

Skills Bootcamps Residency Eligibility

8. The Paragraphs below reflect funding requirements in relation to eligibility residency requirements for learners participating in Skills Bootcamps. Learners must meet the residency requirements as set out below.
9. These requirements are not specific to Skills Bootcamps and are a reflection of the funder's wider requirements in relation to residency eligibility. These residency requirements may be amended from time to time and where any such amendments take place they shall be deemed to be incorporated into and to form part of these Skills Bootcamp Funding Rules at the time that they are made, whether or not the rules set out below are simultaneously updated.
10. Individuals will be eligible for funded Skills Bootcamps if they meet the criteria set out in [Eligibility Criteria section](#), the learning is taking place in England, and they fulfill the residency requirements set out in one or more of the following categories:
 - a. UK nationals and other persons with right of abode
 - b. UK nationals in the European Economic Area (EEA)
 - c. EEA nationals in the UK
 - d. Other non-UK nationals UK nationals and other persons with right of abode

UK nationals and other person with right of abode

11. Individuals who meet the criteria in paragraph 10 and they:
 - a. are UK nationals or other person with a right of abode⁴ in the UK and b. have been ordinarily resident in the UK or British Overseas Territories or Crown Dependencies (Channel Islands and Isle of Man) for at least the previous 3 years on the first day of learning
 - c. The British Overseas Territories are listed in Annex A of [GLA AEB Grant Funding Rules](#)
12. Individuals who meet the criteria in paragraph 10 and they:
 - a. are UK nationals or other person with a right of abode⁴ in the UK and b. have been ordinarily resident in the UK or British Overseas Territories or Crown Dependencies (Channel Islands and Isle of Man) for at least the previous 3 years on the first day of learning
13. The British Overseas Territories are listed in Annex A of [GLA AEB Grant Funding Rules](#)

UK nationals in the EEA

14. Individuals who meet the criteria in paragraph 10, and they:
 - a. are UK nationals and
 - b. are living in the EEA on or before 31 December 2020 (or have moved back to the UK immediately after living in the EEA); and
 - c. have lived in the EEA only or the EEA and UK only for at least the previous 3 years on the first day of learning and
 - d. have lived continuously in the EEA only and/or the EEA and the UK only between 31 December 2020 and the start of the course
 - e. the course starts before January 2028⁵
 - f. the EEA includes all the countries and territories listed in Annex A of [GLAAEB Grant Funding Rules](#)

EEA nationals in the UK

15. Individuals who meet the criteria in paragraph 10,
 - a. and with respect to EEA nationals not including Irish nationals, have obtained either pre-settled or settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme and
 - b. have lived continuously in the EEA, Gibraltar or UK for at least the previous 3 years on the first day of learning
 - c. the EEA includes all the countries and territories listed in Annex A of the [GLAAEB Grant Funding Rules](#)

Other non-UK nationals

16. Individuals who meet the criteria in paragraph 10, and they fulfil the requirements of one or more of the below set out below:
 - a. A non-UK national who:
 - i. has permission granted by the UK government to live in the UK and such permission is not for educational purposes only, and
 - ii. has been ordinarily resident in the UK for at least the previous 3 years on the first day of learning
 - b. A non-UK national who is also a non-EEA national and:
 - i. has obtained pre-settled or settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme and
 - ii. has been ordinarily resident in the UK for at least the previous 3 years on the first day of learning
 - c. An Irish national and:
 - i. who is not also a UK national and
 - ii. has been ordinarily resident in the UK and/or Ireland for at least the previous 3 years on the first day of learning

Family members of UK and EEA nationals

17. In the explanations below, the 'principal' is the UK, EU or EEA national. The 'family'

or 'family member' is the learner, and must be the husband, wife, civil partner, child, grandchild, dependent parent or grandparent of the 'principal'.

- a. If the learner, who is a family member of the principal, has been ordinarily resident in the UK, EU or EEA for the three years prior to the start of their course, they are eligible for funding.
- b. This table shows the eligibility for family members if:
 - i. the family member is now ordinarily resident in England, but has not been ordinarily resident in the UK, EU or EEA for at least the previous three years before the start of learning; or
 - ii. a principal has been resident within the UK, EU or EEA for the last three years.

		Principal ordinarily resident in the UK, EU or EEA for three years		
		UK or EU citizen	Non-EU EEA Citizen	Non-EEA citizen
Family member not ordinarily resident in the UK, EU or EEA for three years	UK or EU citizen	Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible
	Non-EU EEA citizen	Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
	Non-EEA citizen	Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible

Individuals with certain types of immigration status and their family members

18. Any individual with any of the statuses listed below and is resident in London, is eligible to receive funding and are exempt from the 3-year residency requirement rule:
- a. Refugee Status;
 - b. Discretionary Leave to Enter or Remain;
 - c. Exceptional Leave to Enter or Remain;
 - d. Indefinite Leave to Enter or Remain;
 - e. Humanitarian Protection;
 - f. Leave Outside the Rules;
 - g. Ukraine Family Scheme
 - h. Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (Homes for Ukraine)
 - i. The husband, wife, civil partner of any of the above in paragraphs 7.7 and 7.8
 - j. Afghan Local Engaged Staff under the intimidation policy;
 - k. the husband, wife, civil partner or child of any of the above in paragraphs 7.1 to 7.7^[1];
 - l. Section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016 Leave; or
 - m. Calais Leave to Remain

19. In relation to the above categories, you must have seen the learner's immigration

permission. This would include the biometric residence permit (BRP) and in some cases an accompanying letter from the Home Office.

Extension or variation of current immigration permission

20. Any learner or family member who has applied for an extension or variation of their current immigration permission in the UK is still treated as if they have that leave. This only applies if the application was made before their current permission expired. Their leave continues until the Home Office decide on their immigration application. Their leave will continue where they have appealed or sought an administrative review of their case within the time allowed to them for doing so.
21. Therefore, a learner or family member is considered to still have the immigration permission that they held when they made their application for an extension, administrative review or appeal, and their eligibility would be based upon this status.
22. You may wish to find information, advice and support on eligibility from the [UK Council for International Student Affairs](#).
23. The learner's immigration permission in the UK may have a 'no recourse to public funds' condition. Public funds do not include education or education funding. Therefore, this does not affect a learner's eligibility, which must be decided under the normal eligibility conditions.

Children of Turkish workers

24. A child of a Turkish worker is eligible if both the following apply:
 - a. the Turkish worker is ordinarily resident in the UK on or before 31 December 2020 and has Turkish European Community Association Agreement (ECAA) rights or extended ECAA leave and
 - b. the child has been ordinarily resident in the UK, EEA and/or Turkey for at least the previous 3 years on the first day of learning and is resident in the UK on or before 31 December 2020

Asylum seekers

25. Asylum seekers are eligible to receive funding if they are resident in London; a. and have lived in the UK for 6 months or longer while their claim is being considered by the Home Office, and no decision on their claim has been made, or b. are receiving local authority support under [section 23C](#) or [section 23CA of the Children Act 1989](#) or the Care Act 2014

26. An individual who has been refused asylum will be eligible if they are resident in

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London; and

- a. they have appealed against a decision made by the UK government against granting refugee status and no decision has been made within 6 months of lodging the appeal, or
- b. they are granted support for themselves under [section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999](#), or

- c. are receiving local authority support for themselves under [section 23C](#) or [section 23CA of the Children Act 1989](#)

Persons granted stateless leave

27. A person granted stateless leave is a person who:
- a. has extant leave to remain as a stateless person under the immigration rules (within the meaning given in [section 33\(1\) of the Immigration Act 1971](#)); and b.
 - has been ordinarily resident in the UK and Islands throughout the period since the person was granted such leave
28. A stateless person must be resident in London; and
- a. be ordinarily resident in the UK on the first day of the first funding year of the course; and
 - b. have been ordinarily resident in the UK and Islands throughout the 3-year period preceding the first day of the first funding year of the course
29. Certain family members are also eligible under this category if:
- a. the spouse or civil partner of a person granted stateless leave (and who was the spouse or civil partner of that person on the leave application date), who is ordinarily resident in the UK on the first day of the first funding year of the course, and who has been ordinarily resident in the UK and Islands throughout the 3-year period preceding the first day of the first funding year of the course; or
 - b. The child of a stateless person or of the stateless person's spouse or civil partner (and who was the child of that stateless person or the child of the stateless person's spouse or civil partner on the leave application date), was under 18 on the leave application date, is ordinarily resident in the UK on the first day of the first funding year of the course, and has been ordinarily resident in the UK and Islands throughout the 3 year period preceding the first day of the first funding year of the course
30. "Leave application date" means the date on which a person is granted stateless leave made an application to remain in the UK as a stateless person under the immigration rules (within the meaning given in [section 33\(1\) of the Immigration Act 1971](#))