



Home Office

Student and Child Student

Version 1.0

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About this guidance

This guidance tells caseworkers how to consider applications from people who wish to enter or remain in the UK to study under the Student or Child Student routes of the Points-based System.

This guidance is based on Appendix ST: Student, Appendix CS: Child Student, Appendix English Language, Appendix Finance and Appendix ATAS of the immigration rules. Paragraph 6 of the immigration rules contains a list of defined terms in the rules.

Contacts

If caseworkers have any questions about the guidance and their line manager or senior caseworker cannot help them, or if they think that the guidance has factual errors, then email the Student Migration Policy team.

If caseworkers notice any formatting errors in this guidance (broken links, spelling mistakes and so on) or have any comments about the layout or navigability of the guidance then they can email the Guidance Rules and Forms team.

Publication

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

- version **1.0**
- published for Home Office staff on **5 October 2020**

Changes from last version of this guidance

This is new guidance for the Student and Child Student routes.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Validity for entry clearance and permission to stay applications

This page tells caseworkers where to find the validity requirements that an applicant must meet when they apply for entry clearance or permission to stay as a Student, a Child Student or a dependant of a Student.

Before considering any application, the caseworker must check the application is valid by referring to:

- the validity requirements for the Student route, contained in [Appendix ST 1.1 to ST 1.6](#)
- the validity requirements for the Child Student route, contained in [Appendix CS 1.1 to CS 1.5](#)
- the validity requirements for dependants of a Student, contained in [Appendix ST 28.1 to ST 28.6](#)

The caseworker must conduct [verification checks](#) if they have any doubts about whether the supporting documents an applicant has submitted are genuine.

Representatives

If an applicant has a UK based representative, the caseworker must check that the representative is approved to provide immigration advice with either:

- [the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner](#) (OISC)
- one of the following designated authorities:
 - the [Law Society](#)
 - the [Law Society of Scotland](#)
 - the [Law Society of Northern Ireland](#)

Requesting more information

If the caseworker is in need of more information, or the clarification of certain details, to be able to consider granting an application, then they should refer to [requesting more information](#).

Translating documents

If the documents provided are not in English or Welsh, the applicant must provide a certified [translation](#).

Related content

[Contents](#)

Switching

This page tells caseworkers when an applicant can switch into the Student or Child Student routes of the points-based system.

Switching into Student

An applicant who is in the UK and applying to switch into the Student route is unable to do so if they have, or have last been granted, permission on any of the routes listed in [Appendix ST 1.4](#).

If an applicant has been granted outside the immigration rules, for the explicit purpose of finding a new student sponsor, they are able to exceptionally switch into the Student route. This applies to applicants who have been granted outside the immigration rules who have been cleared of cheating on a TOEIC English language test.

There may be other reasons that someone granted permission outside of the immigration rules should be allowed to switch into the Student route, and this should be considered on a case by case basis.

Any applicant who is in the UK on the basis of immigration bail documentation cannot switch into the Student route.

Switching into Child Student

An applicant who is in the UK and applying to switch into the Child Student route is unable to do so if they have, or have last been granted, permission on any of the routes listed in [Appendix CS 1.4](#).

An applicant who is applying to switch into the Child Student route must be below 18 years of age.

An applicant who is in the UK on the basis of immigration bail documentation cannot switch into the Child Student route.

Dependants of overseas diplomats

The Home Office sometimes receives applications from foreign embassies to exceptionally allow dependants of overseas diplomats to switch into the Student or Child Student routes. These applicants should be allowed to switch by the caseworker. They must, however, refer such a decision to their relevant senior caseworker.

The following questions may help the caseworker to make a decision as to whether there are sufficient reasons to allow these applicants to switch:

- to apply for entry clearance, where would the applicant have to travel to, and how long would it take to obtain entry clearance?
- is the applicant mid-way through an academic course?
- would the return home take place at a particularly disruptive point in the school term?
- has evidence been provided (for example, from the school or college) which shows that return home would be highly disruptive to the dependant's education?
- does the applicant have a particular medical condition?
- is there evidence of particularly high academic ability?

This list is not exhaustive, and the caseworker must make their decision based on the facts of each case.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Student: overstayers

This page tells caseworkers what they must check when deciding on applications if an applicant has overstayed. This applies to Student applications, including extensions and switching.

Before considering any Student application, the caseworker must check the applicant is not in breach of immigration laws, except for periods of overstaying which can be disregarded under the Immigration Rules.

The caseworker should not take into account any breaches of the Immigration Rules whilst the applicant was under the age of 18.

Full guidance on overstaying is available.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Eligibility for entry clearance and permission to stay

This page tells caseworkers the requirements an applicant must meet to be granted either entry clearance or permission to stay as a Student or Child Student.

The requirements for granting entry clearance or permission to stay can be found in:

- the eligibility requirements for the Student route, contained in [Appendix ST 3.1 to ST 23.1](#)
- the eligibility requirements for the Child Student route, contained in [Appendix CS 4.1 to CS 13.1](#)

TB certificate

Where an applicant is applying under the Student or Child Student routes, they will need to provide a valid TB certificate with their application if they have been residing within a country listed in [Appendix T](#) of the immigration rules for the 6 months immediately preceding the application. This only applies to entry clearance applications.

If a Student or Child Student has not supplied a valid TB test certificate when they are required to do so, the application should be refused under [Appendix ST 3.2](#) if the applicant is a Student or [Appendix CS 3.2](#) if the applicant is a Child Student.

Further information regarding which applicants are required to obtain a TB certificate before applying and the valid test centres can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/tb-test-visa>.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Genuine student rule

This page tells caseworkers how to assess whether an applicant on the Student route, or an applicant on the Child Student route who is 16 or 17 year old, is a genuine student.

Entry clearance and permission to stay applications

For an applicant to qualify as a Student, or as a Child Student who is 16 or 17 years old, the caseworker must be satisfied on the balance of probability that the applicant is a genuine student.

To assess an applicant's credibility, the caseworker must consider all of the information provided in the application and, if applicable, in the credibility interview.

The caseworker must not refuse an applicant on genuineness grounds without interviewing them, unless:

- the application has been refused previously on genuine student grounds, there have been no changes to the material circumstances, or no new evidence has been provided
- there have been a significant number of identical or very similar applications, and the caseworker has interviewed a sample of these applicants and is satisfied that they are not genuine and the facts of the case mean that the applicant would not be able to refute the allegation of lacking credibility

If, having reviewed the application – including information obtained during the interview – the caseworker is not satisfied on the balance of probability that the applicant is genuine, the application must be refused under the appropriate paragraph of the Immigration Rules. This is [paragraph ST.5.1 of Appendix ST](#) for Student applications, or [paragraph CS.5.1 of Appendix CS](#) for Child Student applications where the applicant is aged 16 or over.

If the caseworker refuses an applicant on credibility grounds, they must clearly set out their allegations and reasoning and argument behind these that form the basis for their decision. If a statement made by an applicant is interpretable in different ways, then the caseworker must provide a justification for which way they have interpreted the information.

The English language ability of an applicant can be used as a relevant factor in assessing credibility, however, the caseworker must clearly provide a justification in any refusal letter.

Credibility: factors to be considered

This section lists factors that caseworkers must consider when assessing whether an applicant is a genuine student. This is not an exhaustive checklist of factors, and not

all will be appropriate in every case. Caseworkers must also take into account other issues that arise in particular cases.

The immigration history of the applicant and any dependant, in the UK and other countries

Examples include:

- previous visa applications for the UK and other countries, including reasons for any visa refusals
- the amount of time the applicant has spent in the UK or other countries on previous visas, and for what purpose
- whether the applicant has complied with the terms of previous visas for the UK and other countries

The applicant's education history, study and post-study plans

Examples include:

- the amount of time that has elapsed since the applicant last studied, and whether the applicant has sound reasons for returning to, or commencing, formal study of this subject, particularly after any significant gap
- whether the applicant demonstrates sufficient commitment to the course
- whether the course represents academic progression
- the credibility of the applicant's rationale for, knowledge of, and research into the proposed course of study and the sponsoring institution
- the credibility of the applicant's rationale for, knowledge of, and research into living arrangements in the UK
- how the circumstances of any dependant may affect the ability or motivation of the applicant to study
- the relevance of the course to post-study plans in the UK or overseas
- whether the applicant intends to comply with the terms of their permission, including the requirement to leave the UK when their permission comes to an end (or, where lawful and appropriate, to apply to extend their permission under the Student route or to switch to another immigration route)

The caseworker must not refuse an applicant based on an applicant's knowledge of the location where they will be studying, for example, if the applicant has a lack of knowledge of bus routes, or of the geography of the town or city.

The personal and financial circumstances of the applicant and any dependant

Examples include:

- the economic circumstances of the applicant and any dependant

- whether the applicant has a credible source of funds to meet course fees, and living costs – both for themselves and any dependants – for the duration of the course in the UK, in cases where they would have a limited, or no, ability to work in the UK
- how the applicant was able to acquire the necessary funds for course fees, as well as accommodation and living expenses in the UK for themselves and any dependant
- the distance between the applicant's place of study and their proposed accommodation in the UK
- the average monthly expenditure for the applicant and any dependant in the UK
- the applicant's personal circumstances, where these might make it difficult to complete a course of study

The caseworker must take account of the fact that the applicant will need to make a considerable investment to gain a qualification from the UK.

The qualification, course provider and agents

Examples include:

- if the applicant is applying to study at an institution that is under investigation or has been identified by the Home Office as an institution of concern in relation to immigration compliance
- where the application is being managed by an agent about whom the Home Office has concerns

English language ability

If the caseworker has concerns over the applicants English language ability potentially falling short of the required level they should consider this when assessing the genuine student requirement.

Role of dependants

The caseworker must consider carefully whether they are satisfied that the applicant is a genuine student where a main reason for the application is the employment, education, or health care benefits for any accompanying dependants.

Pull factors

Pull factors are known to influence students' choice of the UK as a study destination. They can give an indication of an applicant's motivation for coming to the UK, and whether the applicant is a genuine student.

Examples include:

- if the applicant chose the UK because of the reputation of its academic and education institutions compared to those of other countries

- if the ease of working during or after the course of study was a deciding factor

Related content

[Contents](#)

Interviews

This page tells caseworkers how to arrange an interview for a Student or a Child Student who is aged 16 or 17.

The caseworker must ensure that the use of the genuine student rule (GSR) for 16 and 17 year old applicants is proportionate and targeted to instances where there is evidence of risk.

For in-country applications, the caseworker must complete an interview referral, authorised by their manager, and forward this to the interview administration team who will schedule an interview date and time.

Once an interview slot is allocated, the interview team will send a letter to invite the applicant to attend.

For out-of-country applications, Entry Clearance Officers (ECOs) must refer to an Entry Clearance Manager (ECM) to authorise the interview. In authorising a decision to consider the genuine student rule, the ECM must take account of risk factors.

Interviews may be arranged and conducted in a variety of ways, which will be affected by the location and availability of the applicant. These may include:

- a telephone interview where the caseworker must contact the applicant by phone, and ask them if they are able to answer questions about their application (if the applicant confirms that they are happy to continue, then the interview can be conducted)
- contacting the applicant by email or telephone to arrange an interview at a designated time and location

Where an applicant fails to undertake an interview without a reasonable explanation as to why they are unable to do so, the caseworker must consider whether to refuse the application on general grounds for refusal related to the failure to attend the interview ([paragraph 320\(7D\) for entry clearance, and paragraph 322\(10\) for permission to stay](#)).

Official - sensitive: start of section

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

Official - sensitive: end of section

The interview can only be rearranged if an applicant gives adequate reasons as to why they cannot attend the interview, and the interview team are reasonably satisfied with these reasons.

Failure to attend

If the interviewer confirms that the applicant failed to attend an interview with no reason given, or an unacceptable reason given, then the caseworker must refuse the application.

After completion of the interview: applicant is a genuine student

In-country applications

If the interviewer concludes that the applicant appears credible at interview, the application will be processed by a caseworker. When passed to the caseworker, they must note the details on caseworking systems and complete the consideration stage.

If at the consideration stage, the caseworker has reasons to believe that the applicant is not genuine, then the caseworker must escalate the application to a senior caseworker to be considered as a refusal.

Out-of-country applications

If at the consideration stage, the caseworker is satisfied that the applicant appears credible at interview, and the other requirements of the Student route have been met, then the caseworker must grant the application, confirming on caseworking systems that an interview has been conducted.

If at the consideration stage, the caseworker is not satisfied that the applicant is genuine, then the caseworker must refuse the application, confirming on caseworking systems that an interview has been conducted.

After completion of the interview: applicant is not a genuine student

For in-country applications, if the interviewer concludes that the applicant is not credible, the case will be passed to the caseworker to assess the application. The caseworker must complete the consideration and take the interview information into account.

In all cases the caseworker must refuse the application if they are not satisfied on the balance of probability that the applicant is a genuine student.

If the caseworker refuses the application, they must make sure that the refusal letter covers any information obtained at interview, fully explain the reasons for the refusal decision, and include any concerns raised as part of the caseworking process.

Refusals on this basis are subjective, and a detailed refusal letter must support any decision. The refusal letter must accurately reflect the transcript or transcripts of the interview or interviews. As this documentation will be important in the case of any administrative review, the caseworker must explain and set out the reasons for refusal in a clear and full manner.

Abuse

If at any time the applicant admitted – at interview or otherwise – that they provided fraudulent information as part of the application process, the caseworker must refuse the application under the appropriate general grounds for refusal.

If these circumstances arise for an in-country application, then the caseworker must pass the application to senior caseworker to quality check.

Official – sensitive: start of section

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

Official – sensitive: end of section

Related content

[Contents](#)

Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS)

This page tells caseworkers about the CAS, and how to check whether it is valid.

Mandatory information shown on the CAS is used to determine whether or not a Student or Child Student meets the requirements of the route they apply under. It also determines an applicant's work rights and ability to bring dependants to the UK with them if they are granted permission. Full details of the information that a CAS must show can be found at [Appendix ST 23.1](#).

A CAS is a virtual document (similar to a database record) which is assigned by the licensed student sponsor. It is an official offer of a place on a course of study. Licensed student sponsors use a secure IT system called the [sponsorship management system](#) (SMS) to assign a CAS.

Each CAS has a unique reference number which links it to the CAS checking service that contains information about the applicant's:

- personal details
- sponsor
- course of study
- finances
- academic and English language ability (documents or information that the sponsor used to assess academic and English language ability)

The caseworker must check whether the CAS submitted with an application is valid. The applicant must submit a CAS with their application.

If the applicant makes an application using a CAS that is invalid, the caseworker must refuse the application.

CAS which were assigned before 09:00 on 05 October 2020 can be used in applications for the Student or Child Student routes, provided that the date of application is within 6 months of the CAS being assigned.

If an unexpired CAS issued before 09:00 on 05 October 2020 is used in an application after that point and the sponsor has self-assessed the English language ability of the applicant, where they are able to do so, as meeting the required level, the caseworker should accept this without needing the method used to assess the applicant to be recorded on the CAS.

Check the validity of the CAS reference number

The CAS number supplied must:

- be in the correct CAS number format, and listed in the CAS checking service database
- link to a CAS checking service entry that names the applicant as the migrant
- confirm that the sponsor is sponsoring the applicant in the Student or Child Student route that the applicant has applied for
- not have been withdrawn or cancelled by the sponsor or the Home Office since it was issued

Check the information on the CAS

The CAS must:

- contain the mandatory information specified in [Appendix ST: Student ST 23.1](#)
- be issued no more than 6 months before the date of application
- be issued by an institution that holds a Student or Child Student sponsor licence, and is still on the [Register of Student Sponsors](#) on the date of the decision
- not have been used in a previous application for entry clearance or permission to stay, unless it has been used in a previous application where the application was rejected as invalid or withdrawn, or declared void (the CAS cannot have been used in a previous application that was either granted or refused)
- be issued for a course of study, or issued for a full-time, salaried, elected executive position as a [Student Union Sabbatical Officer](#) where the applicant will be part-way through their studies, or is being sponsored to fill the position in the academic year immediately after their graduation
- not have had its offer withdrawn by the sponsor since the CAS was issued

Retrospective course start dates

Sponsors can issue a CAS for a course which has already started; however, the sponsorship management system does not allow sponsors to enter a date that has already passed into the 'course start date' field on a CAS.

If the course start date has passed before a CAS is assigned, sponsors must enter in the 'course start date' field:

- the date that the CAS is created if the applicant is starting their course late, and note the actual course start date in the 'sponsor note' section
- the date that the CAS is created if the applicant – after completing a study abroad programme or work placement – is applying for further permission to stay to complete their course, and note the actual course start date (the date the change of course commenced) in the 'sponsor note' field
- the date that the change of course is expected to commence if the applicant is changing course (for example, if they are moving from the lower level to the higher level of an integrated Masters course, or if they are adding a study abroad programme or work placement to their course)
- the date from which the applicant requires their next period of permission to start if they are being sponsored to extend their permission so as to continue

studying the same course (for example, an applicant may require their next period of permission to start the day after their current permission expires so as to continue studying the same course)

- the date from which the applicant requires their next period of permission to start if they are planning to return to the UK to recommence a course, and are applying for entry clearance to complete this same course (please note, the sponsor must record the original course start date in the 'sponsor note' section)
- any date in the future which is before the course end date if the applicant is applying for the Doctorate Extension Scheme

Further guidance on how to interpret the start date is detailed within the [Creating a CAS: guide for education sponsors](#) guidance.

Sponsors may occasionally record the course start date incorrectly or omit the sponsor note. Indicators that the actual course start date may not be the one given in the 'course start date' field include when the date in that field is:

- after the applicant's permission has expired (for example the permission is due to end 31/03/20 and the course start date is given as 01/04/20)
- later than that recorded on the application form or other information submitted with the application

The caseworker must always check the 'sponsor note' field on a CAS in case a different course start date has been recorded there. It is important for the caseworker to identify the actual course start date to ensure that the wrong period of permission is not granted, or that an application is refused incorrectly, on the assessment that:

- the course starts more than one month after the applicant's permission expires, where the application has been made in time
- the application is made more than 6 months before the start date of the course as stated on the CAS if applying for entry clearance, or 3 months before the start date if applying for permission to stay

Where the actual course start date is not clear from the information recorded in the 'course start date' or 'sponsor note' fields on a CAS, the caseworker must check whether the correct start date is recorded elsewhere, for example, this may be found on the application form, or in a covering letter (if one was submitted).

If the caseworker cannot identify the correct course start date from the information provided, they must contact the sponsor to request this information.

Documents required to check the CAS

Unless the applicant is applying under the differentiation arrangements or their licensed Student sponsor is a higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance, they must provide all the documents that the sponsor used to assign the CAS, these will be listed on the CAS checking system. It is the applicant's responsibility to supply these documents.

Recording the CAS as used

To record a CAS as used, the caseworker must:

- select it from the list
- click the 'mark as used' box
- input the reference number
- enter the date of the application

The caseworker must not mark a CAS as used if the application had been rejected as invalid or withdrawn, or declared void.

Expired CAS

If the CAS checking system shows that a CAS has expired, the caseworker may still use this CAS to consider an application by marking it as 'used', providing that the CAS:

- has not expired on or before the date of application
- meets the other requirements of the [Appendix ST 7 of the immigration rules](#).

Marking associated CAS as obsolete

An associated CAS record is a CAS that was assigned to the applicant by a licensed Student sponsor but was not used in an application. Once the caseworker marks the CAS that was actually used in the application as 'used', they will have the option of marking all associated CAS records as 'obsolete'.

If the caseworker saves an associated CAS record without marking it as 'obsolete', they cannot retrieve it later. If this happens, the caseworker must ask their senior caseworker to re-instate the associated CAS so that they can then mark it as 'obsolete'. The caseworker must only mark an associated CAS as 'obsolete' if it covers the same period of permission as the CAS actually used in the application. Once the 'next' button has been clicked, and the obsolete CAS has been selected, the caseworker can click the 'confirm as used' button.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Licensed student sponsors

This page tells caseworkers about licenced student sponsors for applicants on the Student and Child Student routes.

All educational establishments that wish to [sponsor](#) international students must have a student sponsor licence.

To check that a sponsor still has a student sponsor licence, see the student [sponsor register](#).

The type of institution, and the status of the institution's licence, can affect an application under the Student route or Child Student route and the permission that is granted.

Zero Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) allocated sponsors

A sponsor that holds student sponsor status but does not apply in time or does not pass a student educational oversight inspection, or a statutory education inspection, will have its CAS allocation set to zero and therefore cannot sponsor any further students until it regains Educational Oversight and is given a new CAS allocation.

Student sponsorship duties

Student sponsors have a range of sponsorship duties which they must fulfil; these include record keeping and reporting duties. For example, a student sponsor must keep a copy of the student's:

- passport
- biometric residence permit (BRP)
- UK immigration status document (the student must keep the original)
- contact details

A student sponsor must report to the Home Office if:

- a student fails to enrol on their course within the enrolment period
- the institution is not a higher education provider and a sponsored student misses 10 consecutive contact points and an exception does not apply (see [student sponsor guidance](#) for further details)
- the institution is a higher education provider and a sponsored student fails to academically engage with the course after meeting one of the indicators set out in the academic engagement policy, and does not re-engage after intervention by the sponsor (see [student sponsor guidance](#) for further details)
- the student sponsor ceases to be the student's sponsor for any reason (for example, if the student moves in to an immigration category that does not need a student sponsor)

- there are any significant changes in the student's circumstances (for example, if the length of a course of study is shortened, or if the student sponsor suspects the student of breaking any conditions of their permission to stay)

Related content

[Contents](#)

Student sponsor subject to UKVI sanctions, under investigation, licence revoked, surrendered or expired

This page tells caseworkers how to deal with applications for entry clearance or permission to stay where a student sponsor:

- has been removed from the [register of student sponsors](#) pending investigation
- has had their licence revoked, has surrendered its licence or the licence has expired

Sponsor has been removed from the register of student sponsors pending investigation

When considering an application, the caseworker will follow the steps below where:

- the sponsor has been removed from the register of student sponsors pending investigation
- the application is to study a pre-sessional course with a partner institution which has been removed from the register of student sponsors

Student's position	Action to take
Student has extant permission and no application pending	No action required by the caseworker. The student is not affected while they have valid permission.
Student has submitted an entry clearance application	The caseworker will consider the application, including whether to refer for a credibility interview, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• where the application does not meet the requirements, refuse the application• where the application meets the requirements, put the application on hold pending the decision in relation to the sponsor's licence - then:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ if the sponsor's licence is then revoked, refuse the application○ if the sponsor's licence is then re-instated, decide the application as normal
Student has submitted a permission to stay application	The caseworker will consider the application, including whether to refer for a credibility interview, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• where the application does not meet the requirements, refuse the application• where the application meets the requirements, put the application on hold. The caseworker may wish to perform further checks on the student's application

Student's position	Action to take
	<p>whilst it is pending, if required to establish that the student does meet the all requirements (for example that they are not complicit in any sponsor compliance issue and are a genuine student) and could ask the student to submit further documentation or attend an interview - then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ if the sponsor's licence is reinstated, decide the application as normal ○ if the sponsor's licence is revoked, follow the process set out below for cases where a sponsor has had their licence revoked and the Student has submitted a permission to stay application

Sponsor has had their licence revoked, or the licence has surrendered or expired

When considering an application, follow the steps below where:

- the period given for representations against a revocation decision has ended, and it has been confirmed that the licence has been revoked
- the application is to study a pre-sessional course with a partner institution which has been removed from the register of student sponsors

Student's position	Action to take
Student has extant permission and no application pending	<p>If the curtailment caseworker believes that a student has not been a genuine student at their institution, or that the student participated in the practices that contributed to the sponsor's licence being revoked, they must immediately curtail the student's permission. The student will then have to leave the UK or face enforced removal.</p> <p>UKVI Sponsorship must consider whether to allow some or all of the sponsor's students to continue to be taught by the sponsor for a limited period, if its sponsored students were not complicit in the practices that led to the licence revocation (some examples of complicit behaviour are where the sponsored students enrol with a sponsor, knowing that it will not genuinely teach them or where they are taking advantage of the sponsor's lack of effective attendance management or academic engagement policies, as applicable, and not attending their studies). If this 'teach out' of sponsored students is allowed, no action must be taken against students who are genuinely continuing to study with the former sponsor during the limited period. Further information is available in Document 3 of the Student Sponsor Guidance.</p>

Student's position	Action to take
	<p>If UKVI Sponsorship do not allow some or all of the sponsor's students to continue to be taught by the sponsor for a limited period, the caseworker must write to the students who are not allowed to continue, curtailing their permission to expire 60 calendar days from the date of their letter on the basis that their sponsor no longer has a licence (unless the student has less than 60 days of permission remaining or there are exceptional reasons to curtail to another date, as set out in the curtailment guidance). During this time, the students may find a new sponsor, and apply for further permission to stay. If such a student does not make an application, they will have to leave the UK, or face enforced removal, when their permission expires.</p>
<p>Student has submitted an entry clearance application</p>	<p>The Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) will be invalid on the day the sponsor licence is revoked, surrendered or expires. The caseworker must refuse the application on the basis that it does not meet the requirement to be supported by a valid CAS.</p>
<p>Student has submitted a permission to stay application</p>	<p>The Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) will be invalid on the day the sponsor licence is revoked, surrendered or expires. The caseworker must consider the application, including whether to refer for a credibility interview.</p> <p>The caseworker must delay the refusal of a student's application if the only ground for refusal is that the student's CAS has become invalid following the revocation of a sponsor's licence. The caseworker must give the student 60 days to vary their application, or to leave the UK. To do this, the caseworker must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write to the student telling them the date by which they must make a variation application if they intend to do so, and the date by which to provide a new CAS if they intend to vary their application by making a further Student application • consider the original application on the basis of the evidence which was submitted with it, and any other relevant available evidence or information, if the applicant fails to make a Student variation application and provide a new CAS within the specified 60 calendar day period, or vary their application to a different type • consider the new application as normal, including considering referring for a credibility interview, if the

Student's position	Action to take
	<p>applicant makes a variation application and provides a new CAS within the specified 60 calendar day period</p> <p>If the applicant has extant permission, and there are other grounds for refusing the application – including if the caseworker believes that a student is not a genuine student (and therefore does not meet the requirement of the genuine student rule), or that the student participated in the practices that may have contributed to the sponsor's licence being revoked (and therefore must be considered for refusal on the grounds set out in part 9 of the immigration rules, for example using deception or breaching the conditions of their leave, depending on the circumstances of their case) – then they must refuse the application on the basis of the requirements in the Immigration Rules that the applicant fails to meet. The caseworker must also refer the case to the curtailment team so that curtailment can be considered; do this by emailing the curtailment team with the details of the case.</p>

Related content

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Acceptable levels of study

This page tells caseworkers what level and type of course meets the requirements for an application for permission to study under the Student and Child Student routes.

Student: acceptable levels of study

Unless the course is a pre-sessional course, the course must meet one of the following requirements if the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies has been assigned by sponsor type noted within the table below:

Type of sponsor	Acceptable courses (leading to an approved qualification for Home Office purposes)
Student sponsor	<p>The following courses are acceptable at this sponsor type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full-time courses at level 3 or above on the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland • part-time courses at level 7 or above on the RQF in England, Wales and Northern Ireland • full-time courses at level 6 or above on the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) • part-time courses at level 11 or above on the SCQF • a short-term study abroad programme in the UK as part of the applicant's qualification at an overseas higher education institution (HEI), so long as the qualification is confirmed as being of equivalent level to a UK degree by UK NARIC • an English language course at level B2 or above of the Common European Framework of reference for languages (CEFR) • a recognised foundation programme for postgraduate doctors or dentists • an aviation licence, rating or certificate issued by the UK's Civil Aviation Authority
Probationary sponsor	<p>The following courses are acceptable at this sponsor type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full-time courses at level 4 or above on the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland where the applicant is aged 18 or over • full-time courses at level 3 or above on the RQF where the applicant is under the age of 18 • full-time courses accredited at level 7 or above in the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) where the applicant is aged 18 or over

Type of sponsor	Acceptable courses (leading to an approved qualification for Home Office purposes)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full-time courses accredited at level 6 or above in the SCQF where the applicant is under the age of 18 • a short-term study abroad programme in the UK as part of the applicant's qualification at an overseas higher education institution (HEI), as long as the qualification is confirmed as being of equivalent level to a UK degree by UK NARIC • an English language course at level B2 or above of the Common European Framework of Reference for languages (CEFR) • a recognised foundation programme for postgraduate doctors or dentists • an aviation licence, rating or certificate issued by the UK's Civil Aviation Authority

The caseworker must check with the [Ofqual register](#) or the [Scottish Qualifications Authority](#) (SQA) to confirm that a course is approved or accredited.

Child Student: acceptable levels of study

A Child Student can do a course that is either:

- taught in accordance with the national curriculum
- taught in accordance with the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) and must not be a foundation course intended to prepare the applicant for entry to a higher education provider
- accepted as being the same academic level as the national curriculum or the RQF by:
 - [Ofsted \(England\)](#)
 - the [Education and Training Inspectorate \(Northern Ireland\)](#)
 - [Education Scotland](#)
 - [Estyn \(Wales\)](#)
- taught in line with existing (also known as prevailing) independent school education inspection standards

A Child Student can also do a [pre-sessional course](#) to prepare them for their main course of study by giving them the skills or knowledge necessary to adjust to study in the UK, the main course of study must meet the conditions above.

A Child Student cannot take an English language course if they are under 16 years of age.

A Child Student cannot do a foundation course. A foundation course is a course at RQF level 3 or 4 which prepares students for undergraduate study. It includes undergraduate foundation programmes, university foundation courses, international foundation year courses, and international year one courses (and equivalents).

Related content
[Contents](#)

Student: study abroad programmes

This page tells caseworkers about the requirements for an applicant undertaking a study abroad programme in the UK and overseas.

Study abroad programmes in the UK

An applicant who is studying abroad at an overseas higher education institution (HEI) and wishes to come to the UK as a Student to undertake a short-term study abroad programme is permitted to do this.

The qualification the applicant is studying will need to be validated as the same level as a UK degree or above by [UK NARIC](#). The caseworker must check this has been confirmed on the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS).

Students who are studying on a study abroad programme within the UK cannot apply to extend their permission within the UK. A study abroad programme is a non-extendable period within the UK.

Study abroad programmes overseas

A Student is permitted to complete part of their course at a partner institution outside the UK as a study abroad programme. Students who are adding a study abroad programme to the original course of study, will be exempt from meeting the academic progression requirements, enabling them to apply for additional permission from within the UK so that they can complete the original course once they have finished the study abroad programme and returned to the UK. They caseworker must establish that the programme:

- is integral to the course which the student has already started studying in the UK
- will be assessed as part of the course

For the purposes of a study abroad programme, a partner institution is one which enables the licensed Student sponsor to continue fulfilling their sponsorship duties whilst the student is studying overseas, the caseworker does not need to check the sponsor license register for this type of provider as they would do for a partner institution based in the UK.

If the caseworker has doubts that the study abroad programme meets these requirements, they must make verification checks and refuse the application if these are not confirmed.

A study abroad programme is not available to applicants under the Child Student route.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Student: Student Union Sabbatical Officers

This page tells caseworkers how an applicant will meet requirements for permission as a Student while they are working as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer.

A Student Union Sabbatical Officer post is:

- elected by the members of a students' union
- full-time
- salaried (with funds coming from the students' union itself, or directly from the educational institution)

The licensed student sponsor continues to be responsible for the applicant during the period where the applicant is employed as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer. The sponsor duties continue during this period.

Applicants are allowed to take up a post as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer at the institution they are sponsored by. They are also able to be elected to a position with the National Union of Students (NUS).

Sabbatical years are either taken:

- in between years of study (for example between years 2 and 3 of a typical degree)
- immediately after graduation

If the applicant wants to do the job after they graduate, and their permission to stay as a Student doesn't cover the period of employment, they must apply again and meet the Student Union Sabbatical Officer requirement.

The requirement that a work placement be no more than 50% of an applicant's overall course in the UK does not include any period that the applicant is in post as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer.

Related content

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Student: part-time courses

This page tells caseworkers about the requirements for applicants who apply for permission to take a part-time course.

A course can be defined as part-time by the applicant's sponsor. To be able to study part-time, an applicant must be studying a course above degree level at a higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance.

The permission granted for part-time study is granted for the entire length of the course.

Students studying part-time have no entitlement to work or bring dependants.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Student: Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) courses

This page tells caseworkers about the requirements licensed sponsors must meet to offer places on Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) courses.

Sponsors offering ACCA courses must be an ACCA approved learning partner which offers tuition at either 'gold' or 'platinum' level. The caseworker must confirm this when they are considering an application from an applicant to undertake an ACCA course, (or to seek permission to stay to continue an ACCA course) by checking the data at: [Search for a tuition provider](#).

Official - sensitive: start of section

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

Official - sensitive: end of section

Related content

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Student: flight schools

This page tells caseworkers about assessing the equivalency of qualifications provided by flight schools in order to meet the requirements of the Student route.

The definition of an approved qualification includes aviation licences, ratings and certificates issued by the UK's Civil Aviation Authority (CAA).

Organisations conducting approved courses of flight and ground training are listed in the [CAA Standards Document 31](#).

The equivalency of the level of courses offered by flight schools is set out in the following table:

Course	Level
Private Pilot Licence (PPL) or Light Aircraft Pilot Licence (LAPL), associated class ratings and theoretical knowledge exams	RQF level 3/ SCQF level 6
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) / Instrument Rating (IR) (or Multicrew Pilot Licence (MPL) / IR), associated type ratings and CPL, IR and Airline Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) theoretical knowledge exams	RQF 4/ SCQF 7
Pilots holding ATPLs proceeding to senior level qualifications such as Type Rating Instruction (TRI) and Type Rating Examiner (TRE)	RQF 5/SCFQ 8

Official – sensitive: start of section

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

Official – sensitive: end of section

Related content

[Contents](#)

Student: financial requirement

This page tells caseworkers about the financial requirement that an applicant under the Student route must meet.

To score 10 points for meeting the financial requirement, the applicant must show that they have sufficient funds to pay outstanding course fees for the first academic year and can demonstrate funds to cover their living costs for up to 9 months.

Information on how evidence of funds can be demonstrated can be found in [Appendix Finance](#) and the level of funds which an applicant must demonstrate can be found in [Appendix ST 12](#).

The following applicants will automatically meet the financial requirement and be awarded 10 points:

- where they are applying for permission to stay in the UK, having been in the UK for at least 12 months with valid permission on the date of application
- where they are applying for permission as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer
- where they are applying for permission to study on a recognised foundation programme as a postgraduate doctor or dentist in training

The applicant must show that they have held the required level of funds for a consecutive 28 day period, unless they are relying on a student loan or an award from a Government or international sponsorship agency. The 28 day period must end no more than 31 days before the application date.

Differentiation arrangements

Where an applicant qualifies under the differentiation arrangements, they are not usually required to provide evidence they meet the financial requirements. However, applicants should still hold the required level of funds as UKVI reserve the right to request evidence of funds from these applicants. The list of differentiated nationals can be found in [Appendix ST 22](#).

Course fees

Applicants applying for a new course from overseas and those who have been in the UK for less than a year must demonstrate that they have enough money to pay the course fees for either:

- one academic year of the course
- the entire course (if it is less than a year long)

The amount an applicant will pay for course fees is stated on the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS). The CAS will also confirm if there is no fee to pay.

The caseworker must also:

- check for any payment receipts that post-date the CAS and which may have been provided
- query any ambiguities with the applicant or sponsor

If the applicant has paid all or part of their course fees this must be confirmed on the CAS, or the applicant must provide a receipt issued by the sponsor confirming the amount of fees paid.

Living costs

An applicant must show they have enough money to cover their monthly living costs while in the UK. The amount of money they must show depends on:

- whether they are a boarding student
- whether they will be studying in London or outside London
- whether they are applying under the Doctorate Extension Scheme

The amount of funds that an applicant must demonstrate are set out in [Appendix ST 12](#).

Accommodation deposits

If the applicant has paid a deposit to the student sponsor for accommodation they are providing, this deposit (up to a maximum of £1,265) can be offset against the required funds they need to demonstrate. The amount paid will be taken as that stated on the CAS.

Boarding students

To score 10 points for the financial requirement, an applicant who is boarding at an independent school must show they have enough money to pay for school fees (course and board or lodging fees) for one academic year as stated on the CAS. They will not need to provide evidence of additional funds for living costs if they will be staying in on-site accommodation at the boarding school and where all living costs are accounted for in the board/ lodging fees.

On the CAS the sponsor will show:

- how much an applicant needs for their course fees and boarding fees
- whether or not these fees have been paid

Related content

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Child Student: financial requirement

This page tells caseworkers about the financial requirement that an applicant under the Child Student route must meet.

The funds needed to meet the financial requirement for Child Student applicants depend on whether they are:

- boarding students
- non-boarding students

A non-boarding student is any Child Student who is not being accommodated by their Student sponsor at the residential independent school where they are, or will be, studying.

Information on how evidence of funds can be demonstrated can be found in [Appendix Finance](#) and the level of funds which an applicant must demonstrate can be found in [Appendix CS 10](#).

The applicant must show the required level of funds held for a consecutive 28 day period, unless they are relying on a student loan or an award from a government or international sponsorship agency. The 28 day period must end no more than 31 days before the application date.

The applicant must not be financially responsible for anyone else.

Differentiation arrangements

Where an applicant qualifies under the differentiation arrangements, they are not usually required to provide evidence they meet the financial requirements. However, applicants should still hold the required level of funds as UKVI reserve the right to request evidence of funds from these nationals. The list of differentiated nationals can be found in [Appendix CS 13](#).

Boarding students

To score 10 points for the financial requirement, an applicant who is boarding must show they have enough money to pay for school fees (including course and board or lodging fees) for one academic year.

On the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) the licensed student sponsor will show:

- how much an applicant needs for their course fees and boarding fees
- whether or not these fees have been paid

Non-boarding students

To score 20 points for the financial requirement, an applicant who is not a boarder must show they have enough money to pay for:

- course fees
- living costs

Course fees

Applicants applying for a new course from overseas and those who have been in the UK for less than a year must demonstrate that they have enough money to pay the course fees for either:

- one academic year of the course
- the entire course (if it is less than a year long)

The amount an applicant will pay for course fees is stated by the Student sponsor on the CAS. The CAS will also confirm if there is no fee to pay.

Living costs for non-boarding students

An applicant who is not being accommodated by their licensed student sponsor must have enough money to cover their living costs while they are studying in the UK. The amount the applicant must demonstrate depends on their care arrangements while they are in the UK. Acceptable care arrangements are where the applicant will be:

- living in the UK with a private foster carer who is a British Citizen, or who is settled in the UK, and the foster care arrangement has been approved by the Local Authority
- living with a close relative who is a British citizen or who is settled in the UK - close relatives who hold limited permission will not satisfy the care arrangement requirement
- living with a parent or a legal guardian who will be accompanying them to the UK on a [Parent of a Child Student visa](#) - the care arrangements can only be satisfied in this way if the applicant is below 12 years of age on the date of application
- living independently in the UK (applicants aged 16 or 17 years only)

The amount of funds that an applicant must demonstrate are set out in [Appendix CS 10](#).

Related content

[Contents](#)

Location of study and study that includes part of a month

This section tells caseworkers how to determine whether study is taking place in London or outside of London. Additionally, it provides caseworkers with information on how much funds are required when study includes part of a month.

Main study site in London

Applicants on the Student route who need to show funds and who are not boarding with their sponsor need to show they have more funds available if they are studying in London. Child Students who are living independently also need to show more funds if they are studying in London.

Study location	Monthly living cost requirement
In London	£1,265 per calendar month
Outside London	£1,015 per calendar month

If an applicant will be studying more than half of their course within the City of London or in one of the boroughs listed below, comprising the Greater London Area, they will be required to demonstrate the London financial requirement. Maintenance requirements are calculated on where the applicant is studying rather than where an applicant will be living.

The 32 London boroughs listed below are classed as within the Greater London Area:

- Barking and Dagenham
- Barnet
- Bexley
- Brent
- Bromley
- Camden
- City of Westminster
- Croydon
- Ealing
- Enfield
- Greenwich
- Hackney
- Hammersmith and Fulham
- Haringey
- Harrow
- Havering
- Hillingdon
- Hounslow
- Islington

- Kensington and Chelsea
- Kingston upon Thames
- Lambeth
- Lewisham
- Merton
- Newham
- Redbridge
- Richmond Upon Thames
- Southwark
- Sutton
- Tower Hamlets
- Waltham Forest
- Wandsworth

The caseworker can check if the educational establishment is in a London borough by entering the postcode into the [Royal Mail Postcode Finder](#).

Length of study that includes part of a month

If the course includes part of a month, the course duration will be rounded up to the next full month. For example, if the applicant will be studying for a total of 6 months and 25 days, the caseworker must assess the course length as 7 months.

Related content

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Evidence of finance

This section tells caseworkers how to assess whether a Student, their dependants or a Child Student has met the financial requirement.

How to meet the financial requirement

Applicants who need to show funds, must show they meet the financial requirement using evidence as set out in [Appendix Finance](#).

The types of funds a Student or Child Student can rely on to show they meet the financial requirement are one, or a combination of, the following:

- funds that they hold which meet the [evidential requirements](#)
- official financial sponsorship
- student loans

Unacceptable types of funds

Funds are not acceptable if any of the following apply:

- the applicant is relying on an overdraft
- the funds are held in a financial institution that does not keep electronic records, that is not regulated by the appropriate regulatory body for the country in which it is based, or where the decision maker cannot make verification checks
- they were not acquired lawfully or were acquired while an applicant was in the UK without permission
- they are held in an account belonging to a third party who is not the applicant's parent or partner or where they are a Child Student a close relative or private foster carer who is caring for them
- the account holder does not have control over the funds
- the applicant is relying on promises of third party support (except from parents where they have agreed to provide support to the Student / Child Student, student loans and official financial sponsorship)
- they are held in a type of account (including pension funds) where the funds cannot be accessed immediately, or financial instruments such as shared, bonds, credit cards

Acceptable types of funds

For funds to be acceptable, unless funds will be available as a student loan, all of the following must be met:

- held in a financial institution that uses electronic record keeping, which is regulated by the appropriate regulatory body for the country it is operating in and where UKVI is able to make verification checks

- held in an account belonging to the applicant, their partner (who is applying for permission at the same time or has been granted permission), a parent or legal guardian (except for dependant partners), or, for a Child Student a close relative or private foster carer who is, or would be, caring for them
- held in a person bank or building society account (including current, deposit, savings, pensions from which the funds can be withdrawn, or an investment account) provided the funds can be accessed immediately

Evidence requirements

Appendix Finance sets out where specific evidence must be provided, for example confirmation of a student loan or official financial sponsorship, or proof of relationship where relying on parental funds. The applicant will be asked to provide this evidence as part of the application process.

The caseworker can find out what type of evidence the applicant is relying on by checking the application form.

If the applicant is relying on funds from a third party then the caseworker should check the relationship between the applicant and the third party and if it is unclear, consider contacting the applicant to ask for further information.

Caseworkers should also take a [fair and proportionate approach to the assessment of evidence](#).

Evidence from banks or building societies

It is not a requirement that electronic bank statements or pass books must be stamped on each page or accompanied by a supporting letter.

The caseworker would normally expect a banking or building society record to:

- be on official stationary or an electronic record
- be printed or electronic (not hand written)
- include the account holder(s) names
- include the account number
- include the date of the statement
- include information about the bank, such as contact details or a branch code
- show transactions and amount held over time (although this is not the norm in all countries).

A letter from a financial institution should normally include similar information, although it may confirm the balance and the length of time held rather than providing a record of transactions. If the letter:

- is not on headed paper
- is not signed by an official from the financial institution

- does not show contact information that the caseworker would need to verify the letter

the caseworker should consider asking the applicant to provide a more formal letter.

Mini bank statements printed from automatic teller machines (ATMS) are not satisfactory evidence of funds as they do not include sufficient information to show the financial requirement is met and are easy to fake.

How to check if a financial institution can provide evidence of funds

Where in doubt about whether evidence of funds from a particular financial institution is reliable, the caseworker should consider making further checks to see if it meets the requirements at FIN 2.1. If the caseworker is not certain whether a financial institution meets the requirements, they must contact their verification team for advice.

Caseworkers can check the following list to see the financial regulators for each country: <https://www.bis.org/regauth.htm?m=2%7C269>.

If the financial institution has a website, caseworkers should check the information there.

Period that funds need to be held for if relying on cash funds

The evidence must show that the applicant has held the funds for a consecutive 28 day period which must end no more than 31 days before the date of the application.

The 28 day period is calculated from the date of the closing balance on the most recent document and that closing balance must be no earlier than 31 days before the date of application. If the applicant provides evidence of funds at a later date, the caseworker must not consider a closing balance later than the date of application.

If funds are in an overseas currency, the caseworker must use the exchange rate at the date of the application to check the value of the money in pounds sterling. To check the balance, use the [OANDA](#) website.

Certificates of deposits can be used to evidence funds if the document is issued by a bank which confirms that an individual has deposited or invested a sum of money, held it for the required 28 day period, and that the applicant can access the funds at any time.

Applicants relying on a student loan to meet the financial requirements are not required to demonstrate that they have held the funds for a 28 day period. This is because academic loans may not be released to the applicant until after permission is granted.

Evidence from more than one bank account

Where evidence from 2 or more accounts is submitted, the caseworker should make a decision whether to assess the funds based on:

- the closing balance of the account that most favours the applicant (providing it falls within the required 31 day period up until the date of application)
- any additional evidence of funds available on the date of that closing balance and at any point during the 28 day period linked to the closing balance used

If the assessment leads the caseworker to refuse the application, they should justify why they have assessed the level of funds across the two accounts in this way, for example “in assessing funds held, I considered the 28 day period covered by the evidence provided that demonstrated the highest level of funds available to you. Assessing any other 28 day covered by the evidence provided would not have led to the financial requirement being met”.

Student loans

Student loans must meet the requirements at FIN 8.3 and FIN 9.1.

Loans held in the name of the applicant’s parent or parents or legal guardian or guardians name cannot be used as evidence of money held by the applicant, even if the loan is for study purposes.

William D Ford Federal Direct Loan Programme

The William D Ford Federal Direct Loan Programme is administered by the US Department of Education and allows participating UK institutions to issue federal direct loans to students coming from the USA to study in the UK. When dealing with these cases, the caseworker should expect to receive a letter on the licensed student sponsor’s headed paper with a signature across the coat of arms, where present, or across the institution’s logo/address where the institution has no coat of arms. The caseworker must assess this against the other loan criteria listed under [Acceptable forms of evidence](#).

Requesting more information

If the caseworker is in need of more information, or the clarification of certain details, to be able to consider granting an application, then they should refer to [requesting more information](#).

Related content

[Contents](#)

Official financial sponsorship

This section tells caseworkers how to assess the financial requirement for Student and Child Student applicants who receive official financial sponsorship.

Official financial sponsorship or government sponsorship

Financial sponsorship is where an applicant is given money to cover some or all of their course fees or living costs, or both. This financial sponsorship can be used as evidence that the financial requirement has been met.

A Student or Child Student applicant can receive official financial sponsorship from:

- Her Majesty's Government
- the applicant's home government
- the British Council
- an international organisation
- an international company
- a university
- a UK independent school

If the applicant's financial sponsor is only covering some of their course fees or living costs, the applicant must provide evidence that they have the rest of the money required.

If an applicant has previously had official financial sponsorship, covering both course fees and living costs they must obtain consent from the financial sponsor to a further application for permission to study in the UK as a Student being made within 12 months of completing that course, or within 12 months of the award of that scholarship if the application is under Child Student.

Documents needed to show official financial sponsorship or government sponsorship

A licensed student sponsor that is financially sponsoring an applicant can include details of this on the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS). In this case, no other documents are needed to show official financial sponsorship.

In all other circumstances, a Student or Child Student applicant who is being given official financial sponsorship, must provide a letter of confirmation from the official financial sponsor that meets the requirement in [Appendix Finance FIN 9.1](#) which confirms the financial sponsorship and shows:

- the amount of money to be provided to the applicant, or confirmation that the financial sponsor will cover all course and living costs
- the date of the letter
- the name and contact details of the official financial sponsor

- the length of time the official financial sponsorship will cover

If the caseworker cannot verify the official financial sponsorship because information in the letter has not been translated or is missing, they must write to the applicant to request a translation or the missing information.

Her Majesty's Government sponsored programmes

These include:

- [Marshall Scholarship](#)
- [Chevening Scholars](#)
- [Commonwealth Shared Scholarship Scheme](#)
- [Fulbright Scholarships](#)
- [International Association for Exchange of Students for Technical Experience \(IAESTE\)](#)

Please note, this list is not exhaustive, and other HM Government sponsored programmes may exist.

Non-governmental organisations and institution sponsored programmes: Student

There are also other non-governmental and institution sponsored programmes, from bodies such as The British Academy, The Royal Society, and the Wellcome Trust.

Sports scholarships: Student

Any applicants who are provided with sports scholarships to study in the UK are permitted to use these to assist them in meeting the financial requirements of studying in the UK. This will not be considered a breach of the 'professional sportsperson' restrictions which prohibits receiving payment – including payment in kind – for playing or coaching sport.

If an applicant will be required to play or coach sport in exchange for receiving the scholarship, this activity is only permitted if:

- they are studying a course at degree level or above
- the course is being studied at a higher education provider (HEP)
- the scholarship has been awarded for playing or coaching sport at an amateur level for their licensed Student Sponsor or British Universities and Colleges Sport (BUCS)

Related content

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Partially paid course and accommodation fees

This page tells caseworkers how to assess the financial requirement for Student and Child Student applicants when course fees or accommodation fees have been partially paid.

If the applicant can show that they have paid all or some of their course fees before making their application, this amount can be deducted from the total amount of money they will need to show.

If the applicant has fully paid the licensed Student sponsor, the sponsor must include this information in the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS).

If the applicant has paid part of their non-boarding accommodation fees before making their application, the caseworker must deduct the amount paid from the total required for living costs, up to a maximum of £1,265. This only applies if the accommodation fee is paid directly to the sponsor (not to a third party accommodation provider), and one of the following applies:

- the applicant is a Student who is staying in university, college or independent school arranged accommodation, except where they are a boarding student at a residential independent school
- the applicant is a Child Student staying in school, or college arranged accommodation, except where they are a boarding student at a residential independent school

If the details of the money that the applicant has already paid are not on the CAS, the applicant must send a receipt – issued by the UK licensed student sponsor – that confirms either that all fees have been paid, or the amount that has been paid so far.

If the applicant is a boarding student at a residential independent school, and fees have been paid directly to the sponsor for course and accommodation, the maximum limit does not apply. Applicants who are boarding need to either have paid course and boarding fees in full, or have sufficient funds to pay any unpaid fees.

Related content

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Funds held in parents' accounts

This page tells caseworkers about the requirements for a Student or Child Student applicant submitting evidence of funds held in the name of their parent or parents or legal guardian or guardians.

Where the Student applicant is relying on funds held by their parent or parents or legal guardian or guardians, they must provide proof of relationship as per [Appendix Finance](#) FIN 5.3. A Child Student will usually have already provided proof of relationship to meet the parental consent requirement.

The caseworker must be satisfied that the applicant is related to the person holding the funds as claimed.

Some examples of how an applicant can prove evidence of relationship are outlined below:

- birth certificate showing the name or names of their parent
- the certificate of adoption showing the names of both parents or legal guardian
- a court document naming their legal guardian

The caseworker cannot accept an affidavit as these only evidence that someone has made a sworn statement regarding a claimed relationship, and not evidence of that relationship by themselves.

The caseworker can accept a government-issued household register as evidence of the relationship between the applicant and their parent or parents or legal guardian or guardians.

The Student or Child Student applicant must also provide a signed letter from their parent or parents or legal guardian or guardians as set out at [Appendix Finance](#) FIN 5.3.

Related content

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Student: English language requirement

This page tells caseworkers about the English language requirement for Student applicants.

Applicants on the Student route must meet a required level of English language ability depending on the level of their course.

The caseworker must check the applicant's Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies to determine what level of English is required and what assessment was carried out or what evidence has been used to demonstrate that the applicant meets the requirement.

If applying to study a course below degree level, the applicant must have the equivalent of level B1 of the Common European Framework of References for English language.

If applying to study a course at degree level or above, the applicant must have the equivalent of level B2 of the Common European Framework of References for English language.

Applicants on a combined pre-sessional course need to demonstrate level B1 English if they have not been given an unconditional offer of study on the main course of study at degree level or above, and their sponsor has not assessed them as already having level B2 English.

There is further guidance on how caseworkers must assess evidence that an applicant meets the English language requirement at the relevant level.

Related content

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Student: academic progression

This section tells caseworkers about the academic progression requirement for Student applicants.

The academic progression requirement is in place to ensure that students are progressing academically if they wish to study a further course in the UK, and are not just seeking to extend their stay in the UK.

The requirement only applies to students who have previously been granted permission as a Student or a Tier 4 (General) Student and are applying for permission to stay. The rules for the academic progression requirement can be found at [Appendix ST](#) 14.1 to 14.5.

Exemptions

An applicant does not need to show academic progression under the exemptions listed in [Appendix ST](#) 14.4.

If an applicant is exempt from demonstrating academic progression, the licensed student sponsor must confirm this, and set out why, in the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS). The caseworker may request further evidence from the Student sponsor to confirm that an applicant is exempt.

If an applicant is applying in the UK under the [differentiation arrangements](#), or applying with a higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance, they do not need to send in further evidence with their application that they have completed their previous course. However, their sponsor must specify in the CAS that the applicant has completed their previous course. The caseworker may request further evidence of this when making a decision.

The sponsor must state on the CAS if an applicant is applying for the purpose of re-sitting or repeating examinations or modules, or if an applicant has already resat or repeated examinations or modules.

If the applicant has previously changed their course of study without completing their previous course (having met the relevant requirements in the rules to do so), to support their new application, they must now submit transcripts to show that they have previously sat the exam or exams or taken the module or modules in respect of the course they changed to, not the previous course.

Applicants making a Student application from overseas are not required to show academic progression. When assessing these applications, the caseworker does not need to ensure that the new course is at a higher level than the student's previous course in the UK.

The caseworker must continue to assess whether the applicant is a [genuine student](#).

Demonstrating academic progression

All applicants who have previously been granted permission as a Student or a Tier 4 (General) Student, and are applying from within the UK to extend their stay need to have successfully completed their previous course unless:

- they are progressing onto an integrated master's or PhD programme at the higher level of that programme
- an exception set out at [Appendix ST](#) 14.4 applies

Unless an exception at [Appendix ST](#) 14.4 applies applicants will also need to show that the course for which their CAS has been issued is at a higher level than their previous course. A new course at the same level is only permitted if:

- the student sponsor is a higher education provider with a track record of compliance
- the course of study is at degree level or above
- the sponsor confirms that the new course is connected to the previous course and study on that course represents the applicants genuine career applications

Applying for an integrated course

An applicant can demonstrate academic progression if they are moving from the lower level to the higher level of an integrated master's course, or an integrated master's and PhD programme. In these circumstances the caseworker must check that the sponsor has undertaken an assessment of the applicant's academic ability to complete the higher level course before they assigned the CAS, and that the sponsor has confirmed that they did this in the CAS. If an assessment has not taken place, the caseworker must refer the sponsor for compliance action.

As above, if an applicant's new course is at a lower level than their previous course, it will not represent academic progression, and the caseworker must refuse the application.

The caseworker must confirm academic progression has been met by checking that the course is a fully integrated course, it cannot be 2 separate courses at the same sponsor, even if they are placed back to back. For example, an applicant must undertake an integrated master's course, rather than a separate bachelor's and master's course in the period of the permission. To grant permission, the caseworker must be satisfied that the course is integrated. If the caseworker is not satisfied, then they must either request further information or refuse permission.

Some medical, dentistry, or veterinary degree programmes are known as 'intercalated' courses, meaning that a student can undertake study on a different course during the time spent on the course of study that their CAS has been issued for.

A medicine, veterinary medicine and science, or dentistry student does not have to make a new application if they have sufficient existing or extant permission, and they:

- want to intercalate at the same or a different sponsor
- are returning to complete their course after intercalating at the same or a different sponsor

The current sponsor must notify their Account Manager, or the Educator's Helpdesk (if they are not a premium sponsor), who will update the Home Office IT system to reflect that a different sponsor is teaching an applicant. The sponsor who is teaching the applicant will be responsible for the sponsorship duties from the time that the applicant moves to them, and for the remainder of the teaching period. If an applicant is intercalating at a different sponsor, the sponsor teaching the applicant must make any relevant reports via their Account Manager, or the Educator's Helpdesk, during this time. If an applicant is intercalating at the same sponsor, the sponsor must submit a change of course notification via the SMS, specifying that this was for the purpose of intercalating.

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Demonstrating course completion

An applicant can use the formal award of a qualification to demonstrate having successfully completed their course. If the formal award has not yet been issued, and the applicant is studying a course at degree level or above at a sponsor who is a HEP with a track record of compliance, then the sponsor can provide formal written confirmation that the applicant is highly likely to complete their course.

To provide formal written confirmation, the current sponsor must assess the applicant's academic ability to complete their current course successfully. The confirmation provided must state that the sponsor considers the applicant highly likely to complete their course successfully, based on the sponsor's assessment, and the applicant's performance throughout the course. The formal written confirmation should also give an indication of when the qualification will be awarded.

The caseworker must check that the sponsor has noted on the CAS that the applicant's offer is based on formal written confirmation of course completion. If an

applicant does not in fact successfully complete their first course, the sponsor which assigned the CAS for the first course will be required to notify UKVI and withdraw sponsorship of the applicant.

If a sponsor is offering a course on the basis of a formal written confirmation that an applicant is highly likely to complete their current course, the applicant must complete their current course before or on the completion date stated in the formal written confirmation. If an applicant does not successfully complete their course within the completion date stated in the formal written confirmation, then the sponsor assigning the new CAS will be required to notify UKVI and withdraw sponsorship of the applicant.

If, in either of these cases, the sponsor does not notify UKVI, or fails to withdraw sponsorship, then the sponsor may face compliance action from UKVI.

An applicant who has been studying A-levels, and achieves a qualification in at least one of the subjects they have been studying, will be considered to have successfully completed their course, and can therefore demonstrate academic progression.

Qualifications obtained through supplementary study cannot be relied upon by a sponsor or an applicant to demonstrate academic progression.

If an applicant has been studying a pre-sessional English language course, and then applies to study the course for which that pre-sessional was undertaken, this will be considered to be academic progression. If an applicant who has completed a course then wishes to undertake a pre-sessional English language course at a lower level, related to another main course of study, this will also represent academic progression if both:

- a single CAS has been assigned to cover both the pre-sessional course and the substantive course
- the main course is at a higher level than the previous course for which they were last granted under the Student or Tier 4 routes

In all other circumstances, undertaking a lower level English language course between 2 substantive courses will not represent academic progression.

Study at the same level

If an applicant's new course is at the same level as their previous course, it may exceptionally be considered to meet the academic progression requirement if the course is at degree level or above, the sponsor teaching the course is an HEP with a track record of compliance, and one of the following applies:

- the new course is related to the previous course for which the student was given permission as a Student or Tier 4 leave (meaning that it is either connected to the previous course, part of the same subject group, or involves deeper specialisation)

- the applicant's career aspirations are supported if the new course is combined with the previous course

Any applicant that is not studying at an HEP with a track record of compliance, cannot use this exemption.

To establish whether an applicant can use this exemption, the caseworker must consider all of the relevant factors, including the following points (please note, this is not an exhaustive list, and will not be appropriate in every case):

- the level of the course
- the subject matter of the new and previous courses
- the applicant's education history
- the credibility of the applicant's rationale for wishing to study the new course
- whether the HEP sponsor sufficiently explains why the applicant is applying to study a course at the same level, instead of moving up an academic level

Before granting an application to study a course at the same level, the caseworker must consider whether a credibility interview should be conducted. If the caseworker is not satisfied by the sponsor's justification, they must refer the case for a credibility interview. Following an interview with the applicant, if the caseworker is still not satisfied that the course represents academic progression, the application will be refused. Compliance action may then be taken against the sponsor by UKVI.

The following circumstances are examples of where an applicant can meet the exemption to the academic progression requirement:

- an applicant has completed a master's degree in Modern Languages (RQF 7), and wishes to study a master's degree in Latin American Studies (RQF 7) - this is to deepen their specialist knowledge, or to better prepare for doctoral study, or to explore a future career in academia and research - in this case, there is a clear connection between the previous course and the new course
- an applicant has completed a master's degree (RQF 7) in environmental policy, and wishes to study a Master of Business Administration (RQF 7) - the HEP confirms that the two courses combined support the applicant's career aspirations in the energy industry - the applicant may be asked for evidence to demonstrate that they are pursuing a career in this field

An example of where an applicant is unlikely to meet the exemption to the academic progression requirement is where an applicant has completed an accountancy qualification (RQF 7), and is applying to study a master's degree (RQF 7) in music. In this case, the 2 fields are unrelated.

Sponsor duties

Where the applicant is required to show academic progression, the caseworker must check the sponsor has confirmed on the CAS how the applicant meets the requirement.

Where the sponsor is offering a course at the same level, as per the previous section ([Study at the same level](#)), the sponsor must justify this on the CAS. As per the previous section, any abuse of the exemption could lead to compliance action against the sponsor by UKVI.

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Related Content

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Changing course or finishing their course early

This page tells caseworkers about the procedure to follow if a Student changes their course or finishes their course early.

Students can apply for a further course of study if they meet the academic progression requirement and the new course of study commences within 28 days of the expiry of their current period of permission. Only some students are able to change course without applying for a new period of permission.

A Student who is applying to extend their permission under the Student route must be [academically progressing](#) (unless they are [exempt](#) from demonstrating academic progression), including where they are extending to continue the same course.

A sponsor can only issue a Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) to a Student for a change of course if they have a current CAS allocation.

Students and Child Students who want to do a different course of study with their student sponsor

If a Student applies for further permission to stay to start a new course with the same student sponsor, this will depend on whether they have [successfully completed](#) the course for which their permission was granted. In all cases, if a Student requires further permission to complete a course, they will need to meet the current Student route requirements including the [academic progression](#) requirement.

The Student or Child Student has completed the course for which they were given permission to stay

If the student has successfully completed the course the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) was issued for, they will need to make a new application for permission to stay for their new course.

The student must make a valid application that meets the date of application requirement. To be able to begin their course before a decision has been made, the Student will need to be studying at a higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance.

In all other circumstances a student must make an application for permission to stay and must not start their new course until the Home Office have approved their new application.

The Student or Child Student has not completed the course which their current permission was granted for

The ability to change course is dependent on a student's conditions. The conditions and circumstances in which students can change courses are set out under [Changing A-level subjects](#) and [Students: changing course, without needing permission from the Home Office](#).

If a student wants to change their current course but, under their conditions of permission they are not permitted to do so, they need to make a new Student or Child Student application from overseas before changing course.

Changing A-level subjects

Where the Student or Child Student was assigned a CAS to undertake A-levels, they will not be considered to be changing their course if they are changing individual A-level subjects.

To be able to change A-level subjects, the student will need to be able to complete all A-level subjects in their current period of permission.

Students: changing course, without needing permission from the Home Office

Some students may be able to change course without applying for a further period of permission. Students are only able to change course at the HEP which they are studying at, without applying for a further period of permission.

A Student can only change their course within their current period of permission if:

- the current licensed Student sponsor is an HEP with a track record of compliance
- the current period of permission was to study a full-time course
- the new course is at degree level or above
- the new course is not at a lower level than the current course
- the Student will be able to complete their new course within their current period of permission
- for Students who have previously been granted permission as a Student or Tier 4 (General) leave, the sponsor confirms that:
 - the new course is related to the previous course for which the applicant was granted permission as a Student or Tier 4 (General) Student, meaning that it is either connected to the previous course, part of the same subject group, or involves deeper specialisation
 - the previous course and the new course in combination support the applicant's genuine career aspirations

This group of Students must complete their new course within their existing period of permission unless:

- they are applying to re-sit exams or repeat modules
- they require further permission because they have previously re-sat exams or repeated modules for their current course

The Student will need to provide evidence when applying for permission that they have attempted exams/modules in line with the [academic progression](#) requirements.

The caseworker must not use this provision to allow students to undertake parts of the course for the first time.

Related content

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Pre-sessional courses

This page tells caseworkers about the requirements for Student and Child Student applicants who apply for permission to take a pre-sessional course before beginning their main course of study.

Full details of the requirements which need to be met for a sponsor to issue a combined CAS for the main course of study and the pre-sessional course, can be found in [Appendix ST 15](#) and [Appendix CS 11](#).

A pre-sessional course is one that prepares a student for their intended full-time course of study in the UK. This will usually be supplementary English Language training and might also give some background on the British education system to students.

Courses such as foundation degrees, which are designed to give a student fundamental training in the subject area of the main course, and courses which form an integral part of the main course of study or replace part of it, are not considered pre-sessional courses.

If the caseworker cannot grant for both the pre-sessional and main course because one of the requirements has not been met, providing all other requirements are met, they must contact the licensed student sponsor to confirm that the sponsor is willing to sponsor the applicant for the pre-sessional course only.

If the licensed student sponsor agrees, the caseworker must grant for the pre-sessional course plus the additional one month period.

If the licensed student sponsor does not agree, the caseworker must refuse the application.

Where the pre-sessional course requirements are not met, applicants wishing to do a course before their main course, must make a separate application for each course. Both courses must satisfy the full criteria of the Student and Child Student routes, including, where they apply, the:

- [English language requirement](#)
- [minimum course level - Student](#)
- [minimum course level - Child Student](#)

Related content

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Student: postgraduate doctors and dentists

This page tells caseworkers about the requirements for people who apply for permission as a Student to study as a postgraduate doctor or dentist.

To be granted permission as a Postgraduate doctor or dentist, the applicant must meet the requirements in [Appendix ST](#) 16.1.

Documents required

If an applicant is applying to take a recognised foundation programme as a postgraduate doctor or dentist, they must provide a letter from their sponsor confirming that they have been offered a place on a foundation programme recognised by the medical community.

Maximum period

The maximum period of permission for students on a recognised foundation programme as a postgraduate doctor or dentist is 3 years.

The caseworker must refuse the application if the proposed course of study means the applicant is seeking permission for over 3 years as a postgraduate doctor or dentist.

Sponsors of postgraduate doctors and dentists

Postgraduate doctors and dentists who have been assigned a Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) for the 2 year foundation programme may only be sponsored by Health Education England (HEE).

Work placements

For information on the requirements for postgraduate and dentist work placements, see [Postgraduate doctors and dentists](#).

Related content

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Work placements

This page tells caseworkers about the requirements for work placements for Student and Child Student applicants.

Students: work placement requirements

The requirements that a work placement must meet are stated in [Appendix ST](#) 17.

The licensed Student sponsor will remain responsible for the student during the work placement.

Students are exempt from meeting the academic progression requirements where they are changing course to add a work placement to their original course of study. These students are able to apply for permission to stay to complete their placement from within the UK.

Child Student

The licensed student sponsor will remain responsible for the Child Student during any permitted placement.

Students: Work placements involving professional performance

Students studying music, drama or dance can undertake work placements which involve a professional performance without being in breach of the employment restrictions, where the:

- course is at degree level or above (meaning courses of at least RQF Level 6 or SCQF level 9)
- performance has been arranged by the sponsoring education provider and is an integral and assessed part of the course

Sports-related work placements

In certain circumstances, Students and Child Students are permitted to undertake a sports-related work placement as part of their course. These are permitted where the placement is an integral and assessed part of their course and does not involve the student filling a permanent vacancy. Additionally, Students and Child Students must not take up a role that requires them to play or coach sport as part of a work placement, unless they are doing as an amateur.

Postgraduate doctors and dentists

Postgraduate doctors and dentists can undertake a work placement if they choose to do so in addition to working:

- on the foundation programme
- an additional 20 hours per week during term-time (if their sponsor is a higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance)

Work placements on the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS)

The CAS has fields for sponsors to indicate if a course includes a work placement and to provide details about the placements. Only the field asking if the course includes a work placement is mandatory. If only this field is completed and no other details are provided, the caseworker is not expected to make further enquiries.

If, however, the licensed student sponsor completes the field 'percentage of work undertaken' and that percentage exceeds the permitted percentage of the course which is allowed to be a work placement, the licensed student sponsor must justify why the work placement exceeds the permitted percentage in the 'justification text' field. For example, the justification may be that it is a UK statutory requirement.

If known, the sponsor should include information about the work placement however this isn't a requirement to grant permission and the field on the CAS is optional.

Related content

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Student: Doctorate Extension Scheme (DES)

This page tells caseworkers how to consider applications made for further permission to stay as a Student under the Doctorate Extension Scheme (DES).

Eligibility rules for the DES can be found at [Appendix ST 18.1](#) and [18.2](#). Students with entry clearance or permission to stay as a Student or Tier 4 (General) student who are completing a course leading to the award of a PhD at a higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance can stay in the UK with permission as a Student for 12 months after their expected course completion date. Examples of acceptable doctorates can be found in the [list of Doctorate qualifications](#).

The DES provides Students gaining a PhD, or other doctorate level qualification, a longer period to gain further experience in their chosen field, seek skilled work, or develop plans to set up as an entrepreneur (although there will be no formal restrictions on the work they can take, other than on work as a doctor or dentist in training or as a sports person).

Students wishing to apply for further permission in this category need to submit an application for permission using the Student application form and provide a new Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) from their licensed Student sponsor.

Under this scheme:

- students can sponsor dependents
- students can switch into work routes

To apply under DES, the Student applicant must pay the standard Student application fee and Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS).

The caseworker must check that the applicant meets the requirements stated in [Appendix ST 18.2](#).

Students do not need to hold or apply for an ATAS clearance certificate when applying for permission on the DES unless they are currently studying a course (or undertaking a period of research that requires an ATAS clearance certificate), and the expected course end date given on the CAS represents the original course end date having been postponed for a period of more than 3 calendar months. The caseworker must check that they have obtained a new ATAS clearance certificate to cover the remainder of that course.

Students who have been granted permission on the DES whose course end date is subsequently postponed for more than 3 months from the end date shown on the CAS used for their application must obtain ATAS clearance to continue on that course during their DES permission.

For how to grant an extension, see [Student: Doctorate Extension Scheme – Grant extension](#).

Doctorate qualifications

This section contains a list of acceptable postgraduate research qualifications. Please note that this list does not represent an exhaustive list of qualifications, some institutions may teach courses which are titled differently but would still meet the requirement:

ArtsD or D.Arts - Doctor of Arts
DAppEdPsy - Doctor of Applied Educational Psychology
DAppPsych - Doctor of Applied Psychology
DASS - Doctor of Applied Social Science
DBA - Doctor of Business Administration
DBM – Doctor of Business and Management
DClin - Doctor of Clinical Psychology
DClinDent – Doctor of Clinical Dentistry
DClinPsy - Doctor of Clinical Psychology
DCounPsy – Doctor of Counselling Psychology
EdD - Doctor of Education
EngD - Doctor of Engineering
DFA – Doctorate of Fine Art in Creative Writing
DHealth - Doctor of Health
DHealthPsy - Doctor of Health Psychology
DHSci - Doctor of Health Sciences
DJourn - Doctor of Journalism
Doctor of Jurisprudence or Juris Doctor (only where these programmes have been approved at FHEQ level 8/SCQF level 12)
DM or MD - Doctor of Medicine
DMus - Doctor of Music
AMusD - Doctor of Musical Arts
DMA - Doctor of Musical Arts
Nurse D - Doctor of Nursing
PhD or DPhil - Doctor of Philosophy
DPP - Doctor of Professional Practice
DrPS - Doctor of Professional Studies
DPSD - Doctor of Practice and Services Development
DHSC – Doctor of Health and Social Care
DPsych - Doctor of Psychology
DrPH - Doctor of Public Health
DPM - Doctor of Public Management
DPP - Doctor of Public Policy
DSc - Doctor of Science
DSW – Doctor of Social Work
DVM - Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
DVS - Doctor of Veterinary Surgery

Related content

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Student: time limits for study

This page tells caseworkers about the maximum amount of time that can be granted to an applicant. The maximum amount of time that a Student applicant can spend studying within the UK at each level is listed in [Appendix ST](#) 19. The amount of time that an applicant can spend studying courses below degree level is stated in [Appendix ST](#) 19.1.

Student: maritime courses

To qualify under the maritime course exemption for study below degree level, stated in [Appendix ST](#) 19.2, the applicant must intend to study a course which is subject to a regulatory requirement by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) that the applicant must spend at least 12 months at sea.

The following courses, approved by the Merchant Navy Training Board (MNTB) for MCA certification, are delivered by UK maritime and training centres and are recognised as requiring 12 months of work at sea on-board a merchant vessel:

- foundation degree in:
 - Electro-technical Engineering
 - Marine Electrical Engineering
 - Marine Electrical and Electronic Engineering
 - Marine Engineering
 - Marine Operations
 - Nautical Science
 - Navigation and Maritime Science
- HNC/HND in:
 - Marine Engineering
 - Nautical Science

To be eligible to sponsor applicants under this provision, the licensed Student sponsor must be an approved MCA centre which is on the list of [Marine and Coastguard approved Nautical Colleges and Yacht training providers](#).

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Degree level study

The amount of time that an applicant can spend studying at degree level is stated in [Appendix ST 19.3](#). Any period studied under Tier 4 will count towards the calculation of degree level study.

Exceptions

Student applicants who are studying courses in subject areas listed in [Appendix ST 19.4](#) are not subject to the limit on study at degree level. This is due to the length of time that these courses generally take to complete.

Above degree level study

There is no maximum study requirement for applicants who are studying a course above degree level.

Calculating time limits

The caseworker must calculate whether a Student applicant's previous study and their proposed study would exceed the maximum period of study permitted.

To determine whether to grant a Student's application for further permission to undertake their proposed course of study, the caseworker must determine how much time permission on the Student or Tier 4 route has been granted for to study courses at the relevant level (including any periods of permission extended by 3C), and add the length of permission that would be granted if the current application is successful.

To calculate periods of permission counting toward the maximum study limit, the caseworker must add the proposed period of permission together with any current or previous permission. This period will be counted either from:

- the date permission would begin if granted (for entry clearance)
- the date the current permission began (for permission to stay)

The period of permission will be counted until the day the permission – if granted – would expire.

The caseworker must also count any previous periods of permission as a Student, or periods of leave under Tier 4 (General) migrant, including where the applicant has subsequently left the UK. Each period will be counted from the date the permission began until the date it expired. If the applicant extended their Student permission (including under 3C), this will be included. If the applicant's permission was curtailed, the caseworker must take the date the curtailed permission expired.

When calculating periods of permission, the caseworker must consider the duration and level that the Student permission was granted for.

The caseworker must:

- when counting time in months:
 - round individual days downwards to the nearest month
 - must not double-count time
- count the full period unless there are exceptional compelling and compassionate circumstances (for example, serious illness or disability)

The caseworker must not include any time spent in the UK under the age of 18.

If the applicant turned 18 during the course of their permission, the caseworker must begin the calculation for the relevant time limit from the date of the applicant's 18th birthday.

Deciding whether the application complies with the time limit requirement

If the caseworker's calculation shows that the length of the course applied for in the current application would lead to the applicant having spent more than the maximum period permitted, they must refuse the application.

Student applicants can exceed the time limits set out in [Appendix ST](#) 19 if one of the following scenarios applies:

- the applicant is applying to study a 3 year maritime course detailed in [Appendix ST](#) 19.2, the applicant has never studied in the UK before and the period granted at the end of the course would make the applicant exceed the limit (for example if the Student permission would begin on 01 January 2021 and expire on 01 June 2024, the total duration would be 3 years 5 months, this would be permitted as the period exceeds 3 years on the basis of the extra periods granted before and after the course)
- the applicant is applying to study a course subject to the below degree level limit stated in [Appendix ST](#) 19.1, the applicant has never studied in the UK before and the course is a 2 year course (for example if the Student permission would begin 01 January 2021 and expire on 01 June 2023, this would be permitted as the period exceeds 2 years on the basis of the extra periods granted before and after the course)
- the applicant is applying to study at a higher education provider (HEP), is subject to the time limit stated in [Appendix ST](#) 19.3, the applicant has never studied in the UK before and is studying a five year course, for example:
 - an applicant applying for a five year pharmacy programme and Student permission would begin 01 January 2021 and expire on 01 March 2026. This would be permitted as the period only exceeds 5 years on the basis of the extra periods granted before and after the course

If these circumstances apply, the caseworker must not refuse the application on the basis that the time limit would be breached.

For the avoidance of doubt, this concession is not intended to extend the time limits for all applicants.

Date calculators

Date calculators – for example timeanddate.com – may help in calculating how long the applicant has studied. If the caseworker uses a date calculator, they must ensure that they select the 'include end date in calculation' option to obtain accurate details of the length of the courses. The period calculated will be expressed in days but will also include detail in 'years, months and days' which can be used for refusal purposes.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Documents for assessing Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS)

This page tells caseworkers which documents an applicant must provide to show how they were assessed for their CAS. If documents are not in English, the applicant must provide a certified translation of the documents.

Someone applying to study courses at degree level or above at a higher education provider (HEP) does not need to provide evidence of qualifications used to obtain the offer. The HEP is able to assess the academic ability of a prospective student at degree level or above. They must state on the CAS what documents were used to obtain the offer and the caseworker does not need to see evidence of the previous qualifications.

Students and Child Students who are applying under the [differentiation arrangements](#) do not need to supply evidence of previous qualifications. The caseworker may still request these documents if necessary.

Child Student applicants under the age of 16

Applicants under the age of 16 applying under Child Student route do not need to provide documents to show how their academic ability was assessed.

Child Student applicants aged 16 or 17 and Student applicants

Applicants aged 16 or 17 applying under the Child Student route, or the Student route, must provide the documents they used to be awarded their CAS unless they are applying under the [differentiation arrangements](#), or if the assessment was not based on qualifications or references. The documents they must submit must be one of the following:

- the certificate or certificates of qualification
- the transcript of results
- the print out of qualification or transcript results from the awarding body's online checking service

If the applicant does not provide these documents, the caseworker must request them.

Evidential documents used

Each document provided must include:

- the applicant's name
- the title of the award

- the name of the awarding institution or awarding body
- the date of the award (if the qualification has already been awarded)
- confirmation that the qualification will be awarded (if the document is a transcript of results or print out of a transcript of results)

Assessments based on references

If the sponsor assessed the applicant through references, they must provide details of the references assessed on the CAS.

The applicant must send the reference or references which must contain:

- the applicant's name
- confirmation of the type and level of course or previous experience
- dates of study or previous experience
- the date of the letter
- contact details of the referee

If the applicant cannot provide the original reference or references, they can provide a copy, together with a letter from their sponsor confirming it is a true copy of the reference they assessed.

Assessments not based on qualifications or references

If the sponsor assessed the applicant as being suitable for the course based on something other than their qualifications or references, the applicant does not have to provide a certificate or transcript of results. For example, if the sponsor based their assessment on:

- a portfolio of artwork
- an interview
- the sponsor's own test or entrance exam

The sponsor must, however, provide details of how they assessed the applicant on the CAS.

Evidence of English language ability

All sponsors must assess their prospective students' [English language ability](#). The level of English required and the documents to be submitted depends on:

- the level of course the applicant is studying
- the type of institution at which the applicant is studying

Verifying documents

The caseworker must carry out a [verification check](#) if:

- they have reasonable doubts that a specified document is not genuine
- there is a known risk that relates to that document or application

Documents from institutions which have had their licence revoked

If the applicant has provided documents from a previous course from an institution that has had its student licence revoked, the caseworker can consider this as supporting evidence.

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Related content

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Requesting more information

This page tells caseworkers about requesting more information or supporting documents related to Student and Child Student applications.

Applicants should provide all the evidence on which they rely to support their application at the outset of the process. However, it is recognised that if an applicant makes an error or omission with the supporting evidence they provide, it may be appropriate for the caseworker to contact the applicant and invite them to provide additional evidence.

Taking a fair and proportionate approach to assessment of evidence

The caseworker must review the information on the application form and other available evidence before deciding whether they are satisfied on the balance of probabilities (it is more likely than not) that a requirement is met.

It is for the applicant to provide evidence showing that they meet the requirement. However, if they have not provided sufficient evidence the caseworker should consider whether there are reasonable steps that could be taken to allow them to show that, for example by asking them for further information, or by verifying evidence, before deciding the application.

If the applicant provides evidence that is meant to show the requirement is met and the caseworker does not accept that the evidence is genuine or reliable it is then for the caseworker to put it to the applicant in clear language why they consider that the evidence is not genuine. In such cases caseworkers should also consider the guidance on false representations.

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Format of evidence

The rules generally no longer set out specific format requirements for most documents. This doesn't mean that format is irrelevant – it will help the caseworker assess if a piece of evidence is genuine and if it provides the information they need to be satisfied the requirement is met. But it does mean they must not refuse an application because the evidence is not in a particular format.

If evidence, such as a bank letter, does not include the information the caseworker would normally expect they should consider whether to take further action to verify it.

Where evidence is missing or inadequate

The applicant will be told what evidence to provide as part of the application process. However, sometimes evidence is missing or inadequate to enable the caseworker to assess whether the financial requirement is met.

The caseworker should consider seeking further information or making verification checks when, for example:

- evidence is missing (for example a missing page from a series) that they believe the applicant has, or could obtain
- evidence is inadequate but could be clarified, for example, if a letter from an official financial sponsor does not include all the information the caseworker would expect

The caseworker should check any discrepancies about financial information on the CAS with the sponsor.

A caseworker may decide to ask for further information from the applicant, sponsor, or financial institution, or make verification checks in other cases if they think it would help assess whether the financial requirement is met. If the caseworker is not sure whether this would help, they should discuss this with a senior case worker.

The caseworker does not need to contact the applicant if evidence is missing or inadequate, but:

- they do not need the information because they can get it elsewhere, for example, from the CAS
- receiving it would make no difference to your decision (for example because the applicant would still be refused for other reasons)

If the evidence is missing or inadequate, the caseworker does not have to offer the applicant an opportunity to provide different evidence. For example:

- if the applicant says they are relying on a student loan, but the evidence is not sufficient to satisfy the caseworker, they do not need to check whether the applicant meets the requirement some other way such as asking for bank statement

- if the applicant provides bank statements and they do not show the required level of funds or the evidence is not sufficient to satisfy the caseworker, they do not need to check whether the applicant has another bank account that might meet the requirement

Related content

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Translating documents

This page tells caseworkers when they can accept translated documents for Student and Child Student applications.

If a document is not in English or Welsh, the applicant must provide a fully certified translation from a professional translator or translation company that can be independently verified by the Home Office. The translation must include all of the following information:

- confirmation that it is an accurate translation of the document
- the date of translation
- the full name and signature of the translator or an official from the translation company
- the translator or translation company's contact details

Assessing the academic level of a translated certificate

If a translation of an overseas qualification or certificate is submitted, the caseworker must not take it as a direct translation of the academic level of the award. The caseworker must use the [UK NARIC](#) website to assess the level of overseas qualifications or ask the sponsor to provide evidence of its level from UK NARIC if this has not been included with the application.

Related content

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Verifying documents and risk profiles

This page tells caseworkers about risk profiles and how they should verify supporting documents for Student and Child Student applications.

Verification checks

The caseworker must be confident that the documents an applicant has submitted with their application are genuine. In certain circumstances the caseworker will have to verify these documents. The caseworker may need to verify documentation if:

- they have reasonable doubts about the authenticity of any document
- there is an instruction based on risk-profiles

The process for verifying documents will vary in each case, but may involve checking the authenticity of documents with:

- employers
- banks
- universities
- professional bodies
- the relevant embassy or high commission
- other government departments (in the UK and overseas)

The purpose of these checks is to make sure that the document provided is genuine and accurately reflects statements made in the application. There is guidance available on how to refer documents to the North East, Yorkshire and the Humber regional verification team or the regional intelligence unit.

Verification checks will be returned with one of the following results:

- documents have been confirmed to be genuine
- documents have been confirmed to be false
- the check returns an inconclusive result

If the documents have been confirmed as genuine, the caseworker must continue to consider the application.

If the documents have been confirmed as false, the caseworker must refer to guidance on general grounds for refusal.

If the verification check returns as inconclusive, the caseworker must discount the document as evidence. The applicant cannot rely on this evidence, if alternate evidence has also been provided that meets the requirement this can be used instead. If no further evidence is been provided, the caseworker should either refuse the application or refer the applicant for an interview.

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Age requirements and child welfare

This section tells caseworkers about the age requirements for the Student and Child Student routes, and about child welfare considerations.

Applicants under the Student route must be at least 16 years of age.

Applicants under the Child Student route must be at least 4 years old and under the age of 18.

If the applicant does not meet the age requirement, the caseworker must refuse their application.

Parental consent for Students and Child Students under 18

Applicants who are under the age of 18 must provide written consent that demonstrates their application is supported by their parents or legal guardian, or just one parent if they have sole responsibility for the applicant.

The caseworker must ensure the letter from the applicant's parents or legal guardian:

- confirms the relationship between the parents or legal guardian and the child
- confirms that the parents or legal guardian consent to the application
- confirms that the parents or legal guardian consent to the child's living and care arrangements in the UK
- confirms that the parents or legal guardian consent to the child's travel to and reception arrangement in the UK, if the application is for entry clearance
- is signed by both parents or legal guardians, or just one parent or guardian if they have sole responsibility for the child

Proof of relationship

The applicant must provide evidence of their relationship with their parents or legal guardian who have provided consent of support to their application. This can be in the form of a copy of one of the following documents:

- a birth certificate that shows the names of the applicant's parents
- a certificate of adoption that shows the name of the applicant's parents or legal guardian
- a court or government issued document naming the applicant's legal guardian or establishing the sole responsibility of one parent

Equivalent documents will not always be formatted in the same way, there is some regional variation in how these documents are presented. Provided the document contains the required information and is in English or is accompanied by a verified translation, the document can be accepted.

Safeguarding child welfare

Under section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009, the Home Office and all its members of staff have a duty to safeguard and promote child welfare. The definition of children includes all applicants under the age of 18 in the UK.

Arrangements for the applicant's care and accommodation in the UK must comply with UK legislation and inspection regulations. For more information on the Department of Education's minimum standards and inspection regulations, see below:

- [accommodation of students under 18 by further education colleges: national minimum standards and inspection regulations](#)
- [boarding schools: national minimum standards, inspection regulations](#)
- [residential special schools: national minimum standards, inspection regulations](#)

Child Students living in a private foster care arrangement or receiving care from a close relative

Child Student applicants must show that they have suitable arrangements in place for their care and reception within the UK.

If the applicant will be living with a close relative or private foster carer who is a resident British citizen or who is settled in the UK, the applicant must provide written confirmation from the intended carer confirming the care arrangement. The written confirmation of the care arrangements must include all the below information:

- the details of the intended carer including the name, current address and contact details
- the address where the carer and the child will be living in the UK, if different from the intended carer's current address
- confirmation that the accommodation offered to the child is a private address, and not operated as a commercial enterprise
- confirmation that the intended carer has at least £570 per month to look after and accommodate the Child Student for the length of the course
- the nature of the relationship between the child's parents or legal guardian and the intended carer
- that the intended carer agrees to the care arrangements for the child
- the signature and date of the undertaking

The caseworker must check that the intended carer is either:

- a British citizen or
- settled in the UK

Evidence of settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme is sufficient to meet this requirement.

Evidence of the intended carer's immigration status must be provided with the application. Acceptable documents which can prove status include:

- a copy of the biographic page from a current UK passport
- evidence to confirm that the individual holds settled status in the UK - this can include a biometric residence permit showing indefinite leave to remain or proof of the individual's status under the EU Settlement Scheme
- a certificate of naturalisation as a UK citizen

The original document does not need to be provided, a copy of the document is acceptable.

The parents or legal guardian must confirm the nature of the relationship between the child's parents or legal guardian and the intended carer where the intended carer is a close relative and details of where the applicant will be staying. The information can be included within the consent letter or as a separate letter.

Close relatives

A close relative caring for the child is not considered to be a private foster carer and so will not need to register with a UK local authority. A close relative is a person aged 18 or over who is the child's:

- grandparent
- brother
- sister
- step-parent
- uncle (the brother or half-brother of the child's parent)
- aunt (the sister or half-sister of the child's parent)

Parents accompanying children under 12

Parents who wish to accompany their children to the UK can apply to do so under the [Parent of a Child Student route](#). Children under the age of 12 can be accompanied by one parent, who will be responsible for the care of the child within the UK. Children aged 12 and over are only able to reside with their parent if that parent holds a Parent of a Child Student permission issued on the basis of a younger sibling who has permission as a Child Student.

Private foster care

Children under 16 years old (or under 18 years old if disabled) are privately fostered when they are cared for on a full-time basis exceeding 28 days by adults, who are not their parents, legal guardians or a close relative. It is the responsibility of the parent, carer, and anyone else involved in making the private fostering arrangement,

including the licensed student sponsor, to notify their UK local authority of the private fostering arrangement.

In the UK, local authorities are responsible for safeguarding and protecting children. They must make sure private foster carers are suitable and they get any support and guidance that they may need to help them care for the child.

If a Child Student applicant will be staying in a private foster care arrangement, they must receive permission from the private foster carer's UK local authority. This is explained in [Children \(Private Arrangements for Fostering\) Regulations 2005](#).

The caseworker must check that a Child Student applicant who is staying in a private foster care arrangement has provided:

- a copy of the letter of notification from their parents, legal guardian or intended carer to the UK local authority:
 - this must confirm the child will be in the care of a private foster carer while in the UK - for more information on what the letter of notification must contain, see schedule 1 of [Children \(Private Arrangements for Fostering\) Regulations 2005](#)
- the UK local authority's confirmation of receipt: this must confirm that the local authority has received notification of the foster care arrangement

Related content

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Differential evidence requirement

This page tells caseworkers about the Student and Child Student differential evidence requirement which permit applicants from listed countries to submit fewer supporting documents with their application.

Requirements for nationals who benefit from differential evidence

To qualify for differential evidence arrangements, the applicant must:

- be sponsored by a licensed Student sponsor
- be applying for entry clearance in the country or territory where they are living or applying for further permission within the UK
- be a national (or citizen) of a country or territory listed in [Appendix ST](#) 22 of the immigration rules

Documents not required under the differentiation arrangements

Applicants who meet the requirements of differentiation will not normally have to submit:

- documents used by the student sponsor to assess academic ability
- when applying in the UK, evidence that they have completed their previous course (this will be noted on the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS))
- English language tests or documents used by the licensed Student sponsor to assess English language ability
- documentary evidence of their funds

Mandatory documents

Under the differentiation arrangements, all Student and Child Student applicants must still submit the following with their application:

- their passport or other travel document proving identity and nationality
- biometric residence permit (if applicable)
- CAS reference number

Student and Child Student applicants aged 16 or 17 applying for permission to stay must also provide their police registration certificate (if appropriate).

Student and Child Student applicants must provide an [Academic Technology Approval Scheme](#) (ATAS) clearance certificate, if required.

Student and Child Student applicants must also provide a valid [Tuberculosis screening certificate](#), if required.

Applicants who apply under the differentiation arrangements but submit evidence

If an applicant applies under the differentiation arrangements but submits evidence which isn't mandatory, the caseworker must check that the documents provided meet the requirements. As part of the assessment, the caseworker maintains the right to consider any evidence submitted that suggests the applicant may not meet the requirements set out in the Immigration Rules.

Sponsor requirements

The sponsor does not need to make any additional statement on the CAS about differentiation, but they must include all the information needed on a CAS.

Requesting supporting documents

When the caseworker is considering an application under the differentiation arrangements, they can still request the supporting documents.

The caseworker must do this if:

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Official sensitive: end of section

- the applicant's nationality is removed from the list of nationalities in [Appendix ST 22](#)
- the Home Office is making a random check on documents

If the caseworker needs to request further documentation, they must write out to the applicant. If the applicant fails to provide the requested information, the caseworker must refuse the application.

Dual or multiple nationality

Where an applicant is applying under the differentiation arrangements and they hold dual or multiple nationalities, they must submit a passport issued by a relevant competent authority, or a passport or other travel document proving identity and nationality issued by one of the countries listed in [Appendix ST 22](#) of the Immigration Rules and apply from the country or territory where they are living (or from within the UK where they are applying for permission to remain in the UK). If a dual national

applies under a non-differentiated nationality, they cannot be caseworked under the differentiation arrangements and must be assessed normally.

Related content

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Student: Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS)

This page tells caseworkers about ATAS and which courses of study require an ATAS clearance certificate.

ATAS was introduced to help stop the spread of knowledge and skills that could be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and Advanced Conventional Military Technology and the means of delivery for each.

The ATAS is specifically designed to make sure that those applying for postgraduate study in certain sensitive subjects do not acquire knowledge that could potentially be used in WMD or Advanced Conventional Military Technology programmes.

Exemptions to the ATAS requirement

The [differentiation arrangements](#) do not apply to ATAS. All applicants who are required to provide an ATAS certificate must apply for a clearance certificate [online](#) through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) website. This site also contains information about the scheme and the list of designated subjects and useful documents to provide with ATAS applications.

The ATAS requirement does not apply to applicants who are listed as exempt in [Appendix ATAS](#) 3.1.

ATAS requirements

An applicant must hold a valid ATAS clearance certificate from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office if they are applying for permission to study a course or research one of the disciplines listed in [Appendix ATAS](#) of the Immigration Rules.

The caseworker must check whether an ATAS clearance certificate is required by checking the CAH code on the applicant's Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS).

If the applicant does not have an ATAS clearance certificate and the caseworker is satisfied that one is required, they must refuse the application.

The ATAS clearance certificate

An ATAS clearance certificate is issued for a specific course with a named provider and covers the length of that course from the course start date to the course end date given on the CAS, plus up to an additional 3 calendar months of study. The certificate remains valid as long as the provider and course details remain the same.

The applicant must provide a copy of their ATAS clearance certificate. It will have been sent to them as an email attachment. If a caseworker has any questions or concerns about the certificate, contact the ATAS team to check its validity.

If the provider or course details change, or the student's course end date is postponed for a period of more than 3 calendar months, the student must apply for a new ATAS clearance certificate within 28 calendar days of being notified of the change in course, regardless of when their permission expires.

A student must also apply for a new ATAS certificate if:

- they want to start a new course that needs ATAS clearance
- there are any changes to the course content or research proposal:
 - if they are studying a PhD course, changes include changes other than minor changes to the areas of research or to the use of any new research technique
- they apply for an extension of permission to continue on their course, except if they are applying for permission on the [Doctorate Extension Scheme](#) whose course end date has not been postponed more than 3 months from the original end date of that course
- the end date of their course is postponed by more than 3 months
- they move to another institution

Related content

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Grant or refuse

This section tells caseworkers how to grant or refuse an application under the Student and Child Student categories of the points-based system.

The actions a caseworker must take will differ depending on the type of:

- [entry clearance](#)
- [permission to stay](#)

EEA nationals applying before 01 January 2021

An applicant who is a European Economic Area (EEA) national who makes an application for entry clearance before 01 January 2021 will only be granted permission that begins no earlier than 01 January 2021 .

Applications for permission to stay before 01 January 2021 from these nationals must be treated by the caseworker as invalid and rejected.

Digital status

EEA nationals making an application using the Student form will be given digital status if they are granted permission.

EEA and non-EEA nationals making an application using the student visa form will be given a biometric residence permit if they are granted permission for longer than 6 months.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Grant or refuse entry clearance

This page tells caseworkers how to grant or refuse a Student and Child Student application for entry clearance.

Student: grant entry clearance

If the applicant meets all of the requirements of [Appendix ST](#) of the Immigration Rules, and none of the [general grounds for refusal](#) in paragraph 320 apply, the caseworker must grant entry clearance for the length of the course plus the appropriate additional period.

The endorsements the caseworker must use are:

- D: Student
- D: Student (S)

Cat D endorsements (which must include the sponsor licence number in the sponsor details) plus police registration where required:

- Higher Education Provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance for study at degree level and above:
- Student SPX* Work limit 20 hrs p/w term time. No Public Funds (+POL)
- Higher Education Provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance for study at below degree level:
- Student SPX* Work limit 10 hrs p/w term time. No Public Funds (+POL)
- Independent School which can issue Student CAS to students over the age of 16 years:
- Student SPX* Work limit 10 hrs p/w term time. No Public Funds (+POL)
- Sponsor that is not an HEP with a track record of compliance at any RQF level:
- Student SPX * No Work except Work Placement. No Public Funds (+ POL)

Issue a biometric residence permit (BRP) for permission greater than 6 months.

For more information on the hours that a Student or Child Student can work, see: [Student and Child Student: employment.](#)

Child Student: grant entry clearance

If the applicant meets all of the requirements of [Appendix CS](#) of the Immigration Rules, and none of the [general grounds for refusal](#) in paragraphs 320 apply, the caseworker must grant entry clearance.

The caseworker must grant entry clearance for the length of the course as stated on the Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) up to a maximum of:

- 6 years (if the child is under 16 years of age)

- 3 years (if the child is 16 or 17 years of age)

The endorsement the caseworker must use is one of:

- D: Child Student
- D: Child Student (S)

Cat D endorsements (which must include the sponsor licence number in the sponsor details), if 16+ plus police registration where required:

- Age 16+:
 - C Student SPX * Work Limit 10 hrs p/w term time. Age 16+ No Public Funds (+POL)
- Under 16:
 - C Student. No Work SPX* No Public Funds (+POL)

Student: refuse entry clearance

If the applicant has not provided the evidence that they meet all the requirements of Appendix ST, the caseworker must refuse the application.

Child Student: refuse entry clearance

If the applicant has not provided the evidence that they meet all the requirements of Appendix CS, the caseworker must refuse the application.

Rights of appeal and administrative review: out-of-country applications

There are no appeal rights for those who are applying from overseas, except where the appeal is on human rights grounds.

If an application for entry clearance is refused under the points-based system and the applicant thinks the Home Office has made an error in considering their application, they can apply for an [administrative review](#).

Related content

[Contents](#)

Student: refusal paragraphs

This page tells caseworkers which paragraph of the [Immigration Rules](#) they must refer to if refusing an application for entry clearance as a Student migrant.

Reason for refusal	Paragraph of the Immigration Rules
Suitability requirements	Appendix ST 2 and sub-paragraphs
Entry requirement	Appendix ST 3 and sub-paragraphs
Date of application requirement	Appendix ST 4 and sub-paragraphs
Genuine Student requirement	Appendix ST 5.1
Points requirement	Appendix ST 6.1
Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies requirement	Appendix ST 7 and sub-paragraphs
Course requirement	Appendix ST 8 and sub-paragraphs
Approved qualification requirement	Appendix ST 9 and sub-paragraphs
Level of study requirement	Appendix ST 10 and sub-paragraphs
Place of study requirement	Appendix ST 11
Financial requirement	Appendix ST 12 and sub-paragraphs Appendix Finance
English language requirement	Appendix ST 13 and sub-paragraphs Appendix English Language
Academic Progression requirement	Appendix ST 14 and sub-paragraphs
Combined Pre-sessional Course requirement	Appendix ST 15 and sub-paragraphs
Postgraduate Doctor or Dentist requirement	Appendix ST 16.1
Work Placement requirement	Appendix ST 17 and sub-paragraphs
Doctorate Extension Scheme requirement	Appendix ST18 and sub-paragraphs
Maximum period of study requirement	Appendix ST 19 and sub-paragraphs
Documents used to obtain an offer requirement	Appendix ST 20 and sub-paragraphs
Parental Consent requirement	Appendix ST 21 and sub-paragraphs
Differential evidence requirement	Appendix ST 22.1
Information on a Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies requirement	Appendix ST 23.1

Related content

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Child Student: entry clearance refusal paragraphs

This page tells caseworkers which paragraph of the [Immigration Rules](#) they must refer to if refusing an application for entry clearance as a Student migrant.

Reason for refusal	Paragraph of the Immigration Rules
Suitability requirements	Appendix CS 2 and sub-paragraphs
Entry requirement	Appendix CS 3 and sub-paragraphs
Date of application requirement	Appendix CS 4 and sub-paragraphs
Genuine Child Student requirement	Appendix CS 5.1
Points requirement	Appendix CS 6.1
Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies requirement	Appendix CS 7 and sub-paragraphs
Course requirement	Appendix CS 8 and sub-paragraphs
Parental consent requirement	Appendix CS 9 and sub-paragraphs
Financial requirement	Appendix CS 10 and sub-paragraphs Appendix Finance
Combined pre-sessional course requirement	Appendix CS 11.1
Evidence of qualifications requirement	Appendix CS 12 and sub-paragraphs
Differential evidence requirement	Appendix CS 13.1

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Grant or refuse extension

This page tells caseworkers how to grant or refuse an application for an extension of permission.

Student: grant of permission

If the applicant meets the requirements of [Appendix ST](#) of the Immigration Rules, the caseworker must grant permission to stay with the appropriate work and study conditions.

For more information on the hours that a Student can work, see: [Student: employment](#).

Student: period to grant

The period of permission to be granted to an applicant is dependent on the length and type of course to be studied. Information on the periods of permission to be granted after the end of the course can be found in [Appendix ST](#) 25.3.

In cases where an extension is granted after the course has finished, the caseworker must grant the additional period after the course stated in [Appendix ST](#) 25.3, from the date of decision. However, for courses where the caseworker would usually grant an additional period of 7 days, they must grant 17 days from the date of decision, if the course has finished.

Student: period to grant for courses comprising separate, independent modules

For applications for permission to study courses such as the Association of Business Executives (ABE) or other courses that are made up of a series of independent modules, the applicant must submit a separate Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) for each module of the course being studied. The caseworker must only grant permission up to the end date of the stage that is provided by the sponsor, plus any relevant additional permission (unless it is an Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) or Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA) course and the CAS specifies that it should be treated as one, long course).

This may lead to a period of greater than one month passing between modules and the applicant having to leave the UK to make an application for their next module.

Licensed student sponsors offering [Association of Chartered Certified Accountants \(ACCA\)](#) courses must be an ACCA 'approved learning partner'.

Child Student: grant of permission

If the applicant meets the requirements of paragraph [Appendix CS](#) of the Immigration Rules, the caseworker must grant permission with the appropriate work and study conditions.

Child Student: period to grant

The period of permission to be granted to a Child Student applicant is dependent on the length and the age of the applicant. Information on the periods of permission to be granted under the Child Student route can be found in [Appendix CS 15.2](#).

If an applicant aged 16 to 17 is on a course which is longer than the maximum 3 years permitted, they will need to apply again before their permission to stay expires. Applications for further permission from applicants who are aged 18 or above must be made under the Student route.

Student and Child Student: refuse application

Student:

- if the applicant does not meet the relevant requirements in [Appendix ST 2](#) through to ST 23, the caseworker must refuse the application - applications which do not meet the requirements in Appendix ST 1 should be rejected as invalid

Child Student:

- if the applicant does not meet the relevant requirements in [Appendix CS 2](#) through to CS 13, the caseworker must refuse their application - applications which do not meet the requirements in Appendix CS 1 should be rejected as invalid

Student: dependants

If the applicant does not meet the relevant requirements in [Appendix ST 29](#) through to ST 37 of the Immigration Rules, the caseworker must refuse the application. Applications which do not meet the requirements in Appendix ST 28 should be rejected as invalid. For more information on Student dependants, see [Student dependants](#).

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Student: Doctorate Extension Scheme - grant permission

This page tells caseworkers how to grant an in country application under the Student Doctorate Extension Scheme (DES). Students cannot apply for the DES outside the UK.

Students who meet the qualification criteria will be granted further permission for 12 months from the course end date specified on the new Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS). In this case, the course end date is the date the PhD is expected to be confirmed by the sponsor as having been completed for the award of a PhD.

Prior to making the application, the applicant will be subject to the conditions of their current Student permission (or Tier 4 leave). While waiting for a decision on the application for permission on the DES, and following a grant of permission, they are allowed to work full-time without restrictions, except as:

- a doctor or dentist in training
- a professional sportsperson (including as a sports coach)

If the applicant will receive a biometric residence permit (BRP) card, the conditions of the card must be laid out as follows:

- WORK FULL-TIME
- NO SPORTSPERSON
- POST COURSE
- NO PUBLIC FUNDS

PhD and other doctorate level courses frequently take longer to complete than originally planned. Students whose expected course completion date slips beyond the expiry of their existing period of permission must apply for further permission to complete their course, and will be issued permission expiring 4 months beyond the end date of their course. This will entitle them to normal restricted Student work rights.

If they wish to remain in the UK beyond the end of their course to seek work under the Student Doctorate Extension Scheme, students will need to make a further application no earlier than 60 days before the end of their course.

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Work conditions

This page tells caseworkers what employment a Student or Child Student can undertake in the UK.

Employment conditions are dependent on the type of sponsor the applicant will be studying at and the level of course they are studying, information on the amount of hours a Student can work and the type of employment that is permitted can be found in [Appendix ST](#) 26.

Type of sponsor	Course type level	Work permitted
<p>If study is at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance • overseas higher education institution and the student is on a short-term study-abroad programme in the UK 	<p>Full-time course at degree level or above</p>	<p>Then the following work is permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • part-time during term-time (up to a maximum of 20 hours a week) • full-time during vacations, including the period before the course starts • on a work placement as part of the course • full-time as a postgraduate doctor or dentist on a recognised foundation programme when permission has been granted for this course type • as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer for up to 2 years when permission has been granted for this purpose
<p>If study is at a higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance</p>	<p>Full-time course below degree level</p>	<p>Then the following work is permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • part-time during term-time (up to a maximum of 10 hours a week) • full-time during vacations, including

Type of sponsor	Course type level	Work permitted
		<p>the period before the course starts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on a work placement as part of the course • as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer for up to 2 years
<p>Sponsors which are not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a higher education Provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance • an overseas higher education institution sponsoring a study abroad student 	Full-time course at any level	<p>Then the following work is permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on a work placement as part of the course (but only if the sponsor has Student sponsor status) • as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer for up to 2 years
Higher education provider (HEP) with a track record of compliance	Part-time course at post-degree level	Then no work allowed including work placements as part of the applicant's course

Students who are allowed to work must not:

- be self-employed or engage in business activity, except where they are awaiting a decision on an application for leave to remain as a Start-up migrant which is supported by an endorsement from a qualifying HEP with a track record of compliance
- take employment as an entertainer or as a professional sports person, including a sports coach
- fill a full-time permanent vacancy other than a recognised foundation programme and all other requirements are met or where they are filling a post as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer
- take employment as a doctor in training (unless the course that they are being sponsored to do (as recorded on the CAS) is a recognised Foundation Programme)

Professional sports person

Students and Child Students are not permitted to engage in professional sport (including coaching) during their permission but are able to participate in amateur sport. Amateur sport and professional sport are defined in the [Introduction to the Immigration rules](#) paragraph 6.

If a student is engaging in any of the following activity, they may be considered to be engaging in professional sport:

- providing services as a sports person, playing or coaching in any capacity, at a professional or semi-professional level of sport
- receiving payment, including payment in kind, for playing or coaching that is covering all, or the majority of, their costs for travelling to, and living in the UK
- being registered to a professional or semi-professional sports team - this includes all academy and development team age groups
- representing a national team within the previous 2 years, including all youth and development age groups from under 17's upwards
- representing a state or regional team within the previous 2 years, including all youth and development age groups from under 17's upwards
- established an international reputation in their chosen field of sport
- engaging an agent or representative, with the aim of finding opportunities as a sports person, and/or developing a current or future career as a sports person

In certain circumstances a Student or Child Student may be offered a sports scholarship to assist in studying within the UK. Where an applicant is required to play or coach sport in exchange for receiving the scholarship, this activity is only permitted if they are studying a course at degree level or above, at a higher education provider and the scholarship has been awarded for playing or coaching sport at an amateur level for their Tier 4 Sponsor or British Universities and Colleges Sport (BUCS). This will not be considered a breach of the professional sports person restrictions.

Engaging in business activity

A Student or Child Student will be considered to be engaging in business activity if they are working for a business in which they have a financial or other significant beneficial interest in a capacity other than as an employee.

Some examples which would be considered to be engaging in business activity are below. This is not an exhaustive list, but provides examples of activities which meet the definition of a Student or Child Student engaging in business activity:

- setting up a business as a sole trader or under a partnership arrangement and that business is either trading or establishing a trading presence
- being employed by a company in which they hold shares of 10% or more (including where the shares are held in a trust for them)
- working for a company where they also hold a statutory role, such as a director

Doctorate Extension Scheme students

Where a Student has successfully completed a PhD at a higher education provider with a track record of compliance, and has been granted permission to remain as a Student on the doctorate extension scheme or has made a valid application for

permission to remain on the doctorate extension scheme, the Student is permitted to work in any role, except for:

- employment as a Doctor or Dentist in Training
- employment as a professional sportsperson (including a sports coach)

Child Student

A Child Student under 16 years old cannot work at all during their time in the UK. A Child Student who is aged 16 or above, is allowed to work. Information on the amount of hours a student can work and the type of employment that is permitted can be found in [Appendix CS](#) 16.1.

Student and Child Student: Prohibited work

A Student must not be self-employed or engage in business activity unless the conditions in [Appendix ST](#) 26.8 apply. A Child Student is not permitted to be self-employed or engage in business activity.

A Student must not fill a full-time, permanent vacancy unless the conditions in [Appendix ST](#) 26.6 apply. A Child Student is not permitted to fill a permanent vacancy.

A Student must not be employed as a doctor or dentist in training unless they are on a recognised foundation programme as specified in [Appendix ST](#) 16.1. A Child Student must not be employed as a doctor or dentist in training.

A Student or Child Student must not be employed as a professional sportsperson (including coach), whether paid or not and where one or more of the indicators of the definition provided under [paragraph 6 of the Immigration Rules](#) applies.

A Student or Child Student must not be employed as an entertainer.

Volunteering

Students and Child Students can volunteer while they are studying. Voluntary work is distinct from volunteering.

A Student can do voluntary work if they are permitted to work, but this work and any paid work must not exceed the total number of hours they are permitted to work during term time. For example, if a student is permitted to work 20 hours a week during term-time and has paid work of 15 hours a week, they cannot do more than 5 hours voluntary work. If they are not permitted to work, they cannot do voluntary work.

Child Students aged 16 and over can undertake voluntary work.

Factors to take into account when considering whether a particular activity constitutes voluntary work or volunteering are:

- voluntary workers will usually have contractual obligations to perform the work (for example to attend at particular times and carry out specific tasks) with the employer being contractually required to provide the work – the contract does not have to be written - the worker is usually remunerated in kind
- volunteers do not have a contract - they must not be a substitute for an employee, and they must not be doing unpaid work – for example, receiving payment in kind (although they are sometimes reimbursed for reasonable travel and subsistence expenses)
- volunteers usually help a charity or voluntary or public sector organisation

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Student: dependants

This section tells caseworkers about the requirements for dependants of Students.

Dependants must meet the following requirements of [Appendix ST](#):

- validity requirements
- suitability requirements
- eligibility requirements, which are:
 - student course requirement
 - relationship requirement for a dependant partner/dependant child
 - financial requirement for a dependant partner/dependant child
 - care requirement for a dependant child
 - age requirement for a dependant child

Assessing applications for dependant partners and dependant children

If the dependant partner and/or dependant child are applying at the same time as the Student, the applications should be considered together.

Dependant partners and dependent children are not required to apply at the same time as the Student, they can also apply to join the Student at a later date. If a dependant partner and/or dependant child is applying to join a Student who has already been granted permission within the UK, all dependants should be granted in line with the end date of the Student's permission.

Switching

An applicant who is in the UK and applying to switch into the Student route as a dependant is unable to do so if they have, or have last been granted, permission on any of the routes listed in [Appendix ST 28.4 or if they are on immigration bail](#).

There may be other reasons that someone in those circumstances should be allowed to switch into the Student route as a dependant, and this should be considered on a case by case basis.

When student dependants are permitted

The rules for the Student course requirement that set out when a Student is permitted to have dependants can be found at [Appendix ST 31.1 and ST 31.2](#).

The following people are allowed to come to the UK as a dependant to join a person who has been granted permission as a Student, or who will be applying at the same time:

- spouses

- civil partners
- unmarried or same-sex partners
- dependent children of either a Student or their partner under the age of 18

The following Students are allowed to have dependants with them in the UK:

- Students who are officially financially sponsored to study a course lasting 6 months or longer
- Students studying above degree level at a higher education provider with a track record of compliance on a course lasting 9 months or longer
- Students who have permission, or had permission within the last 3 months to study on a full-time course of 6 months or longer, and who are now applying for permission to study a full-time course of 6 months or longer where either:
 - the partner or child applying has been the Student's dependant in that period
 - the child applying was born since the last grant of permission to the Student and they are applying at the same time as the Student or the dependant partner
- Students with permission on the Doctorate Extension Scheme
- Students whose child was born in a timeframe set out at [Appendix ST 31.2](#) are allowed to have that child as a dependant with them in the UK

A person applying for permission to come to the UK as a dependent partner or dependent child for more than six months must meet any requirement for a tuberculosis certificate in paragraph A39 and Appendix T of the Immigration Rules

Students who are studying in the UK for 6 months or less cannot bring dependants to the UK.

Child Students cannot bring dependants with them to the UK.

Proof of relationship for dependant partners

The rules for the relationship requirement for dependant partners can be found at [Appendix ST 32](#).

Dependants of a Student must be able to prove the relationship with the Student. Birth certificates and marriage certificates can be used to demonstrate proof of relationship, but other documentation is also acceptable as proof of relationship. If a dependant partner or child has previously been granted permission as a dependant of the Student, they do not need to provide this evidence again.

The caseworker must be satisfied that the Student and their dependant partner are in a genuine and subsisting relationship.

If the Student and the dependant partner are married or in a civil partnership acceptable forms of evidence include:

- a valid document providing record of the marriage or civil partnership such as a marriage or civil partnership certificate

- a valid overseas registration document for a same-sex relationship which is entitled to be treated as a civil partnership under the Civil Partnership Act of 2004

If the Student and the person applying as a dependant partner are not married or in a civil partnership, they can demonstrate a genuine and subsisting relationship by providing evidence they have lived together for 2 years. This can include if the Student and the person applying as a dependant partner are not married or in a civil partnership, they can demonstrate a genuine and subsisting relationship by providing evidence they have lived together for 2 years. This can include

- bank statements, council tax, or utility bills
- residential mortgage statements or tenancy agreements
- official correspondence or documents that link the Student and their partner and show they are living at the same address

This is not an exhaustive list and other documents can be used to demonstrate that a relationship is genuine and subsisting.

Proof of relationship for dependant children

The rules for the relationship requirement for dependant children can be found at [Appendix ST 34](#).

Dependant children of a Student must submit evidence that they are related to the Student or the Student's dependant partner as claimed. This can be evidenced by the child's birth certificate that shows the name of the child and parent, however other documentation can also be used to evidence the parental relationship with the child.

Official documents issued by overseas governments may not always be in the same format as a UK birth certificate, but the caseworker can accept these if the document has been issued by a government or a court, clearly demonstrates a relationship, and is either in English or is accompanied by a verified translation.

Acceptable evidence of a parental relationship for a dependant child can include:

- a full birth certificate
- a court order such as a special guardianship order
- a government issued household registration certificate

This doesn't represent an exhaustive list as other forms of documentation can be used to demonstrate that the dependant child is a child of the Student or the dependant partner of a Student.

The caseworker cannot accept an affidavit as these are only evidence that someone has made a sworn statement regarding a claimed relationship, and not evidence of that relationship by themselves.

Care requirement for dependant children

The rules for the care requirement for dependant children can be found at [Appendix ST 35](#).

The caseworker must be satisfied that the applicant applying as a dependant child of a Student will be living with the Student and any dependant partner of that Student in a suitable care arrangement that meets relevant UK legislation, unless they are aged 16 or over.

The caseworker must also consider their Section 55 duty to regard the wellbeing of children aged under 18.

Dependant children aged 16 and over

The rules for the age requirement for dependant children aged 16 and over can be found at [Appendix ST 36.2](#).

A person applying as a dependant child over 18 on the date of application must only be granted permission if:

- they are making an application for permission as a dependant of Student who is permitted to have dependants in the UK having last held permission as a dependant of that Student or the Student's dependant partner
- they not married or in a civil partnership
- they are not living an independent life

A dependant child aged 16 or over must not be living an independent life and must still be financially dependent on the Student or their dependant partner.

If a dependant child is 16 years old or older, on the date of decision, the caseworker must be satisfied that the applicant is not living an independent life. The following evidence can be used to demonstrate that the dependant child is living with the student or their dependant partner and relies on them for financial support:

- bank statement (which may show funds that their parent is providing to support them)
- credit card bills
- driving license
- NHS registration document
- an official letter from their current school, college or university that confirms their address

If a dependant child pays rent or board, they must evidence the amount that they pay each month.

If a dependant child is not living with the student due to attending school, college or university, the caseworker will need to see further evidence that the child is not living an independent life. If the dependant child is living at a separate address the

caseworker must be satisfied that this is due to study elsewhere. Evidence of this can include:

- official confirmation of their studies from their school, college or university
- evidence that they are being financially supported by their parents up to the point they are applying (for example, evidence covering a 3 month period prior to the application)

Dependant of a Student: financial requirement

A dependant of a Student must show that they have enough money to cover their living costs whilst the Student is studying in the UK.

The rules for the financial requirement for a dependant partner can be found at [Appendix ST 33](#).

The rules for the financial requirement for a dependant child can be found at [Appendix ST 37](#).

Calculating funds needed for a dependant of a Student

The level of funds needed will depend on the following circumstances:

- the length of the Student applicant's permission
- where in the UK the Student applicant will be studying
- whether the Student is on or applying for the doctorate extension scheme

Dependants of Student applicants will need to evidence maintenance for the period they would be granted permission, if their application were to be successful, up to a maximum of 9 months. The start date of this period will be calculated from:

- the date the applicant is intending to travel to the UK or one month before the Student applicant's course start date, whichever is later, if they are applying for entry clearance
- the date after their current period of permission expires, if they are already in the UK as the dependant of a Student (including Tier 4) and are applying for further permission to stay
- the date of their application, if the applicant has leave under another PBS category and is now applying for leave as the dependant of a Tier 4 (General) Student

If the applicant is applying as the dependant of a Student who is on the doctorate extension scheme, they will need to demonstrate maintenance for a period of 2 months.

When calculating the level of funds, dependants will need to demonstrate funds of:

- £845 per month if the Student is studying in the Greater London area

- £680 per month if the Student is studying outside of the Greater London area

Evidence that can be used to demonstrate funds for the dependant of a Student

Unless a dependant is making an application at the same time as a Student and [Appendix ST 22.1 applies](#), they must submit evidence that they meet the financial requirement.

Dependants of a student can rely on the following as evidence of funds available to them to meet the financial requirement:

- bank account or building society statements that meet the requirements of [Appendix Finance FIN 5.1 and FIN 8.1](#)
- a sponsorship letter from an official financial sponsor of the Student that states the sponsorship will also cover living costs for the Student's dependants and which names those dependants

The caseworker should assess whether the funds shown in the evidence provided in the same way they consider evidence for Students.

For information on how the financial requirement for Students is assessed, see: [Student: financial requirement](#).

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Student: differential evidence requirement for dependants

This page tells caseworkers about the differential evidence requirement for dependants of a Student.

Differentiation arrangements: requirements for dependants

A dependant of a Student will qualify for the differentiation arrangements if all of the following apply:

- they are applying at the same time as the Student
- they are applying for permission in their country of nationality, the country they are living in, or in the UK
- both their nationality and the nationality of the Student are listed within [Appendix ST 22.1](#)

Documentary requirements

Dependants who apply for the differentiation arrangements must:

- indicate on their application form they are applying under the differentiation arrangements
- declare they can provide evidence of this that meets the requirements of the Immigration Rules

Under the differentiation arrangements, Student dependants must still provide:

- their passport
- their biometric residence permit
- a police registration certificate (where appropriate)
- evidence of relationship to the Student
- evidence that the relationship is 'subsisting' if the applicant is a dependant partner
- evidence of 'dependence' (this also applies to dependant children who are living away from home)

Requesting supporting documents

When the caseworker is considering an application under the differentiation arrangements, they can still request supporting documents. If the dependant does not provide specified documents relating to funds, the caseworker must [refuse](#) the application.

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Grant permission: dependant partner or child of a Student

This section tells caseworkers how to grant permission for dependants of a Student.

If an applicant meets all the requirements to be granted permission as the dependant of a Student, they should be granted permission in line with the expiry of the Student's permission unless they are a dependant child and one parent in the UK has permission that will expire before the Student's permission. Where that is the case, the permission granted to the dependant child should be in line with the expiry date of the parent whose leave expires first.

Conditions of leave

This section tells caseworkers the conditions of leave for people granted permission as the dependant partner or child of a Student.

Partners or children of a Student:

- are not allowed to access public funds
- must register with the police (if they are required to do so by [paragraph 326 of the Immigration Rules](#))
- can take employment in the UK, apart from the restrictions explained below
- study, subject to the ATAS condition of [Appendix ATAS](#)

For more information, see:

- public funds
- police registration
- [paragraph 326 of the Immigration Rules](#)

Employment for dependants of a Student

Family members of Student can work in the UK from the age of 16 years except when:

- they are being granted leave as a dependant after previously being the Student's dependant when the Student had permission to study a full-time course of 6 months or longer and the Student is now applying for permission to study a new full-time course that is less than 9 months in length
- they are being granted leave as a dependant after previously being the Student's dependant when the Student had permission to study a full-time course of 6 months or longer and the Student is now applying for permission to study a new full-time course below degree level

Professional sportsperson

A person with leave as the dependant partner of a Student cannot take employment as a professional sportsperson (including as a sports coach).

Study in a discipline covered by Appendix ATAS of the Immigration Rules

If the partner or child commences study whilst over the age of 18, they will be subject to the ATAS condition limiting study. The condition prohibits study in a discipline covered by Appendix ATAS of the Immigration Rules, unless the individual obtains an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate for their course or research before they start it.

For more information, see: [Grant or refuse extension: partners](#).

Endorsement for entry clearance applications

If the caseworker is granting permission for an application for entry clearance to a dependant partner of a Student, they must use the endorsement - D TIER 4 (GENERAL) DEP. PARTNER

If the caseworker is granting permission for an application for entry clearance to a dependant child of a Student they must use the endorsement - D TIER 4 (GENERAL) DEP. CHILD

Related content

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Dependant of a Student: refusal paragraphs

This section tells caseworkers which paragraphs of the Immigration Rules to use when setting out the reason an applicant as the dependant of a Student has been refused permission.

Reason for refusal	Paragraph of the Immigration Rules
Suitability requirements	Appendix ST 29 and sub-paragraphs
Entry requirement	Appendix ST 30 and sub-paragraphs
Student course requirement	Appendix ST 31 and sub-paragraphs
Relationship requirement for a dependant partner	Appendix ST 32 and sub-paragraphs
Financial requirement for a dependant partner	Appendix ST 33 and sub-paragraphs Appendix Finance
Relationship requirement for a dependant child	Appendix ST 34 and sub-paragraphs
Care requirement for dependant child	Appendix ST 35 and sub-paragraphs
Age requirement for a dependant child	Appendix ST 36 and sub-paragraphs
Financial requirement for a dependant child	Appendix ST 37 and sub-paragraphs Appendix Finance

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