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## Ssp self certification form pdf

**What is self-certification form. How do i get a self certification form. Whats a self certification form.**


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Georgia Department of Community Affairs				
Regulated Subsystem - Section 3 Self-Certification and Audit Plan				
<p>All firms and individuals desiring to do business with GCA, its subsidiaries and contractors (SCS) complete and submit this Audit Plan and submit it with the 140 form, or otherwise agree to submit a statement attesting compliance with the law to avoid a certified statement (SCS/200) if this problem is critical. The statement requires \$200,000 in insurance (bond), and submitted must be completely completed to be eligible for award.</p>				
Business Name:				
(G.A. # if different from above)				
Address:	City:	State/Zip:		
Business Phone:	Fax:			
E-Mail:	Business Website:			
Contract Employer Identification Number:	Owner Social Security Number (if not G.A.):			
Contracted Product & Title:	Contracted Product:			
<p>Issue Description:</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Corrosion      <input type="checkbox"/> Insulating (I/N/C)      <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical      <input type="checkbox"/> Painting  <input type="checkbox"/> Masonry/Restoration      <input type="checkbox"/> Gas leaks      <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing      <input type="checkbox"/> Roofing  <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Reinforcement      <input type="checkbox"/> General Contractor      <input type="checkbox"/> Trenching      <input type="checkbox"/> Trenching  <input type="checkbox"/> Corroded/Leaking      <input type="checkbox"/> High-Pressure Water/Heating      <input type="checkbox"/> Appurtenant Services      <input type="checkbox"/> Laminating  <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition      <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____         </p>				
Date Business was established (MM/DD/YYYY):				
<p>Type of Business (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial      <input type="checkbox"/> Residential      <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Residential</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Corporation (LLC)      <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)      <input type="checkbox"/> Sole Proprietor  <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____         </p>				
Number of employees:	Full-time	Part-time	Contract	Total:
Section 1 employees:	Full-time	Part-time	Contract	Total:

You can change your cookie settings at any time. You have rejected additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. We use some essential cookies to make this website work. We'd like to set additional cookies to understand how you use GOV.UK, remember your settings and improve government services. We also use cookies set by other sites to help us deliver content from their services. You have accepted additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. You have rejected additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. You must tell your employees what you expect them to give you as evidence of incapacity for Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) purposes and when you expect them to give it. You cannot withhold SSP for late medical evidence as this could be because your employee is unable to get an appointment with their doctor. Incapacity for 7 days or fewer You may accept: self certification verbally or by letter form SC2 for self certification your own similar form Incapacity lasts more than 7 days You can ask your employee to give you medical evidence or a fit note from their doctor.



It is your decision whether evidence of illness is required, and if so, what evidence is acceptable. An Allied Health Professional report is strong evidence of sickness and is usually acceptable. Your employee may give you a certificate from someone who is not a doctor, such as: osteopaths chiropractors Christian Scientists herbalists acupuncturists You decide whether or not to accept them. If you have any doubts you can still ask for a doctor's fit note. Your employee must continue to notify you of ongoing sickness. You can withhold payment if there are any days for which you have not been notified, but not for late medical evidence. Doctor's fit note – statements on fitness for work Fit notes allow doctors to advise if the patient: is not fit for work may be fit for work This gives employers greater flexibility in managing sickness absence. A doctor may provide additional information which will help employers consider basic adjustments which can be made to help someone to return to work. These are options for you and your employee to discuss and agree. Accept the current fit note as evidence that your employee is unfit for work, if no changes are made. Precautionary or convalescent reasons A doctor can advise an employee not to work for precautionary reasons or to convalesce because they suffer from a disease or disablement. The incapacity continues for as long as the doctor states that the employee must not work. Infectious or contagious diseases Your employee can be advised not to work by their doctor if they are a carrier of, or have been in contact with, an infectious or contagious disease. Bereavement Bereavement is not an incapacity, but the relationship between your employee and the deceased, for example, as a parent or partner, could mean that your employee may well be ill. They may be suffering from shock due to the nature of death or either depression or anxiety (or both) through loss. Take into account the employee's circumstances and decide whether to accept this as the reason for incapacity.



**HM Revenue  
& Customs**

**Statutory Sick Pay (SSP)**  
Employee's statement of sickness

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**About this form**

Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) is money paid by employers to their employees who satisfy the conditions for payments when they are ill and unable to work.

Please fill in 'Your statement' below when you have been sick for four days or more in a row.

**Your statement**

**About you**

Surname or family name

First name(s)

Title - enter MR, MRS, MISS, MS, or other title

What date did you last work before your sickness began?

DD MM YYYY

What time did you finish work on that date?

(enter time in 24 hours)

SSP is only payable if you decide that the reason is acceptable. Common abbreviations used on fit notes Abbreviation Definition CAT coronary artery thrombosis CHD coronary heart disease COAD chronic obstructive airways disease CVA cerebrovascular accident D&C dilation and curettage D&V diarrhoea and vomiting DS disseminated (multiple) sclerosis DU duodenal ulcer FBC foreign body GU gastric ulcer IDKQ internal derangement of the knee (joint) IHD ischaemic heart disease LIH left inguinal hernia MI myocardial infarction MS multiple sclerosis NAD no abnormality detected NYD not yet diagnosed OA osteoarthritis PDL prolapsed intervertebral disc PUO pyrexia of unknown origin RIH right inguinal hernia URTI upper respiratory tract infection UTI urinary tract infection VVs varicose veins Non-UK medical certificates Your employee may be provided with a non-UK medical certificate for a period when they were abroad during sick absence. You can ask your employee to provide a translated fit note. Getting medical advice You decide how to monitor sickness absence, but reducing sickness absence levels can reduce costs and increase output.

[illegible]

Repeated short absences for minor illnesses may be masking a more serious problem or a difficulty at work. You may think that an employee who claims to be sick and incapable of work is capable of doing their job and should return to work. If your employee is often away sick or they are off for a long time, you may ask for medical advice about their condition. If your employee's absence lasts longer than expected, you can stop paying SSP, but you must explain your reasons to your employee within 7 days of your decision. You can also ask for medical advice and continue paying SSP. If you decide to ask for medical advice, consider one of the following: using your own medical adviser a report from your employee's doctor Getting medical advice about lengthy absences When a serious illness or injury is diagnosed, it is unlikely that incapacity for work will be in doubt during the period for which SSP is payable. Illnesses sometimes last longer than expected and a plan that considers what steps should be taken to aid a speedy return to work may be needed. The following table gives some guidance commonly given by doctors as the cause of incapacity for work. Similar illnesses are grouped under one heading, with a suggested time you may consider asking for advice. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) use similar guidance when considering the control of Employment Support Allowance. Suggested review periods (in weeks) for common illnesses Illness Review period (in weeks) Addition (drugs or alcohol) 10 Anaemia (other than in pregnancy) 4 Anorexia 10 Arthritis (unspecified) 10 Back and spinal disorders (prolapsed intervertebral disc, sciatica, spondylitis) 10 Cold, coryza, upper respiratory tract infection, influenza, bronchitis 4 Concussion 4 Corneal 4 Debility, cardiac, nervous, post-op, post-partum 10 Fainting 4 Fractures of lower limbs 10 Fractures of upper limbs 10 Gastro-enteritis, gastritis, diarrhoea and vomiting 4 Giddiness 4 Haemorrhage 4 Headache, migraine 4 Hernia (strangulated) 10 Inflammation and swelling 4 Insomnia 10 Joint disorders other than arthritis and rheumatism 10 Kidney and bladder disorders, cystitis, urinary tract infection 4 Menstrual disorders, menorrhagia, dilation and curettage 10 Mouth and throat disorders 4 Nervous illnesses 10 No abnormality detected Immediate Obsediate Observation 4 Peptic, gastric, duodenal ulcers 4 Postnatal conditions 10 Respiratory illness: asthma 10 Skin conditions, dermatitis, eczema 10 Sprains, strains, bruises 4 Tachycardia 10 Ulcers (perforated) 10 Varicose veins 10 Wounds, cuts, lacerations, abrasions, burns, blisters, splinters, foreign body 4 If your business has its own medical adviser, ask them to give their opinion as to whether your employee is incapable of doing their own job by your report. Stopping payment of SSP to your employee, either before or after receiving medical advice, to stop paying SSP to your employee, you should explain your decision to them. They are entitled to a written statement from you and can seek a formal decision from HMRC. If you decide to stop paying SSP to your employee, you must explain your decision in writing to them. If you decide to continue paying SSP to your employee, you must explain your decision in writing to tell you why I cannot pay you Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) for the period from – to [insert dates]. You cannot get SSP for these days because [insert the reasons] If you have any questions about why I am not paying you SSP please contact me. If you do not agree with my decision not to make a formal decision.

## Self-Certification Form

This form should be completed by employees and managers, and a return to work discussion held following all periods of sickness absence, as soon as possible following the employee's return to work. For periods of sickness absence of 8 days or longer, a Fit Note must also be obtained.

### Record of absence. To be completed by the employee.

Employee Name		Assignment Number	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Job Title		Team	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
First Date of Sickness		Last Date of Sickness	
<input type="text"/> AM/PM		<input type="text"/> AM/PM	
Working Days Absent		Working Hours Lost	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Reason for Absence			
<input type="text"/>			
Is absence due to a work related injury/ activity/ incident?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No	
		If YES, enter details onto the Accident Recording System.	

### Record of Return to Work Discussion. To be completed by the manager in line with the Sickness Absence Management Procedure.

#### Have any of the following indicators been reached?

<input type="checkbox"/> 3 episodes or more in the last 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 episodes or more in the last 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 days or more in the last 12 months
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Details of Return to Work Discussion, and any agreed actions, should be noted below. If YES to any indicators, an informal review should be conducted as detailed in the procedure. If an informal meeting has taken place previously, a formal meeting should be scheduled. If a formal meeting is not required the reason for this should be recorded here.

Signed by Employee	Date
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

You should contact HMRC. Yours sincerely. Back to work action plans Back to work action planning is successful in returning people to work, particularly when used early during long term sickness absence. Evidence shows that people are more likely to get back to work when they talk to their employers during periods of sickness and make plans for returning to work. These plans can be a powerful tool in helping people get back to work quickly when they become ill. Their purpose is to guide a discussion and set a framework for actions to consider when an employee has been absent from work for between 4 to 6 weeks. It provides a snapshot of information at a particular time and is open to regular review. If you agree a phased return to work or altered hours after a period of sickness, pay SSP for the days that your employee is sick in the normal way. Any day for which SSP is paid will count towards the maximum entitlement of 28 weeks. Your employee's absence must form a period of incapacity for work before SSP is paid.