

## No time limit

## No time limit

### About this guidance

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This guidance tells you how to make decisions on no time limit applications.</p> <p>People who have indefinite leave in a passport that is valid, lost, stolen or expired, or have no proof of their indefinite leave status, can have their leave transferred to a biometric residence permit (BRP) by making a no time limit application.</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 out more information.</p>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Changes to this guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Contact</a></p> <p><a href="#">Information owner</a></p> <p><b>Related links</b></p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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## No time limit

### Changes to this guidance

[Key facts](#)

[Requirements for no time limit](#)

[Granting or refusing a no time limit application](#)  
[Dependants](#)

This page lists the changes to the no time limit guidance, with the most recent at the top.

Date of change	Details of change
21 August 2013	Six month review by the modernised guidance team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Minor housekeeping changes.</li></ul>
08 February 2013	Six month review by the modernised guidance team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Minor housekeeping changes.</li></ul>
	For previous changes to this guidance you will find all earlier versions in the archive. See related link: No time limit (NTL) - archive.

#### Related links

#### See also

[Contact](#)

[Information owner](#)

Links to staff intranet removed

## Key facts: No time limit

This page shows you the key facts for no time limit cases.

Category: No time limit	
Eligibility requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant has indefinite leave.</li> <li>• The applicant has not been absent from the UK for a continuous period of more than two years since indefinite leave was granted. If they were they could lose their indefinite leave.</li> <li>• The applicant has not lost their indefinite leave status for any other reasons or is not otherwise ineligible.</li> <li>• Applicants who have limited leave cannot make a no time limit application. They must make a transfer of conditions application if they wish to have their status confirmed on a biometric residence permit. The only circumstances in which a person with limited leave can make a no time limit application is if they were given two months leave to enter at port because the UK Border Force officer was not completely satisfied that they had indefinite leave.</li> </ul>
Application forms	Initial – Not applicable Extension – Not applicable Settlement – NTL
Cost of application	<a href="#">Fees for UK Border Agency services</a>
Entry clearance mandatory?	No
Is biometric information required for applications made in the UK?	Yes
Code of leave to remain granted	NTL
Entry clearance endorsements	Not applicable
Conditions of leave to remain	Not applicable
How long is leave to remain normally granted for?	Not applicable
Are dependants allowed?	Yes
Work and study allowed?	Yes
Is switching into this category allowed?	Not applicable
Does this category lead to settlement (indefinite leave to remain)?	Not applicable
Is knowledge of language and life required?	No
CID case type:	Leave to remain: Not applicable. Settlement: NTL – Indefinite Leave To Remain.
Immigration Rules paragraphs	Not covered by the Immigration Rules

## No time limit

### Requirements for no time limit

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This section tells you how to consider a no time limit application.</p> <p>You must carry out the following checks for all no time limit applications.</p> <p>Before considering an application you must check the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application is valid</li><li>• applicant's document containing indefinite leave is genuine.</li></ul> <p>For more information, see related link: Specified application forms and procedures.</p> <p>You must check the following when considering a no time limit application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The applicant has been granted indefinite leave. Evidence of this could be:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ an indefinite leave to enter endorsement</li><li>○ an ILR endorsement</li><li>○ previous no time limit endorsements</li><li>○ returning resident visas</li><li>○ open date stamps after ILR has been granted</li><li>○ records on databases, such as CRS or CID, or paper files that show indefinite leave has been granted</li><li>○ proof the applicant has been settled in the UK since on or before 1 January 1973</li><li>○ A biometric residence permit (BRP) showing the applicant has ILR.</li></ul></li><li>• The identity of the applicant has not changed. For more information see related link: Applying under a different identity.</li><li>• The applicant has not lost their indefinite leave status due to absences from the UK. For example, the applicant may have lost their indefinite leave status if they were absent from the UK for a continuous period of more than two years or if they were re-admitted for a purpose other than settlement. For more information, see related link: Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave.</li><li>• The applicant has not had their indefinite leave revoked, or there are no grounds for</li></ul>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a></p> <p><a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a></p> <p><a href="#">Criminal convictions</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p>
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	<p>revoking their indefinite leave.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant is not a British citizen or does not otherwise have the right of abode.</li> <li>• All documents and records relate to the applicant.</li> </ul> <p>Additional checks and considerations may need to be made see related links.</p> <p>The application can be granted if you are satisfied these requirements are met.</p>	<p><a href="#">People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a></p> <p><b>Related links</b></p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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## No time limit

### Requests for a BRP when the applicant holds valid documents

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page tells you how to consider cases where the applicant holds a valid passport containing confirmation of Indefinite leave to enter (ILE) , indefinite leave to remain (ILR), No time limit (NTL) or the applicant has been granted ILR on a Biometric residence permit (BRP).</p> <div><div>Restricted – do not disclose – start of section</div><div>The information in this page has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use only.</div><div>Restricted – do not disclose – end of section</div></div> <p>If someone makes an NTL application whilst they hold a valid BRP already confirming their settled immigration status you must proceed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• check the applicant has not lost their ILR or NTL</li><li>• cancel the BRP confirming ILR on identity card for foreign national (ICFN)</li><li>• hole punch the chip</li><li>• forward the cancelled card to biometric immigration document management unit (BIDMU)</li><li>• order the new BRP confirming NTL.</li></ul> <p>For contact details for BIDMU see related link: Cancelling old biometric residence permits of</p>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a></p> <p><a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a></p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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	successful applicants	
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## No time limit

### Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page tells you how to consider cases where the previous passport is not included with the application or does not show the applicant has indefinite leave.</p> <p>If the applicant does not include their previous passport, biometric residence permit (BRP) or immigration status document, you must check all available systems and files for evidence to show they have been granted indefinite leave. This includes CID, CRS, Home Office files and VAFs. You must also do this if the passport, BRP, or immigration status document does not show they have indefinite leave to remain.</p> <p>If the applicant claims their previous passport, BRP or immigration status document was lost or stolen you must apply extra scrutiny to their case and applicants must provide a crime reference number or police report. You must update CID notes to show they have lost their passport. You must check and be satisfied the applicant is the same person who was previously granted indefinite leave.</p> <p>You can grant the application provided you are satisfied the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• has indefinite leave</li><li>• has not lost this status, and</li><li>• is not otherwise ineligible</li></ul>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a></p> <p><a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a></p>
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## No time limit

### Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page tells you how to consider no time limit applications where the applicant's indefinite leave was granted in one of the Channel Islands.</p> <p>Schedule 4 of the Immigration Act 1971 states that people who were given leave to enter or remain in the Channel Islands will also have valid leave in the UK.</p>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a></p> <p><a href="#">Criminal convictions</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applications from</a></p>
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		<a href="#">recognised refugees</a> <b>External links</b> <a href="#">Schedule 4 of the Immigration Act 1971</a>
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## No time limit

### British citizens and applicants with the right of abode

<p><a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a></p>	<p>This page tells you how to consider no time limit applications from British citizens and other people with the right of abode in the UK.</p> <p>Some Commonwealth citizens who are not British citizens have the right of abode in the UK. People with this status may have a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode in their passports. British citizens and other people with right of abode are not subject to immigration control. Entries on CID and documentation submitted with the application may show the applicant is a British citizen or has the right of abode.</p> <p>Examples of documents that may show an applicant is a British citizen or has the right of abode include a certificate of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• registration or naturalisation as a British citizen</li><li>• entitlement of right of abode endorsed in a non-UK passport or travel document.</li></ul> <p>You must not issue a no time limit endorsement to people who are British citizens or have the right of abode in the UK. If the person is a dual national you must not issue a biometric residence permit showing no time limits.</p> <p>If the applicant was a British citizen or had the right of abode in the UK at the time they submitted their no time limit application, you must select 'void – inappropriate application' in the outcome field in CID and send the applicant an ICD.2248 letter from the document generation tool. This tells them that because of their status the Home Office cannot issue a no time limit endorsement. You must ask the charging support team to return the application fee.</p> <p>If a person becomes a British citizen while their NTL application is pending, then you must refuse the application and the application fee must be kept.</p> <p>If a person has applied for naturalisation as a British citizen but their application has not yet</p>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a></p> <p><a href="#">Criminal convictions</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973</a></p>
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	<p>been decided, you must grant their no time limit application if they meet the requirements.</p> <p>For more information on the right of abode, see related link: 01.0 - Right of Abode.</p>	<p><a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a></p> <p><b>Downloads</b></p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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## No time limit

### Criminal convictions

[Key facts](#)

[Requirements for no time limit](#)

[Granting or refusing a no time limit application](#)

[Dependants](#)

This page tells you how to consider no time limit (NTL) applications where the applicant has criminal convictions.

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#### In this section

[Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave](#)

[Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands](#)

[British citizens and applicants with a right of abode](#)

[People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave](#)

[Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave](#)

[Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months](#)

[People who were settled in the UK on 1 January](#)

	<div data-bbox="470 159 1769 422"><p>The information in this page has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use only.</p></div> <div data-bbox="470 422 1769 470"><p>Restricted – do not disclose – end of section</p></div>	<div data-bbox="1792 151 2150 783"><p><a href="#">1973</a></p><p><a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a></p><p><b>Related links</b></p><p><b>See also</b></p><p>Links to staff intranet removed</p><p><b>External links</b></p><p><a href="#">Foreign embassies in the UK</a></p></div>
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## No time limit

### People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave

<p><a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a></p>	<p>This page tells you how to consider applications where the applicant was granted indefinite leave following four years exceptional leave to remain.</p> <p>If the applicant submits a convention identity document, you must send it to the travel documents section.</p> <p>A convention identity document is a brown travel document. For more information on convention identity documents, see related link: IDI - passports &amp; travel documents.</p>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a></p> <p><a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a></p> <p><a href="#">Criminal convictions</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a></p>
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		<b>Related links</b> <b>See also</b>  Links to staff intranet removed
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## No time limit

### Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave

<p><a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a></p>	<p>This page tells you how to check an applicant applying for no time limit has not lost their indefinite leave status following an absence abroad.</p> <p>If an applicant with indefinite leave travels outside the UK, they can be re-admitted as a returning resident. To be re-admitted, an applicant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• have had indefinite leave to enter or remain in the UK when they last left</li><li>• have not been away from the UK for more than two years</li><li>• have not received assistance from public funds towards the cost of leaving the UK, and</li><li>• be seeking admission for the purpose of settlement.</li></ul> <p>For more information on returning residents and exceptions to the two year rule, see related link: Returning residents.</p> <p>If the applicant meets the requirements for re-admission as a returning resident, the UK Border Force officer will endorse their passport with an open date stamp. This indicates the applicant still has indefinite leave.</p> <p>When considering a no time limit application, you must be satisfied the applicant has not been outside the UK for a continuous period of more than two years since they were granted indefinite leave, or they have not, subsequently, been re-admitted in a temporary capacity, for example as a student or a visitor.</p> <p>If the applicant has submitted the passport in which indefinite leave was granted, and all passports they have held since then, you can establish their travel history by examining the passports for evidence of travel. You must look for visas and immigration stamps issued since indefinite leave was granted. If the applicant has travelled since they were granted indefinite leave, but it is clear they have not lost their indefinite leave status as they have been re-admitted on each occasion as a returning resident, then you do not need to see further evidence of residency in the UK. This is unless you have particular doubts about the case.</p>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a></p> <p><a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a></p> <p><a href="#">Criminal convictions</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973</a></p>
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	<p>You must request further proof of residence in the UK since indefinite leave was granted if all relevant passports have been submitted, but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indefinite leave was granted more than two years ago, and</li> <li>• there is no evidence of travel since indefinite leave was granted or the evidence is inconclusive.</li> </ul> <p><b>Proof of residence in the UK</b></p> <p>If the applicant does not have the passport in which indefinite leave was granted, or other relevant passports are missing, you must check visa applications. The visa applications must be valid for the period covering the absent passport. For more information, see related link: Previous passport is not submitted or does not show leave. You must also request additional evidence of residence in the UK. Examples of other evidence of residency you can accept include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• council tax letters</li> <li>• letters confirming tenancy or mortgage payments</li> <li>• electricity, gas or water bills</li> <li>• letters from employers that confirm employment</li> <li>• letters that confirm registration with a doctor.</li> </ul> <p>This list is not exhaustive. If the applicant is unable to provide this evidence, you must make a decision based on the evidence available.</p>	<p><a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a></p> <p><b>Related links</b> <b>See also</b></p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p><b>External links</b></p> <p><a href="#">Paragraph 18 of the Immigration Rules</a></p>
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## No time limit

### Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page tells you how to consider no time limit applications from applicants previously granted a short period of leave to enter at port, because the UK Border Force officer was not satisfied they met the returning resident requirements.</p> <p>If a person wants re-admission as a returning resident but the UK Border Force officer at a UK port is not satisfied they meet the requirements, they may be given temporary admission. They will be asked to return to the port and produce evidence to show they qualify for entry as a returning resident. If they can provide satisfactory evidence they will be admitted as a returning resident. If not, entry will be refused and the person will need to seek entry clearance again.</p> <p>Previously, if a person wanted re-admission as a returning resident, but there were doubts they fully met the requirements, they may have been granted limited leave to enter for two months on code 1 conditions. They would also have been advised to apply to the Home Office. Although this is no longer the practice you may still find applications where the applicant was given limited leave to enter for two months. The grant of limited leave is not, in itself, a revocation of indefinite leave and the person may still be eligible for a no time limit endorsement.</p> <p>If you find this type of application, you must be satisfied the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• had indefinite leave on the last occasion they left the UK</li><li>• considered themselves to be, and qualified for entry as a returning resident on their last entry to the UK, and</li><li>• submitted an application before the expiry of the limited leave to enter granted at port.</li></ul> <p>Where possible, you must request the landing card to check the applicant was seeking entry as a returning resident rather than entry for a temporary purpose.</p> <p>You may grant the application provided you are satisfied the requirements are met.</p>	<b>In this section</b>  <a href="#">Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave</a>  <a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a>  <a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a>  <a href="#">Criminal convictions</a>  <a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a>  <a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a>  <a href="#">People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973</a>
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		<a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a>
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## No time limit

### People who were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page tells you how to consider applications from applicants who were settled in the UK on or before 1 January 1973.</p> <p>The Immigration Act 1971 took effect on 1 January 1973. Applicants who were present and settled in the UK on this date are deemed to have settled status, unless they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• were exempt from immigration control on this date, or</li><li>• had the right of abode.</li></ul> <p>As long as the applicant has continued to reside in the UK and not had their indefinite leave revoked, or are not otherwise ineligible, they will have retained their settled status. As these applicants already have indefinite leave they must make a no time application instead of applying for indefinite leave.</p> <p>The applicant must provide evidence they were present and settled in the UK on 1 January 1973 and have continued to reside here since. Evidence must include official correspondence. If the applicant cannot produce enough documents, you must look at circumstances that may prove they were in the UK. This could include if they got married or raised a family in the UK before 1 January 1973.</p> <p>The applicant is responsible for providing evidence they were settled in the UK on 1 January 1973. As these applicants are stating they have been in the UK for a long time it is important you treat these cases in a careful and sensitive manner. You must give applicants every opportunity to send in evidence. This is because there is a risk of adverse publicity if these cases are mishandled.</p> <p>Applicants who acquired indefinite leave through being settled in the UK on 1 January 1973 may have lost this status if, for example, they have since been outside the UK for a continuous period of more than two years. For more information on how an applicant may have lost their indefinite leave status due to absences from the UK, see related links:</p>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a></p> <p><a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a></p> <p><a href="#">Criminal convictions</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Returning residents</li> <li>• Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave.</li> </ul> <p>Under section 1(5) of the Immigration Act 1971, Commonwealth citizens were protected from losing their indefinite leave status through absences abroad until 1 August 1988, when section 1(5) was repealed. This means they could not lose their indefinite leave if, for example, they spent more than two years outside the UK. Since 1 August 1988, Commonwealth citizens have been subject to the returning resident requirements in the same way as other nationals.</p> <p><b>Applicants who apply for indefinite leave instead of no time limit</b></p> <p>Some applicants who have, or claim to have, been settled in the UK since 1 January 1973 may apply for indefinite leave rather than for no time limit. For example, under the long residence rules. This may be because they have subsequently lost their settled status or because they are not aware they already have indefinite leave.</p> <p>You must check the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave status and has not subsequently become a British citizen or acquired the right of abode. For more information see related links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British citizens and applicants with the right of abode.</li> <li>• Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave.</li> </ul> <p>If the applicant is eligible for a no time limit grant, you must formally reject the application as invalid and arrange for the fee to be returned. You must not use the standard rejection letter in these circumstances. Instead, you must write to the applicant and advise them they already have indefinite leave to remain and are therefore not required to make an application. Your letter must explain it is open to the applicant to apply for a biometric residence permit showing no time limit if they wish, but this is not a mandatory requirement.</p> <p>If you establish the applicant was not settled on 1 January 1973, or they have lost their indefinite leave status, and the applicant does not have the right of abode, you must consider the application for indefinite leave and retain the fee.</p>	<p><a href="#">Applications from recognised refugees</a></p> <p><b>Related links</b></p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p><b>External links</b></p> <p><a href="#">Immigration Act 1971</a></p>
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## No time limit

### Applications from recognised refugees

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page tells you how to consider no time limit applications made by people who were granted indefinite leave as a refugee.</p> <p>You must refer a no time limit application from a refugee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• who has now obtained a national passport and wants it endorsing with a no time limit endorsement, or</li><li>• whose passport or travel document clearly shows they have travelled back to the country from which they previously asked for asylum.</li></ul> <p>You must refer the case as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complete an ASL.3848 letter.</li><li>• Check CID and/or the status letter for the date of the original grant. If the date is:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ On or after 5 March 2007 you must refer the case to the regional asylum team that made the original decision.</li><li>○ Before 5 March 2007 you must refer the case to the older live cases unit (OLCU) (formerly known as case audit and assurance unit (CAAU)). For non-urgent cases, see related link: Older live cases unit cases. For urgent allocations you must provide the applicant's Home Office (HO) reference and full name to the OLCU inbox in an email stating urgent allocation (see related link: Email OLCU enquiries). Urgent allocations are accepted if the applicant is particularly high profile, a judicial review has been lodged or the individual is subject to an extradition request.</li></ul></li><li>• Attach the ASL.3848 to the left-hand side of the HO file and send it to the relevant team.</li></ul> <p>Asylum applicants who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave to remain, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave must be considered as normal.</p>	<p><b>In this section</b></p> <p><a href="#">Previous passport, BRP or immigration status document is not submitted or does not show leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Indefinite leave to remain granted in the Channel Islands</a></p> <p><a href="#">British citizens and applicants with a right of abode</a></p> <p><a href="#">Criminal convictions</a></p> <p><a href="#">People who were granted indefinite leave following exceptional leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Checking the applicant has not lost their indefinite leave</a></p> <p><a href="#">Applicants given limited leave to enter for two months</a></p>
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## No time limit

### Granting or refusing a no time limit application

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page tells you how to grant or refuse a no time limit application and the codes you must use on CID.</p> <p><b>Granting a no time limit application</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CID outcome = GRANT NTL</li><li>• Statistical code = There is no statistical code for no time limit applications - leave this blank</li><li>• Issue a biometric residence permit (BRP).</li></ul> <p>You must send the applicant an ICD.0010 letter to tell them you have granted their application. You can find this letter on the document generation tool on CID.</p> <p>If the applicant has an immigration status document with their indefinite leave, you must send this to the vignettes unit to be destroyed. If they have any other letters informing them of their grant of indefinite leave, you must keep these on the applicant's file.</p> <p><b>Refusing a no time limit application</b></p> <p>A no time limit application must be refused if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• you are not satisfied the identity of the person applying for NTL is the same person as was granted indefinite leave to remain, see related link: Applying under a different identity</li><li>• there is not enough evidence the applicant has indefinite leave</li><li>• the applicant submitted false documentation or made false representations</li><li>• the applicant has lost their indefinite leave status.</li></ul> <p>You must record the outcome on CID in the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CID outcome = Refusal NTL</li></ul>	<p><b>Related links</b></p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p><b>External links</b></p> <p><a href="#">Section 82(2) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002</a></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistical code = There is no statistical code for no time limit applications. Leave this blank.</li> </ul> <p>You must send the applicant an ICD.1100 letter to tell them they have been refused. If you are refusing the applicant because they have supplied forged or counterfeit documents you must send them an ICD.2910 letter. These letters can be found on the document generation tool on CID. You must explain the reasons why you are refusing their application and tell them there is no right of appeal against your decision.</p> <p>If you refuse a no time limit application, the applicant has no right of appeal against your decision. This is because a refusal of a no time limit application is not an immigration decision, according to section 82(2) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.</p>	
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## No time limit

### Dependants

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page tells you how to consider dependants of people applying for a no time limit endorsement.</p> <p>Applicants can include the following dependants on their application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• spouse</li><li>• civil partner</li><li>• unmarried partner</li><li>• same-sex partner</li><li>• children who are under the age of 18.</li></ul> <p>For applications submitted on or after 6 April 2010, the applicant must pay an additional fee for each dependant they include on the form.</p> <p>Children aged 18 or over cannot be included as dependants and must apply separately. Children aged over 18 who are included as dependants must have their applications rejected.</p> <p>For more information on rejecting applications, see related link: Specified application forms and procedures.</p> <p>You must consider each dependant in the same way as the main applicant and be satisfied each person has indefinite leave.</p>	<b>Related links</b>  Links to staff intranet removed
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## No time limit

### Contact

<a href="#">Key facts</a> <a href="#">Requirements for no time limit</a> <a href="#">Granting or refusing a no time limit application</a> <a href="#">Dependants</a>	<p>This page explains who to contact for more help with a specific case in the no time limit category.</p> <p>If you have read this guidance and still need more help with this category, you must first ask your senior caseworker or line manager.</p> <p>If the question cannot be answered at that level, you may email the operational policy and rules unit (family and settlement), see related link: settlement operational policy team, for guidance on the policy.</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 contact the operational policy and rules unit (family and settlement), 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>	<b>Related links</b>  <a href="#">Changes to this guidance</a>  <a href="#">Information owners</a>  Links to staff intranet removed
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## No time limit

### Information owner

#### [Key facts](#)

[Requirements for no time limit](#)

[Granting or refusing a no time limit application](#)  
[Dependants](#)

This page tells you about this version of the no time limit guidance and who owns it.

Version	9.0
Valid from date	21 August 2013
Policy owner	Operational policy and rules unit (family and settlement)
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Director's role	Director, Operational Policy and Rules
Clearance date	4 October 2012
This version approved for publication by	Jan Hunter
Approver's role	Acting grade 7, modernised guidance team
Approval date	15 August 2013

Changes to this guidance can only be made by the modernised guidance team (MGT). If you think the policy content needs amending you must contact the operational policy and rules unit (family and settlement), who will ask the MGT to update the guidance, if appropriate.

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#### **Related links**

##### **See also**

[Changes to this guidance](#)

[Contact](#)

Links to staff intranet removed