



Home Office

Bulgarian and Romanian casework – yellow registration certificate

This guidance is based on the Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006 and the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006.

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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

About this guidance

Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student	<p>This guidance tells you how to decide an application made by a Bulgarian or Romanian national for a yellow registration certificate.</p> <p>This guidance is based on the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 and Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006 and relevant amending regulations.</p> <p>For background to the policy on applications from Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, see related link: Background to Bulgarian and Romanian casework policy.</p> <p>For key facts for Bulgarian and Romanian casework, see related link: Key facts: Bulgarian and Romanian casework.</p> <p>Changes to this guidance – This page tells you what has changed since the previous version of this guidance.</p> <p>Contact – This page tells you who to contact for help if your senior caseworker or line manager can't answer your question.</p> <p>Information owner – This page tells you about this version of the guidance and who owns it.</p> <p>Safeguard and promote child welfare – This page explains your duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and tells you where to find more information.</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Changes to this guidance</p> <p>Contact</p> <p>Information owner</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Changes to this guidance

Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student	This page lists changes to the Bulgarian and Romanian casework – yellow registration certificate guidance, with the most recent at the top.		Related links Exception of public policy, public security or public health Student Evidence of enrolment and attendance Approved institution checks See also Contact Information owner
	Date of the change	Details of the change	
	31 May 2013	Six month review by the modernised guidance team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception of public policy, public security or public health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> link to European operational policy notice on public policy, public security or public health added Student: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sub-heading ‘Extra requirements for non-vocational students’, fourth bullet point added Evidence of enrolment and attendance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sub-heading ‘Attendance’, first and second paragraphs changed, third paragraph and bullet points deleted sub-heading ‘Online or distance-learning course’, paragraph changed Approved institution checks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new version of ‘Euro educational establishments list’ download Minor housekeeping changes. 	
	4 February 2013	Guidance modernised by the modernised guidance team.	

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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Yellow registration certificate

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This section explains how Bulgarian and Romanian nationals can apply for a yellow registration certificate.</p> <p>For guidance on Bulgarian and Romanian nationals who are not subject to worker authorisation, see related link: Bulgarian and Romanian casework – Blue registration certificate.</p> <p>For guidance on Bulgarian and Romanian nationals who are not students and are seeking permission to work, see related link: Bulgarian and Romanian casework – Purple accession worker card.</p> <p>Application You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• record the application on GCID, and• check the applicant has supplied proof:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ they are a Bulgarian or Romanian national○ they qualify for a yellow registration certificate, and○ of their relationship to any family members included on the application. <p>For guidance, see related link: Record and check application.</p> <p>Eligibility Bulgarian and Romanian nationals may apply for a yellow registration certificate if they are, or would be, subject to worker authorisation and are exercising their Treaty right as a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• self-employed person• self-sufficient person, or• student.	<p>Related links Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>Conditions Bulgarian and Romanian nationals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not need authorisation to exercise their Treaty rights in the UK as a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ self-employed person ○ self-sufficient person, or ○ student, unless they want to take employment or are a vocational student. • May apply for a yellow registration certificate as confirmation of their status and right of residence in the UK. However a yellow registration certificate confers limited or no access to the labour market. • May only apply for a yellow registration certificate in the UK while they are currently exercising a Treaty right in one of the categories listed above. Vocational students must be enrolled as a student, but are not permitted to start working until they have a registration certificate. <p>Key points about yellow registration certificates Yellow registration certificates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do not have expiry dates and only expire if the applicant stops exercising their Treaty rights in the capacity stated on the certificate • issued to a self-employed or self-sufficient person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ do not allow employment, and ○ specify how the applicant is currently exercising their Treaty right • issued to a student: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ allow limited access to employment, and ○ specify how the applicant is currently exercising their Treaty right. <p>Further guidance For guidance on yellow registration certificate categories, see links on left:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-employed person 	
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-sufficient person• Student. | |
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Self-employed person

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This section explains how a Bulgarian or Romanian national who is subject to worker authorisation can qualify for a yellow registration certificate where they are exercising a Treaty right as a self-employed person.</p> <p>European Court of Justice (ECJ) case law supports the position that the definition of 'self-employed person' must be the same for all countries in the European Economic Area (EEA).</p> <p>In general, any assessment of an application must be non-discriminatory and make sure European Economic Area (EEA) nationals are not subjected to greater restrictions than those placed on a UK national.</p> <p>Eligibility This category applies to Bulgarian and Romanian nationals who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are self-employed and work for themselves as sole traders • are freelancers • are sub-contractors • own a limited company, or • are part of a limited liability partnership. <p>Conditions A Bulgarian or Romanian national who is a self-employed person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not need a yellow registration certificate as it is a Treaty right that all European Economic Area (EEA) nationals can work anywhere in the EEA in a self-employed capacity • can apply for a registration certificate to confirm they are self-employed as long as they are currently exercising their Treaty right as a self-employed person • can only work in a self-employed capacity and have no right to work as an employee, 	<p>In this section</p> <p>Evidence of self-employment</p> <p>Registration with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)</p> <p>Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom</p> <p>Evidence of job specific registration</p> <p>Evidence of limited company or partnership</p> <p>Exception of public policy, security or health</p> <p>Related links Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>unless they hold the appropriate work authorisation or are exempt from those requirements.</p> <p>Requirements All applicants must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a national of Bulgaria or Romania, and • currently working in the UK as a self-employed person. <p>Evidence For guidance on how to make sure the applicant meets these requirements, see related links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of self-employment • Registration with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) • Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom • Evidence of job specific registration • Evidence of limited company or partnership • Exception of public policy, security or health. <p>For further guidance on self-employment for all European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, including Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, see related link: Self-employed person.</p> <p>Grant the application For guidance on granting the application, see related link: Grant application.</p> <p>Refuse the application For guidance on refusing the application, see related link: Refuse application.</p> <p>Family members For guidance on the right for family members of a self-employed person to live and work in the UK, see related link: Bulgarian and Romanian casework – family members.</p>	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Evidence of self-employment

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This page explains how to check that an applicant for a yellow registration certificate is currently self-employed.</p> <p>Economic activity</p> <p>Anyone who is applying as a self-employed person must be able to show they are involved in an economic activity. This means they must be providing a service and receiving payment for doing so.</p> <p>It may be that the applicant is set up as self-employed in another European Economic Area (EEA) member state and is coming to the UK temporarily to supply a service to a client. As such all their economic activity will be outside the UK.</p> <p>The applicant must provide a sufficient level of evidence to prove they are currently self-employed. If an applicant is part of a limited liability partnership (LLP) or owns a limited company (Ltd Co) then they must provide evidence for the business, for guidance see related link: Evidence of limited company or partnership.</p> <p>Payment for work carried out must be paid to the applicant directly and in full.</p> <p>The applicant must provide as many as possible of the documents listed below. This list is not exhaustive. An applicant may supply other documents. Do not expect to see every document in this list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters of recommendation from current or latest clients for work carried out, with names, addresses and contact telephone numbers. • Contracts to provide services in the last six weeks. Where services have been provided to a company, rather than an individual, this must be accompanied by a letter from the company on letter-headed paper. • Invoices for work carried out in the last six weeks. 	<p>Related links</p> <p>Registration with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)</p> <p>Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom</p> <p>Evidence of job specific registration</p> <p>Evidence of limited company or partnership</p> <p>Exception of public policy, public security or public health</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client list. • Receipts showing payments for materials. • Evidence and details of business premises (such as tenancy agreement, storage lease or other documents). • Original, or certified copies of, itemised business bank account statements, or personal bank account statements if these show business activity, for the last three months. • Examples of business advertising (such as flyers, online advertising or listing in Yellow Pages or similar). • If the applicant is paid through the Construction Industry Scheme (CIS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ evidence of CIS registration with HMRC, and ○ their most recent CIS pay and deduction statement from the contractor showing their unique taxpayer reference (UTR) and CIS deductions. • HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) registration or payments. • National Insurance (NI) registration or payments. • Business plan. • Liability insurance. <p>Temporary inability to pursue self-employed activity A self-employed applicant who can prove they are temporarily unable to pursue self-employed activity because of pregnancy, an illness or accident is still considered to be self-employed and can qualify in this category.</p> <p>The applicant must provide appropriate supporting documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evidence of their temporary inability to pursue self-employed activity, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ evidence they are receiving maternity allowance, or ○ a medical certificate from their doctor, and • evidence they were previously exercising their Treaty rights as a self-employed person. <p>Genuine and effective self-employment You must be satisfied the applicant is engaged in genuine and effective self-employment. You should expect a genuinely self-employed person to provide their services on a</p>	
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	<p>reasonably regular basis and to earn enough to meet all or most of their basic needs.</p> <p>Factors which may indicate their self-employment is not genuine and effective include where the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides services very infrequently (for example, a cleaner who works for one hour a month) • earns very little from their activities (particularly where it is clear their level of income is not enough to meet their most basic living costs), or • is heavily reliant on public funds to meet all or most of their basic living costs. <p>You must pay particular attention to applicants claiming to be self-employed as a charity magazine vendor or busker. You must consider such cases carefully to determine whether the activity is genuine and effective self-employment. If you are unsure, you must seek advice from your line manager.</p> <p>Public funds</p> <p>Self-employed Bulgarian and Romanian nationals are entitled to public funds in the same way as UK and other EEA nationals. For example, if their income from self employment is low they may be entitled to benefits such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working tax credit • child tax credit • child benefit • housing benefit • council tax benefit. <p>This is not an exhaustive list. You must not refuse an application from a self-employed person just because they are in receipt of benefits. However, if the amount of public funds they receive is significantly greater than their income from self-employment, this may indicate that their activities are not genuine and effective.</p>	
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	<p>If their income from self-employment is clearly not enough to meet their basic living costs, refer to your line manager to consider for refusal.</p> <p>Disguised employment An applicant who claims to be self-employed but whose working arrangements show they are an employee, is in disguised employment. They will not be considered to be exercising a Treaty right as a self-employed person.</p> <p>You must pay particular attention to an applicant claiming to be self-employed in job roles usually filled by employees (for example, shop assistants, waiters or careworkers).</p> <p>For questions to ask to help identify disguised employment, see related link: Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom. If necessary request further information from the applicant. If this involves writing to the applicant more than once, you must get team leader approval first.</p> <p>Generally, work arranged by an employment agency, where the applicant is not paid directly and where that agency withholds some of the monies being paid for work undertaken, is not classed as self-employment. One exception is if the applicant is paid through the Construction Industry Scheme (CIS).</p> <p>You must refuse the application if you decide the applicant is in disguised employment.</p> <div><p>Restricted information – do not disclose – start of section</p><p>The information in this page has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use only.</p><p>Restricted information – do not disclose – end of section</p></div> <p>Sub-contractors An applicant who works as a sub-contractor in the building industry who registers as a sub-contractor under the Construction Industry Scheme (CIS) is considered self-employed for</p>	
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	<p>the purposes of this scheme. For HMRC information on CIS, see related link: Construction Industry Scheme.</p> <p>Any other applicant who works as a sub-contractor must be considered in the same way as anyone who is applying as a self-employed person.</p>	
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Registration with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This page explains how to check that an applicant for a yellow registration certificate as a self-employed person is registered with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC).</p> <p>Self-employed people in the UK, regardless of their nationality, must register with HMRC for income tax and national insurance purposes. A person has 90 days from starting work as a self-employed person to get a National Insurance Number (NINo) and register for income tax.</p> <p>The applicant must provide evidence of registration with HMRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the applicant is paid through the Construction Industry Scheme (CIS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CIS registration with HMRC, and ○ unique taxpayer reference (UTR) • to pay income tax as a self-employed person (for example, letters from HMRC about self-assessment or tax returns), and • to pay national insurance (NI) as a self-employed person, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NINo ○ application for a NINo, or ○ payment of NI contributions. <p>If an applicant can provide evidence from HMRC to show they have registered to pay income tax and NI as a self-employed person this will contribute to demonstrating their status as a self-employed person. However, registration with HMRC is not sufficient evidence of self-employment, as the system is a one off self-assessment.</p> <p>Some workers, for example company directors, who may be considered to be self-employed for the purposes of European Union (EU) free movement rules, are treated by HMRC as employed for the purposes of income tax and NI contributions. You must treat such applicants as self-employed if they otherwise meet the requirements set out in this section.</p>	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of self-employment</p> <p>Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom</p> <p>Evidence of job specific registration</p> <p>Evidence of limited company or partnership</p> <p>Exception of public policy, public security or public health</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	For further information, see related link: Evidence of limited company or partnership.	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This page explains how to check an applicant applying for a yellow registration certificate as a self-employed person is responsible for what they do and what happens to their business.</p> <p>The questions below may help establish if the applicant is a self-employed person or an employee.</p> <p>If the answer is 'yes' to the following questions, the applicant is probably self-employed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they hire someone to do the work or engage helpers at their own expense? • Do they risk their own money? • Do they provide the main items of equipment they need to do their job, not just the small tools that many employees provide for themselves? • Do they agree to do a job for a fixed price regardless of how long the job may take? • Can they decide what work to do, how and when to do the work and where to provide the services? • Do they regularly work for a number of different people? • Do they have to correct unsatisfactory work in their own time and at their own expense? <p>If the answer is 'yes' to the following questions, the applicant is probably an employee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they have to do the work themselves? • Can someone tell them at any time what to do, where to carry out the work or when and how to do it? • Can they work a set amount of hours? • Can someone move them from task to task? • Are they paid by the hour, week, or month? • Can they get overtime pay or bonus payment? 	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of self-employment</p> <p>Registration with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)</p> <p>Evidence of job specific registration</p> <p>Evidence of limited company or partnership</p> <p>Exception of public policy, public security or public health</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>You may be able to distinguish a worker from a self-employed person by considering whether they bear or share any of the commercial and economic risks of the failure to carry out those activities.</p> <p>For HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) information on self-employment see related link: Employment status.</p>	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Evidence of job specific registration

Yellow registration certificate
Self-employed person
Self-sufficient person
Student

This page explains what evidence an applicant applying for a yellow registration certificate as a self-employed person may need to provide to show they are allowed to work in certain professions.

Sometimes you must request additional evidence to make sure an applicant is allowed to carry out the work they do. For example, a self-employed heating engineer must be Gas Safe registered and be able to provide evidence of this.

Restricted information – do not disclose – start of section

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

Restricted information – do not disclose – end of section

Below is a table detailing required registration, certificates and licences for self-employed individuals in specific professions. This is not an exhaustive list.

	Required for:	Mandatory?	Evidence:
Gas Safe	Anyone carrying out work on gas appliances or fittings as part of their business.	Yes	Gas Safe registration
Driving licence	Anybody who uses a vehicle as part of their business. Different vehicles will require	Yes	Copy of driving licence or proof from DVLA. EEA driving licences are

Related links
[Evidence of self-employment](#)

[Registration with HM Revenue & Customs \(HMRC\)](#)

[Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom](#)

[Evidence of limited company or partnership](#)

[Exception of public policy, public security or public health](#)

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		different endorsements - for example, a heavy goods licence for truck drivers. For more information on the requirements see related link: GOV.UK – Driving, transport and travel.		valid for use in the UK for a certain period, after which the person must obtain a UK driving licence. Non-EEA driving licences may be valid for up to 12 months, after which the person must obtain a UK driving licence. For more information see related link: GOV.UK – Driving, transport and travel.	
	Full registration with the General Dental Council (GDC)	Self-employed dental practitioners.	Yes	GDC certificate. You must check this against the GDC database, see related link: GDC register search.	
	Full registration with the General Medical Council (GMC) and a licence to practise.	Self-employed doctors.	Yes	GMC certificate. You must check this against the GMC database, see related link: GMC doctor search. The doctor must have full registration and a current licence to practise. General practitioners (GPs) must also appear on the GMC database. Consultants must also appear on the specialist register.	
	Environmental Health	Anybody looking to set up a food business on their own	Yes	Certificate issued by Environmental Health	

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	Service registration	premises, including catering businesses run from home or mobile premises. If the food premises are used by several businesses, it is the responsibility of the person permitting the premises to be used.		Service. See related link: Food Standards Agency.	
	Gaming licence	Any premises with a gaming machine.	Yes	Copy of gaming licence. See related link: Gambling Commission.	
	Health Professions Council (HPC)	Art psychotherapist Art therapist Drama therapist Music therapist Biomedical scientist Chiropodist Podiatrist Dietitian / Dietician Hearing aid dispenser Occupational therapist Operating department practitioner Orthoptist Paramedic Physiotherapist Physical therapist Practitioner psychologist Registered psychologist Clinical psychologist Counselling psychologist Educational psychologist	Yes	It is a criminal offence for a person to use one of these titles if they are not registered with the HPC. A person is not committing an offence if they use a prefix such as 'assistant', 'trainee', or 'student' because the prefix implies they are not fully qualified. Prefixes such as 'animal', 'equine', 'veterinary' or 'industrial' show there is no intention to deceive because the prefix clearly indicates the person concerned does not treat human beings.	

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		Forensic psychologist Health psychologist Occupational psychologist Sport and exercise psychologist Prosthetist Orthotist Radiographer Diagnostic radiographer Therapeutic radiographer Speech and language therapist Speech therapist		Check registration through the HPC website, see related link: HPC online registration check.	
	OFSTED, for childminders	A childminder is a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> looks after children under the age of eight works in their own home works for a total of two hours or more a day charges a fee. 	Yes	Proof of registration and that they have been subject to the necessary Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) checks. See related link: OFSTED.	
	OFSTED, for home childcarers	A home childcarer is a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is aged 18 or over cares for children from up to two families mainly at the home of one or both of the families 	Preferred	See related link: OFSTED.	

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		If a person cares for the children of three or more families at any one time, they are classed as a childminder.			
	Part P of the Building Regulations – Electrical Safety	<p>It is a legal requirement to certify certain types of household electrical work in compliance with Part P of the Building Regulations. This can either be done by a building inspector or through self-certification by the contractor.</p> <p>To self-certify work, electrical contractors and related tradespersons such as kitchen and bathroom fitters, domestic heating and plumbing engineers and DIY enthusiasts will need to complete a short self-certification scheme to ensure electrical work meets Part P requirements.</p>	Yes	<p>For details on Part P self-certification schemes, entry requirements and information on which electrical work requires self-certification, contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NICEIC • BRE Certification • ELECSA • British Standards Institute (BSI), or • National Association for Professional Inspectors and Testers. 	
	Performing Rights Society	Any public venue that plays music.	Yes	The business owner must be making regular payments to the society. See related link: Performing Rights Society.	
	Premises Licence and	Anybody operating a business that sells alcohol,	Yes	Copy of the licence certificates issued by the	

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	Personal Licence	off or on licence. The property needs a premises licence and the individual needs a personal licence as well.		local Magistrates Court.	
	Security Industry Authority (SIA) Licence	Anybody operating as a Door Supervisor (such as door man/woman or bouncer) unless their company is exempt.	Yes	Copy of SIA licence. See related link: Security Industry Authority.	

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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Evidence of limited company or partnership

<p>Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student</p>	<p>This page explains what evidence an applicant for a yellow registration certificate as a self-employed person must provide if they are part of a limited liability partnership (LLP) or if they own a limited company (Ltd Co).</p> <p>If the applicant is part of a limited liability partnership (LLP) or owns a limited company (Ltd Co) they must provide as many of the documents listed below as possible.</p> <p>This list is not exhaustive. An applicant may supply other documents. Do not expect to see every document in this list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of Incorporation from Companies House (use Company House WebCheck service to verify authenticity, see related link: Companies House). • Memorandum & Articles of Association (this is not relevant for LLPs). • Deed of partnership (this is not relevant for limited companies). • Evidence of registration with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) for corporation tax. • Company financial accounts, including profit and loss or balance sheet accounts. • Business plan. • Corporation tax returns, VAT registration or PAYE registration. • Evidence of share holding. • Employer's liability insurance. • Indemnity insurance including public liability insurance. • Company bank or savings statements, or print outs of internet bank statements with a formal letter from the bank, stating the applicant holds an account with them, or each page officially stamped by the bank to show they are valid. • Invoices to clients on company headed documents. • References from clients showing company name. <p>In the case of a limited company, the applicant must be able to demonstrate they are an equal or majority shareholder in the company. Company directors are employees of the</p>	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of self-employment</p> <p>Registration with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)</p> <p>Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom</p> <p>Evidence of job specific registration</p> <p>Exception of public policy, public security or public health</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>company and have different national insurance (NI) and pay as you earn (PAYE) obligations to sole traders. They must register for HMRC income tax self-assessment. You must still consider company directors employed by the company as self-employed individuals under this category.</p> <p>For further information on limited liability partnerships (LLPs) and limited companies (Ltd Cos), see related link: Business Link.</p>	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Exception of public policy, public security or public health

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This page explains how public policy, public security or public health can affect an application as a self-employed person.</p> <p>Article 52 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union states the right to be self-employed in another member state ‘shall not prejudice the applicability of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action providing for special treatment for foreign nationals on grounds of public policy, public security or public health’.</p> <p>It may be possible to restrict the scope of a ‘self-employed person’ in certain circumstances on the grounds of public policy, public security or public health. However, this will only occur rarely. For example, if criminal casework are taking deportation action, or are intending to take deportation action, against the individual then it will be appropriate to refuse a registration certificate on grounds of public policy. You must refer any cases to your line manager. For more information, see related links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 04 Registration certificate applications • European operational policy notice - public policy, public security or public health. 	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of self-employment</p> <p>Registration with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)</p> <p>Evidence of responsibility and personal freedom</p> <p>Evidence of job specific registration</p> <p>Evidence of limited company or partnership</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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This guidance is based on the Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006 and the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006.

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This guidance is based on the Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006 and the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006.

Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Self-sufficient person

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This section explains how a Bulgarian or Romanian national who is subject to worker authorisation can qualify for a yellow registration certificate where they are exercising a Treaty right as a self-sufficient person.</p> <p>Requirements</p> <p>All applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a national of Bulgaria or Romania • have comprehensive sickness insurance cover in the UK for themselves and any family members wishing to establish a right of residence in the UK, and • have sufficient funds to maintain and accommodate themselves and any family members wishing to establish a right of residence in the UK without relying on the UK's social assistance system. <p>For further guidance on the specific requirements family members must meet, see related link: Bulgarian and Romanian casework - family members.</p> <p>Conditions</p> <p>An applicant who is a self-sufficient person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not have the right to work, and • will not be exempt from worker authorisation after they have spent 12 months as a self-sufficient person in the UK. <p>There is no requirement for a Bulgarian or Romanian national who is self-sufficient to apply for a registration certificate but they can do so if they want confirmation of their status.</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>For guidance on how to make sure the applicant meets these requirements, see related</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance</p> <p>Evidence of self-sufficiency or support from a sponsor</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance• Evidence of self-sufficiency or support from a sponsor. <p>For further guidance on self-sufficiency for all European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, including Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, see related link: Self-sufficient person.</p> <p>Under regulation 4(4) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006, there is no set level of funds the applicant has to have to demonstrate they are self-sufficient. If the level of available funds exceeds the amount they would receive if they were to become eligible for state benefits, you must accept this as being sufficient. You must not refuse an application just because the level of funds is less than this. You must consider on a case-by-case basis whether the funds are sufficient, taking into account the applicant's income and outgoings.</p> <p>For further information, see related link: regulation 2(2) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) Regulations 2011. This amended regulation 4(4) of the 2006 Regulations.</p> <p>You must refuse the application if the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• has insufficient personal funds to maintain and accommodate themselves and any family members, if applicable• receives insufficient funds from a financial sponsor to maintain and accommodate themselves and any family members, if applicable• is employed or is intending to be employed• is in receipt of public funds, or• does not hold comprehensive sickness insurance for themselves and any family members, if applicable. <p>Grant the application</p>	
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This guidance is based on the Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006 and the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006.

	<p>For guidance on granting the application, see related link: Grant application.</p> <p>Refuse the application For guidance on refusing the application, see related link: Refuse application.</p> <p>Family members For guidance on the right for family members of a self-sufficient person to live and work in the UK, see related link: Bulgarian and Romanian casework – family members.</p>	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This page explains how you establish that an applicant for a yellow registration certificate as a self-sufficient person or student has comprehensive sickness insurance in the UK.</p> <p>For guidance see European casework instruction (ECI) 04 Registration certificate applications, Annex A: Assessing whether an EEA national who claims to be a student or self sufficient person holds Comprehensive Sickness Insurance. See related link: 04 Registration certificate applications.</p> <p>Guidance from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council A communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council dated 2 July 2009 (see related link: Commission communication 52009DC0313) states in paragraph 2.3.2:</p> <p>‘Any insurance cover, private or public, contracted in the host Member State or elsewhere, is acceptable in principle, as long as it provides comprehensive coverage and does not create a burden on the public finances of the host Member State. In protecting their public finances while assessing the comprehensiveness of sickness insurance cover, Member States must act in compliance with the limits imposed by Community law and in accordance with the principle of proportionality.</p> <p>Pensioners fulfil the condition of comprehensive sickness insurance cover if they are entitled to health treatment on behalf of the Member State which pays their pension.</p> <p>The European Health Insurance Card offers such comprehensive cover when the EU citizen concerned does not move the residence in the sense of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 to the host Member State and has the intention to return, e.g. studies or posting to another Member State.’</p> <p>For guidance on the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) see Annex A, part B of related</p>	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of self-sufficiency or support from a sponsor</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	link: 04 Registration certificate applications.	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Evidence of self-sufficiency or support from a sponsor

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This page explains how you show an applicant for a yellow registration certificate as a self-sufficient person meets the criteria of self-sufficiency.</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>The applicant must provide evidence to show they are not reliant on public funds or the UK job market to support themselves during their time in the UK. Funds could come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • savings • income from investments • a pension, or • financial support from a sponsor. <p>Savings or income from investments</p> <p>If the applicant is living on their savings or income from investments, they must produce original bank statements, or print outs of internet bank statements with a formal letter from the bank, stating the applicant holds an account with them, or each page officially stamped by the bank to show they are valid, showing their balance and regular withdrawals.</p> <p>Pension</p> <p>If the applicant is living on their pension, they must produce original documentation to show they are in receipt of a private or state pension. This can be in the form of a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a pension book • an official letter from their pension provider, or • a pension statement. <p>Financial support from a sponsor</p> <p>If the applicant is financially supported by another person, for example, a family member or friend, you must see evidence of the sponsor's finances, such as:</p>	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bank statements, or print outs of internet bank statements with a formal letter from the bank, stating the applicant holds an account with them, or each page officially stamped by the bank to show they are valid • savings book • evidence of employment (in the UK or elsewhere), such as payslips, or • evidence of self-employed activity (in the UK or elsewhere). <p>If the sponsor is living in the UK, you must be satisfied they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lawfully resident, for example they must have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ an existing right to reside under European Union (EU) law ○ leave to remain under immigration law, or ○ the right of abode • if they are supporting the applicant through earnings from work or self-employment, they independently have permission to work or be self-employed in the UK. <p>Evidence the sponsor is lawfully living in the UK could include, but is not limited to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK passport describing the person as a British citizen • passport or identity card issued by a European Economic Area (EEA) state, plus evidence the person has a right to reside (evidence they are exercising a Treaty right or have a permanent right of residence) • passport or travel document endorsed with indefinite or limited leave to remain, or a no time limit (NTL) stamp • passport or travel document endorsed with a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode, or • biometric residence permit (BRP) confirming the person has been granted indefinite or limited leave to remain, or NTL. <p>If the sponsor is supporting the applicant through earnings from employment or self-employment in the UK and they:</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are not a British citizen, or • do not have the right of abode or settled status <p>you must see evidence to show they are legally entitled to work or be self-employed in the UK. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the sponsor is a non-EEA national: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a biometric residence permit showing they have leave to remain which permits them to do the work in question, or ○ a passport or travel document endorsed with leave to enter or remain which permits them to do the work in question • if the sponsor is a Bulgarian or Romanian worker subject to worker authorisation, evidence they are authorised to do the work in question (for example, an accession worker card). <p>You must not consider evidence of finances from a sponsor if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are not lawfully resident in the UK • they are supporting the applicant through earnings from work or self-employment but the conditions of their stay prohibit the employment or self-employment in question • the sponsor does not have an independent right to live and work in the UK, or • the funds have otherwise been unlawfully obtained (for example by criminal activity). <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Restricted information – do not disclose – start of section</p> <p>The information in this page has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use only.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Restricted information – do not disclose – end of section</p> </div>	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Student

<p>Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student</p>	<p>This section explains how a Bulgarian or Romanian national who is subject to worker authorisation can qualify for a yellow registration certificate where they are exercising a Treaty right as a student.</p> <p>Eligibility This category applies to applicants enrolled at a private or public educational establishment for the principal purpose of following a course of study, including vocational training.</p> <p>Conditions A student:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not need a yellow registration certificate to start a course of study as it is a Treaty right that all European Economic Area (EEA) nationals can study anywhere in the EEA, provided they meet the conditions set out below • can apply for a yellow registration certificate as confirmation they are currently exercising their Treaty right as a student • must hold a yellow registration certificate before starting any type of paid work including work placements that are part of their course of study. <p>Requirements for all students All applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a national of Bulgaria or Romania • be enrolled on a course of study at an approved institution for the principal purpose of study • have comprehensive sickness insurance cover in the UK, and • have sufficient funds to maintain themselves, and any family members wishing to establish a right of residence, during their time as a student in the UK. 	<p>In this section Evidence of enrolment and attendance</p> <p>Vocational and non-vocational students right to work</p> <p>Approved institution checks</p> <p>Evidence of funds</p> <p>Related links Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>Extra requirements for non-vocational students Applicants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must have started their course of study • cannot use their prospective earnings from employment as evidence of funds • cannot work more than the permissible 20 hours a week in term time, and • cannot work until the registration certificate has been issued. <p>Extra requirements for vocational students Applicants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must have enrolled on their course of study • can work unrestricted hours during term time in a work placement that is a required part of their course of study, provided they have a yellow registration certificate which allows this, and • can use their prospective earnings from a guaranteed work placement as evidence of sufficient funds. <p>Evidence For guidance on how to make sure the applicant meets these requirements, see related links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of enrolment and attendance • Vocational and non-vocational students right to work • Approved institution checks • Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance • Evidence of funds • Students at colleges that have closed down. <p>For further guidance on students for all European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, including Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, see related link: Students.</p>	
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	<p>Grant the application For guidance on granting the application, see related link: Grant application.</p> <p>Refuse the application For guidance on refusing the application, see related link: Refuse application.</p> <p>Family members For guidance on the right for family members of a student to live and work in the UK, see related link: Bulgarian and Romanian casework – Family members.</p>	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Evidence of enrolment and attendance

<p>Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student</p>	<p>This page explains how an applicant for a yellow registration certificate as a student provides evidence of their enrolment on a course of study.</p> <p>You must be satisfied the applicant is enrolled for the principal purpose of study on a course provided by an approved education or training provider.</p> <p>Non-vocational courses The applicant must provide a letter from their education provider confirming the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is currently enrolled, giving the course title and expected end date • has started studying, and • has a satisfactory attendance level if studying on a classroom based course. <p>Vocational courses The applicant must provide a letter from their education provider confirming the applicant is currently enrolled, giving the course title and expected end date.</p> <p>The applicant must have enrolled on their course of study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But does not need to have started studying if the course is work-based. Starting their work placement before they are issued with a registration certificate would mean they are working illegally. In such cases, you must consider refusing the application for the reason that the applicant is not here for the principal purpose of study. • If their course includes a work placement at a later date, then the applicant would be expected to have started studying and to meet the same attendance requirements as a student studying on a solely classroom based course. <p>Attendance The Regulations do not specify a minimum attendance rate and it is not normally necessary</p>	<p>Related links Vocational and non-vocational students right to work</p> <p>Approved institution checks</p> <p>Evidence of funds</p> <p>Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>to check attendance.</p> <p>However, if you receive evidence, or information to suggest, that attendance is poor (generally, if it is lower than 75 per cent), you must request further information to find out why. In such cases, you can be flexible about continuing to allow study where there are adequate reasons with supporting evidence, for example, family emergency or long-term sickness. If no adequate reason or evidence is provided, you must consider refusing on the basis that the principal purpose to study has not been satisfactorily established.</p> <p>Online or distance-learning course</p> <p>Where the student is on a distance-learning or online course, you must be satisfied they are genuinely studying. You cannot check their attendance as there is no requirement for them to attend a classroom based lesson. However, if you have serious doubts about whether the applicant is a genuine student, you can check with the course provider whether they have submitted the appropriate course work as evidence of their study.</p> <p>Acceptable courses</p> <p>There are no minimum requirements for courses as long as an approved educational establishment is providing them. Courses can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any number of hours of study a week • at any academic level • classroom-based, vocational, by distance or online learning, or a combination of these. <p>Applicants are allowed to change course or education provider, provided the new course meets the requirements of the Regulations. An applicant is not required to tell the Home Office if they change their course or education provider, but they may do so if they wish. If you receive course change information you must pass this to the duty administrative officer (AO).</p> <p>If the applicant was previously issued with a registration certificate based on their studies, the duty AO will update GCID with the new information.</p>	
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	If the new course or college does not meet the requirements of the Regulations, the duty AO will consider revoking the registration certificate. For further information, see related link: Revoke registration certificates and residence cards.	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Vocational and non-vocational students right to work

<p>Yellow registration certificate</p> <p>Self-employed person</p> <p>Self-sufficient person</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>This page explains when a student applying for a yellow registration certificate is allowed to take employment.</p> <p>Work</p> <p>Students must hold a yellow registration certificate before starting any form of paid employment. All students who have been issued with a yellow registration certificate as a student and are exercising a Treaty right as a student:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must not work more than 20 hours a week during term time, unless they are a vocational student and the work forms part of their course (see 'Work placements for vocational students' below) • can work without restriction during vacations • can work for four months without restriction at the end of their course, providing they complete the course, but they do not need to pass the course. <p>If the student works in line with the above conditions for an uninterrupted period of 12 months, they become exempt from worker authorisation at the end of that period. For more information, see related link: Exemption on the basis of 12 months legal employment.</p> <p>In addition to the above, students can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do unlimited voluntary work, provided it complies with the definition of voluntary worker in section 44 of the National Minimum Wage Act 1998, see related link • pursue self-employed activity, see link on left: Self-employed person. <p>However, voluntary work and self-employed activity are not considered to be 'work' under European Union law and do not count towards exemption from worker authorisation after 12 months.</p>	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of enrolment and attendance</p> <p>Approved institution checks</p> <p>Evidence of funds</p> <p>Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>Work placements for vocational students Students are allowed to complete a paid work placement which forms part of a vocational course provided it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a required part of the course, and • of an appropriate length and relevant to the qualification. <p>If an applicant has not started their course as they are a vocational student and are waiting for their yellow registration certificate before starting a work placement, then the applicant must provide a letter from their employer confirming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the job title and job description of the work placement, and • contact name, address and telephone number on which the Home Office can contact the employer if necessary. <p>This is to make sure the employer knows the applicant is studying as well as working and the student is not engaged in disguised full-time employment. It has been found in the past the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applicant's work placement is not relevant to their course, or • employer is not aware the applicant is in the UK as a student. <p>If you are unable to determine whether the work placement will enable the student to work towards the relevant qualification you must write to the applicant asking them to provide written confirmation from their employer that it meets the relevant requirements.</p> <p>If the vocational course is genuine, and you are granting the application, you must send a letter with your decision paperwork to tell the applicant how many hours they are allowed to work each week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the work placement is part of the course, send letter ICD.3816 • if the work placement is not a necessary part of the course, send letter ICD.3817. 	
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	<p>Further information on work placements and sandwich courses</p> <p>A work placement is work that is a required part of the course and approved by the institution providing the course. Applicants may attend college on a part time basis while working.</p> <p>There is no specific requirement for the work placement to be paid. Under national minimum wage legislation, an employer is exempt from paying national minimum wage (NMW) in certain circumstances. For example, if the work placement is less than one year and forms part of a UK further or higher education course. For further information, see related link: GOV.UK – Who gets the minimum wage.</p> <p>Bulgarian and Romanian nationals do not require specific authorisation to take an unpaid work placement, since it would not constitute ‘work’ under European Union law. However, any unpaid work must comply with UK NMW law. Unpaid work placements do not count towards exemption after 12 months.</p> <p>If a paid work placement is not essential to passing the course then the applicant must get worker authorisation before they can start work.</p> <p>Sandwich courses</p> <p>A sandwich course is a course that includes a clearly defined work placement, which is approved by the institution providing the course. Bulgarian and Romanian students who hold a yellow registration certificate are allowed to follow a sandwich course provided the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • course leads to a degree or to a qualification at any level awarded by a nationally recognised examining body, and • work placement does not extend beyond the end of the course. <p>Internships</p> <p>An internship is a short period of paid work which an employer may offer a potential employee. An internship does not have to be related to the student’s current course of study.</p>	
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	<p>A Bulgarian or Romanian student who holds a yellow registration certificate is entitled to do an internship during the holidays and in the four months after they complete their course. This is because there is no restriction on the amount or type of work they do in these periods. They must not normally work for more than 20 hours a week during term time, except where the work is vocational training leading to a recognised qualification.</p> <p>However, students are allowed to work for more than 20 hours each week during term time if they are on a paid internship that meets the following requirements.</p> <p>The student must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be following a course of study at degree level or above, and• not have previously had an internship with the same employer. <p>The educational establishment must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• agree to the student taking the internship, and• confirm, if requested, that the student will be allowed to return to the course when they have completed the internship. <p>The internship must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• last no longer than three months• be an established part of the employer's recruitment procedure, and• offer pay and conditions comparable to those for a 'resident worker' doing the same work.	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Approved institution checks

Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student	<p>This page explains how you establish that an applicant for a yellow registration certificate as a non-vocational student is studying at an approved educational establishment.</p> <p>You must check the applicant is enrolled at an educational establish that is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• financed from public funds, or• otherwise recognised by the Secretary of State as an establishment which has been accredited for the purpose of providing such courses or training within the law or administrative practice of the part of the UK in which the establishment is located. <p>For guidance on how to check this, see related link: European operational policy notice - checking educational establishments.</p>	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of enrolment and attendance</p> <p>Vocational and non-vocational students right to work</p> <p>Evidence of funds</p> <p>Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Evidence of funds

<p>Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student</p>	<p>This page explains how an applicant for a yellow registration certificate as a student provides either evidence of sufficient funds or a declaration that they will maintain themselves during their time as a student in the UK.</p> <p>An applicant can be funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a scholarship • a bursary • a family member, friend or private sponsorship, or • the applicant's own savings. <p>Evidence An applicant must provide evidence of their funds, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their own financial documents, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ original bank or building society statements, or ○ print-outs of internet bank statements with a formal letter from the bank, stating the applicant holds an account with them, or each page officially stamped by the bank to show they are valid • if they are being financially supported by a friend or relative ('sponsor'), the sponsor's financial documents, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ bank or building society statements (original or certified copies as described above), or ○ pay slips, and ○ a signed letter from the sponsor confirming they are supporting the applicant during their period of study • if they are in receipt of a grant, bursary or official sponsorship, a letter from the relevant organisation confirming this and the amount of funds they will receive • a signed declaration, witnessed by a Commissioner for Oaths, confirming the applicant 	<p>Related links</p> <p>Evidence of enrolment and attendance</p> <p>Vocational and non-vocational students right to work</p> <p>Approved institution checks</p> <p>Evidence of self-sufficiency or support from a sponsor</p> <p>Evidence of comprehensive sickness insurance</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	<p>has sufficient financial resources not to become a burden on the UK's social assistance system during his or her period of residence.</p> <p>If the applicant is being financially supported by a friend or relative, you must make sure the friend or relative is not supporting the applicant through unlawful residence or illegal employment. For guidance see 'Financial support from a sponsor' of related link: Evidence of self-sufficiency or support from a sponsor.</p> <p>There is no set level of funds required by an applicant to prove they can maintain themselves. If the level of available funds exceeds the amount they would receive if they were to become eligible for state benefits, you must accept this as being sufficient. You must not refuse an application just because the level of funds is less than this. You must consider on a case-by-case basis if the funds are sufficient, taking into account the applicant's income and outgoings.</p> <p>For further information, see related link: Regulation 2(2) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) Regulations 2011.</p>	
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Contact

Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student	<p>This page explains who to contact for more help with a specific case when you are considering and deciding an application for a yellow registration certificate from a Bulgarian or Romanian national.</p> <p>If you have read the relevant legislation and this guidance and still need more help with this category, you must first ask your line manager.</p> <p>If they cannot answer the question, they will email the European operational policy team for guidance on the policy, see related link. You must not contact the European operational policy team directly.</p> <p>Changes to this guidance can only be made by the modernised guidance team (MGT). If you think the policy content needs amending you must ask your team leader to contact the European operational policy team, who will ask the MGT to update the guidance, if appropriate.</p> <p>The MGT will accept direct feedback on broken links, missing information or the format, style and navigability of this guidance. You can send these using the link: Email: Modernised guidance team.</p>	<p>Related links</p> <p>Changes to this guidance</p> <p>Information owner</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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Bulgarian and Romanian casework

Information owner

Yellow registration certificate Self-employed person Self-sufficient person Student	<p>This page tells you about this version of Bulgarian and Romanian casework – yellow registration certificate guidance and who owns it.</p> <table><tr><td>Version</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>Valid from date</td><td>31 May 2013</td></tr><tr><td>Policy owner</td><td>European operational policy team</td></tr><tr><td>Cleared by director</td><td>Sonia Dower Neil Hughes</td></tr><tr><td>Director's role</td><td>Director, operational policy and rules Director, national lead, temporary migration</td></tr><tr><td>Clearance date</td><td>17 December 2012</td></tr><tr><td>This version approved for publication by</td><td>Kirsan Ferguson</td></tr><tr><td>Approver's role</td><td>Assistant director, head of European operational policy</td></tr><tr><td>Approval date</td><td>20 May 2013</td></tr></table> <p>Changes to this guidance can only be made by the modernised guidance team (MGT). If you think the policy content needs amending you must ask your team leader to contact the European operational policy team, who will ask the MGT to update the guidance, if appropriate.</p> <p>The MGT will accept direct feedback on broken links, missing information or the format, style and navigability of this guidance. You can send these using the link: Email: Modernised guidance team.</p>	Version	2.0	Valid from date	31 May 2013	Policy owner	European operational policy team	Cleared by director	Sonia Dower Neil Hughes	Director's role	Director, operational policy and rules Director, national lead, temporary migration	Clearance date	17 December 2012	This version approved for publication by	Kirsan Ferguson	Approver's role	Assistant director, head of European operational policy	Approval date	20 May 2013	<p>Related links</p> <p>Changes to this guidance</p> <p>Contact</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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