



Home Office

Immigration Health Surcharge

Version 10.0

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About this guidance

This guidance tells caseworkers about the Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) and how to consider the IHS as part of an application for immigration permission.

Contacts

If you have any questions about the IHS policy and your line manager or senior caseworker cannot help, email the Compliant Environment and Enforcement Unit, or AWBS Correspondence for the attention of the IHS policy team for assistance.

If you have any questions about how to calculate, top-up or refund the IHS within the IHS portal, email transactional services for assistance.

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 Review, Atlas and Forms team.

Publication

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

- version **10.0**
- published for Home Office staff on **30 September 2025**

Changes from last version of this guidance

This guidance has been updated to:

- correct guidance in respect of IHS refunds for migrants subject to immigration control who apply for and are granted British citizenship

Related content

[Contents](#)

What is the IHS?

This page tells caseworkers what the Immigration health surcharge (IHS) is and provides information on the legislative basis for the IHS.

Temporary migrants are required to pay the IHS as part of their visa application (unless they are exempt from paying the IHS or have been granted a fee waiver). Payment of the IHS enables migrants to access National Health Service (NHS) treatment without charge from the date their immigration permission is granted, for the duration of their immigration permission.

Migrants who have paid the IHS or who are exempt from paying the IHS are able to access NHS treatment without charge on broadly the same basis as permanent UK residents for the duration of their immigration permission. Migrants who pay the IHS are only required to pay for services that a permanent resident would also pay for, for example: prescription charges in England.

Who pays the IHS?

Migrants applying for time-limited immigration permission to enter the UK to work, study or join family for a period exceeding 6 months are required to pay the IHS covering the duration of the immigration permission applied for. Migrants applying to extend their immigration permission within the UK are also required to pay the IHS covering the duration of the immigration permission applied for. All applicants for time-limited immigration permission are required to pay the IHS unless an exemption from payment of the IHS applies or the applicant has been granted a full or partial fee waiver.

The IHS is payable by each applicant. Where dependents are applying alongside the main applicant, the IHS must also be paid for each dependent.

The IHS paid covers the duration of the immigration permission applied for. Where a migrant is applying to extend their immigration permission within the UK, they will need to pay the IHS again covering the further period of immigration permission.

What does payment of the IHS entitle migrants to?

A migrant who has paid the IHS will be able to access NHS treatment on broadly the same basis as a permanent UK resident for the duration of their immigration permission. Migrants can access the NHS without charge from the date their visa commences. Migrants who are exempt from paying the IHS can generally access the NHS without paying for treatment, however certain exempt cohorts are directly chargeable for treatment (such as visitors, short-term temporary visas of less than 6 months and migrants applying to enter or remain in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands).

Migrants will still need to pay for treatment that a British national would also pay for, this includes prescriptions, dental treatment, and eye tests

Assisted conception services in England are not covered by payment of the IHS or exemption from payment of the IHS.

How do applicants pay?

Applicants must pay the IHS as part of their online visa application and will be routed to the IHS portal to make the payment. The portal will inform the applicant of how much they need to pay and provide them with a unique IHS reference number.

Legislation

Section 38 of the [Immigration Act 2014](#) permits the Secretary of State for the Home Department to require migrants to pay an immigration health charge in order to access NHS healthcare

The [Immigration \(Health Charge\) Order 2015](#) sets out who is required to pay the IHS, the level that the IHS is set, when it must be paid and the consequences of failure to pay the IHS. Changes to the primary order have been made through amendment orders, most recently in the Immigration (Health Charge) (Amendment) Order 2024.

Related content

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IHS cost

This page tells caseworkers what the Immigration Health Surcharge IHS costs and how it is calculated.

What does the IHS cost?

Applications (and any related refunds or top-ups) should be assessed using the IHS rate in place on the date the visa application was submitted. The IHS amount payable is different depending on the date the visa application is submitted. All times stated below are in UK time (GMT).

The IHS portal will calculate the IHS liability based on the information submitted on the visa application form and information entered within the IHS portal:

- for sponsored work routes the IHS portal will use the employment dates stated on the Certificate of Sponsorship (COS)
- for applications for the Student and Child Student immigration routes, the IHS portal will use the course dates listed on the Confirmation of Acceptance for Study (CAS)
- for immigration routes which are granted for a fixed length, the IHS portal will calculate based on the fixed duration

For certain employment routes such as Skilled Worker, the date of intended travel may be used to calculate the IHS liability.

Applications submitted on or after 9am 6 February 2024

The annual rates of IHS payable for applications submitted on or after 6 February 2024 at 9am are:

- £1,035 per person per year for most applications for immigration permission
- £776 per person per year for:
 - students
 - student dependents
 - applicants for the Youth Mobility Scheme
 - children under-18 at the time the application is made

Applications submitted before this date will be subject to the IHS rate in place on the date of application. The IHS liability is calculated based on the date the completed application is submitted rather than the date the IHS is paid.

Applications submitted before 9am 6 February 2024 but on or after 9am 27 October 2020

The annual rates of IHS payable for applications submitted between 9am 27 October 2020 and 9am 6 February 2024 were:

- £624 per person per year for most applications for immigration permission
- £470 per person per year for:
 - students
 - student dependents
 - applicants for the Youth Mobility Scheme
 - children under 18

The reduced rate for children under the age of 18 was introduced on 27 October 2020, applications made prior to this date are subject to the full rate of IHS in place on the date of application.

Applications submitted before 9am 27 October 2020

The annual rates of IHS payable for applications submitted prior to 27 October 2020 were:

- £400 per person per year for most applications submitted between 8 January 2019 and 27 October 2020
- £300 per person per year for:
 - students
 - student dependents
 - applicants for the Youth Mobility Scheme
 - children under 18 submitted between 8 January 2019 and 27 October 2020
- £200 per person per year for most applications submitted before 8 January 2019
- £150 per person per year for students and student dependents submitted before 8 January 2019

The reduced rate for applicants to the Youth Mobility Scheme was introduced on 6 April 2016 to align the IHS payable for applications for the Youth Mobility Scheme with students and student dependents.

How the IHS is calculated

The total IHS that an applicant will need to pay is dependent on the length and type of immigration permission applied for. Applicants must pay the IHS covering the duration of the immigration permission to be granted if their application is successful.

The IHS is charged in 6-month periods, where the total immigration permission applied for includes part of a year, the IHS payable is rounded up to the next 6-month period. For example: if a migrant applies for a period of 16 months immigration permission, they will be required to pay the IHS for 18 months. For immigration routes which result in a variable grant of immigration permission (for example: Skilled Worker or Student), the employment or course of study dates entered on the COS or CAS will be used within the IHS portal to determine the IHS liability. The applicant will be required to enter the COS or CAS dates on their AUK application form; these dates will be pulled into the IHS portal to calculate the IHS liability.

For immigration permission granted for a course of study or period of employment, the IHS liability will include any additional period of immigration permission granted before or after the course of study or period of employment. The IHS portal will calculate the IHS liability to include these periods.

For example: migrants applying for a course of study of longer than 12 months will receive an additional 4-month period after their course of study has finished. A migrant applying for a course of 12 months from outside the UK would receive an additional 5-month period (one month before the course of study and 4 months after the course of study) as part of their immigration permission, totalling 17 months. The applicant would be required to pay the IHS for 18 months during their application.

Cost for more than one year

Where an applicant is applying for a period of immigration permission which is longer than a year, they will pay the IHS for the duration of their immigration permission granted.

For example: a Skilled Worker applying for a period of 3 years will need to pay £3,105 for the IHS (3 years at £1,035).

The IHS is calculated in 6 months periods, where a migrant is applying for a period including part of a year, the IHS will be rounded up to the next 6 month period. Examples of IHS liability for migrants applying for part of a year are below:

- if a migrant applies for immigration permission for 16 months they will need to pay the cost of a full year of IHS and half the yearly amount (18 months or £1,552.50 on most visa routes)
- if a migrant applies for immigration permission for 33 months they will need to pay the cost of 3 full years of IHS (36 months or £3,105 on most visa routes)

Related content

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IHS exemptions

This page tells caseworkers what exemptions from payment of the Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) are in place.

Exemptions from payment of the IHS are set out within [legislation](#). If an application is exempt from payment of the IHS, the applicant will be exempt on the basis of law, there is no discretion to exempt an applicant from payment of the IHS.

A range of exemptions from payment of the IHS are operated. These exemptions are broadly based on the UK's treaty obligations, international agreements, and previous ministerial commitments. The exemptions from payment of the IHS include protection cohorts, for example: asylum seekers, victims of human trafficking, and stateless individuals.

Visa applicants who are exempt from payment of the IHS can access the NHS without charge unless making an immigration application:

- as a visitor
- for entry clearance of 6 months or less
- for immigration permission in the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands

Some exempt cohorts are required to access the IHS portal and obtain an IHS reference number.

Where an individual is exempt from payment of the IHS and can access NHS treatment free of charge, direct dependents applying on the same basis are also exempt from paying the IHS.

Protection cohorts

Certain protection cohorts are exempt from payment of the IHS and can access NHS treatment without charge. The exemptions from payment of the IHS apply to the following application types:

- asylum seekers - refugees and humanitarian protection applications
- domestic workers who have been identified as victims of modern slavery
- migrants identified as victims of modern slavery who are applying under [Appendix Temporary Permission to Stay for Victims of Human Trafficking](#)
- statelessness applications under [Appendix Statelessness](#)
- applications under the Migrant Victims of Domestic Abuse concession
- applications which relate to a claim that a person's removal from the UK would be contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR)
- applications for the Ukraine Visa Schemes
- applications from looked after children under 18 in local authority care

Members of HM Forces and Diplomats

The following cohorts are exempt from payment of the IHS, either due to not being subject to immigration control or joining individuals in the UK who are not subject to immigration control:

- diplomats and members of visiting armed forces who are not subject to immigration control
- dependents of serving members of HM Forces
- dependents of serving members of visiting armed forces who are not subject to immigration control

International agreements

Applications to the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) are exempt from payment of the IHS. The provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and the EU maintain the rights of EU, European Economic Area (EEA) and Swiss nationals who were resident in the UK before the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020, where they apply under the EUSS. EU, EEA and Swiss nationals who were not resident in the UK prior to the end of the transition period are required to obtain a visa to work or study within the UK and must pay the IHS.

Nationals of Ireland are not subject to immigration control and as such can travel to the UK without a visa through the Common Travel Area.

EU, EEA and Swiss nationals who entered the UK as Frontier Workers before the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020 are able to apply for a Frontier Workers Permit. The Frontier Workers Permit scheme enables protected workers to obtain a permit to evidence their continuing right to enter the UK on the basis of rights protected through the Withdrawal Agreement. Migrants entering on the basis of the Frontier Workers Permit scheme are exempt from payment of the IHS and can access NHS treatment without charge.

Health and Care Worker visa

Migrants applying for immigration permission under the Health and Care Worker visa policy are exempt from paying the IHS. To qualify for an IHS exemption under the Health and Care Worker visa, an applicant must:

- have a job offer or be employed in the health or social care sector confirmed by a Certificate of Sponsorship (COS)
- be applying for the Health and Care Worker visa within the Skilled Worker route
- have employment or an offer of employment within an eligible Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code

In order to benefit from the Health and Care Worker IHS exemption, applicants must check on the application form that they are applying for a Health and Care Worker visa, and this must be confirmed by the sponsor on the COS. Further information

regarding the Health and Care Worker visa and exemption from the IHS can be found in the [Health and Care visa: guidance for applicants](#).

If an applicant is employed in the health or social care sectors and is applying for a visa other than the Health and Care Worker visa, they will be required to pay the IHS as part of their visa application. Those who apply in this manner can claim reimbursement through the Health and Care Reimbursement Scheme which enables eligible migrants to claim reimbursement in 6-month increments.

Indefinite leave to enter or remain

Migrants applying for indefinite leave to enter or remain are not required to pay the IHS. This demonstrates the strength of a migrant's connection to the UK. Migrants granted indefinite leave to enter or remain are able to access NHS treatment on the same basis as UK nationals.

If a migrant applying for indefinite leave to remain falls to be refused, the application may be varied to allow consideration of whether a further period of temporary permission to stay should be granted. Where an application is varied, migrants are required to pay the IHS covering the duration of the time-limited permission to stay. A top-up link needs to be issued to the applicant to enable the applicant to pay the IHS, further information on issuing a top-up link can be found in the [Top-up](#) section.

Visitors entry clearance of 6 months or less and applications for Isle of Man or the Channel Islands

Migrants and overseas visitors applying to enter the UK for 6 months or less are not required to pay the IHS. The temporary nature of their immigration permission does not permit access to healthcare without incurring NHS charges. Migrants in these groups are directly chargeable for healthcare received, at 150% of cost.

Migrants applying for permission to enter or permission to stay within the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands do not pay the IHS, the IHS only applies to applications for permission to enter or stay in the UK. Migrants granted a visa to work, study or join family in the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands are directly chargeable for NHS treatment received if entering the UK.

Certain residents of the EEA and Switzerland can enter the UK for pre-arranged medical treatment which is funded by the member state on the basis of S2 arrangements. Migrants applying for entry clearance or extending within the UK as S2 Healthcare Visitors do not pay the IHS. Migrants granted entry as S2 Healthcare visitors are entering the UK to access specific pre-arranged treatment, they cannot access treatment beyond the treatment which has been pre-arranged, unless it is emergency medical treatment.

Related content

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Fee waivers

This page tells caseworkers how to assess visa applications where the Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) has been waived.

Migrants applying in certain circumstances on Family and Human Rights and the Hong Kong British National Overseas (BNO) immigration routes can apply to have the visa fee and the IHS waived. A fee waiver application must be submitted prior to an application for immigration permission being made. For a migrant to be granted a fee waiver, they must demonstrate that they are unable to afford the visa fee and / or IHS.

An applicant will either be granted a full fee waiver, a partial fee waiver or have their fee waiver rejected and be required to pay the visa fee and IHS. If a migrant is granted a full or partial fee waiver, payment of the IHS will be waived.

Migrants granted a full fee waiver will be issued with a fee waiver token. The fee waiver token will mean that the applicant is not required to access the IHS portal. Migrants granted a partial fee waiver will need to specify that they have been granted a partial fee waiver in the IHS portal. When [checking the IHS liability](#) you will need to confirm that the applicant has been granted a fee waiver.

If an applicant has had a fee waiver application rejected, they will be required to pay the visa fee and IHS as part of their application. Further information regarding the process for requesting that the applicant pays the IHS can be found in the [top-up section](#).

Related content

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Fee Waiver Guidance

Fee Waiver Guidance – Overseas

Checking the IHS liability

This page tells caseworkers how to check that the correct amount of Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) has been paid.

Following the migration of data from the legacy IHS portal to the new Immigration Health Charge (IHC) Operations portal in February 2025, the IHC operations portal now contains IHS references generated in both the IHS legacy and current IHC portal. IHS references are differentiated based on the prefix for the IHS reference number:

- IHS payments made using the legacy IHS portal will have a prefix of IHS
- IHS payments made using the IHC Operations portal will have a prefix of IHSC

The IHS liability is dependent on the length of immigration permission and immigration route applied for. For an application to be valid, an applicant will need to pay the correct amount of IHS.

You must confirm that the amount the applicant has paid is the expected amount based on the type of visa application submitted and the length of permission which would be issued if the applicant were to be granted.

You will need to log onto the IHS payment portal and use the IHS reference number to check whether the applicant has paid the correct amount of IHS. If you do not have the IHS reference number, the Unique Application Number (UAN), document number (for example: passport or Biometric Residents Permit (BRP) or Payment Note Number (PNN) can be used to locate the IHS reference number in the portal.

From the launch of the IHC operations portal, biographic details can no longer be used to search for IHS records regardless of whether they have an IHS or IHC prefix.

When searching for a reference number, you must ensure the reference number is associated with the visa application submitted. Applicants may have multiple IHS reference numbers on their records, for example from previous visa applications. When searching using a document number, there may be multiple search results associated with the document number, you must check that the IHS reference matches the application.

If the IHS has been paid for a main applicant and dependents on the same IHS reference number, the search results will display all family members associated with the reference number.

The IHS portal used by applicants is integrated within the AUK application, the applicant is handed off to the IHS portal once they have completed the details on their visa application form. The IHS reference number is generated when the applicant pays the IHS and completes the payment or confirms they are exempt from payment.

The IHS portal calculates the IHS payable by using information from the visa application form and information entered by the applicant to determine the IHS liability. You will need to check that the IHS paid aligns with the IHS payable for the length of immigration permission the applicant would be granted if their application is successful. The IHS paid will be displayed on the summary screen for each IHS reference number alongside the expected IHS payment based on the application type and length of stay.

For example: if an applicant applied for a course of study running between 01 January 2025 and 01 January 2027 from outside the UK, the applicant would be granted a visa for 2 years, 5 months which would include 5 months added before and after the course (one month before the course start date and 4 months after the course end date). As such the applicant would need to pay the IHS for 2 years and 6 months with a liability of £1,940.

To check the correct amount of IHS has been paid, you will need to access the IHS portal to check how much the applicant has paid and whether this matches the expected IHS liability. If the IHS paid is less than the IHS liability for the application, you will need to issue a [top-up link](#) to the applicant to request the outstanding balance is paid.

For sponsored work and study applications, you must check that the course of study or employment start, and end dates entered on the application form match the dates the sponsor has stated on the Certificate of Sponsorship (COS) or Confirmation of acceptance of Studies (CAS). If the dates stated on the application form do not match the dates on the COS or CAS, the IHS liability will be incorrect. If the IHS liability calculated is less than the period stated on the COS or CAS, you will need to issue a [top-up link](#).

If an applicant has applied under an exemption category, you will need to check that the applicant is eligible for the exemption category. If an applicant has applied under an exemption category which is not applicable, you will need to issue a top-up link to the applicant in order for the correct IHS liability to be paid.

Entry clearance applications

For entry clearance applications on the Student or Child Student immigration routes, the total IHS liability in the IHS portal calculates with a default period of one month added before the course of study. In circumstances where the applicant either does not qualify for a one-month period or is unable to be granted a one-month period due to the date of decision, you should consider whether the applicant has overpaid the IHS.

If the reduced period of immigration permission granted before the course start date leads to the applicant being granted a shorter period of immigration permission than applied for, you may need to issue a partial refund of the IHS paid, if the reduced grant of immigration permission leads to the applicant dropping into a lower IHS period.

For example: if an applicant applied for entry clearance on the Student route with a course start date of 01 January 2025, a latest enrolment date of 12 March 2025 and course end date of 01 April 2026, the IHS portal would calculate the IHS liable period as 1 year 8 months, leading to an IHS payment of 2 years. If the application was granted on 1 March 2025, the total period granted would equate to 1 year 5 months as the applicant would be granted entry clearance commencing with immediate effect. Based on the course dates submitted within the portal, the applicant would have paid the IHS for 2 years whereas they would only be granted a period equating to 18 months IHS. The applicant would be due a partial refund of 6 months IHS in this scenario.

Permission to stay applications

For permission to stay applications made within the UK, the IHS is calculated on the basis of the total immigration permission which would be granted if successful. For visa types which result in a fixed length of immigration permission, the IHS calculation is based on the fixed period.

For visa types with a variable grant of immigration permission, the IHS liability within the IHS portal is calculated based on the course or employment dates provided by the applicant, as the IHS portal cannot determine when immigration permission will be granted from. You must not calculate the IHS liability based on the application date.

At case working stage, the IHS liability should be calculated based on the period of immigration permission which will be granted if the applicant is successful. If the applicant meets the visa requirements and would be granted, you should consider whether the proposed grant date would mean that the applicant has paid the correct amount of IHS for the period to be granted.

For Skilled Worker permission to stay applications, the IHS liability will be calculated based on the contract start and contract end dates listed on the Certificate of Sponsorship (COS). If the contract start date is in the past, the application date will be used to calculate the IHS liability.

The decision date will not be known when assessing the IHS liability, as such caseworkers should consider the IHS liability using the maximum period of immigration permission which could be granted on the date of assessment. When considering the IHS liability, caseworkers should consider the service standard for the application type and (if applicable) the maximum period of immigration permission which could be granted pursuant to the immigration rules if successful. If the maximum period of immigration permission that an applicant could be granted would take the IHS liability into the next 6-month block and the applicant has underpaid the IHS, consideration should be given to whether a top-up is appropriate.

For example: if the maximum period of immigration permission that could be granted would equate to 13 months and the applicant has paid the IHS for 12 months, consideration should be given to whether the application is likely to be determined in sufficient time for the applicant to be granted 13 months immigration permission. If

the applicant is likely to receive 12 months of immigration permission, a top-up request should not be made.

IHS calculation for a new course or period of employment

Where the application is to commence a new course of study or period of employment, the IHS liability should be calculated from the proposed grant date of the immigration permission. You will need to check that the total IHS liability aligns with the period between the proposed grant date and the end of the additional period added after the course of study or period of employment. If the visa grant date would lead to the immigration period exceeding the IHS paid (for example: the applicant has paid IHS for 18 months based on the course or employment dates provided but the proposed visa grant date would lead to the applicant receiving 20 months of immigration permission), you must issue a top-up.

The date of decision will not be known when the IHS is paid, as such caseworkers should consider the IHS liability using the maximum period of immigration permission which could be granted on the date of assessment.

The IHS liability should be calculated starting from the date you are proposing to grant the visa. For example: where an applicant is applying for permission to stay as a student on a new course with an application date of 01 April 2024, a course start date of 01 June 2024 and course end date of 01 June 2025, if the application was granted on 01 May 2024 the IHS liability would be calculated between 01 May 2024 and 01 October 2025. Where a student is continuing on an existing course, you must follow the [IHS calculation direction below](#).

IHS calculation to continue an existing course of study or period of employment

For applications for permission to stay to continue an existing course of study (for example: to undertake resits) or period of employment, the course or employment start date listed on the application would be the day after the current visa expires. In this scenario, the IHS liability should be calculated based on the period from the course or employment start date (the day after the existing visa expires) until the end of the additional period granted after the course or period of employment. You must check that the IHS liability is calculated from the day after the current immigration permission expires until the end of any additional period added after the course or period of employment. You must not calculate the IHS liability from the date of application or decision.

For example: where an applicant is applying for a further period of immigration permission to complete a PHD where the existing period of permission expires on 01 January 2025, the course start date should be listed on the CAS as 02 January 2025. If the course end date was listed as 01 June 2025, the IHS liability would be calculated between 02 January 2025 and 01 October 2025. The application would have an IHS chargeable period of 9 months, meaning the IHS would need to be paid for one year.

Checking the IHS for dependents

The IHS must be paid for each applicant covering the duration of the immigration permission applied for. When case working visa applications for dependent partners and dependent children, you must check that the correct amount of IHS has been paid for each applicant.

If the IHS has been paid for a family on a single IHS reference number, the total liability must match the combined IHS liability for all applicants. For example: where a Skilled Worker is applying for a 2-year period with their dependent partner under a single IHS reference number, the IHS liability on the IHS reference number would be £4,140 (£2,070 for the main applicant and £2,070 for the dependent partner). Within the IHC operations portal, if an IHS reference number includes dependents, the names of the dependents will also be listed against the IHS reference number.

If the main applicant and dependents are applying using separate IHS reference numbers, you must check that the correct amount of IHS has been paid for each application before considering whether the applications meet the requirements of the immigration route applied for.

The IHS for dependents will be calculated differently depending on whether the dependent is applying on the same date as the main applicant or whether the dependent is applying after the main applicant. If the main applicant and dependent applied on the same date, the IHS liability for the dependent should match the IHS liability for the main applicant as the applications should be assessed concurrently and the dependent should be granted in line with the main applicant.

For dependents applying to join a main applicant after the main applicant has applied or been granted, the IHS liability should be assessed based on the maximum period of immigration permission that the dependent would be granted if successful. The decision date will not be known when assessing the IHS liability, as such caseworkers should consider the IHS liability using the maximum period of immigration permission which could be granted on date of assessment.

Dependents applying on a different date to the main applicant may have a different IHS liability. If a dependent is applying to join a main applicant after the main applicant has been granted, the IHS liability for the dependent will be based on the time remaining on the main applicant's immigration permission.

For example: if a main applicant has been granted immigration permission as a Skilled Worker valid between 01 October 2024 and 01 October 2026 and a dependent applies to join the main applicant on 01 May 2025, the IHS liability for the dependent would be based on the time remaining on the main applicant's immigration permission. In this instance, the main applicant would have paid IHS for 2 years whereas at the point the dependent applies, they would only pay 18 months of IHS.

If the IHS has not been paid for the dependent or not enough IHS has been paid, a top-up link will need to be issued. For the Graduate route, where a dependent is applying separately to the main applicant, the IHS liability defaults to 2 years. You

must check what level of course the main applicant studied, if the course was a PhD qualification, the applicant should be issued a top-up.

Where a family has applied for fee waivers, each applicant will receive an individual decision on whether a fee waiver should be granted. Fee waiver outcomes may be different for each applicant, when case working applications for a family, you must check whether each applicant has been granted a fee waiver.

Incorrect IHS paid

The amount of IHS which is required to be paid is determined by the length and type of immigration permission applied for. If the applicant has failed to pay the IHS or has not paid sufficient IHS, the applicant should be provided an opportunity to correct the financial imbalance, to make their application valid.

If the applicant has paid less IHS than is required for their visa application, you will need to issue a top-up link to the applicant to request the applicant pays the correct amount of IHS. A top-up should be issued if the applicant has paid less IHS than required due to entering incorrect COS or CAS dates or an incorrect visa end date for the main applicant. Further information can be found in the [top-up section](#).

If the visa applicant has not paid the IHS, the action to be taken will depend on whether an IHS reference has been created for the application. If an IHS reference has been created within the IHS portal with a zero liability, you must issue a top-up link. If an IHS reference number has not been created, you must [create a record](#) in order to issue a top-up.

If the applicant has entered incorrect biographic details which impacts on the IHS rate charged, refer to the information in the [Correcting incorrect information](#) section.

If the applicant has paid more IHS than is required for their application, you will need to issue a [partial refund](#) against the IHS reference number.

If you are going to grant the applicant a shorter period of immigration permission than requested (such as where financial sponsorship doesn't cover the full duration of the period of Student immigration permission requested and the applicant has not provided further financial evidence), [a partial refund](#) should be processed. Further information on refunds can be found in the [refund section](#).

Correcting incorrect information

In contrast to the legacy IHS portal, applicant details in the IHC operations portal cannot be amended without specific access. If an applicant has entered incorrect biographic details (for example: date of birth) within their visa application which impacts on the rate of IHS charged, you must follow the process below.

Where it is identified that an applicant has entered incorrect biographic information, you must contact the IHS access requests team to request that a record is amended. An email must be sent to the email address below with the subject heading 'IHS record correction'.

Official sensitive – start of section

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

Official sensitive – end of section

Once the biographic information has been corrected, a top-up must be issued if the applicant has underpaid, or a partial refund must be issued if the applicant has overpaid.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Exchange rates

This page tells caseworkers about using exchange rates to calculate the Immigration health surcharge (IHS).

Migrants are required to pay the IHS based on the currency applicable to the country they are applying from. There is one designated currency per country or region. The IHS payable is calculated based on the location of the application rather than where the payment is made from, payment cannot be made in a currency other than the currency stated within the portal. Where an application for entry clearance is submitted on the applicant's behalf by a relative or sponsor in the UK, the IHS remains payable in the currency applicable to where the application is being submitted from

Where an application is submitted from outside the UK, the exchange rate will be calculated based on the date the IHS is paid. Any top-up payments or refunds must also be calculated based on the date the initial IHS payment was made. There is an exchange rate tool integrated into the IHS portal which uses live exchange rates to calculate the IHS liability. The portal will calculate the IHS liability based on the live exchange rates on the date the IHS is paid, you do not need to calculate the exchange rate manually.

When calculating a top-up payment for an entry clearance application, the IHS portal will calculate the top-up using the exchange rate in place when the IHS was initially paid. You do not need to calculate the exchange rate manually.

When calculating a partial refund against an IHS reference number used in an entry clearance application, the partial refund should be calculated using the exchange rate in place on the date the IHS was initially paid. You will need to determine the period of IHS which requires a refund (for example: 6 months) and enter this into the IHS portal which will calculate the exchange rate.

Banks and financial institutions may add transaction charges for currency conversion. Therefore, the transaction value stated within the IHS payer's bank statement could exceed the IHS liability shown within the IHS portal. Where an applicant is eligible for a full or partial refund of the IHS, refunds cannot exceed the total IHS liability shown within the IHS portal. The Home Office is not responsible for currency conversion charges implemented by banks or financial institutions and cannot refund those charges.

Further information about the Home Office Exchange rate policy is set out within the [Home Office exchange rate guidance](#).

Related content

[Contents](#)

IHS top-up

This page tells caseworkers when an immigration health surcharge (IHS) top-up is required and how to request a top-up from an applicant.

If an applicant has paid less IHS than required for their visa application, you must provide the applicant one opportunity to correct the financial imbalance by paying the correct amount of IHS. The circumstances which will require a top-up link to be issued are where:

- there is no IHS reference within the portal associated with the application
- the applicant has paid less IHS than required
- the applicant has selected an IHS exemption which they do not qualify for
- the main applicant and dependents are applying under a single IHS reference number and the IHS paid does not cover all applicants
- the application is being varied from indefinite leave to remain to a permission to stay application

Create a record

If an applicant has submitted their application without obtaining an IHS reference number (where an IHS reference number is required), you will need to create a new IHS record within the Immigration Health Charge (IHC) operations portal to enable the applicant to pay the IHS. To create an IHS record, you will need to select 'create a record' on the IHS search screen and enter the applicant's details.

To create a record, you will need to input the following information:

- whether the IHS reference relates to a main applicant or dependent
- the country of application
- the Universal Account Number (UAN) associated with the application
- applicant's email address
- date of application
- employment or course details if the application is for work or study
- visa application route (if the record pertains to a main applicant)
- the main applicant details (if the record pertains to a dependent)

The record will need to be created to facilitate a top-up link to be sent to the applicant. Once a record is created, you will need to choose the reason for top-up from the dropdown list. Selecting 'Save and issue top-up' will send a top-up link to the email address stated.

Prior to creating a record, you must search the IHC operations portal for an IHS reference number associated with the application for immigration permission. If a IHS reference number already exists for the application, you must not create a new record.

Issuing a top-up

If a top-up payment is required, you must use the 'create a top-up' function on the IHS summary screen for the applicant. You will need to confirm which applicant the top-up request relates to, if the top-up request is for the main applicant and dependents, you must select all applicants using the radio buttons. You can include adding or deleting a main applicant or dependants, as applicable.

You must use the radio buttons to confirm the number of additional months of IHS that the applicant will be required to pay and select 'calculate top-up'. The IHS is charged in 6-month blocks, as such the radio buttons provide the number of months in 6-month increments. For example: if an applicant has applied for a Skilled Worker visa for 3 years but has only paid the IHS for 2 years, the radio button for 12 months will need to be selected.

You must check that the top-up amount and the updated amount of IHS to be paid displayed on the payment summary screen correlates with the application type (including certificate of sponsorship (COS) and conformation of acceptance for studies (CAS) dates where applicable) and length of immigration permission to be granted if successful. Once correct, enter the reason for the top-up from the drop-down menu.

The portal will automatically email the applicant to request that they make the required payment within 14 calendar days. When a top-up is issued, the email address that the top-up link has been sent to will be confirmed on the summary page.

When assessing the IHS liability and considering whether to issue a top-up link, you should consider the service standard for a decision to be made, and the period permitted for an applicant to pay the outstanding IHS. When calculating whether the correct amount of IHS has been paid, the IHS liability should be calculated based on the duration of the immigration permission which will be granted if successful. When assessing the IHS liability, the decision date will not be known, as such the IHS liability should be calculated based on the maximum period of immigration permission that could be granted from the date the IHS liability is assessed.

Where an applicant fails to pay the IHS or has not paid the correct amount of IHS, the Secretary of State should notify the applicant and give them an opportunity to pay the outstanding amount. Article 6 of The Immigration (Health Charge) Order 2015 as amended, outlines the consequences of failure to pay the IHS. The consequences of failing to pay the correct amount of IHS when required are mandatory rather than discretionary. The [failure to pay](#) section provides further information on the actions to be taken.

Timeframe for payment

From the date an IHS top-up link is issued, the applicant will only have a specified time period to make the required IHS payment. The applicant must pay the required amount of IHS within 14-calendar days. IHS top-ups generated within the IHS operations portal will automatically expire after 14-calendar days. Due to technical

limitations of the IHC operations portal, top-up links are calculated in calendar days rather than working days, meaning that the period provided for applicants to pay an IHS top-up within the IHC operations portal does not fully align with the period stipulated in legislation. Legislation will be amended at the earliest opportunity to align with the 14-calendar day period provided.

You must put the case on hold until the required timeframe has elapsed. If the applicant pays the outstanding IHS balance within the specified timeframe, you can continue to consider the application.

You must not refuse an entry clearance application or reject a permission to stay application before the specified timeframe has lapsed. An applicant must be provided with 14 calendar days in which to pay the required amount of IHS.

You must only provide the applicant with a single opportunity to pay the outstanding balance, unless there are compelling or compassionate circumstances which would permit a further IHS top-up link to be issued. If the applicant has demonstrated there are sufficiently compelling or compassionate circumstances to require an additional opportunity to pay the outstanding IHS balance, you must record this in the case notes on Atlas.

Failure to pay the IHS

If an applicant fails to pay the IHS within 14-calendar days from the date the top-up request is issued, the application must be either:

- refused if the application is an entry clearance application
- rejected if the application is a permission to stay application

You must outcome the application as above unless the applicant has applied under an immigration route where the applicant is able to be granted multiple different durations of immigration permission (for example: Hong Kong British National Overseas or Family). If an applicant has stated on their application form that they are applying for 60 months immigration permission but have only paid 30 months IHS, failing to pay a top-up would result in the application being considered under the 30-month route.

If the applicant has not paid the correct amount of IHS and does not pay the outstanding IHS balance within the specified timeframe following the issue of a top-up link, you must refund any IHS paid when you outcome the application.

Variation of indefinite leave to remain applications

In some instances, where an application for indefinite leave to remain does not meet the criteria to be granted, the application may be varied to an application for permission to stay. If varying an indefinite leave to remain application, you must issue a top-up link for the applicant to pay the IHS, unless an IHS exemption applies.

As applications for indefinite leave to remain are exempt from the requirement to pay the IHS, you will need to [create a record](#) to facilitate an IHS top-up. The top-up link

will need to be sent to the email address held on the IHS portal listed on the application form. If the applicant fails to pay the required IHS within the specified timeframe, you should continue to refuse the indefinite leave to remain application.

Request IHS following a successful appeal or administrative review

You should not refund the IHS until the applicant has exhausted their appeal rights. If an appeal or administrative review is successful, the IHS paid will be required in order for the applicant to meet the requirements of the immigration rules. If the initial decision is overturned at appeal or administrative review, the IHS must be paid prior to immigration permission being granted.

If a refund has inadvertently been processed when an applicant is initially refused and the applicant has a successful appeal or administrative review which overturns the initial decision, the applicant will be required to repay the IHS prior to being granted immigration permission. You must issue a top-up link to the applicant and request the payment of the IHS within 14-calendar days, if the applicant fails to repay the IHS when required, you must refuse the application.

Article 6 (4A)(c) of the Immigration (Health Charge) Order provides the power for the caseworker to request that the IHS is paid following a successful appeal where the IHS was not requested at the initial application. If the application was initially refused without the IHS being paid, the IHS should be requested if an appeal or administrative review has overturned the initial decision. The IHS should be requested unless the applicant applied for and was granted a Fee Waiver application prior to submitting their immigration application, the Fee Waiver grant decision will continue throughout the duration of the application for immigration permission. If the IHS was not requested initially but should have been paid by the applicant, you must issue a top-up link to the applicant in order for the correct IHS liability to be paid.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Refunds

This page tells caseworkers when a refund is provided and how to process a refund.

Applicants will receive a full or partial refund in certain circumstances. As part of the casework process, you are responsible for processing Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) refunds, where an applicant is eligible for a full or partial refund, the refund should be processed as part of the decision. You must take action to refund the IHS at the appropriate time to ensure the applicant is refunded promptly. Usually, it can take up to 6 weeks for a payment to appear in the applicant's bank account.

Where an applicant is eligible for a refund, the IHS will be refunded to the bank account which made the initial IHS payment. The bank account cannot be amended prior to a refund being attempted. If the initial refund attempt fails, the process outlined within the [Failed refund section](#) must be followed.

Full refunds

Applicants will receive a full refund if:

- their visa application is refused and any appeal rights are exhausted
- their visa application is voided or rejected
- they withdraw their visa application before a decision is made
- they have paid the IHS twice for the same visa application

Where an applicant is eligible for a full refund, the IHS should be refunded against the IHS reference number used in the corresponding visa application. To refund the IHS, you must use the IHS portal to generate a full refund against the IHS reference number.

The reason for refund needs to be selected from the drop-down list to confirm why the refund is being processed, there are separate drop-down lists for full and partial refunds. You will need to confirm the amount to be refunded and process the IHS refund.

Application refused

Where the application is refused, the applicant should be refunded once any appeal rights are exhausted. In cases where an applicant does not lodge an appeal or administrative review the IHS should be refunded at the point that the applicant's appeal rights lapse. If an application type does not have appeal rights, the IHS refund should be processed on the date the visa application is refused.

For entry clearance applications an administrative review must be submitted within 28 days of the application being refused and administrative reviews must be submitted within 14 days for permission to stay applications. If the administrative review or appeal maintains the original refusal, you should refund the IHS once the decision has been maintained and the applicant has exhausted their appeal rights.

A 14-calendar day authorisation period has been added to the Immigration Health Charge (IHC) Operations portal for processing IHS refunds. IHS refunds following a visa refusal can only be processed once 14-calendar days have elapsed since the refusal date entered into the IHC operations portal. Caseworkers must enter the date the visa refusal occurred as the 'outcome date'.

If an appeal or administrative review has not been submitted within the 14-calendar day period, the authorising manager must access the IHC Operations portal and authorise the refund. Prior to authorising an IHS refund, the authorising manager must check whether an appeal or administrative review has been lodged against the refusal decision, if an appeal or administrative review has been lodged the IHS refund must not be authorised.

You must only issue a refund of the IHS when the applicant's appeal rights are exhausted. If the IHS is refunded in error before the [appeal rights have been exhausted](#), you will need to issue a top-up link if the appeal or administrative review overturns the initial decision. If the IHS has been refunded, this can delay the immigration permission being issued.

There are different user permissions within the IHC operations portal. To be able to authorise refunds you must have an IHC operations portal account with the user permissions of Ops manager.

If you are refusing the visa application with no right of appeal, you will need to select 'application refused – no right to appeal' from the drop-down list. All refunds processed by selecting 'application refused – no right to appeal' do not need to be authorised by a manager before they can be issued.

Other full refunds

An application will be voided either where an applicant varies their application prior to a decision being made or where the applicant has made an inappropriate visa application (such as, where an applicant who holds indefinite leave to remain erroneously makes an application for temporary immigration permission or has died before a decision can be made). Further information regarding when an application is deemed void can be found in the Validation, Variation, voiding and withdrawal of applications guidance.

If an application is voided or rejected, the IHS should be refunded when you issue the notification confirming that the visa application is voided or rejected. To refund the IHS where an application has been rejected, you will need to select 'Application rejected' from the drop-down list. For a voided visa application, you will need to select 'Void - other'.

Where the applicant withdraws their visa application prior to a decision being made on their application, you will need to select 'application withdrawn before a decision' from the drop-down list.

If an applicant has incorrectly paid the IHS twice for the same visa application, you will need to refund against the IHS reference number which is not linked to the visa application. You will need to issue a full refund by selecting 'Void - other' in the drop-down list.

If the applicant has paid the IHS but should have been exempt on the basis of being a child in local authority care, the IHS should be refunded in full. For example: where a child in local authority care has applied for an IHS liable immigration route, they may not be able to confirm their eligibility for an exemption within the IHC payment portal. Where the documentary evidence submitted confirms that the child is in local authority care, the IHS should be refunded in full by selecting 'Void – other' from the drop-down list. Where the IHS has been refunded due to the applicant being a child in local authority care, you must add a case note confirming the basis for the exemption.

Partial refunds

Applicants will receive a partial refund of the IHS if:

- they are granted a shorter period of immigration permission than applied for
- a dependent (or dependents) is refused where the applications are made using a single IHS reference number
- the applicant is applying to extend or switch their immigration permission from within the UK and has paid the IHS twice covering the same period
- the applicant has paid more IHS than is required as part of their application

To process partial refunds, you will need to use the 'create a partial refund' function on the IHS reference which is to be refunded. When creating a partial refund, you will need to confirm the total amount of months which will be refunded by selecting the appropriate radio button and selecting the reason for the partial refund from the drop-down list.

Where the IHS has been paid for a main applicant and dependent on the same IHS reference number, when processing a partial refund you will be required to confirm which applicant the refund applies to. Where the main applicant and dependents are all eligible for a partial refund, you must select all applicants when processing partial refunds.

If an application is for entry clearance, you must process the partial refund based on the exchange rate which was applicable on the date the IHS was paid. The IHS portal will calculate the exchange rate based on the rate in place when the IHS was initially paid. You are not required to calculate the exchange rate manually.

Granting a shorter period of immigration permission than applied for

The IHS is calculated and refunded in 6-month periods. If you are granting a shorter period of immigration permission than applied for, you will need to check the IHS

liability is correct, as the IHS is calculated in 6-month periods, this may mean that the applicant has paid more IHS than required.

For example: if a student has applied for 36 months of immigration permission but you are unable to grant the full period (for example: financial sponsorship does not cover the full period of immigration permission) and are granting 22 months immigration permission instead, the IHS liability would equate to 24 months, therefore, in this circumstance, the applicant would receive an IHS refund of 12 months.

To process a partial refund when granting a shorter period of immigration permission than applied for, you must select 'less leave granted than applied for' from the drop-down list.

Refunding a dependent following refusal

A partial refund is provided where a dependent is refused in cases where all family members are applying under a single IHS reference number. The IHS refunded is for the dependent only, the IHS must be retained for any applicants who are granted immigration permission.

For example: if a main applicant and dependent partner apply under a single IHS reference number and the dependent partner is refused, the IHS must be refunded for the dependent partner only.

To generate an IHS refund for a refused dependent (this is considered a partial refund), you must select the 'create a full refund function' and select the dependents to be refunded using the radio buttons. You must only refund the IHS for the dependents who have been refused, you must not refund the IHS for the main applicant if their application has been granted.

Refunds for refused dependents must only be processed once any appeal rights have been exhausted. A 14-calendar day authorisation period has been added to the IHC Operations portal for processing IHS refunds. IHS refunds following a visa refusal can only be processed once 14-calendar days have elapsed since the refusal date entered into the IHC operations portal. Caseworkers must enter the date the visa refusal occurred as the 'outcome date'.

The authorising manager must access the IHC Operations portal after the 14-calendar day period has elapsed and authorise the refund. Prior to authorising an IHS refund, the authorising manager must check whether an appeal or administrative review has been lodged against the refusal decision, if an appeal or administrative review has been lodged the IHS refund must not be authorised.

Overlapping periods of temporary immigration permission

An applicant will be entitled to a partial refund of the IHS paid where they apply for a further period of temporary immigration permission from within the UK, where the existing period of immigration permission has in excess of 6 months remaining at the point the further visa application is granted.

To be eligible for a refund of an overlapping period of immigration permission, an applicant must:

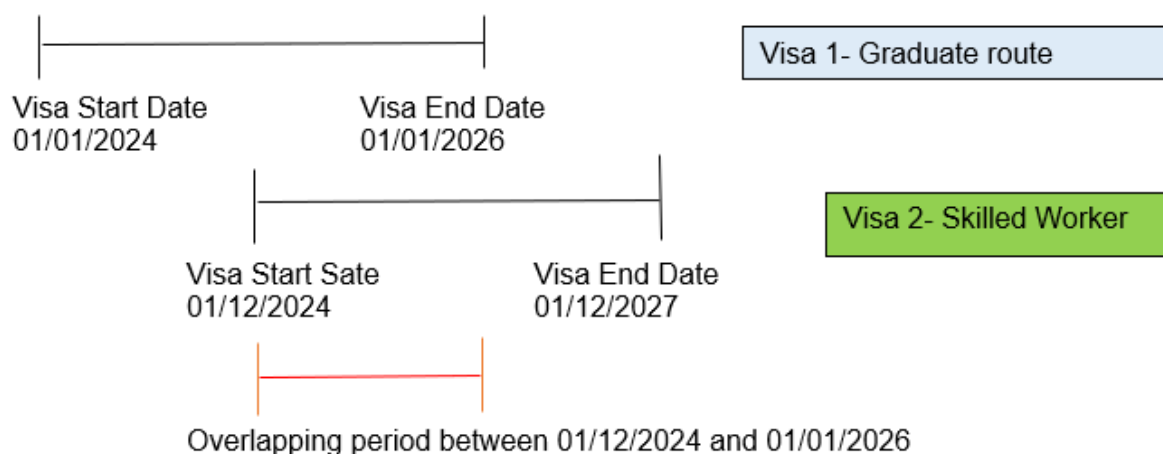
- have paid the IHS twice covering the same period of immigration permission
- have applied to extend their immigration permission from within the UK
- have more than 6 months remaining on their existing period of immigration permission from the date the further temporary immigration permission is granted

All partial IHS refunds for overlapping periods should be processed by the current caseworker against the IHS reference number associated with the initial period of immigration permission which the applicant is switching from. For example: if an applicant is switching from a Student visa onto a Skilled Worker visa in-country, the IHS refund should be processed by the Skilled Worker decision maker against the IHS reference number for the Student visa. Where the applicant has several previous IHS reference numbers, you must ensure that the IHS is refunded against the IHS reference number associated with the visa which the applicant has switched from.

For example: if an applicant was granted a Graduate route visa valid between 01 January 2024 and 01 January 2026 and was subsequently granted a Skilled Worker visa on 01 December 2024 valid until 01 December 2027, the overlapping period would be calculated from the date the Skilled Worker visa was granted until the expiry of the Graduate visa.

In this instance the overlapping period would be between 01 December 2024 and 01 January 2026. The overlapping period would be 1 year 1 month, as such the applicant would be eligible for a partial IHS refund of 1 year.

To determine the overlapping period, you must use the date the further extension is granted and the expiry date of the initial visa.



Where the expiry date of the initial visa granted exceeds the expiry date of the visa extension, you must refund the period between the date that the visa extension is granted and the expiry date of the initial visa.

For example: if the applicant has a Student visa valid between 01 January 2024 and 01 January 2028 and is granted a visa on the Graduate route valid between 01 December 2025 and 01 December 2027 a refund should be processed for the period between 01 December 2025 and 01 January 2028 on the IHS reference number associated with the Student visa.

Once the overlapping period has been calculated, you should select 'overlapping payment' to process the IHS refund against the initial IHS reference number.

If the applicant has received a partial refund through the Health and Care reimbursement scheme, you must determine what period the individual has claimed reimbursement for before processing a refund for an overlapping period.

Reimbursements on the Health and Care reimbursement scheme are processed in 6-month periods. Cases where a partial refund has been processed on the Health and Care reimbursement scheme, will have partial refunds authorised by NHS BSA. To determine the period that the applicant has been reimbursed, you must contact NHS BSA for confirmation of the period that the applicant has received reimbursement for.

The reimbursements the applicant has received may cover the same period of time as the overlapping period. Migrants are only able to be reimbursed the IHS once for the same period.

Applicant has overpaid the IHS

If an applicant has paid more IHS for their application than required, you must refund the overpayment. When [checking the IHS liability](#), you must check that the correct amount of IHS has been paid, if you have identified an overpayment of the IHS, you must refund the overpayment.

The overpayment should be refunded when the decision is made on the application. If the applicant meets the requirements of the immigration route they have applied for, you should refund the overpayment when granting immigration permission.

However, if the applicant does not meet the requirements of the immigration route applied for, you should process a [full refund](#).

To process a refund of an overpayment, you should select 'less leave granted than applied for' in the drop-down list.

Applicant is not eligible for refund

Applicants will not receive a refund of the IHS where:

- the applicant withdraws their application after a decision has been made

- the application is successful, but the applicant does not come to the UK
- the applicant leaves the UK before their immigration permission expires (for example: to make a new application)
- the applicant is told to leave the UK
- the applicant is applying for indefinite leave to remain
- the applicant is making a further application which does not require payment of the IHS
- the applicant dies after their visa has been granted

Migrants who apply for 2 separate periods of entry clearance are not entitled to a refund of the IHS for the period covered by both visas. If a migrant does not travel to the UK or is required to leave the UK prior to the expiry of their visa, they are not entitled to a refund of the overlapping period covered by both visas.

Migrants switching from an IHS liable route to a route which is exempt from payment of the IHS (for example: settlement) are not entitled to a partial refund of the IHS paid. To be eligible for a partial refund for an overlapping period of immigration permission, migrants must have paid the IHS twice for the same period and be applying from within the UK.

British Citizenship

Migrants who are subject to immigration control and later become British citizens cannot get a refund of the Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) they paid. Even though the law has changed to help people affected by historical legislative unfairness to apply for British citizenship, they are not considered British citizens until they actually apply for and are granted citizenship.

The change in the law does not retrospectively grant British citizenship to those who may be eligible to apply for British citizenship, neither are those eligible to apply automatically considered British citizens by virtue of the changes to the British Nationality Act 1981.

Therefore, it remains that all migrants who were on an IHS liable immigration route and apply for and become British citizens are not entitled to a full or partial refund of the IHS paid.

Individuals who have previously received an IHS refund on the basis of the previous incorrect guidance initially published on 19 April 2024 will continue to have access to healthcare without charge.

Reimbursement schemes

Migrants are also able to claim reimbursement of the IHS paid if they meet the criteria of a reimbursement scheme. The period of reimbursement that an applicant can apply for is dependent on the reimbursement scheme applied for.

Reimbursement schemes are available for students from the EU, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, health and care workers and S1 certificate holders.

The National Health Service Business Services Authority) NHS BSA are responsible for processing IHS reimbursement claims on behalf of the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC). Information about IHS reimbursements for Students and S1 certificate holders can be found in the [Immigration Health Surcharge for EU students guidance](#) and information about the Health and Care Reimbursement Scheme can be found in the [Health and Care Reimbursement Scheme guidance](#).

Reimbursement schemes for students from the EU, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein

The Student reimbursement scheme permits students from the EU, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein to request a reimbursement of the IHS where:

- they are undertaking a full-time higher education course
- have a valid EHIC card (or Norwegian passport if the visa is dated between 01 January 2021 and 01 January 2024)
- the visa commenced on or after 1 January 2021
- they do not work or intend to work during their visa

Students are able to claim reimbursement for:

- a visa period commencing on or after 1 January 2021 where they are from the EU or Norway
- a visa period commencing on or after 1 November 2021 where they are from Switzerland
- a visa period commencing on or after 1 January 2024 where there are from Iceland or Liechtenstein

Students can only claim reimbursement for a period where they have a valid EHIC card (or Norwegian passport). If a EHIC expires, students can make a further application for reimbursement once a new EHIC card has been obtained.

Health and Care reimbursement Scheme

Migrants employed in the health and Care sector on visas other than the Health and Care Worker visa can claim reimbursement of the IHS paid for periods they are employed in the sector.

Dependents of Health and Care workers are also able to claim reimbursement of the IHS paid. Reimbursements for dependents can be submitted at the same time as the main applicant. For dependents to be eligible for reimbursement, they must be direct dependents granted immigration permission which expires at the same time as the main applicant. If the dependent is employed in health and social care sectors, an IHS reimbursement would only be applicable for the dependent, the main applicant would not be eligible for reimbursement.

To be eligible for the Health and Care Reimbursement scheme, migrants must both:

- work in the health and care sectors and be employed by an eligible company or organisation
- average a minimum of 16 hours worked per week

For further information on eligible companies and organisations see: [Annex A: eligibility criteria](#).

Reimbursements under the Health and Care reimbursement scheme are paid in 6-month increments. Migrants must provide evidence of their employment for each 6-month period applied for. An applicant can make multiple applications for reimbursements, provided they continue to be employed in the health and care sector.

For further information on the Health and Care reimbursement scheme see: [Immigration health surcharge: guidance for health and care reimbursements](#).

S1 certificate holders

S1 certificates entitle migrants to access healthcare in the UK which is paid for by an EU country or Switzerland. An S1 certificate is issued by the EU member state to demonstrate that an individual is entitled to healthcare in the UK free of charge and that healthcare costs will be covered by the member state or Switzerland.

Migrants issued with S1 certificates are able to claim reimbursement of the IHS paid if they have registered their S1 certificate with the NHS BSA and their visa commences after either:

- 1 January 2021 if they are an EU national
- 1 November 2021 if they are a Swiss national

Migrants with S1 certificates can claim reimbursements of the IHS paid for the period covered by their S1 certificate. If an S1 certificate does not cover the full duration of the immigration permission granted, reimbursement can only be provided for the period covered by the S1 certificate.

Authorising refunds

If the refund reason 'application refused' is chosen from the drop-down list within the IHS portal, the IHS refund will be held in the IHS portal until it is authorised or cancelled. The action to be taken will depend on the outcome of the application.

If the applicant does not submit an administrative review within the designated time period or their Appeal Rights are exhausted, the IHS refund should be authorised by a manager.

If an applicant is unsuccessful in their appeal or administrative review and the initial decision is maintained, the IHS refund should be authorised by a manager.

If an applicant is successful in their appeal or administrative review resulting in the original decision being overturned or reconsidered, the IHS refund should be cancelled.

A 14-calendar day authorisation period has been added to the IHC Operations portal for processing IHS refunds. IHS refunds following a visa refusal can only be processed once 14-calendar days have elapsed since the refusal date entered into the IHC operations portal.

Failed refund

If an applicant contacts you to advise that their bank details have changed since the IHS was paid, you must process the refund as normal on the IHS portal.

If the bank fails to process the refund, the failed refund should be reported to the Home Office by Worldpay. The Transactional Services Team will progress refunds which have initially failed. If a refund fails, for example where a bank account has closed, Transactional Services will contact the applicant to request updated bank details.

Refund time limitations

Applicants may submit requests for IHS refunds in certain circumstances. Requests for refunds must be made within 5 years of the IHS being paid. All refunds will be considered in line with the published refunds policy, but payment will be dependent on the terms issued by the bank, credit card provider or the applicant's chosen alternative payment method.

Consideration of refund requests

Article 8 of the Immigration (Health Charge) Order 2015 provides the power for the Secretary of State to refund all or part of the IHS paid.

Refund requests must be considered against the criteria set out within the published IHS refund policy and refunds actioned where an individual is eligible for a full or partial IHS refund.

There may be circumstances where an applicant does not meet the eligibility criteria for an IHS refund but there are exceptional circumstances which would merit an IHS refund. In such circumstances consideration can be given to whether refunding all or part of the IHS would be appropriate. All exceptional refunds must be authorised by a senior caseworker or referred to policy for agreement prior to a refund being provided.

Related content

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Chargebacks

This page provides information on chargeback requests made by applicants.

If the applicant lodges a chargeback request, the chargeback must be marked against the relevant transaction on the portal transactions tab which will lock down the case. In order to action the chargeback on the Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) portal:

1. Access the IHS portal and search for the applicant.
2. Click 'transactions'.
3. Click 'mark chargeback' adjacent to the relevant transaction.

The chargeback should be investigated in a similar way to the chargeback for the visa fee, and the representations to Worldpay should be submitted in the same way.

The chargeback must be defended if the application is still in progress, or if the application has been granted.

If the application has been refused and there is a right of administrative review, the chargeback must be defended if the administrative review period has not yet expired, or if an administrative review has been received, but has not yet been decided.

A chargeback should be deemed legitimate if the applicant should have received a [full refund](#) but this has not been processed. Chargebacks requests should be permitted where:

- an application has been refused and there is no right of administrative review or appeal
- the appeal rights have been exhausted, or the administrative review period has expired
- the application has been voided or rejected
- the applicant has withdrawn their application prior to a decision being made

If the chargeback is successfully defended, it must be removed from the IHS portal record.

If the chargeback is not successfully defended, you must select the 'Closed by Finance' button to void the IHS record.

Related content

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Create, amend and update IHC Operations Portal (IHS) accounts

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