e), proposed civil partner, spouse, civil partner, or unmarried partner.

Where the applicant is a child, references to 'applicant' should be read as appropriate to refer to the applicant's parent, and references to 'partner' should be read as appropriate to refer to the applicant's parent's partner.

For the purposes of this guidance 'decision-makers' means Entry Clearance Officers and caseworkers.

From 28 July 2014, section 117B(3) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, inserted by section 19 of the Immigration Act 2014, reinforced the public interest under Article 8 of the ECHR in the financial independence of migrants, to prevent burdens on the taxpayer and promote integration.

On 22 February 2017 the Supreme Court in *MM (Lebanon) & Others v SSHD* [2017] UKSC 10 upheld the lawfulness of the minimum income requirement under Appendix FM, including a higher level of requirement where non-EEA national children are involved. The Court found the minimum income requirement is not a breach of the right to respect for private and family life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and is not discriminatory. The Supreme Court endorsed the Secretary of State's approach in setting a minimum income requirement for family migration that prevents burdens on the taxpayer and promotes integration.

In light of the Supreme Court judgment, Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules HC 290 was implemented on 10 August 2017 to give effect to the Court's findings that, in circumstances where refusal of the application could otherwise breach ECHR Article 8, other credible and reliable sources of income or funds available to the

couple should be taken into account under the minimum income requirement, and that Appendix FM needed to give direct effect to the Secretary of State's duty under section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 to have regard, as a primary consideration, to a child's best interests in making an immigration decision affecting them.

Who needs to meet the financial requirement?

The financial requirement – in the form of the minimum income requirement, for those not exempt from it – needs to be met by those making an application in the following categories of Appendix FM:

- [Family Life as a Partner](#)
- [Family Life as a Child of a person with limited leave as a Partner](#)

Under paragraph A280(b) of [Part 8 of the Immigration Rules](#), the financial requirement also needs to be met by those applying from 9 July 2012 as a child under paragraph 314(i)(a) or (d) (unless both parents are settled), or paragraph 316A(i)(d) or (e), where a parent who has adopted the child, or is doing so, is themselves subject to the financial requirement because they have or are applying for entry clearance or limited leave to remain as a partner under Appendix FM. Otherwise, [the maintenance requirement](#) applicable to the child applicant will be that contained in the relevant adoption rule in Part 8.

The financial requirement also needs to be met by those making an application in the following categories of Appendix Armed Forces unless otherwise stated in that Appendix:

- [Partners of members of HM Forces in Part 4](#) (where specified)
- [Children of members of HM Forces in Part 7](#) (where specified)

Those making an application as the child of a person with entry clearance or limited leave to remain as a parent who is not themselves subject to the financial requirement in the parent route are also not required to meet the financial requirement but, like their parent, a requirement for 'adequate' maintenance.

This guidance must be read alongside the guidance on [Family life \(as a partner or parent\), private life and exceptional circumstances](#).

For further information on the background to the financial requirement in Appendix FM, please see the Statement of Intent on Family Migration published on 11 June 2012. This is available on GOV.UK: [Statement of Intent: Family Migration](#)

For further information on the background to the financial requirement in Appendix Armed Forces, please see the Statement of Intent published on 4 July 2013. This is available on the GOV.UK: [Statement of Intent: Armed Forces](#).

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Calculating the financial requirement

Unless exempt, the applicant must meet the financial requirement in the form of a minimum income requirement. The minimum income requirement for a [Partner](#) applying under Appendix FM from 9 July 2012 and for a [Partner](#) applying under Appendix Armed Forces from 1 December 2013, without dependent children, is £18,600.

However, where the application includes sponsorship of a child at the same time (or at any time before the applicant reaches settlement), or where the sponsor is already sponsoring a child, the minimum income requirement increases and there is a higher financial requirement to be met.

An additional gross annual income of £3,800 is required for the first child sponsored in addition to the partner and an additional £2,400 for each further child. The level of the financial requirement will therefore be:

- partner with no children or no children who are subject to the income requirement – £18,600
- 1 child in addition to the partner – £22,400
- 2 children in addition to the partner – £24,800
- 3 children in addition to the partner – £27,200

If the higher financial requirement and other requirements are met, the applicant child or children will be granted leave in line with the applicant partner. If the partner and a child or children are applying together, and the higher financial requirement and other requirements are not met, applicants will be considered on the basis of exceptions and exceptional circumstances, where leave will either be granted a longer 10 year route or refused.

The higher financial requirement applies to biological children, step-children (in certain circumstances), adopted children (in certain circumstances, including de facto adoptions), and children coming for the purpose of adoption who are subject to immigration control and applying for limited leave to enter or remain under Appendix FM, Appendix Armed Forces or the paragraphs of Part 8.

Where a child or children were previously granted leave before they turned 18 when they were included in the higher financial requirement and remains dependent on their parent, the higher financial requirement will apply until the applicant partner qualifies for settlement, even if the child turns 18 before then. However, the 18+ year old's income and savings will be permitted to count towards the financial requirement if they have not formed an independent life and are not eligible to be considered as a child.

The financial requirement does not apply to a child who:

- is a British Citizen (including an adopted child who acquires British citizenship)

- is an EEA national (except where the child is a child of a former relationship and does not have a right to be admitted to or reside in the UK under the Immigration
- (EEA) Regulations 2006, the Immigration (EEA) Regulations 2016) or the EU settlement Scheme (EUSS)
- is settled in the UK or who qualifies for indefinite leave to enter
- qualifies under Part 8 or Appendix Armed Forces of the Immigration Rules in a category to which the financial requirement does not apply

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Operating principles

Meeting the financial requirement

Under Appendix FM, Appendix Armed Forces and Appendix FM-SE, the applicant must meet:

- the level of the financial requirement applicable to their application
- the requirements specified as to:
 - the permitted sources of income/savings
 - the time periods and permitted combinations of sources applicable to each permitted source relied upon
 - the evidence required for each permitted source relied upon

Income and cash savings must be in the name of the applicant, their partner or jointly or the dependent child once the child has turned 18 years of age.

All employment or self-employment income must come from working legally. All income and savings must be lawfully derived. Where an application relies on the earnings of an applicant in the UK, they must be here with permission to work and their hours of work must not exceed any limit specified in their conditions of leave. Earnings from employment undertaken by an applicant in the UK when they did not have leave to enter or remain and permission to work (excluding those where paragraph 39E of the Rules applies), cannot be included.

Where the gross (pre-tax) amount of any income cannot be properly evidenced, the net (post-tax) amount will be counted, including towards a gross income requirement.

Under paragraph 1(n) of [Appendix FM-SE](#) the gross amount of any cash income may be counted where the person's specified bank statements show the deposit of the full net amount which relates to the gross amount shown on their payslips (or in the relevant specified evidence provided in addition to the specified bank statements in relation to non-employment income). Otherwise, only the net amount shown on the specified bank statements may be counted.

Those wishing to rely on cash income to sponsor an application subject to the financial requirement may need to change the way they manage their money and bank the full net amount so that they can then rely on the gross amount of that income in sponsoring the application. Like the other evidential requirements of [Appendix FM-SE](#) which seek to maintain the integrity of the system for all genuine applicants and sponsors, it is important that those wishing to rely on the gross amount of their cash income from employment corroborate this income through their bank statements, as well as the required payslips and employer's letter.

The level of the financial requirement

Decision-makers cannot exercise any discretion or flexibility with regard to the level of the financial requirement that must be met. It is a matter of public policy to operate a financial requirement based on a minimum income requirement for the sponsorship of partners and children. It must be clear and consistently applied in all cases.

The applicant has to demonstrate and evidence the income and or savings required to meet the level of the financial requirement relevant to their application. They do not need to provide information in the first instance about any income or savings which they and or their partner may have beyond this.

The onus is on the applicant to demonstrate the financial requirement is met in their case. The decision-maker will not generally be expected to make further enquiries or request further information in an effort to establish whether the financial requirement is met.

Evidence requirements – general information

These general evidence requirements are based on paragraph 1 of [Appendix FM-SE](#).

Promises of support from a third party cannot generally be counted towards the financial requirement. The applicant and their partner must generally have the required resources under their own control, not somebody else's. (a [gift](#) from a third party can be the source of cash savings held by the applicant, their partner or the couple jointly, provided that the money has been held by them for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application and is under their control). See the section of the guidance on [exceptional circumstances](#) which shows the scope to rely on a credible guarantee of sustainable financial support from a third party in order to meet the financial requirement.

Income can be paid into, or cash savings held in, any bank/savings account in the name of the applicant, the applicant's partner or both jointly, provided that the account is held in a financial institution that is regulated by the Financial Services Authority or the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which that institution is operating; and the financial institution does not appear on the list of excluded institutions under [Appendix P](#) to the Immigration Rules.

Bank statements must be on official bank stationery. Alternatively, electronic bank statements can also be accepted for all bank accounts (the account itself does not have to be exclusively online) as long as they are either accompanied by a letter from the bank on its headed stationery confirming that the documents are authentic or which bear the official stamp of the issuing bank on every page.

The bank statements must cover the specified periods as described in the Immigration Rules for each of the sources of income relied upon.

As an alternative to a bank statement we will also accept:

- a building society statement or pass book
- a letter from the bank or building society
- a letter from a financial institution regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority or, for overseas accounts, the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which the institution operates and the funds are located. The financial institution must not appear on the list of excluded institutions under [Appendix P](#) to the Immigration Rules

This is provided that the requirements in paragraph 1(aa)(1)-(3) of [Appendix FM-SE](#) are met: These are:

- the requirements in paragraph 1(a)(i)-(iv) are met as if the document were a bank statement
- a building society pass book must clearly show:
 - the account number
 - the building society's name and logo
 - the information required on transactions, funds held and time period(s) or as otherwise specified in Appendix FM-SE in relation to bank statements
- a letter must be on the headed stationery of the bank, building society or other financial institution and must clearly show:
 - the account number
 - the date of the letter
 - the financial institution's name and logo
 - the information required on transactions, funds held and time period(s) or as otherwise specified in Appendix FM-SE in relation to bank statements

Payslips must be original formal payslips issued by the employer and showing the employer's name, or be accompanied by a letter from the employer, on their headed paper and signed by a senior official confirming they are authentic.

Where [Appendix FM-SE](#) requires the applicant to provide specified evidence relating to a period which ends with the date of application, that evidence must be dated no earlier than 28 days before the date of application.

Any documentary evidence must be the original (not a copy) unless indicated otherwise in [Appendix FM-SE](#).

Where a specified document is not in English or Welsh, the applicant must provide the original and a full translation that can be independently verified by the decision-maker. This translation must include contact details for the translator or the translation company and confirmation that it is an accurate translation of the original document. It must also be dated and include the full name and original signature of the translator or an authorised official from the translation company. For applications for leave to remain or indefinite leave to remain (but not for entry clearance) certification by a qualified translator and confirmation of the translator/translation company's credentials must also be provided.

Under paragraph GEN.1.5. of [Appendix FM](#), where decision-makers have reasonable cause to doubt the genuineness of any information or document submitted in support of an application and, after taking reasonable steps, are unable to verify that it is genuine, the information or document will be discounted for the purposes of the application.

Decision-makers are able to refuse the application if they have evidence that the applicant or partner has deceived them as to the level and/or source of income or has withheld relevant information, for example, that the cash savings relied upon are a loan.

Where there is a requirement to provide evidence from a UK government department, this can be met by evidence from a body performing an equivalent function on behalf of a Devolved Administration.

Evidential flexibility

Under [Appendix FM-SE](#) there is discretion for decision-makers to defer an application pending submission of missing evidence or the correct version of it, within a reasonable deadline set for this. Decision-makers will not have to defer where they do not think that correcting the error or omission will lead to a grant.

Decision-makers are also able to grant an application despite minor evidential problems (but not where specified evidence is missing entirely).

There is also discretion for decision-makers where evidence cannot be supplied because it is not issued in a particular country or has been permanently lost.

Decision-makers have general discretion to request additional information or evidence before making a decision.

It can be helpful to the Tribunal in any appeal against a refusal based on a failure to meet the financial requirement for lack of provision of specified evidence under [Appendix FM-SE](#) if the refusal notice or letter briefly explains whether and why the evidential flexibility provisions have or have not been applied. A refusal notice or letter should contain such a brief explanation where the applicant, in making their application, has asked the decision-maker to apply the evidential flexibility provisions and the decision-maker has refused to do so: see. [Sultana and Others \(rules: waiver/further enquiry; discretion\) \[2014\] UKUT 540 \(IAC\)](#).

In deciding an application in relation to which this Appendix states that specified documents must be provided, the Entry Clearance Officer or Secretary of State ('the decision-maker') will consider documents that have been submitted with the application, and will only consider documents submitted after the application where sub-paragraph (b), (e) or (f) applies.

If the applicant has submitted:

- a sequence of documents and some of the documents in the sequence have been omitted (for example, if one bank statement from a series is missing)
- a document in the wrong format (for example, if a letter is not on letterhead paper as specified)
- a document that is a copy and not an original document
- a document which does not contain all of the specified information
- has not submitted a specified document

the decision-maker may contact the applicant or his representative in writing or otherwise, and request the document(s) or the correct version(s). The material requested must be received at the address specified in the request within a reasonable timescale specified in the request.

The decision-maker will not request documents where he or she does not anticipate that addressing the error or omission referred to in sub-paragraph (b) will lead to a grant because the application will be refused for other reasons.

If the applicant has submitted:

- a document in the wrong format
- a document that is a copy and not an original document

A document that does not contain all of the specified information, but the missing information is verifiable from:

- other documents submitted with the application
- the website of the organisation which issued the document
- the website of the appropriate regulatory body

the application may be granted exceptionally, providing the decision-maker is satisfied that the document(s) is genuine and that the applicant meets the requirement to which the document relates. The decision-maker reserves the right to request the specified original document(s) in the correct format in all cases where sub-paragraph (b) applies, and to refuse applications if this material is not provided as set out in sub-paragraph (b).

Where the decision-maker is satisfied that there is a valid reason why a specified document(s) cannot be supplied, for example, because it is not issued in a particular country or has been permanently lost, he or she may exercise discretion not to apply the requirement for the document(s) or to request alternative or additional information or document(s) be submitted by the applicant.

Before making a decision under [Appendix FM](#) or this Appendix, the decision-maker may contact the applicant or their representative in writing or otherwise, to request further information or documents. The material requested must be received at the address specified in the request, within a reasonable timescale specified in the request.

Conversion of foreign currency

Income or cash savings in a foreign currency will be converted to pounds sterling (£) using the closing spot exchange rate which appears on www.oanda.com on the date of application. Where there is income or cash savings in different foreign currencies, each will be converted into pounds sterling (£) before being added together, and then added to any UK income or savings, to give a total amount. Any fluctuation in the exchange rate prior to the date of application will be disregarded: the decision-maker will base the conversion of the foreign currency income or cash savings into sterling on the exchange rate as at the date of application.

Meeting the financial requirement through ‘adequate maintenance’

Where the applicant’s partner is in receipt of any of the following benefits or allowances in the UK, the applicant will be able to meet the financial requirement at that application stage by providing evidence of “adequate maintenance” rather than meeting an income threshold:

- Carer’s Allowance
- Disability Living Allowance
- Severe Disablement Allowance
- Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit
- Attendance Allowance
- Personal Independence Payment
- Armed Forces Independence Payment or Guaranteed Income Payment under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme
- Constant Attendance Allowance, Mobility Supplement or War Disablement Pension under the War Pensions Scheme
- Police Injury Pension

If the applicant’s partner is in receipt of one of the above benefits or allowances on behalf of their child, the applicant will be able to qualify by meeting the financial requirement through ‘adequate maintenance’, with evidence specified in [Appendix FM-SE](#):

All the following must be provided:

- official documentation from the Department for Work and Pensions or Veterans Agency or Police Pension Authority confirming the current entitlement and the amount currently received
- at least one personal bank statement in the 12-month period prior to the date of application, showing payment of the benefit or allowance to which the person is currently entitled into their account

The minimum income threshold will apply at the next application stage if the applicant’s partner is no longer in receipt of one of these benefits or allowances at that time.

Some applicants under Appendix Armed Forces are already required to demonstrate that they will be adequately maintained without recourse to public funds and there is no assessment needed of whether they are exempt from minimum income threshold because the minimum income threshold does not apply to their category of application. See Part 4, Part 7, Part 9, and Part 10 of Appendix Armed Forces for details of who falls into this group. The relevant guidance is set out in [IDI Appendix FM 1.7a](#).

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Sources for meeting the financial requirement

Where the applicant has to meet the minimum income requirement, the financial requirement can generally be met in the following 5 ways:

- income from salaried or non-salaried employment of the partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) - this is referred to as [Category A or Category B](#), depending on the employment history
- non-employment income, for example, income from property rental or dividends from shares. This is referred to as [Category C](#) of this guidance
- cash savings of the applicant's partner and/or the applicant, above £16,000, held by the partner and/or the applicant for at least 6 months and under their control - this is referred to as [Category D](#)
- state (UK or foreign), occupational or private pension of the applicant's partner and/or the applicant - this is referred to as [Category E](#)
- income from self-employment, and income as a director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK, of the partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) - this is referred to as [Category F or Category G](#), depending on which financial year(s) is or are being relied upon

In exceptional circumstances in which refusal of the application could otherwise breach ECHR Article 8 and paragraph GEN.3.1. of Appendix FM applies, other credible and reliable sources of income, financial support or funds available to the couple may be taken into account under the minimum income requirement, under paragraph 21A of [Appendix FM-SE](#).

Sources of income not permitted

Income from the following sources will not be counted towards the financial requirement:

- any subsidy or financial support from a third party (other than child maintenance or alimony payments, academic maintenance grants/stipends or gifts of cash savings that meet the requirements specified in paragraph 1(b) of [Appendix FM-SE](#)), except where paragraph GEN.3.1. of Appendix FM and paragraph 21A of [Appendix FM-SE](#) apply
- income from others who live in the same household (except any dependent child of the applicant who has turned 18 and continues to be counted towards the higher income threshold the applicant has to meet until they qualify for settlement)
- loans and credit facilities
- income-related benefits: Income Support, income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Pension Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit or Support (or any equivalent) and income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- the following contributory benefits: contribution-based Jobseeker's Allowance, contribution-based Employment and Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit

- Child Benefit
- Working Tax Credit
- Child Tax Credit
- Universal Credit
- Unemployability Allowance, Allowance for a Lowered Standard of Occupation and Invalidity Allowance under the War Pensions Scheme
- any other source of income not specified in [Appendix FM-SE](#) as counting towards the financial requirement

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Salaries and non-salaried employment

Category A: With current employer for 6 months or more – person residing in the UK

Where the applicant's partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) is in salaried employment at the date of application and has been with the same employer for at least 6 months prior to the date of application, they can count their gross annual salary towards the financial requirement. In doing so they must have been paid throughout the period of 6 months prior to the date of application at a level of gross annual salary which equals or exceeds the level relied upon in the application.

Gross income from non-salaried employment will be counted on the same basis as income from salaried employment where the person has been with the same employer for 6 months or more at the date of application.

Non-salaried employment includes that paid at an hourly or other rate (and the number and/or pattern of hours required to be worked may vary) or paid an amount which varies according to the work undertaken. Salaried employment includes that paid at a minimum fixed rate (usually annual) which is usually subject to a contractual minimum number of hours to be worked.

The only difference in Category A between salaried and non-salaried employment is how gross annual salary or employment income is calculated:

Where the person is in **salaried** employment – they must have been paid throughout the period of 6 months prior to the date of application at a level of gross annual salary which equals or exceeds the level relied upon in the application. Therefore, the figure used towards the requirement will be the lowest level of annual salary received during the 6 month period.

Where the person is in **non-salaried** employment – the level of gross annual employment income relied upon in the application will be the annual equivalent of the person's average gross monthly income from non-salaried employment in the 6 months prior to the date of application (where that employment was held throughout that period).

To calculate this annualised average for non-salaried employment in Category A the following calculation should be used:

(Total gross income from employment held **throughout** the 6-month period, divided by 6) multiplied by 12 = Income from non-salaried employment that can be counted towards the financial requirement.

If necessary, to meet the level of the financial requirement applicable to the application, a person in salaried or non-salaried employment with the current employer for 6 months or more at the date of application can **add** to this:

- the gross amount of any specified non-employment income received by the applicant's partner, the applicant or both jointly in the 12 months prior to the application, provided they continue to own any asset on which that income was based (for example, property, shares) at the date of application
- an amount based on the cash savings **above** £16,000 held by the applicant's partner, the applicant or both jointly for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application and under their control - at the entry clearance/initial leave to remain stage and the further leave stage, the amount above £16,000 must be divided by 2.5 (to reflect the 2.5 year or 30-month period before the applicant will have to make a further application) to give the amount which can be added to income: at the indefinite leave to remain stage, the whole of the amount above £16,000 can be added to income
- the gross **annual** income received by the applicant's partner or the applicant from any State (UK or foreign), occupational or private pension

Therefore income under Category A can be combined with [Category C: nonemployment income](#), [Category D: cash savings](#) and [Category E: pension](#) if necessary to meet the financial requirement.

Case studies – Category A: With current employer for 6 months or more – person residing in the UK

Example (a)

In an application for entry clearance the applicant's partner is in salaried employment at the date of application and has been working for the same employer for 7 months prior to the date of application. For the first 3 months of the 6 months prior to the date of application his gross annual salary was £15,500. Then he was promoted by his employer so that for the next 3 months (those being the 3 months immediately prior to the date of application) his gross annual salary was £18,700. The applicant's partner is relying on Category A and so must have earned a level of gross annual salary which equals or exceeds the level relied upon in the 6 months prior to the date of application. Therefore the figure that can be used towards the requirement will be the lowest level of annual salary received during this 6 month period prior to the date of application which is £15,500. The couple have no other source of income or savings and so the financial requirement is not met.

Example (b)

In an application for leave to remain the applicant's partner is in employment at the date of application and has been working for the same employer for at least 6 months prior to the date of application. They earn a gross annual salary of £8,000 a year and have been earning the same salary for at least that 6-month period. They receive non-employment income from a rental property and in the 12 months prior to the date of application they received a gross rental income of £9,000; they continue to own the property. The applicant's partner's total income is therefore £17,000.

The applicant's partner also has cash savings of £25,000. She can meet the savings requirements of the rules, including having held those savings for at least 6 months prior to the date of application and the savings being under her control. The amount

of savings that can be used towards the financial requirement is £3,600: (£25,000 – £16,000) ÷ 2.5 = £3,600.

Using a combination of categories A, C and D, the applicant's partner has £20,600 in income and savings (£17,000 income + £3,600 savings) which can be used to meet the financial requirement of £18,600.

Example (c)

The applicant's partner is in non-salaried employment in the UK. He works on a weekly rota basis and does not receive any paid holidays. He has earned £450 each week in the same job for the last 7 calendar months, except for the week prior to the date of application when he earned £150 owing to a holiday.

Non-salaried income = (gross earnings from employment held throughout the 6 month period, divided by 6) x 12
= ((25 weeks x 450 + 1 week x 150) ÷ 6) x 12
= (11,400 ÷ 6) x 12
= £22,800

So the financial requirement is met through Category A non-salaried employment.

Category A: With current employer for 6 months or more – overseas sponsor returning to the UK

Where the applicant's partner is returning with the applicant to the UK to work, they must meet 2 requirements to rely on Category A. First, the applicant's partner must be in employment at the date of application and have been with the same employer for at least 6 months prior to the date of application. They must have been paid throughout that period of 6 months at a level of gross annual salary or income which equals or exceeds the level relied upon in the application. Their gross annual salary or employment income can be combined with any or all of the sources at section 5.1.6. in order to meet the financial requirement. Income under Category A can be combined with [Category C: nonemployment income](#), [Category D: cash savings](#) and [Category E: pension](#) if necessary to meet the financial requirement.

As with employment in the UK, gross income from non-salaried employment held throughout the 6 month period will be calculated on the basis set out in section [salaried and non-salaried employment](#)).

Second, the applicant's partner must also have a confirmed offer of salaried or non-salaried employment in the UK, starting within 3 months of their return. This must have a gross annual starting salary or in non-salaried employment a gross annual income from that employment. Based on the rate or amount of pay and the standard or core hours to be worked must be provided by the employer in the evidence sufficient to meet the financial requirement, alone or in combination with any or all the sources in sections ([Category C: non-employment income](#), [Category D: cash savings](#) and [Category E: pension](#)).

Where the applicant's partner is returning with the applicant to the UK to salaried or non-salaried employment, and is in self-employment outside the UK, they must meet the first requirement in the [salaried and non-salaried](#) section through their self-employment income (see this [section](#) of this guidance for how this income is calculated). The **second** requirement, regarding a confirmed job offer in the UK, must be met on the basis set out in [salaried and non-salaried](#).

Case studies – Category A: With current employer for 6 months or more – overseas sponsor returning to the UK

Example (a)

The applicant's partner currently works in Australia but is returning with the applicant to the UK to work. The applicant's partner has been working for the same employer for the last 5 years in Australia earning a gross annual salary of £25,000. The applicant's partner has a confirmed job offer to start in the UK in 8 weeks of their return, with an annual starting salary of £30,000. Therefore the applicant's partner has both current gross annual salary and a future starting salary which meet the financial requirement under Category A.

Example (b)

If, in the scenario at (a) above, the applicant's partner overseas had been unemployed for 12 months, the financial requirement could not be met using Category A. This would be true even if they had a job offer in the UK starting in 8 weeks of their return with a starting salary of £30,000. The applicant's partner can only rely on the income from a job offer in the UK under Category A if they have been in employment overseas at the required level of income for at least 6 months at the date of application.

Example (c)

The applicant's partner currently works in Japan and is returning with the applicant to the UK to work. She has been working for the same employer for 2 years in Japan and earns a weekly wage. She has earned £495 each week for the last year.

Current non-salaried income = (gross earnings from employment held throughout the 6 month period, divided by 6) x 12
= ((26 weeks x 495) ÷ 6) x 12
= (12,870 ÷ 6) x 12
= £25,740

She has a confirmed offer of non-salaried employment in the UK to start within 5 weeks of her return (paying £385 a week over a 12-month contract), so the annual starting income for the job is equivalent to £20,000 a year.

The financial requirement is met through Category A non-salaried employment.

Example (d)

The applicant's partner currently works in Canada as a self-employed carpenter. She is returning with the applicant to the UK to work as a salaried employee of a large construction firm. The applicant's partner has provided all of the specified evidence for her self-employment income for the last financial year. Her tax return shows her

gross income as being £19,200 for that year. She has a confirmed job offer with the construction firm to start within 10 weeks of her return to the UK. The annual starting salary for this job is £20,500.

Therefore the applicant's partner meets the financial requirement using Category A.

Category B: Less than 6 months with current employer or variable income – person residing in the UK

This category can be used where the applicant's partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) is in salaried or non-salaried employment at the date of application, but has not been with the same employer and/or not earning the income level relied upon in the application for at least 6 months prior to the date of application. It can therefore be used by those who have been with their current employer for less than 6 months, or who have been with their current employer for at least 6 months but earning a variable income and wish to be considered in this category rather than under Category A.

Where the applicant wishes to rely on their own employment income (where they are in the UK with permission to work) as well as that of their partner, the employment and non-employment income of both parties must be calculated under Category A or Category B; those categories cannot be used in combination. See example (d) below.

Under Category B, the financial requirement must be met and evidenced in 2 parts.

First, where the applicant's partner and/or the applicant (if they are in the UK with permission to work) is in salaried employment at the date of application and has been with the same employer, or earning the amount relied upon, for less than the last 6 months, they can count the gross **annual** salary at the date of application towards the financial requirement. There is no required minimum period for this current employment, provided that the requirements for specified evidence under paragraph 2 of Appendix FM-SE can be met in respect of it.

Gross income from non-salaried employment will be counted on the same basis as income from salaried employment where the person has been with the same employer, or earning the amount relied upon, for less than 6 months at the date of application.

Non-salaried employment includes that paid at an hourly or other rate (and the number and/or pattern of hours required to be worked may vary) or paid an amount which varies according to the work undertaken. Salaried employment includes that paid at a minimum fixed rate (usually annual) which is usually subject to a contractual minimum number of hours to be worked.

The only difference in Category B between salaried and non-salaried employment is how gross annual salary or employment income at the date of application is calculated.

Where the person is in **salaried** employment – the level of gross annual salary will be as at the date of application. This must be evidenced by the latest payslip or the signed contract of employment (if a payslip does not provide this information).

Where the person is in **non-salaried** employment – the level of gross annual employment income relied upon in the application can be no greater than the annual equivalent of the person's average gross monthly income from that non-salaried employment.

To calculate this annualised average for non-salaried employment in Category B the following calculation should be used:

(Total gross income from **non-salaried** employment in the period prior to the date of application for which that employment has been held) divided by the number of months and multiplied by 12 (or by the number of weeks and multiplied by 52 where payment is weekly, or by the number of days and multiplied by 365 where payment is daily) = Income from non-salaried employment that can be counted towards the financial requirement.

If necessary to meet the level of the financial requirement applicable to the application, the applicant can **add** to this:

- the gross amount of any specified non-employment income received by the applicant's partner, the applicant or both jointly in the 12 months prior to the application, provided they continue to own the relevant asset (for example, property, interest from shares) at the date of application
- an amount based on the cash savings **above** £16,000 held by the applicant's partner, the applicant or both jointly for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application and under their control
- at the entry clearance/initial leave to remain stage and the further leave stage, the amount above £16,000 must be divided by 2.5 (to reflect the 2.5 year or 30-month period before the applicant will have to make a further application) to give the amount which can be added to income. At the indefinite leave to remain stage, the whole of the amount above £16,000 can be added to income
- the gross **annual** income from any State (UK or foreign), occupational or private pension received by the applicant's partner or the applicant

Second, the person must in addition have received in the 12 months prior to the date of application the level of income required to meet the financial requirement, based on:

- the gross amount of salaried or non-salaried employment income of the applicant's partner (in the UK or overseas) and/or the applicant (if they are in the UK with permission to work)
- the gross amount of any specified non-employment income received by the applicant's partner, the applicant or both jointly, provided they continue to own the relevant asset (for example, property, interest from shares) at the date of application

- the gross amount of any State (UK or foreign), occupational or private pension received by the applicant's partner or the applicant

Under Category B, the assessment of the financial requirement is based on **both**:

- the gross annual salary or income from salaried or non-salaried employment at the date of application. This source can be combined with [Category C: non-employment income](#) , [Category D: cash savings](#) and [Category E: pension](#)
- the actual amount of gross income received from any salaried or non-salaried employment in the 12 months prior to the application. This can be combined with the actual gross income received from [Category C: non-employment income](#) and [Category E: pension](#) over the same 12-month period. [Category D: cash savings](#) cannot be used under (2)

Case studies – Category B: Less than 6 months with current employer or variable income – person residing in the UK

Example (a)

The applicant's partner works in the UK. She started a new job 3 months prior to the date of application and her gross annual salary is £22,000. She meets part (1) of the calculation for Category B because she is in salaried employment at the date of application and her gross annual salary at the date of application meets the financial requirement.

In addition, she **must** have received in the 12 months prior to the application the level of income required to meet part (2) of the calculation for Category B. Before starting her new job, she worked for another company for 7 months during the last 12 months. Including her current and previous job, the total amount she has earned from employment in the last 12 months is £20,000.

The financial requirement is met under Category B because the applicant's partner is currently in a job paying at least £18,600 a year **and** has earned more than £18,600 from employment in the last 12 months.

Example (b)

The applicant's partner works in the UK. She started a new job 3 weeks ago. Her gross annual salary is £20,000. She meets part (1) of the calculation for Category B because she is in salaried employment at the date of application and her gross annual salary at the date of application meets the financial requirement.

In addition, she must have received in the 12 months prior to the application the level of income required to part (2) of the calculation for Category B. But she has had no other job in the last 12 months as she has been travelling.

The financial requirement is met under part (1) of Category B because the applicant's partner is currently in a job paying at least £18,600, but not under part (2) as she has not earned at least £18,600 from employment in the last 12 months. Therefore, the applicant cannot meet the financial requirement using Category B.

Example (c)

The applicant's partner lives in the UK and is a fashion photographer who does short-term contract work for several agencies. He has periods without work and the amount he is paid varies from job to job. Over the last 12 months he has earned a total of £20,000. In the most recent 6 months his gross earnings are as follows: £3500, £0, £0, £2300, £3400, £500. The application is made on the basis of meeting the financial requirement under Category B non-salaried employment.

Under part (1) of Category B, the applicant's partner's current annual employment income

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\text{gross earnings over the last 6 months, divided by 6}) \text{ multiplied by 12} \\ &= ((3500+0+0+2300+3400+500) \div 6) \times 12 \\ &= (9,700 \div 6) \times 12 \\ &= \mathbf{\pounds 19,400} \end{aligned}$$

Under part (2) of Category B, the applicant's partner's actual employment income over last 12 months

$$= \mathbf{\pounds 20,000}$$

Both part (1) and part (2) of Category B are met.

Example (d)

The applicant (with permission to work) and his partner are both in employment in the UK at the date of application.

The applicant earns £12,000 a year and has been earning that level of income with the same employer for 17 months. The applicant's partner has recently moved to a new job earning £10,000 a year and has only been in her current employment for 3 months. However, she has received £12,000 in employment income in the 12 months prior to the date of application.

If the applicant's partner had been in her current job at that level of annual earnings for at least 6 months, the applicant could have combined their current levels of annual earnings under Category A: £12,000 + £10,000 = £22,000. Instead, the applicant must use Category B: under part (1) their combined level of current earnings is £22,000; under part (2) their combined income from employment over the last 12 months is £12,000 + £12,000 = £24,000.

Both part (1) and part (2) of Category B are met.

Category B: Less than 6 months with current employer or variable income – overseas sponsor returning to the UK

Where the applicant's partner is returning with the applicant to the UK to work, they do **not** have to be in employment at the date of application to rely on Category B. Instead, the financial requirement must be met and evidenced in 2 parts in the following way.

First, the applicant's partner must have a confirmed offer of salaried or non-salaried employment to return to in the UK (starting within 3 months of their return). This must

have a gross annual starting salary (or in non-salaried employment a gross annual income from that employment, based on the rate or amount of pay and the standard or core hours to be worked provided by the employer in evidence) sufficient to meet the financial requirement, alone or in combination with any or all the sources at [section](#) ([Category C: non-employment income](#), [Category D: cash savings](#) and [Category E: pension](#)).

Second, the couple returning to the UK must in addition have received in the 12 months **prior** to the date of application the level of income required to meet the financial requirement, based on:

- the gross amount of salaried or non-salaried employment income overseas of the applicant's partner
- the gross amount of any specified non-employment income received by the applicant's partner, the applicant or both jointly, provided they continue to own the relevant asset (for example, property, interest from shares) at the date of application
- the gross amount of any State (UK or foreign), occupational or private pension received by the applicant's partner or the applicant

Under Category B, the assessment of the financial requirement will be based on **both**:

- the gross annual salary or income of the applicant's partner's confirmed offer of salaried or non-salaried employment in the UK. This source can be combined with [Category C: non-employment income](#), [Category D: cash savings](#) and [Category E: pension](#)
- the actual amount of gross income received from the applicant's partner's salaried or non-salaried employment overseas in the 12 months prior to the date of application. This can be combined with the actual gross income the couple received from [Category C: non-employment income](#) and [Category E: pension](#) over the same 12-month period. [Category D: cash savings](#) cannot be used under (2)

Case study – Category B: Less than 6 months with current employer or variable income – overseas sponsor returning to the UK

Example (a)

The applicant's partner currently lives in China and is returning to the UK with the applicant.

The applicant's partner left her job in China 3 months ago to prepare for the move to the UK. She is not employed at the date of the application. From the job that she left, she received an income of £19,000 in the 12 months prior to the application. So part (2) of the Category B calculation for a returning sponsor is met because she received in the 12 months prior to the application the amount of income required to meet the level of the financial requirement.

In addition, the applicant's partner must also, under part (1) of the Category B calculation, have a confirmed offer of salaried or non-salaried employment to return

to in the UK (starting within 3 months of her return). This must have an annual starting salary or income sufficient to meet the financial requirement, alone or in combination with other sources. She does have a confirmed job offer in the UK starting within 7 weeks of her return, with an annual starting salary of £24,000.

Part (1) of the Category B calculation for a returning sponsor is also met because she has a confirmed offer of employment in the UK to return to which has an annual starting salary sufficient to meet the financial requirement.

Salaried and non-salaried employment – general requirements

Employment can be full-time or part-time.

Employment can be permanent, a fixed-term contract or with an agency.

Where the applicant's partner is a serving member of HM Armed Forces and they are posted overseas, they will be considered as a person resident in the UK for the purposes of assessing their income from salaried or non-salaried employment. They will not be treated as an overseas sponsor returning to the UK. This ensures that, in line with the military covenant, they are not disadvantaged by their military service.

Where the applicant's partner is a seafarer resident in the UK but spends most of their time working at sea and qualifies for the HMRC Seafarers Earnings Deduction (which is evidenced, for example, by a letter from their accountant or from HMRC), they will be considered as a person resident in the UK for the purposes of assessing their income from salaried or non-salaried employment. They will not be treated as an overseas sponsor returning to the UK.

Where the applicant is in the UK with permission to work and they are combining their employment income with their partner's employment income to meet the financial requirement, both employment incomes must be calculated under either Category A or Category B. The couple cannot use a combination of Category A and Category B to meet the financial requirement.

Where average is referred to in calculations of non-salaried employment this refers to the mean average. The calculation method for non-salaried employment will produce a mean average. You do not need to do anything additional to calculate this.

Overtime, payments to cover travel time (for example, for a care worker travelling between appointments), commission-based pay and bonuses (which can include tips and gratuities paid via a tronc scheme registered with HMRC) will be counted as income from employment where they have been received in the relevant period(s) prior to the date of application. Sometimes the person will receive the same amount of income from overtime each month; sometimes overtime payments will vary, with different amounts (if any) each month. All overtime in salaried employment will be calculated based on the approach to income from non-salaried employment. This will be an annualised 6-month average for the overtime which will be added to the level of the gross annual salary.

However, any future earnings that a person may earn by way of overtime, payments to cover travel time, commission-based pay or bonuses will not count as income towards the financial requirement. This exclusion also applies where an applicant's partner seeks to rely on a job offer in the UK that will start within 3 months of their return. There is one exception to this: in respect of such a job offer in the UK, gross "on-target" earnings which may be expected from satisfactory performance in the standard or core hours of work can be included. This must be evidenced in the letter from the employer or signed contract of employment which must be submitted.

Case study – Calculation of commission-based pay

Example (a)

The applicant's partner currently lives in Thailand and is returning to the UK with the applicant.

The applicant's partner is employed at the date of application and is relying on Category A. He works as a car salesman in Thailand in salaried employment. In the 6 months prior to the date of application his gross annual salary was £15,000. He also received commission-based pay for each of the 6 months prior to the date of application which varied as follows: £500, £1000, £400, £200, £200, and £800.

The income from commission-based pay that can be added to the salaried employment

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\text{total commission earned over the last 6 months, divided by 6}) \text{ multiplied by 12} = \\ &= ((500+1000+400+200+250+800) \div 6) \times 12 \\ &= (3150 \div 6) \times 12 \\ &= \mathbf{\pounds 6,300} \end{aligned}$$

This annualised income from commission-based pay can then be added to the salaried income of £15,000 to provide a gross annual salary at the date of application of £21,300.

In addition, the applicant's partner has a confirmed job offer with a car dealership in the UK to start within 8 weeks of his return to the UK. The annual starting salary for this job is £18,000. His signed contract of employment sets out that gross "on-target" earnings of £2,000 may be expected from satisfactory performance in the standard hours of work.

The addition of the on-target earnings means that the applicant's partner meets the financial requirement using Category A as the income from this job offer that counts under the Immigration Rules will be **£20,000**.

The contract also indicated that the applicant's partner would earn future commission of 10% on all sales. However this future commission cannot be included towards the financial requirement.

The gross amount of any cash income may be counted towards the financial requirement, where the correct tax has been paid on that income and where all the relevant evidential requirements in [Appendix FM-SE](#) are met. Where a person's

payslips show their gross cash income and the tax paid, and their specified bank statements show all of that post-tax income, they can count the gross amount of the cash income shown on the payslips towards the financial requirement. But, where that person's specified bank statements only show a proportion of that post-tax income, only the amount shown on the bank statements can be counted towards the financial requirement.

Where the applicant's partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) is in salaried or non-salaried employment, this may include work undertaken overseas, subject to the couple meeting the requirement in paragraph E-LTRP.1.10 of [Appendix FM](#) that they intend to live together permanently in the UK and subject to the other requirements of [Appendix FM-SE](#) being met.

Where the applicant's partner is working overseas and transfers with the same employer to a job in the UK, that employment may be used to meet both the overseas employment income and the confirmed job offer in the UK required under Category A or Category B.

Where a person is either a director or employee of a limited company in the UK, or both and receives a salary from that company, that salaried income can be counted under Category A or Category B, provided that the limited company is not of a type specified in paragraph 9(a) of [Appendix FM-SE](#) (in that it is not in sole or limited family ownership). Evidence of the type of company must be provided, which can include the latest Annual Return filed at Companies House. A fee paid to a person appointed as a non-executive director of a company (and this is not a limited company in the UK of the type specified in paragraph 9(a) of [Appendix FM-SE](#)) instead of a salary may be treated and evidenced as though it were a salary paid for employment in that capacity.

Paragraph 9(a) of [Appendix FM-SE](#) states that the specified type of limited company is one in which:

- the person is either a director or employee of the company, or both, or of another company within the same group
- the shares are held (directly or indirectly) by the person, their partner or the following family members of the person or their partner: parent, grandparent, child, stepchild, grandchild, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or first cousin
- any remaining shares are held (directly or indirectly) by fewer than five other persons

Where a person receives a salary from employment as a director or employee (or both) of a limited company in the UK of the type specified in paragraph 9(a), that salaried income can only be counted under [Category F](#) or [Category G](#), as appropriate. See [section 9](#) of this guidance.

In respect of an equity partner, for example, in a law firm, the income they draw from the partnership (including where this is in the form of a profit share) will be treated as

income from salaried employment and they must provide evidence of the employment and their income from it accordingly. If the payslips and employer's letter required under paragraph 2 of [Appendix FM-SE](#) cannot be provided, they can be replaced by alternative evidence. This may include, but is not confined to, a letter (on official stationery) from an accountant, solicitor or business manager acting for the partnership (who is not the applicant or their partner) which provides the relevant information in paragraph 2 of [Appendix FM-SE](#).

A person working as a subcontractor under the Construction Industry Scheme (CIS), administered by HMRC (and under which the contractor deducts tax and National Insurance contributions from the payments made to the subcontractor), can, as an alternative to meeting the requirements of Appendix FM-SE in respect of self-employment, choose instead to count their CIS income as income from salaried employment. If they do, they must meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of [Appendix FM-SE](#) for specified evidence for salaried employment, subject to reflecting their status as a CIS contractor rather than an employed person. They must provide CIS payment slips in place of payslips, a letter from the CIS contractor in place of an employer's letter and the required personal bank statements. If a person cannot provide this evidence, or it is not clear that they are covered by the CIS scheme, their income should be treated as income from self-employment and the relevant self-employment evidence must be provided. See [section 9](#) of this guidance.

Those working in the UK and employed by a non-resident employer company will have a HMRC employee payroll scheme. The employee is not being paid gross, even though they may often receive the gross funds and then pay over the income tax and employee National Insurance contributions themselves.

Where the applicant's partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) is in receipt of maternity, paternity, adoption or sick pay, or has been so in the 6 months prior to the date of application, the relevant date for considering the length of employment and the income from the employment can be either:

- the date of application
- the date of commencement of the maternity, paternity, adoption or sick leave

But the specified time periods for any other sources of income that are being combined with the employment income will remain as otherwise set out in Appendix FM-SE and this guidance.

This means that where the application also relies on self-employment income, the relevant date above must fall within the last full financial year(s) on which the self-employment income is based.

Any period of **unpaid** maternity, paternity, adoption, parental or sick leave in the 12 months prior to the date of application will not be counted towards any period relating to employment, or any period relating to income from employment, for which Appendix FMSE provides. For example, if a person takes 2 weeks' unpaid parental leave, this period will be discounted and will not be considered to have broken any

continuous period relating to their employment or to their income from employment, and the person can show that they meet the annualised average income required over a period of 6 months and 2 weeks prior to the date of application.

Maternity pay, paternity pay and adoption pay which is paid overseas to a sponsor returning to the UK with the applicant to work can be counted towards the financial requirement.

Case studies – Maternity, paternity, adoption, parental and sick leave

Example (a)

The applicant's partner is in the UK, has recently had a baby and returned to work from maternity leave 2 months prior to the date of application. Her contracted salary is £19,400 a year. She has been with her current employer for 2 years but, as she has not been earning the required level of income for all of the last 6 months because of her maternity leave, the period to be assessed can be the 6 months before she began her maternity leave.

Example (b)

The applicant's partner is relying on Category A non-salaried employment but had 2 weeks' unpaid sick leave 2 months prior to the date of application. This 2 week period will be discounted for the purposes of the application and it will not break the 6 month period of continuous employment required. The applicant's partner can show that they meet the annualised average income required over a period of 6 months and 2 weeks prior to the date of application.

[Appendix FM-SE](#) specifies further details in relation to paid employment:

When calculating income from **salaried** employment under paragraphs 12A and 13 to 16, this paragraph applies:

- basic pay, skills-based allowances, and UK location-based allowances will be counted as income provided that:
 - they are contractual and where these allowances make up more than 30% of the total salary, only the amount up to 30% is counted
 - overtime, payments to cover travel time, commission-based pay and bonuses (which can include tips and gratuities paid via a *tronc* scheme registered with HMRC) will be counted as income, where they have been received in the relevant period(s) of employment or self-employment relied upon in the application
 - in respect of a person in salaried employment at the date of application, the amount of income in sub-paragraph (b) which may be added to their gross annual salary, and counted as part of that figure for the purposes of paragraph 13(a)(i) or 13(b)(i), is the annual equivalent of the person's average gross monthly income from that income in their current employment in the 6 months prior to the date of application
 - payments relating to the costs of UK or overseas travel, including (for example) travelling or relocation expenses and subsistence or accommodation allowances, and payments made towards the costs of living overseas, will not be counted as income

- gross income from non-salaried employment will be counted on the same basis as income from salaried employment, except as provided in paragraph 18(e) and 18(f), and the requirements of this Appendix for specified evidence relating to salaried employment shall apply as if references to salary were references to income from non-salaried employment

Non-salaried employment includes that paid at an hourly or other rate (and the number and/or pattern of hours required to be worked may vary) or paid an amount which varies according to the work undertaken.

Whereas salaried employment includes that paid at a minimum fixed rate (usually annual) and subject usually to a contractual minimum number of hours to be worked.

For the purpose of paragraph 13(a)(i), in respect of a person in non-salaried employment at the date of application ‘the level of gross annual salary relied upon in the application’ shall be no greater than the annual equivalent of the person’s average gross monthly income from non-salaried employment in the 6 months prior to the date of application, where that employment was held throughout that period. For the purpose of paragraph 13(b)(i), ‘the gross annual salary from employment as it was at the date of application’ of a person in non-salaried employment at the date of application shall be considered to be the annual equivalent of:

- the person’s gross income from non-salaried employment in the period immediately prior to the date of application, where the employment has been held for a period of no more than one month at the date of application
- the person’s average gross monthly income from non-salaried employment, where the employment has been held for a period of more than one month at the date of application

For the purpose of paragraphs 13(c)(ii) and 13(d)(i), ‘the gross annual salary in the salaried employment in the UK to which they are returning’ of a person who is returning to the UK to take up non-salaried employment in the UK starting within 3 months of their return is the gross annual income from that employment, based on the rate or amount of pay, and the standard or core hours of work, set out in the document(s) from the employer provided under paragraph 4. Notwithstanding paragraph 18(b), this may include the gross ‘on-target’ earnings which may be expected from satisfactory performance in the standard or core hours of work.

Salaried and non-salaried employment – specified evidence

The evidence required to demonstrate income from salaried employment (and, by virtue of paragraph 18(d), non-salaried employment) is specified in [Appendix FM-SE](#).

In respect of salaried employment in the UK (except where paragraph 9 applies) all of the following evidence must be provided:

Payslips covering:

- a period of 6 months prior to the date of application if the person has been employed by their current employer for at least 6 months (and where paragraph 13(b) of this Appendix does not apply); or
- any period of salaried employment in the period of 12 months prior to the date of application if the person has been employed by their current employer for less than 6 months (or at least 6 months but the person does not rely on paragraph 13(a) of this Appendix), or in the financial year(s) relied upon by a self-employed person

A letter from the employer(s) who issued the payslips at paragraph 2(a) confirming:

- the person's employment and gross annual salary
- the length of their employment
- the period over which they have been or were paid the level of salary relied upon in the application
- the type of employment (permanent, fixed-term contract or agency)
- Personal bank statements corresponding to the same period(s) as the payslips at paragraph 2(a), showing that the salary has been paid into an account in the name of the person or in the name of the person and their partner jointly
- where the person is either a director or employee (or both) of a limited company based in the UK, evidence that the company is not a type specified in paragraph 9(a). This can include the latest Annual Return filed at Companies House

In addition to the evidence listed above, paragraph 2A of [Appendix FM-SE](#) specifies that P60(s) for the relevant period(s) of employment (if issued) and a signed contract(s) of employment may also be submitted in respect of paid employment in the UK. If they are not submitted, the decision-maker may grant the application if otherwise satisfied that the requirements of Appendix FM-SE relating to that employment are met, or they may ask for the documents to be submitted in accordance with paragraph D of the Appendix.

In respect of salaried employment outside of the UK, evidence should be a reasonable equivalent to that set out in paragraph 2 and (where relevant) paragraph 2A.

In respect of a job offer in the UK (for an applicant's partner or parent's partner returning to salaried employment in the UK at paragraphs E-ECP.3.2.(a) and EECC.2.2.(a) of [Appendix FM](#)) a letter from the employer must be provided:

- confirming the job offer, the gross annual salary and the starting date of the employment which must be within 3 months of the applicant's partner's return to the UK
- enclosing a signed contract of employment, which must have a starting date within 3 months of the applicant's partner's return to the UK

In respect of statutory or contractual maternity, paternity or adoption pay all of the following, and in the respect of parental leave in the UK only the evidence at paragraph 5(c), must be provided:

- personal bank statements corresponding to the same period(s) as the payslips at paragraph 5(b), showing that the salary has been paid into an account in the name of the person or in the name of the person and their partner jointly

Payslips covering:

- a period of 6 months prior to the date of application or to the commencement of the maternity, paternity or adoption leave
- a period showing the applicant has been employed by their current employer for at least 6 months (and where paragraph 13(b) does not apply)
- or (ii) any period of salaried employment in the period of 12 months prior to the date of application or to the commencement of the maternity, paternity or adoption leave, if the applicant has been employed by their current employer for less than 6 months (or at least 6 months but the person does not rely on paragraph 13(a))

A letter from the employer confirming:

- the length of the person's employment
- the gross annual salary and the period over which it has been paid at this level
- the entitlement to maternity, paternity, parental or adoption leave
- the date of commencement and the end-date of the maternity, paternity, parental or adoption leave

In addition to the evidence listed above, P60(s) for the relevant period(s) of employment (if issued) and a signed contract(s) of employment may also be submitted in respect of paid employment in the UK. If they are not submitted, the decision-maker may grant the application if otherwise satisfied that the requirements of [Appendix FM-SE](#) relating to that employment are met, or they may ask for the documents to be submitted in accordance with paragraph D of the Appendix.

In respect of statutory or contractual sick pay in the UK all of the following must be provided:

- personal bank statements corresponding to the same period(s) as the payslips at paragraph 6(b), showing that the salary has been paid into an account in the name of the person or in the name of the person and their partner jointly

Payslips covering:

- a period of 6 months prior to the date of application or to the commencement of the sick leave, if the applicant has been employed by their current employer for at least 6 months (and where paragraph 13(b) does not apply)
- any period of salaried employment in the period of 12 months prior to the date of application or to the commencement of the sick leave, if the applicant has

been employed by their current employer for less than 6 months (or at least 6 months but the person does not rely on paragraph 13(a))

A letter from employer confirming:

- the length of the person's employment
- the gross annual salary and the period over which it has been paid at this level; (iii) that the person is in receipt of statutory or contractual sick pay; and (iv) the date of commencement of the sick leave

In addition to the evidence listed above, P60(s) for the relevant period(s) of employment (if issued) and a signed contract(s) of employment may also be submitted in respect of paid employment in the UK. If they are not submitted, the decision-maker may grant the application if otherwise satisfied that the requirements of Appendix FM-SE relating to that employment are met, or they may ask for the documents to be submitted in accordance with paragraph D of the Appendix.

Related content

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Non-employment income

Category C: Non-employment income – requirements

The following are sources of non-employment income which can be counted towards the financial requirement under Category C:

- property rental
- dividends or other income from investments, stocks and shares, bonds or trust funds
- interest from savings
- maintenance payments from a former partner of the applicant in relation to the applicant or any children of the applicant and their former partner (any documents issued by the family court must have permission to be disclosed). Also, maintenance payments from a former partner of the applicant's partner in relation to that partner
- UK Maternity Allowance, Bereavement Allowance, Bereavement Payment and Widowed Parent's Allowance
- payments under the War Pensions Scheme, the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme and the Armed Forces Attributable Benefits Scheme
- a maintenance grant or stipend (not a loan) associated with undergraduate study or postgraduate study or research
- ongoing insurance payments
- ongoing payments from a structured legal settlement
- ongoing royalty payments

Unless otherwise specified, the specified non-employment income which the applicant's partner and/or the applicant have received in the 12 months prior to the date of application can be counted towards the financial requirement.

The relevant asset on which any income is based must be in the name of the applicant, their partner or both jointly and held or owned at the date of application.

The asset owned at the date of application does not need to have been owned for 12 months prior to the date of application, but it must have been a source of income for at least part of that 12-month period. For example, the asset is owned at the date of application, has been owned for the last 3 months and has been a source of income during that period of 3 months: that income can be counted towards the financial requirement.

The gross amount of any cash income may be counted towards the financial requirement, where the correct tax has been paid on that income and where all the relevant evidential requirements in [Appendix FM-SE](#) are met. Where a person's relevant specified evidence relating to permitted sources of non-employment income shows their gross cash income and the tax paid, and their specified bank statements in relation to the permitted non-employment income shows all of that post-tax income, they can count

the gross amount of the cash income shown on the specified documentation towards the financial requirement (or the net income in relation to dividends). But, where that person's specified bank statements relating to permitted non-employment income only show a proportion of that post-tax income, only the amount shown on the bank statements can be counted towards the financial requirement.

A director or employee of a limited company in the UK who receives dividend income from the company can count this income as non-employment income under Category C, unless the company is of a type specified in paragraph 9(a) of Appendix FM-SE (in that it is in sole or limited family ownership). If it is, this non-employment income will be considered under [Category F](#) or [Category G](#) as appropriate.

Payments under the War Pensions Scheme, the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme and the Armed Forces Attributable Benefits Scheme can be included as nonemployment income, provided that (a) they are not considered as pension income.

Income from a maintenance grant or stipend (not a loan) associated with undergraduate study or postgraduate study or research received by the applicant's partner or the applicant can be counted towards the financial requirement. The person must be currently in receipt of the grant or stipend or will be within 3 months of the date of application, and the grant or stipend must be payable for a period of at least 12 months, or for at least one full academic year, from the date of application or from the date on which payment of the grant or stipend will commence. Where the grant or stipend is paid on a tax-free basis, see this [section](#) of this guidance for further information.

Income from royalties received by the applicant or their partner can be included as nonemployment income, provided that the application is accompanied by a letter (on official stationery) from a solicitor, accountant or business manager. The letter must set out the contractual or other basis of the royalty income by confirming the amount and frequency of the royalty payments in the 12 months prior to the date of application. This should also confirm that the royalty payments will continue for at least the 12 months following the date of application along with personal bank statements for any part of the 12-month period prior to the date of application, showing the royalty payments were paid into the person's account.

Income from Category C can be combined with income from [Category A](#) and [Category B: salaried and non-salaried employment](#), [Category D: cash savings](#) and [Category E: pension](#) in order to meet the financial requirement.

Property rental – further guidance

[Appendix FM-SE](#) specifies further requirements for property rental income:

Any rental income from property, in the UK or overseas, must be from a property that is:

- owned by the person

- not their main residence and will not be so if the application is granted, except in the circumstances specified in [paragraph 20\(e\)](#)
- if ownership of the property is shared with a third party, only income received from their share of the property can be counted

The amount of rental income from property received before any management fee was deducted may be counted.

Equity in a property cannot be used to meet the financial requirement.

Where the applicant and their partner are resident outside the UK at the date of application, rental income from a property in the UK that will become their main residence if the application is granted may only be counted under [paragraph 13\(c\)\(i\) and paragraph 13\(d\)\(ii\)](#).

Therefore, income from a room in the main residence rented to a lodger cannot be counted. Income from a property that is rented out for all or part of the year (for example, a holiday let) can be counted.

Where the applicant and their partner are resident in the UK at the date of application, rental income from a property in the UK cannot be counted as income if that property will become the couple's main residence if the application is granted.

Where the couple are returning to the UK from overseas, rental income from a property in the UK that will become the couple's main residence if the application is granted can be combined with the applicant's partner's overseas employment income to meet that part of the financial requirement. However, it cannot be combined with the income from the applicant's partner's job offer in the UK as the couple's home in the UK will no longer be a source of income once the couple have returned here.

Dividends and other investment income – further guidance

If income has been earned from investments, shares and/or stocks in the 12 months prior to the date of application and the relevant asset was then sold, we will consider it to be held at the date of application and that income may be counted towards the financial requirement, provided that investments, shares and/or stocks of an equivalent volume have since been purchased in the same company and are held at the date of application.

Where a person is relying on dividends from a UK limited company and they are also a director or employee of that company, to count this dividend income under Category C evidence must be provided to show that the company is not of a type specified in paragraph 9(a) of [Appendix FM-SE](#), which is one in which:

- the person is either a director or employee of the company, or both, or of another company within the same group
- shares are held (directly or indirectly) by the person, their partner or the following family members of the person or their partner: parent, grandparent, child, stepchild, grandchild, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or first

cousin; and (iii) any remaining shares are held (directly or indirectly) by fewer than 5 other persons

Where the company is of this type, income from dividends will be considered under Category F or Category G as appropriate. See: [Self-employment or Director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK](#).

Maintenance grant or stipend – further guidance

Where an academic maintenance grant or stipend is, or will be, paid on a tax-free basis, the amount of the gross equivalent can be counted towards the financial requirement. The person must be currently in receipt of the grant or stipend or will be within 3 months of the date of application, and the grant or stipend must be payable for a period of at least 12 months, for at least one full academic year, from the date of application or from the date on which payment of the grant or stipend will commence.

The third column of the table below sets out the equivalent tax-free level of grant or stipend required to meet the financial requirement:

Those being sponsored	Gross level of financial requirements	Equivalent tax-free income
Partner only	£18,600	£15,800
Partner and one child	£22,400	£18,400
Partner and 2 children	£24,800	£20,000
Partner and 3 children	£27,200	£21,700

A tax-free grant or stipend can be combined with income on which tax has been paid and with current cash savings. The decision-maker should add together:

- the annual tax-free amount of the grant or stipend
- the annual post-tax (net) amount of any employment or other income (if the requirements of Appendix FM-SE in respect of that income are met); and
- the relevant amount of current cash savings (if the requirements of [Appendix FM- SE](#) in respect of those cash savings are met)

To see if the total meets the amount required in the third column of the table in section above.

Case studies – Tax-free maintenance grant or stipend

Example (a)

The applicant's partner is in receipt of a tax-free academic stipend of £12,000 a year and also has post-tax employment income of £4,500 a year. Her combined net income is £16,500 (£12,000 + £4,500). There are no sponsored children.

The applicant's partner has an income which is more than the equivalent net amount (£15,800) needed to meet the gross level of the financial requirement (£18,600).

Example (b)

The applicant's partner is in receipt of a tax-free academic stipend of £19,000 a year. The applicant's partner is also sponsoring the applicant's child from a previous relationship. The applicant's partner has the net income of at least £18,400 a year needed to meet the gross level of the financial requirement (£22,400).

Non-employment income – specified evidence

The evidence required to demonstrate non-employment income is specified in [Appendix FM-SE](#).

In respect of non-employment income all the following evidence, in relation to the form of income relied upon, must be provided:

To evidence property rental income:

- confirmation that the person or the person and their partner jointly own the property for which the rental income is received, through:
 - a copy of the title deeds of the property or of the title register from the Land Registry (or overseas equivalent); or (2) A mortgage statement
 - Personal bank statements for or from the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing the rental income relied upon was paid into an account in the name of the person or of the person and their partner jointly - the bank statements should cover the period for which the income is relied upon
 - a rental agreement or contract

To evidence dividends (except where paragraph 9 applies) or other income from investments, stocks, shares, bonds or trust funds:

- a certificate showing proof of ownership and the amount(s) of any investment(s)
- a portfolio report (for a financial institution regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (and Prudential Regulation Authority where applicable) in the UK) or a dividend voucher showing the company and person's details with the person's net dividend amount and tax credit
- personal bank statements for or from the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing that the income relied upon was paid into an account in the name of the person or of the person and their partner jointly - the bank statements should cover the period for which the income is relied upon
- where the person is either a director or employee (or both) of a limited company based in the UK, evidence that the company is not of a type specified in paragraph 9(a) - this can include the latest Annual Return filed at Companies House

To evidence interest from savings:

- personal bank statements for or from the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing the amount of the savings held and that the interest was paid into an account in the name of the person or of the person and their

partner jointly - the bank statements should cover the period for which the income is relied upon

To evidence maintenance payments (from a former partner of the applicant to maintain their and the applicant's child or children or the applicant, or from a former partner of the applicant's partner to maintain the applicant's partner):

- evidence of a maintenance agreement through any of the following:
 - a court order
 - written voluntary agreement
 - Child Support Agency documentation

Personal bank statements for or from the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing the income relied upon was paid into an account in the name of the person or of the person and their partner jointly. The bank statements should cover the period for which the income is relied upon.

Pension income – see [Category E](#).

To evidence UK Maternity Allowance, Bereavement Allowance, Bereavement Payment and Widowed Parent's Allowance:

- Department for Work and Pensions documentation confirming the person or their partner is or was in receipt of the benefit in the 12-month period prior to the date of application
- personal bank statements for or from the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing the income was paid into the person's account. The bank statements should cover the period for which the income is relied upon

Subject to [paragraph 12](#), to evidence payments under the War Pensions Scheme, the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme or the Armed Forces Attributable Benefits Scheme which are not treated as a pension for the purpose of paragraph 10(e)(i):

- Veterans Agency or Department for Work and Pensions documentation in the form of an award notification letter confirming the person or their partner is or was in receipt of the payment at the date of application
- personal bank statements for or from the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing the income was paid into the person's account. The bank statements should cover the period for which the income is relied upon

Maintenance grant or stipend income (not a loan) associated with undergraduate study or postgraduate study or research:

- documentation from the body or company awarding the grant or stipend confirming that the person is currently in receipt of the grant or stipend or will be within 3 months of the date of application, confirming that the grant or stipend will be paid for a period of at least 12 months or at least one full academic year, from the date of application or from the date on which payment

of the grant or stipend will commence, and confirming the annual amount of the grant or stipend - where the grant or stipend is or will be paid on a tax-free basis, the gross equivalent amount may be counted as income

- personal bank statements for any part of the 12-month period prior to the date of the application during which the person has been in receipt of the grant or stipend showing the income was paid into the person's account

To evidence ongoing insurance payments (such as, but not exclusively, payments received under an income protection policy):

- documentation from the insurance company confirming:
 - that in the 12 months prior to the date of application the person has been in receipt of insurance payments and the amount and frequency of the payments
 - the reason for the payments and their expected duration
 - that, provided any relevant terms and conditions continue to be met, the payment(s) will continue for at least the 12 months following the date of application
 - personal bank statements for any part of the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing the insurance payments were paid into the person's account

(To evidence ongoing payments (other than maintenance payments under paragraph 10(d)) arising from a structured legal settlement (such as, but not exclusively, one arising from settlement of a personal injury claim):

- documentation from a court or the person's legal representative confirming:
 - that in the 12 months prior to the date of application the person has been in receipt of structured legal settlement payments and the amount and frequency of those payments
 - the reason for the payments and their expected duration
 - that the payment(s) will continue for at least the 12 months following the date of application
 - personal bank statements for any part of the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing the payments were paid into the person's account, either directly or via the person's legal representative

Related content

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Cash savings

Category D: Cash savings – requirements

An amount based on the cash savings above £16,000 held by the applicant, their partner, or both jointly or a child dependant relative who is over 18 for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application and under their control can count towards the financial requirement under Category D. (£16,000 is the level of savings at which a person generally ceases to be eligible for income-related benefits).

Category D: Cash savings can be combined with income from [Category A: salaried and non-salaried employment](#), part (1) of [Category B: salaried and non-salaried employment](#), [Category C: non-employment income](#) and [Category E: pension](#) in order to meet the financial requirement.

Category D: Cash savings **cannot** be combined with self-employment income, or with income from employment as a director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK, under either Category F or Category G: see this [section](#) of this guidance. Category D: Cash savings also **cannot** be combined with part (2) of Category B: salaried and non-salaried employment: see this [section](#) of this guidance.

For those in paid employment at the date of application, **current** cash savings may be used to make up any deficit in the **current** gross annual income of that employment (and/or in the confirmed employment in the UK to which they are returning, in the case of overseas sponsors), in order to meet the financial requirement.

However, those who have held that employment at the level of income relied upon for less than 6 months at the date of application have **in addition** to show that they meet the financial requirement over the 12 months prior to the date of application. In doing so, they cannot combine their **current** cash savings with their **past** earnings over that earlier period, because this would not be an accurate indicator of the real level of financial resources available to the couple. It could also lead to the same money being counted twice, once as earnings and later as savings. A similar approach is taken towards those in self-employment, or in employment as a director or other employee of a specified limited company, who have to show their **past** earnings over the previous financial year(s).

Calculating Cash Savings – Appendix FM

The following calculations are to be used for those applying as a Partner or Child under Appendix FM to the Immigration Rules.

At the entry clearance/initial leave to remain stage and the further leave stage, the amount of cash savings above £16,000 must be divided by 2.5 (to reflect the 2.5 year or 30month period before the applicant will have to make a further application) to give the amount which can be used in meeting the financial requirement. The following equation

is to be used:

$$(x \text{ minus } 16,000) \text{ divided by } 2.5 = y$$

Where x is the total amount of cash savings held by the applicant, their partner, or both jointly for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application and under their control.

And y is the amount which can be used towards the financial requirement.

At the indefinite leave to remain stage, the whole of the amount above £16,000 can be used. And the following equation is to be used:

$$(x \text{ minus } 16,000) = y$$

The following table sets out some examples where £18,600 is the level of financial requirement and cash savings are being used to meet this level.

Total savings held	Entry clearance / leave to remain		Indefinite leave to remain	
	Amount which can be used	Income needed from other sources (that can be combined with cash savings)	Amount which can be used	Income needed from other sources (that can be combined with cash savings)
-				
£62,500	$(62500 - 16000) \div 2.5 = \mathbf{£18,600}$	None	$(62500 - 16000) = \mathbf{£46,500}$	None
£40,500	$(40500 - 16000) \div \text{by } 2.5 = \mathbf{£9,800}$	£8,800	$(40500 - 16000) = \mathbf{£24,500}$	None
£33,000	$(33000 - 16000) \div 2.5 = \mathbf{£6,800}$	£11,800	$(33000 - 16000) = \mathbf{£17,000}$	£1,600
£25,000	$(25000 - 16000) \div 2.5 = \mathbf{£3,600}$	£15,000	$(25000 - 16000) = \mathbf{£9,000}$	£9,600
£17,500	$(17500 - 16000) \div 2.5 = \mathbf{£600}$	£18,000	$(17500 - 16000) = \mathbf{£1,500}$	£17,100
£16,500	$(16500 - 16000) \div 2.5 = \mathbf{£200}$	£18,400	$(16500 - 16000) = \mathbf{£500}$	£18,100

Calculating cash savings – Appendix Armed Forces

The following calculations are to be used for those applying as a Partner or Child under Appendix Armed Forces to the Immigration Rules.

At the entry clearance/initial leave to remain stage and the further leave stage, the amount of cash savings above £16,000 must be divided by the length of leave being granted (in years or as part of a year) to give the amount which can be used in meeting the financial requirement. This approach reflects the fact that partners and children granted leave under Appendix Armed Forces are granted different periods of leave to applicants under Appendix FM. Some applicants under Appendix Armed Forces will receive 5 years' leave but some will get a shorter period, for example, in line with the remaining duration of their partner or parent's enlistment.

The following equation is to be used:

$$(x \text{ minus } 16,000) \text{ divided by } z = y$$

Where **x** is the total amount of cash savings held by the applicant, their partner, or both jointly for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application and under their control.

y is the amount which can be used towards the financial requirement.

And **z** is the length of leave being granted in years or as part of a year. To convert the number of months being granted to a yearly figure for use in this calculation, the following equation is to be used:

(Number of months leave being granted, to the nearest whole month) divided by 12 = length of leave being granted in years, to the nearest 2 decimal places.

The following table sets out some examples where £25,000 in cash savings is held and where £18,600 is the level of financial requirement at the entry clearance/leave to remain stage. The length of leave being granted in these examples varies from 15 to 60 months.

Length of leave being granted, to the nearest whole month	Length of leave in years, to 2 decimal places (using a minimum 12 months)	Amount of savings which can be used	Income needed from other sources such as employment income of the HM Forces sponsor
15 months	$15 \div 12 = 1.25$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 1.25 = \text{£}7,200$	£11,400
20 months	$20 \div 12 = 1.67$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 1.67 = \text{£}5,389.22$	£13,210.78
25 months	$25 \div 12 = 2.08$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 2.08 = \text{£}4,326.92$	£14,273.08

30 months	$30 \div 12 = \mathbf{2.50}$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 2.50 = \mathbf{£3,600}$	£15,000
35 months	$35 \div 12 = \mathbf{2.92}$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 2.92 = \mathbf{£3,082.19}$	£15,517.81
40 months	$40 \div 12 = \mathbf{3.33}$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 3.33 = \mathbf{£2,702.70}$	£15,897.30
45 months	$45 \div 12 = \mathbf{3.75}$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 3.75 = \mathbf{£2,400}$	£16,200
50 months	$50 \div 12 = \mathbf{4.17}$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 4.17 = \mathbf{£2,158.27}$	£16,441.73
55 months	$55 \div 12 = \mathbf{4.58}$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 4.55 = \mathbf{£1,965.07}$	£16,634.93
60 months	$60 \div 12 = \mathbf{5.00}$	$(25000 - 16000) \div 5.00 = \mathbf{£1,800}$	£16,800

Cash savings – further guidance

Savings must be held in cash in a personal bank/savings account in the name of the applicant, their partner or the couple jointly. The savings can be from any legal source, including a gift from a family member or other third party, provided the source of the cash savings is declared. The applicant and/or their partner must confirm that the money, which cannot be borrowed, is under their control and evidence that it has been held in their bank account for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application.

The bank/savings account can be a current, deposit or investment account, provided by a financial institution regulated by the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which that institution is operating. Current and deposit accounts are usually easily identifiable. An investment account must also meet all of the other cash savings requirements to be considered as a bank/savings account for the purposes of the cash savings rules at [paragraphs 11 and 11A\(a\)](#).

These are the requirements that must be met:

- the bank/savings account is a current, deposit or investment account
- the account is held in a financial institution regulated by the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which that institution is operating
- the financial institution is not on the list of excluded institutions under the Immigration Rules
- regular bank statements are provided
- the statements cover the necessary time period required in the Immigration Rules
- the savings are held in cash (or their cash value is clear)
- the savings can be immediately withdrawn (with or without penalty)
- the funds are under the control of the person and/or their partner for the necessary time period required in the Immigration Rules
- the source of the funds is legal
- the source of the funds has been declared

For example, in the UK a 'stocks and shares' Individual Savings Account (ISA) does meet the definition of a savings account and the funds can be considered as cash savings if all the requirements above are met. Likewise, a pension savings account from which savings can be immediately withdrawn.

Funds that are held in an account at the date of application that do not meet **all** of the requirements listed in the above table cannot be considered as cash savings that meet the requirements of paragraphs [11 and 11A\(a\) in Appendix FM of the rules](#). An example of an account that generally does not meet **all** of these requirements is a brokerage account in which funds are used by stockbrokers to purchase shares for the account holder. It does not meet the criteria of being a bank/savings account. See paragraph 7.4.9. in respect of funds held in an investment account which does not meet the requirements of paragraphs 11 and 11A(a). A betting account held with a bookmaker or gambling operator will also not meet the requirements of paragraphs 11 and 11A(a).

Income from shares, for example, dividends, can be counted as non-employment income (see: [Dividends and other investment income – further guidance](#)). Alternatively, the investments such as those held in a brokerage account can be liquidated or transferred into cash savings prior to the application.

If a penalty would be deducted from the cash savings if they were to be withdrawn from the account without notice, the amount of the penalty should not be deducted from the level of savings held at date of application.

Under paragraph 11A(c) funds held as cash savings by the applicant, their partner or both jointly at the date of application can have been transferred from investments (including funds liquidated from a pension pot), stocks, shares, bonds or trust funds within the period of 6 months prior to the date of application, provided that:

- the funds have been in the ownership and under the control of the applicant, their partner or both jointly for at least the period of 6 months prior to the date of application
- the ownership of the funds in the form of investments, stocks, shares, bonds or trust funds; the cash value of the funds in that form at or before the beginning of the period of 6 months prior to the date of application; and the transfer of the funds into cash, are evidenced by a portfolio report or other relevant documentation from a financial institution regulated by the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which that institution is operating
- the requirements of Appendix FM-SE in respect of the cash savings held at the date of application are met, except that the period of 6 months prior to the date of application in paragraph 11(a) will be reduced by the amount of that period in which the relevant funds were held in the form of investments, stocks, shares, bonds or trust funds
- for the purposes of sub-paragraph 11A(c), 'investments' includes funds held in an investment account which does not meet the requirements of paragraphs 11 and 11A(a)

This means that, where the cash savings have previously been held as investments (including where they have been held in an investment account which does not meet the requirements of [paragraphs 11 and 11A\(a\)](#)), stocks, shares, bonds or trust funds that were owned by and under the control of the applicant, their partner or both jointly, this ownership period can be counted towards the 6 month period. Money held as cash savings at the date of application can have been liquidated or transferred by the same owner(s) from investments and may have been held as investments for the first part of the period of 6 months prior to the date of application and as cash savings for the rest of that 6 month period (see the table on [page 51](#) for a summary of the cash savings requirements). Evidence must be provided showing that:

- the investments, stocks, shares, bonds or trust funds were in the ownership and under the control of the applicant, their partner or both jointly for that part of the 6-month period prior to the date of application before they were liquidated into cash savings
- the value of the investments, stocks, shares, bonds or trust funds at or before the beginning of that 6-month period was at least equivalent to the amount of the cash savings relied upon in the application
- the cash savings meet the requirements of [Appendix FM-SE](#)

If this evidence is not provided, the cash savings previously held as investments, stocks, shares, bonds or trust funds cannot be counted towards the financial requirement.

Funds held as cash savings by the applicant, their partner or both jointly at the date of application can be from the proceeds of the sale of property within the period of 6 months prior to the date of application, provided that:

- the property was in the form of a dwelling, other building or land
- the property (or relevant share of the property) was owned by the applicant, their partner or both jointly at the beginning of the 6-month period prior to the date of application
- the funds deposited as cash savings are the net proceeds of the sale, once any mortgage or loan secured on the property (or relevant share of the property) has been repaid and once any taxes and professional fees associated with the sale have been paid
- if the ownership of the property was shared with a third party, only the proceeds of the sale of the share of the property owned by the applicant, their partner or both jointly may be counted

This means that, where the cash savings held at the date of application are the proceeds of an applicable property sale; the period the property was owned in the 6 months prior to the date of application, before it was sold to produce cash savings, can be counted towards the 6-month period. Money held as cash savings at the date of application can have resulted from the sale of a property for the first part of the period of 6 months prior to the date of application and as cash savings for the rest of that 6-month period. If the decision-maker is satisfied that all the [requirements](#) have

been met in addition to the requirements being met when the funds are held as cash savings (see the [table for a summary of the cash savings requirements](#)).

The rules do not specify what evidence must be submitted as individual circumstances and local property laws and taxes will vary. However, to assist applicants and decisionmakers, the rules give examples of some evidence we will take into account. But other evidence may be accepted if it indicates the requirements are met.

Examples of the evidence that can be provided include:

- Land Registry information or documentation (or a copy of this) or its overseas equivalent
- a letter from a solicitor (or other relevant professional if the sale takes place overseas) instructed in the sale of the property confirming the sale price and other relevant information
- a letter from a lender (a bank or building society) on its headed stationery regarding the repayment of a mortgage or loan secured on the property
- confirmation of payment of taxes or professional fees associated with the sale

In the UK property taxes are generally stamp duty, capital gains tax and inheritance tax but not all will apply to every property sale. In some cases, no property taxes may be due. Professional fees in the UK would generally be regarded as estate agent fees or equivalents and legal fees. Overseas, the type of taxes and professional fees due when a property is sold will vary.

If the documentation mentioned in the rules is provided, this does not necessarily mean that the requirement is met. The decision-maker must be satisfied that the documents provided, whether mentioned in the rules or not (for example, relating to ownership and net proceeds of sale), demonstrate that all the requirements are met. Additional information may be requested so that the decision-maker is satisfied that the rules are met. If the requisite evidence is not provided, the cash savings previously held as property cannot be counted towards the financial requirement.

Case studies – Cash savings previously held as investments or property

Example (a)

The applicant's partner has an investment portfolio worth approximately £1m, although this value fluctuates. In order to meet the financial requirement, she liquidates part of her investment 2 months prior to the date of application and transfers £62,500 in cash to her personal savings account. She is able to provide a portfolio report showing that the value of the liquidated assets was at least £62,500 7 months prior to the date of application. The cash savings meet the requirements of Appendix FM-SE at the date of application and, by combining the period the money was held as investments with the period the money has been held as cash savings, the funds have been owned by the applicant's partner and under their control for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application.

The financial requirement is met through Category D cash savings.

Example (b)

The applicant and his partner own 2 properties, one in the UK and one overseas. They have owned both properties which are residential homes for over 10 years. They sell the overseas property prior to returning to the UK. The property is sold 3 months prior to the date of application and the applicant has provided evidence showing that the net proceeds from the sale amount to £70,500 after payment of professional fees and taxes. The applicant has provided a solicitor's letter confirming ownership and the sale of the property and a further letter from the solicitor showing the financial transactions and that all outstanding fees are paid. He has also provided a letter from the mortgage lender showing the original purchase price and outstanding mortgage at time of sale and that this has been paid, together with bank statements to show the transfer of the proceeds into the couple's joint account. The cash savings now held at the date of application meet the requirements of [Appendix FM-SE](#) because taking account of the period they were held as property, the funds have been held by the applicant and under their control for at least the 6 months prior to the date of application. In addition, the specified evidence required for the period the money has been held as cash savings has been provided.

The financial requirement is met through Category D cash savings.

[Appendix FM-SE](#) specifies further requirements for cash savings:

In respect of cash savings:

- the savings may be held in any form of bank/savings account (whether a current, deposit or investment account, provided by a financial institution regulated by the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which that institution is operating), provided that the account allows the savings to be accessed immediately (with or without a penalty for withdrawing funds without notice. This can include savings held in a pension savings account which can be immediately withdrawn
- paid out competition winnings or a legacy which has been paid can contribute to cash savings

Cash savings – specified evidence

The evidence required for cash savings is specified in [Appendix FM-SE](#):

In respect of cash savings, the following must be provided:

- personal bank statements showing that at least the level of cash savings relied upon in the application has been held in an account(s) in the names of the person and their partner jointly throughout the period of 6 months prior to the date of application
- a declaration by the account holder(s) of the source(s) of the cash savings

Related content

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Pension

Category E: Pension – requirements

The gross **annual** income from any State (UK Basic State Pension and Additional or Second State Pension, HM Forces Pension or foreign), occupational or private pension received by the applicant's partner or the applicant can be counted towards the financial requirement under Category E.

The **annual** pension income may be counted where the pension has become a source of income at least 28 days prior to the application.

This source can be combined with income from [Category A: salaried and non-salaried employment](#), part (1) of [Category B: salaried and non-salaried employment](#), [Category C: non-employment income](#) and [Category D: cash savings](#) in order to meet the financial requirement.

The gross **amount** of any State (UK or foreign), occupational or private pension **received** by the applicant's partner or the applicant in the 12 months prior to the date of application can be combined with part (2) of Category B: salaried and non-salaried employment.

Where an application relying on pension income also relies on cash savings liquidated from the pension pot on which this income is based, the specified evidence from the pension provider of the ongoing pension income will need to reflect the cash withdrawal from the pension pot.

Pension – Specified evidence

The evidence required to demonstrate Pension income is specified in [Appendix FM-SE](#):

To evidence a pension, all the following evidence must be provided:

- Official documentation from:
 - the Department for Work and Pensions (in respect of the Basic State Pension and the Additional or Second State Pension) or other government department or agency, including the Veterans Agency; (2) An overseas pension authority; or (3) A pension company, confirming pension entitlement and amount
 - at least one personal bank statement in the 12-month period prior to the date of application showing payment of the pension into the person's account
 - for the purposes of sub-paragraph (i), War Disablement Pension, War Widow's/Widower's Pension and any other pension or equivalent payment for life made under the War Pensions Scheme, the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme or the Armed Forces Attributable

Benefits Scheme may be treated as a pension, unless excluded under paragraph 21 of this Appendix

Related content

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Self-employment or Director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK

Category F: Last full financial year

Where the applicant's partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) is in self-employment or is either the director or employee (or both) of a specified limited company in the UK, at the date of application, they can use income from the last full financial year to meet the financial requirement.

Category G: Average of last 2 full financial years

Where the applicant's partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) is in self-employment, or is the director or employee (or both) of a specified limited company in the UK, at the date of application, they can choose instead to rely on Category G. This allows them to use an **average** of the income received in the last 2 full financial years to meet the financial requirement.

A reference to the 'average' of the income received in the last 2 full financial years in Category G is a reference to the mean average.

Self-employment or Director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK – general requirements

For those self-employed as a sole trader, as a partner or in a franchise, the relevant financial year(s) will be that covered by the self-assessment tax return and in the UK this runs from 6 April to 5 April the following year. Where the applicant is relying on their partner's income from self-employment overseas, the relevant financial year(s) will reflect the requirements of the taxation system of that country.

For those employed as a director or other employee (or both) of a specified limited company in the UK, the relevant financial year(s) will be that covered by the Company Tax Return CT600 and corresponds to the 12-month accounting year of the company.

The evidence submitted must cover the relevant financial year(s) most recently ended. A self-assessment tax return may include provisional figures, where the return explains why this is so and how the figures were arrived at, and in which case a covering letter explaining this and how any provisional figures tie in with other material submitted, for example, audited or unaudited accounts, may be helpful. This means that a sponsor wishing to rely on earnings from self-employment as a sole trader, as a partner or in a franchise will need to arrange to file their self-assessment tax return to HMRC on a timescale geared to meeting this requirement of the Immigration Rules rather than the deadline set for UK tax purposes. Similarly, in

respect of the Company Tax Return CT600, where the sponsor is a director or other employee of a specified limited company in the UK.

If a person has different financial years, for example, because they are both self-employed and a director or other employee (or both) of a specified limited company, their income from the self-assessment tax return and Company Tax Return financial years cannot be combined to meet the financial requirement. Including income from differently based financial years would not be a fair or accurate way of calculating a person's annual income. This restriction also applies where a person and their partner have income based on different financial years: the application must rely on both partners' eligible income in the same financial year(s).

Where the applicant's partner (and/or the applicant if they are in the UK with permission to work) is in self-employment, this may include work undertaken overseas, subject to the couple meeting the requirement in paragraph E-LTRP.1.10 of [Appendix FM](#) that they intend to live together permanently in the UK and subject to the other requirements of [Appendix FM-SE](#) being met.

Income under Category F or Category G can be combined with income from [salaried and non-salaried employment](#), [non-employment income](#) and [pension income](#) in order to meet the financial requirement. However, unlike with other Categories, these sources of income must fall within the relevant financial year(s) in order to be included. Under [Category F](#) or [Category G](#), all sources of income must fall within the financial year(s) relied on and must still be a source of income at the time of application. For example, to count income from property rental the income must have been received during the relevant financial year(s) and the property must still be owned by the relevant person at the date of application.

Where a couple are using their joint income to meet the financial requirement, all of this income must fall within the financial year(s) being relied on and must still be a source of income at the time of application. For example, if the applicant is in the UK with permission to work, to combine their salaried employment income with their partner's self-employment income, they must provide evidence of the income received from this salaried employment during their self-employed partner's relevant financial year(s) and evidence of ongoing employment at the date of application.

Self-employed income can be cash-in-hand if the correct tax is paid. It would generally be expected that the person's business or personal bank statements would fully reflect all gross (pre-tax) cash income. Flexibility may only be applied where the decision-maker is satisfied that the cash income relied upon is fully evidenced by the relevant tax return(s) and the accounts information.

Where a person in self-employment, or who is the director of a specified limited company in the UK, also relies on income from other employment (salaried or non-salaried) during the relevant financial year(s), they must also provide evidence of ongoing employment (salaried or non-salaried) at the date of application.

Income from employment as a director of a limited company in the UK of a type

specified in paragraph 9(a) of [Appendix FM-SE](#), and dividends from this type of company (where the person is either a director or employee, or both, of that company), will be counted as income under [Category F](#) or [Category G](#).

Current cash savings **cannot** be combined with income under [Category F](#) or [Category G](#). The only practical and fair means of evidencing income from self-employment, or as a director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK, involves the provision of information and documentation relating to tax returns. Therefore, all the income that is counted towards the financial requirement must be drawn from the last one or 2 full financial years. It would not be appropriate to combine that past income with current cash savings held at the date of application. To do so would not be an accurate indicator of the real level of financial resources available to the couple. It could also lead to the same money being counted twice, once as earnings and later as savings.

A self-employed person, or a director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK, who has the necessary level of current cash savings, can use these savings as their sole means of meeting the financial requirement. For information on cash savings, see: [Cash savings](#).

Self-employment or Director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK – further guidance

[Appendix FM-SE](#) specifies further requirements for combining income under Category F or Category G with other sources of income:

- where the person is self-employed, their gross annual income will be the total of their gross income from their self-employment (and that of their partner if that person is in the UK with permission to work), from any salaried or non-salaried employment they have had or their partner has had (if their partner is in the UK with permission to work), from specified non-employment income received by them or their partner, and from income from a UK or foreign State pension or a private pension received by them or their partner, in the last full financial year or as an average of the last 2 full financial years - the requirements of this Appendix for specified evidence relating to these forms of income shall apply as if references to the date of application were references to the end of the relevant financial year(s). The relevant financial year(s) cannot be combined with any financial years(s) to which paragraph 9 applies and vice versa
- where the person is self-employed, they cannot combine their gross annual income at paragraph 13(e) with specified savings in order to meet the level of income required under [Appendix FM](#).
- the provisions of paragraph 13 which apply to self-employment and to a person who is self-employed also apply to income from employment and/or shares in a limited company based in the UK of a type to which paragraph 9 applies and to a person in receipt of such income

Self-employment as a sole trader, as a partner or in a franchise – requirements

A sole trader is a business that is owned and controlled by one person, although they may employ staff. A partnership is where the business is owned by 2 or more people (although equity partners are treated as in salaried employment for the purposes of the financial requirement: see: [Salaried and non-salaried employment – general requirements](#)). And a franchise allows a person the right to use an existing business idea.

Where the applicant's partner is in self-employment overseas and is returning with the applicant to the UK to work, they may rely on continuing their self-employment in the UK or on a confirmed offer of employment in the UK in order to meet the financial requirement. Therefore, if their self-employment income overseas is sufficient to meet the financial requirement, they can also provide evidence either:

- that their self-employment is ongoing and will be continuing in the UK; or
- of a confirmed offer of salaried or non-salaried employment in the UK, starting within 3 months of their return. (The specified evidence and calculation for this is explained in [section 5](#) of this guidance)

[Appendix FM-SE](#) specifies further requirements for self-employment income:

When calculating income from self-employment under paragraphs 12A and 13(e)... this paragraph applies:

- there must be evidence of ongoing self-employment, and (where income from salaried employment is also relied upon or where paragraph 9(c) applies) ongoing employment, at the date of application
- where the self-employed person is a sole trader or is in a partnership or franchise agreement, the income will be the gross taxable profits from their share of the business in the relevant financial year(s), not including any deductible allowances, expenses or liabilities which may be applied to the gross taxable profits to establish the final tax liability
- where income to which paragraph 19 applies is being used to meet the financial requirement for an initial application for leave to remain as a partner under [Appendix FM](#) by an applicant who used such income to meet that requirement in an application for entry clearance as a fiancé(e) or proposed civil partner under that Appendix in the last 12 months, the Secretary of State may continue to accept the same level and evidence of income to which paragraph 19 applies that was accepted in granting the application for entry clearance, provided that there is evidence of ongoing self-employment, and (where income from salaried employment is also relied upon or where paragraph 9(c) applies) ongoing employment, at the date of the application for leave to remain
- the financial year(s) to which paragraph 7 refers is the period of the last full financial year(s) to which the required Statement(s) of Account (SA300 or SA302) relates

Sole trader, partner or franchise – specified evidence

The evidence required to demonstrate income from self-employment is specified in [Appendix FM-SE](#).

In respect of self-employment in the UK as a partner, as a sole trader or in a franchise, all of the following must be provided:

- evidence of the amount of tax payable, paid and unpaid for the last full financial year
- the following documents for the last full financial year, or for the last 2 such years (where those documents show the necessary level of gross profit as an average of those 2 years):
 - annual self-assessment tax return to HMRC (a copy or print-out); (ii) Statement of Account (SA300 or SA302).
 - proof of registration with HMRC as self-employed if available.
 - each partner's Unique Tax Reference Number (UTR) and/or the UTR of the partnership or business.
 - where the person holds or held a separate business bank account(s), bank statements for the same 12-month period as the tax return(s).
 - personal bank statements for the same 12-month period as the tax return(s) showing that the income from self-employment has been paid into an account in the name of the person or in the name of the person and their partner jointly.

Evidence of ongoing self-employment through the provision of at least one of the following: a bank statement dated no more than 3 months earlier than the date of application showing transactions relating to ongoing trading, or evidence dated no more than 3 months earlier than the date of application of the renewal of a licence to trade or of ongoing payment of business rates, business-related insurance premiums, employer National Insurance contributions or franchise payments to the parent company.

One of the following documents must also be submitted:

- if the business is required to produce annual audited accounts, such accounts for the last full financial year
- if the business is not required to produce annual audited accounts, unaudited accounts for the last full financial year and an accountant's certificate of confirmation, from an accountant who is a member of a UK Recognised Supervisory Body (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) or who is a member of the Institute of Financial Accountants
- a certificate of VAT registration and the VAT return for the last full financial year (a copy or print-out) confirming the VAT registration number, if turnover is in excess of £79,000 or was in excess of the threshold which applied during the last full financial year
- evidence to show appropriate planning permission or local planning authority consent is held to operate the type/class of business at the trading address (where this is a local authority requirement)

- a franchise agreement signed by both parties
- the document referred to in paragraph 7(h)(iv) must be provided if the organisation is a franchise

If the applicants self-employment is outside of the UK, evidence should be a reasonable equivalent to that set out in [paragraph 7](#).

Self-employment in the UK (for an applicant's partner or parent's partner who, in respect of paragraph E-ECP.3.2.(a) or E-ECC.2.2.(a) of [Appendix FM](#), is in self-employment outside the UK at the date of application and is returning to the UK to continue that self-employment), one of the following must be provided, with a starting date within 3 months of the person's return to the UK:

- an application to the appropriate authority for a licence to trade
- details of the purchase or rental of business premises
- a signed employment contract or a signed contract for the provision of services
- a partnership or franchise agreement signed by the relevant parties to the agreement

Director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK – requirements

A limited company is owned by its shareholders. Where such a shareholder is also a director or other employee of the company, they may be paid a salary and receive dividends, which can generally be counted, as appropriate, as employment or nonemployment income under Category A, Category B or Category C. However, if the company is of the type specified in paragraph 9(a) of [Appendix FM-SE](#), the person's income must instead be considered under Category F or Category G. This is because in a company in sole or limited family ownership there is scope for doubt as to the effective control of the company, as the person is either a director or employee (or both) and a shareholder or the other shareholders are family members of that person. In that case, instead of the employment evidence in Category A or Category B or the dividend evidence in Category C, we need the evidence about the operation of the company required under Category F or Category G.

Paragraph 9(a) of [Appendix FM-SE](#) states that the specified type of limited company registered in the UK is one in which:

- the person is either a director or employee of the company, or both, or of another company within the same group
- shares are held (directly or indirectly) by the person, their partner or the following family members of the person or their partner: parent, grandparent, child, stepchild, grandchild, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or first cousin; and (iii) any remaining shares are held (directly or indirectly) by fewer than five other persons

Those who receive a salary and/or dividend income as either a director or employee (or both) of a limited company in the UK of the type specified above must provide all of the relevant specified evidence listed in [section](#). Where the person is not the

director of the company but holds another senior position in the company (for example, company secretary), they may be treated in the same way as a director of the company for the purposes of paragraph 9 of Appendix FM-SE.

These specified limited companies referred to in paragraph 9(a) are only those registered in the UK. Where a person is either a director or employee (or both) of a limited company registered overseas, they cannot rely on the provisions for directors of specified limited companies in paragraph 9(a) to meet the financial requirement. Instead the director of a limited company registered overseas might be able to use their income towards the financial requirement if the income is of a type that qualifies as employment income (see specified evidence in paragraph 3 of [Appendix FM-SE](#)) or income from self-employment (see specified evidence in paragraph 8 of [Appendix FM-SE](#) or as nonemployment income (see specified evidence in paragraph 10 of [Appendix FM-SE](#)).

[Appendix FM-SE](#) specifies further requirements for income from employment and/or shares in a specified limited company (as defined in paragraph 9(a)):

Where income to which paragraph 19 applies is being used to meet the financial requirement for an initial application for leave to remain as a partner under Appendix FM by an applicant who used such income to meet that requirement in an application for entry clearance as a fiancé(e) or proposed civil partner under that Appendix in the last 12 months, the Secretary of State may continue to accept the same level and evidence of income to which paragraph 19 applies that was accepted in granting the application for entry clearance, provided that there is evidence of ongoing employment at the date of the application for leave to remain.

The financial year(s) to which paragraph 9 refers is the period of the last full financial year(s) to which the required Company Tax Return(s) CT600 relates.

Director or employee of a specified limited company in the UK – specified evidence

The evidence required to demonstrate income as either a director or employee (or both) of a specified limited company in the UK is specified in [Appendix FM-SE](#).

In respect of income from employment and/or shares in a limited company based in the UK of a type specified in paragraph 9(a), the requirements of paragraph 9(b)-(e) shall apply in place of the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 10(b):

The specified type of limited company is one in which:

- the person is either a director or employee of the company, or both, or of another company within the same group
- shares are held (directly or indirectly) by the person, their partner or the following family members of the person or their partner: parent, grandparent, child, stepchild, grandchild, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or first cousin; and (iii) any remaining shares are held (directly or indirectly) by fewer than five other persons

All of the following must be provided:

- Company Tax Return CT600 (a copy or print-out) for the last full financial year and evidence this has been filed with HMRC, such as electronic or written acknowledgment from HMRC
- evidence of registration with the Registrar of Companies at Companies House. If the company is required to produce annual audited accounts, such accounts for the last full financial year.
- if company is not required to produce annual audited accounts, unaudited accounts for the last full financial year and an accountant's certificate of confirmation, from an accountant who is a member of a UK Recognised Supervisory Body (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) or who is a member of the Institute of Financial Accountants; (v) Corporate/business bank statements covering the same 12-month period as Company Tax Return CT600
- a current Appointment Report from Companies House

One of the following documents must also be provided:

- a certificate of VAT registration and the VAT return for the last full financial year (a copy or a print-out) confirming the VAT registration number, if turnover is in excess of £79,000 or was in excess of the threshold which applied during the last full financial year
- proof of ownership or lease of business premises
- original proof of registration with HMRC as an employer for the purposes of PAYE and National Insurance, proof of PAYE reference number and Accounts Office reference number. This evidence may be in the form of a certified copy of the documentation issued by HMRC

Where the person is listed as either a director or employee of the company (or both) and receives a salary from the company, all of the following documents must also be provided:

- payslips and P60 (if issued) covering the same period as the Company Tax Return CT600
- personal bank statements covering the same 12-month period as the Company Tax Return CT600 showing that the salary as either a director or employee of the company (or both) was paid into an account in the name of the person or in the name of the person and their partner jointly

Where the person receives dividends from the company, all of the following documents must also be provided:

- dividend vouchers for all dividends declared in favour of the person during or in respect of the period covered by the Company Tax Return CT600 showing the company's and the person's details with the person's net dividend amount and tax credit

- personal bank statement(s) showing that those dividends were paid into an account in the name of the person or in the name of the person and their partner jointly
- evidence of ongoing employment as a director or other employee of the company or of ongoing dividend income from the company. This evidence may include payslips (or dividend vouchers) and personal bank statements showing that, in the period since the latest 12-month period covered by the Company Tax Return CT600, the person's salary (or dividend income from the company) as a director or employee of the company (or both), was paid into an account in the name of the person or in the name of the person and their partner jointly. Alternative evidence may include evidence of ongoing payment of business rates, business-related insurance premiums or employer National Insurance contributions in relation to the company

Related content

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Exceptional circumstances

Paragraph GEN.3.1.(1) of [Appendix FM](#) applies where:

- the minimum income requirement under Appendix FM applies and is not met from the specified sources referred to there (in, as appropriate, paragraph E-ECP.3.2., E-LTRP.3.2., E-ECC.2.2. or E-LTRC.2.2.)
- it is evident from the information provided by the applicant that there are exceptional circumstances which could render refusal of the application a breach of Article 8 because it could result in unjustifiably harsh consequences for the applicant, their partner or a relevant child

Where such exceptional circumstances exist, the decision-maker must go on to consider whether the minimum income requirement is met if other credible and reliable sources of income, financial support or funds available to the couple are taken into account. Those sources, and matters to which the decision maker should have regard when assessing their genuineness, credibility and reliability, are set out in paragraph 21A of [Appendix FM-SE](#). The threshold of such exceptional circumstances (which must be met before other credible and reliable sources of income, financial support or funds can be taken into account) is a high one. For guidance on when such exceptional circumstances may arise, see exceptional circumstance section of the [Family life \(as a partner or parent\), private life and exceptional circumstances guidance](#).

Where the decision-maker is satisfied, based on the information provided by the applicant, that there are exceptional circumstances which could render refusal of the application a breach of Article 8, the decision-maker should consider whether the applicant has provided evidence of ability to meet the minimum income requirement through other sources. If the applicant has not already done so, the decision-maker should contact the applicant (or their legal representative) in writing requesting that they provide information and evidence in writing of any other credible and reliable source(s) of income, financial support or funds available to the couple which enables the minimum income requirement to be met. Such sources can be in addition to, or in place of, the sources of income or funds on which the application initially relied. The decision-maker should request that the information be provided within 21 days of the date of the request.

The decision-maker should then consider any information and evidence provided by the applicant as to other sources of income, financial support or funds. Paragraph 21A of Appendix FM-SE sets out the types of source which can be taken into account (in addition to the specified sources referred to in Appendix FM, in, as appropriate, paragraph E-ECP.3.2., E-LTRP.3.2., E-ECC.2.2. or E-LTRC.2.2.). These are:

- a credible guarantee of sustainable financial support to the applicant or their partner from a third party. (This is in addition to the existing provision in paragraph 1(b) of Appendix FM-SE, which permits applicants to rely on certain, narrower forms of third-party support)

- credible prospective earnings from the sustainable employment or self-employment of the applicant or their partner. (This is in addition to the existing provision in paragraphs 4, 13(c) and 13(d) of Appendix FM-SE, which permits the applicant's partner to rely, in the context of an entry clearance application, on a confirmed job offer in the UK in certain circumstances)
- any other credible and reliable source of income or funds for the applicant or their partner, which is available to them at the date of application or which will become available to them during the period of limited leave applied for. This could include, for example, cash savings of the couple (of less than £16,000, or held for less than 6 months at the date of application where paragraph 11(c) or 11(d) of Appendix FM-SE does not apply), or an investment or financial product owned by the couple (for example, an endowment policy which has not yet matured but will pay out within 30 months of the date of application), which Appendix FM-SE does not otherwise permit to be taken into account under the minimum income requirement

Paragraph 21A of Appendix FM-SE also sets out objective criteria to which the decision-maker must have regard in assessing the genuineness, credibility and reliability of the other source(s) of income, financial support or funds on which the applicant relies upon.

The other source(s) of income, financial support or funds must enable the minimum income requirement to be met for entry clearance or leave to remain to be granted on this basis. The other relevant requirements of the Immigration Rules must also be met.

An applicant granted entry clearance or leave to remain on this basis will be on the 10-year partner route to settlement (Indefinite Leave to Remain). That means that the person will not have to meet the minimum income requirement again, in order to complete that route. However, where they are subsequently in a position to meet that requirement, using the usual sources specified in Appendix FM, they can apply in country to switch to start the 5-year partner route.

Where an application under Appendix FM falls for refusal both for failure to meet the minimum income requirement, and for reasons unconnected to the minimum income requirement, the decision-maker must go on to consider whether paragraph GEN.3.2. of Appendix FM applies, as per the exceptional circumstance section of the Family life (as a partner or parent), private life and exceptional circumstance guidance. Where paragraph GEN.3.2. does not apply, the decision-maker may refuse the application simply on the basis of the reasons for refusal which are not connected to the minimum income requirement.

However, if the decision-maker also wishes to include the minimum income requirement as a reason for refusal, they must first undertake the process described in the previous paragraph: that is, to establish whether there are exceptional circumstances which could render refusal of the application a breach of Article 8 because it could result in unjustifiably harsh consequences for the applicant, their partner or a relevant child, such that other credible and reliable sources of income, financial support or funds available to the couple must be taken into account under the minimum income requirement.

If there are such exceptional circumstances, the decisionmaker must, where this is not otherwise available, contact the applicant (or their legal representative) in writing giving them 21 days from the date of the request in which to provide information and evidence in writing of any other such source(s) which enables the minimum income requirement to be met. This can be in addition to, or in place of, the income or funds on which the application relied.

Paragraph 21A of Appendix FM-SE contains the following general provisions:

- where the applicant is a child, the references in paragraph 21A to ‘applicant’ mean the ‘applicant’s parent’ under paragraph E-ECC.1.6. or E-LTRC.1.6. of Appendix FM and the references to ‘partner’ mean the ‘applicant’s parent’s partner’ under those paragraphs
- the onus is on the applicant to satisfy the decision-maker of the genuineness, credibility and reliability of the source of income, financial support or funds relied upon, on the basis of the information and evidence provided

The source of income, financial support or funds must not be a loan, unless evidence submitted with the application shows that, the source is a mortgage on a residential or commercial property in the UK or overseas which at the date of application is owned by the applicant, their partner or both, or by the third party guaranteeing to support them.

If not, the applicant can also provide evidence that, the mortgage is provided by a financial institution regulated by the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which that institution is operating. If the applicant cannot provide the evidence mentioned prior, the evidence can also show that the mortgage payments are “reasonably affordable” by the person(s) responsible for them and are likely to remain so for the period of limited leave applied for.

The decision-maker must make a broad general assessment of this, on the basis of the information and evidence provided by the applicant. They are not expected to, and should not, undertake an exhaustive audit of the person’s financial resources and outgoings.

Any cash savings and any current financial investment or product relied upon by the applicant must, at the date of application, be in the name(s) and under the control, of the applicant, their partner or both.

Any cash savings relied upon by the applicant must enable the financial requirement in paragraph E-ECP.3.1.(b), E-LTRP.3.1.(b), E-ECC.2.1.(b) or ELTRC.2.1.(b) of [Appendix FM](#) (as applicable) to be met, except that the criteria in paragraph 21A(7)(c) (set out below) apply in place of the requirements in paragraphs 11 and 11A of [Appendix FM-SE](#) (as to the period for which, and the type of account in which, cash savings must otherwise have been held).

This means that, as under Category D above ([section 7](#) of this guidance), the cash savings must equal or exceed an amount which is 2.5 times the shortfall against the minimum income requirement (to cover the period of 2.5 years or 30 months before

a further application must be made) **plus** £16,000 (the level of cash savings which generally means that a person ceases to have access to income-related benefits).

Paragraph 21A of Appendix FM-SE then sets out, in sub-paragraph (8), objective criteria by which the decision-maker will determine the genuineness, credibility and reliability of the other sources of income, financial support or funds. The decision-maker must consider, in light of all the information and evidence provided by the applicant, how far these criteria are met. They are not exhaustive, or necessarily determinative: rather, the decision-maker must consider each case in the round in light of its individual circumstances, bearing in mind the information and evidence provided by the applicant.

Thus, the decisionmaker should not refuse to accept a source which they are otherwise satisfied is genuine, credible and reliable simply because none (or few) of the relevant criteria are met. But, generally speaking, the more the relevant criteria are met, the more likely the decision-maker will be to determine that the source in question is genuine, credible and reliable, such that it should be counted towards the minimum income requirement.

In relation those objective criteria, where the other source of income is said to be a guarantee of sustainable financial support from a third party, the decision-maker must consider (in particular):

- whether the applicant has provided verifiable documentary evidence from the third party in question of their guarantee of financial support
- whether that evidence is signed, dated and witnessed or otherwise independently verified
- whether the third party has provided sufficient evidence of their general financial situation to enable the decision-maker to assess the likelihood of the guaranteed financial support continuing for the period of limited leave applied for
- whether the third party has provided verifiable documentary evidence of the nature, extent and duration of any current or previous financial support which they have provided to the applicant or their partner

The extent to which this source of financial support is relied upon by the applicant to meet the minimum income requirement under Appendix FM. This is because it is necessary to assess the extent of the risk that the requirement will not, in fact, continue to be met over the whole course of the applicant's leave, because the source proves not to be genuine or sustainable such as:

- the likelihood or otherwise of a change in the third party's financial situation
- or in their relationship with the applicant or the applicant's partner during the period of limited leave applied for

Where the other source of income is the prospective earnings from sustainable employment or self-employment of the applicant or their partner, the decision-maker must consider (in particular):

- whether, at the date of application, a specific offer of employment has been made
- or a clear basis for self-employment exists, in either case, such employment or self-employment must be expected to commence within 3 months of the applicant's arrival in the UK (if the applicant is applying for entry clearance)
- or within 3 months of the date of application (if the applicant is applying for leave to remain)

Where the applicant has provided verifiable documentary evidence of the offer of employment or the basis for self-employment, and, if so, whether that evidence:

- is on the headed notepaper of the company or other organisation offering the employment, or of a company or other organisation which has agreed to purchase the goods or services of the applicant or their partner as a self-employed person
- is signed, dated and witnessed or otherwise independently verified
- includes (in respect of an offer of employment) a signed or draft contract of employment
- includes (in respect of self-employment) a signed or draft contract for the provision of goods or services; a signed or draft partnership or franchise agreement; an application to the appropriate authority for a licence to trade; or details of the agreed or proposed purchase or rental of business premises

Where the applicant has an offer of employment in the UK, the applicant has provided verifiable documentary evidence, for example, a signed and dated letter on their headed notepaper from the employer, this must be from a relevant employment advertisement and employment application. This is to enable us to establish that the vacancy is a genuine one, which will genuinely be filled by the applicant or their partner.

It does not mean that the employment has to be of a particular skill level, provided that the relevant person is equal to the job. Moreover, it does not mean that the offer of employment can only be regarded as genuine, credible and reliable if there has been a formal advertisement and application process. For example, in the case of a small business run by a family member or friend of the applicant or their partner it may be inappropriate to expect an advertisement to have been issued and a formal application made. In those circumstances, the decision-maker should seek to satisfy themselves that the offer of employment is genuine, credible and reliable with reference to other information and evidence provided by the applicant.

The hours to be worked and the rate of gross pay, which that evidence must establish equals or exceeds the National Living Wage or the National Minimum Wage (as applicable, given the age of the person to be employed) and equals or exceeds the going rate for such work in that part of the UK, based. Where possible, the information should be from Jobcentre Plus, a relevant trade or professional body or a reputable employment agency. This enables the decision-maker to assess the reliability of the offer of employment, including in light of the total size of the workforce and the turnover (annual gross income or sales) of the relevant company or other organisation.

The decision-maker must decide whether the applicant has provided verifiable documentary evidence at the date of application. The evidence must show the person to be employed or self-employed, or has recently been in, sustained employment or self-employment of the same or a similar type, of the same or a similar level of complexity and at the same or a similar level of responsibility.

The applicant should also provide verifiable documentary evidence that the person to be employed or self-employed has relevant professional, occupational or educational qualifications and that these are recognised in the UK.

The decision-maker must also identify whether the applicant has provided verifiable documentary evidence that the person to be employed or self-employed has the level of English language skills such prospective employment or self-employment is likely to require. For example, this may include evidence of nationality of a majority English-speaking country, of educational qualifications taught or researched in English or of passing a secure English language test at or above the relevant level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages with a Home Office-approved test provider.

The extent to which this source of income is relied upon by the applicant to meet the minimum income requirement under Appendix FM. This is because it is necessary to assess the extent of the risk that the requirement will not, in fact, continue to be met over the whole course of the applicant's leave, because the source proves not to be genuine or sustainable. Where an offer of employment is relied upon, and where the proposed employer is a family member or friend of the applicant or their partner, the likelihood or otherwise of a relevant change in that relationship during the period of limited leave applied for.

Where the other source of income is any other credible and reliable source of income or funds for the applicant or their partner, the decision-maker must consider (in particular):

- whether the applicant has provided verifiable documentary evidence of the source
- whether that evidence is provided by a financial institution regulated by the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which that institution is operating, and is signed, dated and witnessed or otherwise independently verified
- where the income is or the funds are based on, or derived from, ownership of an asset, whether or not the applicant has provided verifiable documentary evidence of its current or previous ownership by the applicant, their partner or both
- whether the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to enable the decisionmaker to assess the likelihood of the source of income or funds being available to them during the period of limited leave applied for

The extent to which this source of income or funds is relied upon by the applicant to meet the minimum income requirement under Appendix FM. This is because it is

necessary to assess the extent of the risk that the requirement will not, in fact, continue to be met over the whole course of the applicant's leave, because the source proves not to be genuine or sustainable.

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Coronavirus (COVID-19) concession

Instruction for handling cases which raise the impact of the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic as grounds for not meeting the minimum income requirement in an entry clearance, leave to remain or indefinite leave to remain applications under the family Immigration Rules.

This guidance sets out the approach you must take over defined periods, when deciding a case, to ensure applicants are not disadvantaged as a result of circumstances beyond their control because of COVID-19.

Income received via the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme or the Coronavirus Self-Employment Income Support Scheme can count as employment or self-employment income. Where there is evidence of a temporary loss of income due to COVID-19 during the period 1 March 2020 and 1 January 2021 you will apply the following concessions:

- a temporary loss of employment income between 1 March and 1 January 2021 due to COVID-19, will be disregarded provided the minimum income requirement was met for at least 6 months immediately prior to the date the income was lost - this is for a loss of employment income between 1 March 2020 to 1 January 2021 due to COVID-19 an applicant or sponsor furloughed under the Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme will be deemed as earning 100% of their salary
- a temporary loss of annual income due to COVID-19 between 1 March 2020 and 1 January 2021 will generally be disregarded for self-employment income, along with the impact on employment income from the same period for future applications.
- evidential flexibility may be applied where an applicant or sponsor experiences difficulty accessing specified evidence due to COVID-19 restrictions

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