



Home Office

Tier 4 of the Points-Based System – Policy Guidance

Guidance to be used for all Tier 4 applications made on or after 29th October 2019

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About this guidance

This document provides policy guidance if you are a student coming to the UK under Tier 4 of the points-based system, and should be read with paragraphs 245ZT to 245ZZE of the Immigration Rules (these can be found on the Home Office pages on the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/immigration-rules. It is correct at the time of publication, but some sections may change, so you should always check that you have the right version by going to our website.)

You can find application forms to apply under Tier 4 on the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk/browse/visas-immigration/study-visas

You can find the Immigration Rules and more information on how to apply on the GOV.UK at: www.gov.uk/browse/visas-immigration/study-visas

A glossary of terms used in this guidance can be found [here](#).

Publication

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

- version 3.0
- published on 29 October 2019

Changes from last version of this guidance

The key changes that have been made to this guidance since it was last published on 01 August 2019 are:

Current paragraph number	Previous paragraph number	Changes made
Various	Various	Links have been updated throughout the document to make it easier for students and sponsors to navigate
30	30	Additional guidance has been included to make it clear that students may be asked to attend more than one credibility interview.
76	76	Additional guidance has been included to clarify that when an applicant is switching into the student route from another points-based system route the new course must start within 28 days of the expiry of their permission to stay.

109	109	The reference to the applicant's legal guardian being named on the birth certificate has been removed as this isn't applicable and ensures the guidance is consistent with the Immigration Rules.
205	205	A clarification has been made to confirm that the period before the course starts is considered to be outside of term-time and therefore students who are permitted to work are able to so on a full-time basis during this period.
216 and 223	216 and 223	References to Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur) have been removed following the closure of this route. These have been replaced with 'Start-Up migrant'. Additionally, guidance has been added that confirms that these applicants can undertake self-employed work whilst awaiting a decision on their application.
330	331	The exemptions to academic progression have been updated to clarify that Tier 4 students studying a PhD or doctoral qualification are able to apply for leave to remain from within the UK where they are extending in order to continue studying the course they had undertaken in their last grant of leave.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Related external links

Glossary

Term	Definition
Academy	An institution defined by, and established under, the Academies Act 2010, as amended. This includes academy schools, 16-19 academies and alternative provision academies.
BRP (Biometric Residence Permit)	A BRP is proof of the holder's right to stay, work or study in the UK. It can also be used as a form of identification (for example, if the holder wishes to open a bank account in the UK).
Care arrangements	Suitable arrangements for any children for their travel to the UK, reception at port and living arrangements while in the UK.
Close relative	A grandparent, brother, sister, step parent, uncle (brother or half-brother of the child's parent) or aunt (sister or half-sister of the child's parent) who is aged 18 years or over.
Common Travel Area (CTA)	The CTA includes: The UK, Ireland, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man
Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS)	This is not an actual certificate or paper document but is a virtual document similar to a database record. This record is generated by the Tier 4 sponsor for each student they will be sponsoring. Each Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies has a unique reference number and contains information about the course of study for which it has been issued and the student's personal details.
Course	Course at an acceptable level – the levels are different for Tier 4 (General) and Tier 4 (Child) Students.
Embedded College offering pathway courses	A sponsor recognised by the Home Office as a private provider, usually part of a network and operating within or near to the premises of a Higher Education Institution, delivering pathway courses which prepare students for entry to higher education programmes at that Higher Education Institution. This does not include pre-sessional courses. The Higher Education Institution must be a UK recognised body, or a body in receipt of public funding as a Higher Education Institution from the Department for the Economy in Northern Ireland, the Office for Students for England, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, the

	Scottish Funding Council or any other provider registered with the Office for Students.
English language course	For Tier 4 this means a course where a student is studying English as a foreign language.
Foundation course	A course which prepares a student for undergraduate study and entry to a Higher Education Institution. It includes undergraduate foundation programmes, university foundation courses, international foundation year courses, and international year one courses (and equivalents). It does not include pre-A-levels foundation courses, A-levels, or the International Baccalaureate (or equivalents).
Foundation degree	A programme of study which leads to a qualification awarded by an English Higher Education Institution with degree awarding powers which is at a minimum of level 5 on the Regulated Qualifications Framework or is awarded on a directly equivalent basis in the devolved administrations. In Scotland, a Higher National Diploma at level 8 on the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework, awarded by the Scottish Qualifications Authority is equivalent to a foundation degree.
Higher Education Institution (HEI)	<p>A UK recognised body, or a body that receives public funding as a Higher Education Institution from the Department for the Economy in Northern Ireland, the Office for Students for England, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, the Scottish Funding Council or any other provider registered with the Office for Students. We also accept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richmond, the American International University in London, as an HEI because it is recognised in statute in the Education (Recognised Awards) (Richmond The American International University in London) Order 2006. • Health Education England as an HEI for sponsored students to undertake a recognised Foundation Programme for postgraduate doctors and dentists from 1 November 2016. <p>You can check whether an institution is a UK HEI using the following websites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England: http://www.officeforstudents.org.uk

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland: http://www.sfc.ac.uk/funding/funding.aspx • Wales: https://www.hefcw.ac.uk/about_he_in_wales/about_higher_education_in_wales.aspx • Northern Ireland: https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/topics/higher-education <p>A list of UK recognised bodies is available on the GOV.UK website, using the following link: https://www.gov.uk/check-a-university-is-officially-recognised/recognised-bodies</p>
Higher Education Provider (HEP)	<p>Has the same meaning as defined in paragraph 6 of the Immigration Rules.</p> <p>We are aware that some HEPs in the Devolved Administrations are not captured in the rules definition and will ensure that any such HEPs which qualify for the full privileges of Tier 4 are not disadvantaged.</p>
Independent School	<p>A school in England or Wales at which full time education is provided for five or more pupils of compulsory school age (whether or not such education is also provided at it for pupils under or over that age) or full time education is provided for at least one pupil of compulsory school age for whom an EHC plan is maintained or with a statement of special educational needs, or who is looked after by a local authority (within the meaning of section 22 of the Children Act 1989), and in either case is not a school maintained by a local authority, or a special school not so maintained; but is not an academy; a school in Scotland at which full-time education is provided for pupils of school age (whether or not such education is also provided for pupils under or over that age), not being a public school or a grant-aided school; or a school in Northern Ireland that has been registered with the Department of Education and is not grant-aided.</p>
Intended carer	<p>A resident British citizen or other UK resident who is a close relative or in a private foster care arrangement.</p>
Maintenance/funds	<p>Money for course fees and living costs.</p>
Non-maintained special school	<p>In England and Wales is a school approved by the Secretary of State under section 342 of the Education Act 1996 (as amended) which is specially organised to make special educational</p>

	provision for pupils with special educational needs and is not a community or foundation special school.
Parent(s) or legal guardian(s)	The child's parent(s) or legal guardian(s), or just one parent or legal guardian who has the sole legal responsibility for the child.
Partners or children	Married, civil, unmarried or same-sex partners or children of the student applying.
Private foster care	Where children (under 16 years old or 18 years old if disabled) are cared for on a full-time basis by adults, who are not their parents or a close relative, for more than 28 days.
Pre-sessional course	Course to prepare a student for their main course of studies.
State-funded school or academy	<p>In England: An "Academy" is defined by and established under the Academies Act 2010, as amended. This includes academy schools, 16-19 academies and alternative provision academies</p> <p>In England and Wales: A "school maintained by a local authority" is an institution defined within the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 or the Education Act 1996, both as amended. This includes community schools, foundation schools, voluntary aided schools, voluntary controlled schools, community special schools, foundation special schools, pupil referral units, and maintained nursery schools.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland: A "grant-aided school" is a school to which grants are paid under the Education Orders as defined in the Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. This includes controlled, maintained, grant- maintained integrated schools and voluntary grammar schools.</p> <p>In Scotland: A "public school" and a "grant-aided school", are both defined in section 135 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 which defines a "public school" to mean "a school under the management of an education authority". For the avoidance of doubt, these definitions include any such nursery schools and special schools. "Special school" has the meaning given in section 29(1) of the Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act 2004.</p>
Tier 4 sponsor/ licensed sponsor	A Tier 4 sponsor that is approved by the Home Office and has been given a licence to bring students to the UK under Tier 4 of the points-based system. A Tier 4 sponsor can be a Tier 4

	(General) Student sponsor, a Tier 4 (Child) Student sponsor, or both.
Tier 4 Register of Sponsors	The register of education providers which have been issued and currently hold a Tier 4 sponsor licence.
Track record of compliance	Has the same meaning as defined in paragraph 6 of the Immigration Rules .
We/us/our	Home Office
Week	For the purposes of work, a week is defined as a period of 7 days starting on a Monday and ending on a Sunday.

Related content

[Contents](#)

Related external links

Key Principles

1. There are two student categories under Tier 4 of the points-based system:
 - Tier 4 (General) Student – This category is for students coming to the UK for post-16 education. A Tier 4 (General) Student must be at least 16 years old;
 - Tier 4 (Child) Student – This category is for children between 4 and 17 years old coming to the UK for their education. Tier 4 (Child) Students can only study at independent schools
2. You must meet the full requirements of the Immigration Rules and have 40 points in total as shown in the table below:

Points required: 40	
You must have a valid Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies from a fully licensed Tier 4 sponsor.	30 points
You must have enough money to cover course fees and monthly living costs (also known as maintenance or funds).	10 points

3. Your Tier 4 application can be refused under the general grounds for refusal listed in the Immigration Rules. This means that, even if you meet the other requirements of the category you are applying under, there may be other reasons why we will refuse your application. For example, this could be because of your previous immigration history. Further information about general grounds for refusal can be found on our Home Office pages at the GOV.UK website at:
www.gov.uk/government/collections/general-grounds-for-refusal-modernised-guidance.

Specific guidance for all Tier 4 Students

4. This section of the guidance provides information which is applicable to both Tier 4 (General) and Tier 4 (Child) Students.

Biometric Enrolment

5. All students making a Tier 4 application will have to submit their biometric details and information. An application can only be assessed and processed once these have been received. Biometric data is used for purposes including:

- Checking your identity;
- Creating a Biometric Residence Permit (if you are entitled to one);
- Checking your right to study or work in the UK

Information on what will happen when you submit your biometric details can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/biometric-residence-permits/personal-data>

What do we mean by ‘Date of Application’?

6. If you are applying from inside the UK, the date of your application will be taken to be the date that you paid for and submitted your online application. If, due to exceptional circumstances, you have made a paper application, the application date will be taken to be **either**:
 - the date of posting, where the application form is sent by post;
 - the date on which the application is delivered to the Home Office, where the application form is sent by courier
7. If you are applying from outside of the UK, the date of your application will be taken to be the date that the fee associated with the application is paid. This means the date shown on your payment receipt, which depends on how you paid for your visa application - for example, at a British Diplomatic Post, a visa application centre or online.
8. For the purposes of submitting a Tier 4 application, your age will be considered to be the age you are on the date of application.

Providing supporting documents with your application

9. To claim points, you must provide the documents required by the Immigration Rules that are applicable to you. We will only accept the documents specified in the Immigration Rules as evidence.
10. If you qualify for our differentiation arrangements, you will normally be required to provide fewer evidential documents. If you are exempt from having to provide a document - or a group of documents - under our differentiation arrangements, this will be specifically stated in this guidance. We may request these or other documents from you.
11. The Home Office will refuse any application where a request is made for the supporting documents to be submitted and the specified documents are not provided to us within the period specified in that request.
12. You qualify for our differentiation arrangements if **all** the following apply:

- you are sponsored by a sponsor with Tier 4 Sponsor status;
- you are applying for entry clearance in your country of residence or for leave to remain in the UK;
- you are a national of one of the countries listed at Appendix H of the Immigration Rules. You can check this at:
www.gov.uk/government/collections/immigration-rules

We will confirm your nationality using your passport.

13. Documents must be issued by an authorised official of the issuing organisation and be on the official letter-headed paper or stationery of the organisation.
14. If you are in the UK, where a document is not in English or Welsh, the document must be accompanied by a fully certified translation by a professional translator/translation company. This translation must include **all** of the following:
 - details of the translator/translation company's credentials;
 - confirmation that it is an accurate translation of the document;
 - the translator/translation company's contact details

It must also be dated and include the signature of the translator or an authorised official of the translation company.

15. If you are outside the UK, where a document is not in English or Welsh, the document must be accompanied by a full translation that can be independently verified by the Home Office. The translation must contain confirmation from the translator/translation company that it is an accurate translation of the document, the date of the translation, the translator/an authorised official of the translation company's full name and signature, and the translator/translation company's contact details.
16. Where a translation of an overseas qualification or award certificate is submitted, we will not take it as a direct translation of the academic level of that award. We will always use UK NARIC to assess the equivalency of overseas qualifications.
17. We will contact you and/or your representative in writing to request the correct documents where you have submitted an application and any of the following:
 - specified documents are missing from your application, for example, an English language certificate;
 - some of the documents within a sequence have been omitted (for example, if one page from a bank statement is missing);
 - a document is in the wrong format (for example, if a letter is not on letterhead paper as specified);

- a document does not contain all of the specified information
18. We will not ask for additional documents where requesting the missing or correct document will not lead to your application being granted because it will be refused for other reasons.
 19. The requested documents must be received at the address specified in the request within 10 working days of the date of the request. Working day means any day other than Saturday, Sunday, or a bank holiday.
 20. If you have submitted an application in which a specified document is any of the following:
 - missing;
 - in the wrong format;
 - does not contain all of the specified information

but the missing information is verifiable from any of the following:

- other documents submitted with the application;
- the website of the organisation which issued the document;
- the website of the appropriate regulatory body

We may approve your application exceptionally, if we are satisfied that the specified documents are genuine and that you meet all the other requirements. We reserve the right to request the documents in the correct format and to refuse applications if the specified documents are not provided.

Further guidance on the flexibility that will be applied to evidential evidence can be found within the 'Evidential Flexibility' guidance at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/points-based-system-evidential-flexibility>.

What checks are made on the documents sent with a Tier 4 application?

21. [Annex 2](#) provides full details of the verification and other checks that we may make when we consider the documents sent with your application.

Tuberculosis Certificate

22. You will need to obtain a Tuberculosis certificate if you are coming to the UK for over 6 months and have been present in one of the countries listed in Appendix T of the Immigration Rules for more than six months immediately prior to your application. This applies to both Tier 4 (General) and Tier 4 (Child) Students.

23. If you are unsure where you can obtain a TB certificate, please review this guidance on GOV.UK: <https://www.gov.uk/tb-test-visa/countries-where-you-need-a-tb-test-to-enter-the-uk>.

Biometric Residence Permits (BRPs)

24. The Home Office has introduced BRPs for applicants coming to the UK for more than six months. You will apply for a BRP at the same time as you apply for entry clearance. If your entry clearance application is successful, you will be given a vignette valid for 30 days. This will allow you to enter the UK. You must not enter the UK earlier than the first date on your vignette, or your Tier 4 leave will not be valid. You must collect your BRP from the Post Office branch you selected as part of your application no later than 10 days after your arrival in the UK. If you apply to extend your leave in the UK, you will be given a new BRP if this application is granted.
25. Your Tier 4 sponsor must keep a copy of your BRP and you must keep the original. If you find a mistake on your BRP, it must be corrected promptly. You must contact the Home Office immediately with details of the error and provide supporting documentation as required. Instructions on how to do this will be provided to you when you collect your BRP. In exceptional circumstances, you may be required to provide your fingerprints again. Further details are available on the Home Office pages on the GOV.UK website at: <https://www.gov.uk/biometric-residence-permits>.
26. You must also notify the Home Office if there is an error on your visa – for example, that the period of leave is incorrect, or it includes a right to work and you are not entitled to work.

Immigration Health Surcharge

27. The immigration health surcharge is a financial contribution to the UK's National Health Service. You will pay the surcharge if you are a non-EEA national and you are granted immigration permission to enter the UK to study for a time-limited period of more than six months. You will also need to pay it if you are a non-EEA national who is already in the UK and you wish to apply to extend your stay.
28. You will pay the charge (currently £300 for each period of 12 months' leave granted) when you make your application.
29. If you make a new IHS payment as part of a new application to enter or remain in the UK before your current leave expires, you may be eligible for a refund on your previous payment. This could be for some, or all, of your previous IHS payment. Further information is available on the Home Office pages of the GOV.UK website: www.gov.uk/healthcare-immigration-application.

Interviews

30. When you make your application for a Tier 4 (General) Student visa or if you are aged 16 or 17 and applying for a Tier 4 (Child) Student visa, you may be asked to undertake an interview, either in person, or on the telephone to check that you are a genuine student. You may be asked to attend a further interview if needed. If as a result of an interview the Home Office is not satisfied that you are a genuine student, or your application is shown to fall for refusal under the General Grounds for Refusal, the application will be refused.
31. If you are applying for a Tier 4 (General) visa and as a result of this interview the Home Office is not satisfied that you can speak English to the required standard, the application will be refused (see the [‘English Language ability’](#) section of this guidance).
32. If you are asked to undertake an interview but do not attend without reasonable explanation being given, your application will be refused.

Tier 4 sponsors

33. To apply under Tier 4, you must have a Tier 4 sponsor. All Tier 4 sponsors who want to provide courses for international students need a licence from the Home Office. Once they get a licence, they are added to the [Tier 4 Register of Sponsors](#). Academies and state-funded schools are not permitted to sponsor Tier 4 students.
34. If your Tier 4 sponsor becomes an academy or state-funded school during your course of study, you can continue studying your current course until your leave expires but may not commence a new course of study at that institution.
35. The register of sponsors has the name, location, sponsor type and sponsor status of the organisation. You should check whether your sponsor has a licence by looking at the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors on our Home Office pages at the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-of-licensed-sponsors-students.
36. A student’s Tier 4 sponsor will assign the student a Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) reference number, which is an official and unconditional offer of a place on a course of study. More information on the role of Tier 4 sponsors can be found in [Annex 1](#).

Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies

37. The Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) is not an actual certificate or paper document but is a digital record. Each CAS has a unique reference number and contains information about the course of study for which it has been issued and the student's personal details. The information that the sponsor will include in a CAS can be found on our Home Office pages at the GOV.UK website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/certificates-of-sponsorship-cos-sms-user-manual>.
38. We will not provide you with your CAS reference number, as it is your Tier 4 sponsor's responsibility to do so.
39. Your Tier 4 sponsor will also need to provide you with some of the information they used when they assigned the CAS to you, for example your course details, the documents they used to assess you and any fees due for the appropriate period of study. You will need this information to complete your application accurately and to make sure that you know which documents to submit to us when you apply.
40. You cannot make your Tier 4 application more than three months before the start of your course.

When is a CAS valid?

41. A valid CAS is one where **all** the following apply:
 - it has the same details on it as in your passport;
 - it was assigned no more than six months before the date of your application;
 - it has not been withdrawn or cancelled by your Tier 4 sponsor or us.
42. The Immigration Rules and Tier 4 Sponsor Guidance contain full details of the information a CAS must contain in order to be valid.
43. Your CAS will expire if it is not used for an application within six months of it being issued. If you make an application using a CAS that has expired, your application will be refused. You must ensure that your CAS is valid when your application is submitted - you can check this with your Tier 4 sponsor.
44. A CAS cannot be used more than once. If your Tier 4 application is refused, and you wish to make another application, you will need to get a new CAS from your sponsor.
45. Having a valid CAS does not guarantee that your application will be successful. You must meet all of the requirements of the category and any other requirements of the Immigration Rules.

46. Your CAS can be withdrawn or cancelled at any time by either us or by your Tier 4 sponsor. Where your CAS has been withdrawn, or cancelled, the same procedures apply as where a CAS becomes invalid. These procedures are explained in more detail in [Annex 1](#) of this document.

Protecting children

47. Under Section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009, the Home Office must have regard to the need to safeguard children and to promote their welfare. All children studying in the UK must have suitable care arrangements in place for their travel, reception on arrival in the UK and living arrangements while here. All students under 18 years old are considered to be children for these purposes.
48. If you are 16 or 17 years old and applying as a Tier 4 (General) Student, you must have your parent(s)' or legal guardian(s)' written consent that you live and travel independently.
49. All arrangements for children's care and accommodation in the UK must comply with relevant UK legislation and regulations. More information can be found on the Department of Health website:
- Accommodation of students under eighteen by further education colleges: national minimum standards and inspection regulations: www.gov.uk/government/publications/residential-provision-of-further-education-colleges-inspection-documents
 - Boarding schools: national minimum standards, inspection regulations: www.gov.uk/government/publications/boarding-schools-national-minimum-standards
 - Residential special schools: national minimum standards, inspection regulations: www.gov.uk/government/publications/residential-special-schools-national-minimum-standards

Private foster care arrangements

50. If you are under 16 years old, or under 18 years old if you are disabled, you are privately fostered when you are cared for on a full-time basis by adults, who are not your parents or a close relative, for a period of more than 28 days. It is the responsibility of your parent, carer, and anyone else involved in making the private fostering arrangement (including your Tier 4 sponsor), to notify the UK local authority of the private fostering arrangement.
51. In the UK, local authorities are responsible for safeguarding and protecting children. They must make sure that private foster carers are suitable and that they get any support and guidance that they may need to help them care for the child.

52. If a close relative, parent or legal guardian is caring for you, they are 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 grandparent, brother, sister, step- parent, uncle (brother or half-brother of your parent) or aunt (sister or half- sister of your parent) who is aged 18 or over.

Claiming points for a CAS

53. You must send us the CAS reference number you have been assigned by your Tier 4 sponsor. This number must be written on your application form.
54. You will need to know what evidence your sponsor has included on your CAS, so, you can provide it with your application. You must get this information directly from your Tier 4 sponsor before making your application. We will not provide this information to you.
55. In all instances, where you qualify for our differentiation arrangements, you are not required to include the evidential documents from this section with your application. When applying in the UK, you also do not need to provide documents to confirm your previous course was completed for the purposes of academic progression, if this is applicable, but your sponsor must confirm this on the CAS. You must, however, confirm on your application form that you meet the requirements set out in this section and that you hold documentary evidence in the manner required. We may request any or all of the evidential documents from this section from you, even where you qualify for our differentiation arrangements.

Documents used to obtain a Tier 4 (General) CAS

56. Please note, the requirements in this section do not apply if you are studying English Language Courses at level B2 of the CEFR or if you are taking a recognised Foundation Programme for Postgraduate Doctors/Dentists. Documentary requirements for those courses are set out in the sections: [‘Documents used to obtain Tier 4 \(General\) CAS assigned for English language courses at level B2 of the Common European Framework for Reference \(CEFR\)’](#) and [‘Documents used to obtain a Tier 4 \(General\) CAS assigned to for Tier 4 \(General\) Students taking a recognised Foundation Programme for postgraduate doctors and dentists for a recognised Foundation Programme’](#).
57. If your course is **at RQF level 3 or above** and you have been assessed by other means (for example, references or a portfolio of artwork, interview or your Tier 4 sponsor’s own test or entrance exam), you do not have to include these documents with your application, but your Tier 4 sponsor must still include details of how they assess you on your CAS.
58. If you have been offered a place because of the progress you have made on an existing course, your Tier 4 sponsor must include this information on

your CAS. You will not need to send any documents if this is how you have been assessed.

59. Where you are following a course of study **below RQF 6 or SCQF 9**, your sponsor must use an [approved English language test](#) to check that you are competent in English language at a minimum of CEFR level B1 in each of the four components. Your sponsor must include information about this test on your CAS.
60. You must include the specified evidence with your application. We reserve the right to request any or all the evidential documents from this section from you, even if you qualify for our differentiation arrangements.
61. Where you are following a course of study **at RQF 6 or SCQF 9 or above** with a sponsor that is **not a HEP with a track record of compliance**, your sponsor must use an [approved English language test](#) to check that you are competent in English language at a minimum of CEFR level B2 in each of the four components. The sponsor must include information about this test in your CAS. You must include the specified evidence with your application. We reserve the right to request any or all the evidential documents from this section from you, even where you qualify for our differentiation arrangements.
62. In all cases, where two or more components (reading, writing, speaking and listening) of an English language test are examined and awarded together, for example a combined exam and certificate for reading and writing skills, the specified evidence you submit must show that you achieved the required scores in all the relevant components during a single sitting of that examination, unless exempted from sitting a component on the basis of disability.
63. Where you are following a course of study **at RQF 6 or SCQF 9 or above** with a sponsor **that is a HEP with a track record of compliance**, your sponsor may choose its own method to check that you are competent in English language at a minimum of CEFR level B2 in each of the four components. The sponsor must confirm that you are proficient to the required level on your CAS. You do not need to send in any documents to support this.

Documents used to obtain Tier 4 (General) CAS assigned for English language courses at level B2 of the Common European Framework for Reference (CEFR)

64. If your Tier 4 sponsor has assessed your qualifications in order to assign your CAS, you must send us these qualifications with your application. Details of the evidence you are required to submit are set out under the section '[Evidence of your qualifications](#)'.
65. If your Tier 4 sponsor has assessed you by using one or more references,

your sponsor must include details of the references assessed on your CAS.

66. For each reference assessed, you must send your reference(s) which must contain **all** of the following:

- your name;
- confirmation of the type and level of course or previous experience;
- dates of study or previous experience;
- date of the letter;
- contact details of the referee.

If you cannot provide the original reference(s), you can provide a copy, together with a letter from your Tier 4 sponsor confirming it is a true copy of the reference they assessed.

67. If you have been offered a place because of the progress you have made on an existing course, your Tier 4 sponsor must include this information on your CAS.

You will not need to send any documents if this is how you have been assessed.

Documents used to obtain a Tier 4 (General) CAS assigned to postgraduate doctors and dentists for a recognised Foundation Programme

68. If you are applying to take a recognised postgraduate doctor or dentist foundation programme, the qualification(s) you send with your application must include your certificate and/or transcript of results of the UK recognised degree in Medicine or Dentistry that you completed whilst in the UK as a student. Please refer to the section '[Evidence of your qualifications](#)' for further information of these.

Documents used to get a CAS for Tier 4 (Child) Students under 16-years-old

69. If you are under the age of 16, you will only have to provide the CAS reference number. You will not need to send any documents if this is how you have been assessed.

Documents used to get a CAS for Tier 4 (Child) Students who are 16 or 17-years-old

70. If you are 16 or 17 years old and your Tier 4 sponsor has assessed your qualifications in order to assign the CAS, you must send us these qualifications with your application. Details of the evidence you are required to submit are set out under the section '[Evidence of your](#)

[qualifications](#)'.

71. If you have been assessed by other means (for example, references or a portfolio of artwork, interview or your Tier 4 sponsor's own test or entrance exam), you do not have to include these documents with your application, but your Tier 4 sponsor must still include details of how they assessed you on your CAS.

Evidence of your qualifications

72. If your Tier 4 sponsor has assessed your qualifications in order to assign your CAS, you must send us these qualifications with your application. For each qualification listed, you must provide **one** of the following:

- the certificate(s) of qualification;
- the transcript of results;
- the print out of qualification or transcript results from the awarding body's online checking service.

73. If providing the certificate(s) of qualification. Each document must clearly show **all** of the following:

- your name;
- the title of the award;
- the date of the award;
- the name of the awarding institution

We will not accept provisional certificates

74. If providing the transcript of results. Each document must clearly show **all** of the following:

- your name;
- the name of the academic institution;
- your course title;
- the confirmation of the award

75. If providing the print out of qualification or transcript results from the awarding body's online checking service which clearly shows **all** of the following:

- your name;
- the title of the award;
- the date of the award;
- the name of the awarding body

Tier 4 Students applying from inside the UK

76. If you are applying to continue your studies in the UK or you are switching into Tier 4 from another points-based system route, where permitted to do so, your new course must start within 28 days of the expiry of your permission to stay or, if you overstayed, within 28 days of when that period of overstaying began.
77. If you are applying to continue your studies in the UK, you are required to submit your application before the expiry of your previous period of leave. There are limited exceptions relating to overstaying previous conditions (remaining in the UK when your leave to be here has expired). All applications for further leave to remain require that you have not been in the UK in breach of immigration laws. Any period of overstaying will not count against you where either of these conditions apply:
- If the application is made within 14 days of your leave expiring and the Secretary of State accepts there is a good reason beyond your control, or the control of your representative, preventing the application from being made in time, the overstaying will be disregarded. The reason for the overstay should be provided in the application.
 - If the application is made following the refusal of a previous application for leave which was made in-time (or to which the exception in the point above applied) and within 14 days of one of the following:
 - the refusal of the previous application for leave;
 - the expiry of any leave which has been extended by section 3C of the Immigration Act 1971;
 - the expiry of the time limit for making an in-time application for administrative review or appeal;
 - any administrative review or appeal being concluded, withdrawn, abandoned or lapsed.
78. If your course has ended and you are applying from inside the UK to extend your stay, you should apply in the last three months of your permission to stay if possible. This is because as soon as we give permission to stay (if the application is approved), your new Tier 4 sponsor becomes responsible for you.
79. If you request for the return of your passport for the purpose of travel outside the Common Travel Area (CTA) before a decision has been made on your application for leave to remain, your application will be treated as withdrawn. The date of withdrawal will be the date on which we receive your request.
80. If you retain your passport after applying at a UK Visa and Citizenship

Application Service (UKVCAS) centre or Service Support Centre (SSC) and travel outside of the CTA your application will be treated as withdrawn. The date of withdrawal will be the date on which you leave the CTA.

81. Further information on withdrawn applications can be found in the guidance: 'Applications for leave to remain: validation, variation and withdrawal' at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/specified-application-forms-and-procedures>.
82. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student, you must meet the [Academic Progression](#) requirements in order to extend your stay in the UK to undertake further study.

Parental consent

83. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student under the age of 18 or applying as a Tier 4 (Child) Student, you are required to provide the consent of your parent(s)/legal guardian(s) to travel to the UK, with your application.
84. If you are required to provide parental consent, you must provide a letter from your parent(s) or legal guardian(s) confirming **all** of the following:
 - the relationship between your parent(s) or legal guardian and you;
 - that your parent(s) or legal guardian have given their consent to your application;
 - that your parent(s) or legal guardian agrees to your living arrangements in the UK;
 - that your parent(s) or legal guardian agrees to the arrangements made for your travel to and reception in the UK (for people applying from outside the UK only);

The letter must confirm if your parent(s) or legal guardian have legal custody or sole responsibility for you. If they have sole custody, they must sign the letter. If they do not, the letter must confirm that each parent or legal guardian agrees to the contents of the letter and it must be signed by each parent or legal guardian.

85. You must also provide evidence of your relationship with your parent(s) or legal guardian. Acceptable evidence includes one of the following documents:
 - your birth certificate showing the names of your parent (s);
 - your certificate of adoption showing the name(s) of your parent(s) or legal guardian;
 - a court document naming your legal guardian.

Maintenance: funds for course fees and living costs

86. Maintenance is the funds/money you must have to support yourself whilst studying in the UK. Tier 4 (General) Students and Tier 4 (Child) Students are required to demonstrate available maintenance when making an application for leave to study in the UK. You must show that you have enough money to cover your course fees (or boarding fees, if applicable) and living costs.
87. The amount of funds you are required to demonstrate will depend on which category you are applying under, the length of your course, where you will study it and your living arrangements whilst you are in the UK.
88. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student, please refer to the section '[Maintenance: specific guidance for Tier 4 \(General\) Students](#)' which provides specific guidance on the maintenance you are required to demonstrate.
89. If you are a Tier 4 (Child) Student, please refer to the section '[Maintenance: specific guidance for Tier 4 \(Child\) Students](#)'.

Documents needed for maintenance (funds)

90. You must show evidence of all the following, if they are applicable to you:
 - you have paid all or part of your course fees and up to £1,265 towards accommodation fees to your Tier 4 sponsor;
 - you have paid all or part of your boarding fees;
 - you are receiving official financial sponsorship;
 - you have enough money to cover your remaining course fees and living costs
91. If you qualify for our differentiation arrangements, you are not required to include the evidential documents to evidence the maintenance available to you with your application. You must, however, confirm on your application form that you meet the maintenance requirements that are applicable to you and that you hold documentary evidence in the manner required. We will sometimes ask for these or any other documents.

Money that can be used by Tier 4 (General) and Tier 4 (Child) Students

92. You can use money held in an account owned by you or by your parents or legal guardian(s). If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student and using funds held by your parent(s)/legal guardian(s), you will need to show us evidence that you are related to your parent(s)/legal guardian(s) and that you have their permission to use this money.

93. If you are a Tier 4 (Child) Student, you will not normally need to show us that you are related to your parent(s)/guardian(s) as you are already required to provide evidence of [parental consent](#) with your application. However, you will be required to provide evidence that your parent(s)/legal guardian(s) consent to you using their funds. Please refer to the section '[Money held by parent\(s\) or legal guardian\(s\)](#)' for further information.
94. The evidence of money that you use must be one of the following:
- cash funds in the bank (this includes savings accounts and current accounts even when notice must be given);
 - a loan letter (the loan must be provided by your national government, state or regional government, or by a government sponsored student loan company or be part of an academic, or educational loans scheme);
 - official financial or government sponsorship available to you.

Other accounts or financial instruments such as shares, bonds, overdrafts, credit cards and pension funds are not acceptable, regardless of notice period.

95. The money you show us must be for your use for studying and living in the UK. The full amount of this money – which should be held in the manner specified in this guidance – must continue to be available to you after your application is made, except for any money you have to pay for course fees and living costs. For example, you should retain the full amount of money you have shown us in your bank account, minus the balance you have paid for your course fees.
96. If you are using overseas currency, we will expect you to show (in writing on your application form) the closing balance in pounds sterling. We use the official exchange rate on the OANDA website, which can be found at <https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter>.
97. Where your funds are in a currency other than pounds sterling, the amount we consider will be based on the exchange rate for the relevant currency on the date of your application, taken from the rates published on www.oanda.com.
98. You will not be awarded points for maintenance where the money you are showing us is held in a financial institution with which the Home Office is unable to make satisfactory verification checks. This will be considered using the list in use on the date of your application. A list of financial institutions which do not satisfactorily verify financial statements is published on Home Office pages at the GOV.UK website at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/immigration-rules/immigration-rules-appendix-p-lists-of-financial-institutions>.
99. We will not consider money earned during a time when you or your parent(s)/legal guardian was in breach of the UK's immigration laws as

evidence of maintenance funds. For example: Earnings made from UK employment will only be considered if you had leave to enter or remain in the UK at the time the money was earned, and in a category, which permitted you to take that employment.

Documents needed to show money available to the student

100. You must provide specified documents which show that the funds you are using to meet the maintenance requirements have been held for a consecutive 28-day period (finishing on the date of the closing balance) ending no more than 31 days before your application and no later than the date of the application.
101. Where funds are being received from an Official Financial Sponsor, government sponsor or as a financial loan, you will need to provide details of the funds being released to you. For further information please refer to the section '[Documents needed to show official financial sponsorship or government sponsorship](#)'.
102. If you are providing evidence of maintenance at a later date, a closing balance later than the date of application will not be considered towards the maintenance requirements.
103. If you are providing evidence of maintenance from a single account, we will always assess the funds available to you from the closing balance given on the document provided as evidence.
104. Where two or more pieces of evidence from a single account are used (for example two consecutive bank statements) we will assess the funds available to you from the closing balance of the most recent document.
105. Where evidence from two or more accounts is submitted, we will assess the funds available to you as being both:
 - the closing balance of one account;
 - any additional money available to you on the date of that closing balance, for which you have provided the required evidence.
106. We will always use the closing balance date from the account that most favours you.
107. If you are providing evidence of official financial sponsorship, in addition to evidence of your own personal funds, any money paid to you by your official financial sponsor will not be considered as available personal funds. Money cannot be counted twice as evidence of maintenance.

Specified documents that can be used to show money available to you

108. Any of the following specified documents can be used to show money available to you:

- **Personal bank or building society statements** covering a consecutive 28- day period ending no more than 31 days before the date of your application and no later than the date of application. The personal bank or building society statements must show **all** of the following:
 - your name or your parent's/legal guardian's name;
 - the account number;
 - the financial institution's name and logo;
 - the amount of money available

Ad hoc bank statements printed on the bank's letterhead are acceptable as evidence (this excludes mini-statements from cash points).

If you wish to submit electronic bank statements these must contain all of the details listed above. In addition, you will need to provide a supporting letter from your bank on company headed paper, confirming the authenticity of the statements provided.

Alternatively, an electronic bank statement bearing the official stamp of the bank in question will be accepted. This stamp must appear on every page of the statement.

We will not accept statements which show the balance in the account on a particular day as these documents do not show that you hold enough funds for the full period needed.

If you want to use a joint account as proof of your money, you must be named on the account along with one or more other person, except where you are using a joint account in the name of your parents or legal guardians. For further information on using funds provided by parent(s) or legal guardian(s), please refer to the section: ['Money held by your parent\(s\) or legal guardian\(s\)'](#).

- **Building society pass book** covering a consecutive 28-day period ending no more than 31 days before the date of your application and no later than the date of application. The building society pass book must show **all** of the following:
 - your name or your parent's/legal guardian's name;
 - the account number;
 - the financial institution's name and logo;
 - the amount of money available (to confirm that there is enough money in the account to cover

your course fees and living costs).

- **Letter from your bank** confirming funds have been held for a consecutive 28-day period ending no more than 31 days before the date of your application and no later than the date of application. The letter from a bank or building society must show **all** of the following:
 - your name or your parent's/legal guardian's name;
 - the account number;
 - the date of the letter;
 - the financial institution's name and logo;
 - the money in your account;
 - amount of money available (to confirm that there is enough the money in the account to cover your course fees and living costs).
- **Letter from a financial institution** regulated by either the Financial Conduct Authority, the Prudential Regulatory Authority or, in the case of overseas accounts, the home regulator (official regulatory body for the country the institution is in and where the money is held) for the purpose of personal savings accounts, confirming funds have been held for a consecutive 28-day period ending no more than 31 days before the date of the application and no later than the date of application. The letter from the financial institution regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, the Prudential Regulatory Authority or home regulator must show **all** of the following:
 - your name or your parent's/legal guardian's name;
 - the account number;
 - the date of the letter;
 - the financial institution's name and logo; and the money in your account.
- **Letter from a regulated financial institution** confirming a loan. The loan letter(s) from a regulated financial institution that you send us must be dated no more than 6 months before the date of your application. The letter(s) must clearly show **all** of the following:
 - your name;
 - the date of the letter;
 - the financial institution's name and logo;
 - the money available as a loan;
 - that the loan is provided by your national government, their state or regional government, a government sponsored student loan company or is part of an academic or educational loans scheme.

The financial institution must be regulated by either the Financial Conduct Authority, the Prudential Regulatory Authority or, in the case of overseas accounts, by the home regulator (the official regulatory

body for the country the financial institution is in and where the money is held) for the purpose of student loans.

You cannot use loans held in the name of your parent(s) or legal guardian(s) as evidence of money held by you. There must be no conditions placed on the release of the loan funds to you, other than your Tier 4 application being successful.

If you are applying from overseas, the loan funds must be available to you before you travel to the UK, with only two exceptions:

- the loan is an academic or student loan from your country's national government and it will be released to you on or before arrival in the UK;
- the loan funds are or will be paid directly to your Tier 4 sponsor before you travel to the UK and the living costs portion of the loan will be released to you on or before your arrival in the UK.

Money held by parent(s) or legal guardian(s)

109. If you a Tier 4 (General) Student and are relying on money held by your parent(s)/legal guardian(s), you must show that you are related to them and must provide one of the following:

- your birth certificate showing the names of your parent(s);
- your certificate of adoption showing names of both parent(s) or legal guardian(s);
- a Court document naming your legal guardian(s).

110. If you are relying on money held by your parents(s)/legal guardian, you must also show that your parent(s)/legal guardian have given their permission for you to use this money. You must provide: a letter from your parent(s) or legal guardian(s). The letter must confirm both:

- the relationship between you and your parent(s) or legal guardian(s);
- that your parent(s) or legal guardian(s) have given their consent to you using their funds to study in the UK.

Maintenance: specific guidance for Tier 4 (General) Students

Course fees

111. If you are starting a new course, you must show that you have enough money to pay for your course fees for the first year of your course or for the entire course, if it is less than a year long.

112. If you have already started your course and you are applying for further leave to continue that course, you must show that you have enough money to pay for your course fees to the end of the current academic year; or for the next academic year if you will continue on your course at the start of the next academic year.
113. If you are in the UK as part of a study abroad programme you must show that you have enough money to pay for any fees you are required to pay to your Tier 4 sponsor for the first year of your course or for the entire course, if it is less than a year long.
114. If you are continuing on an existing course and are applying for an extension to continue to study the course, your Tier 4 sponsor must confirm **either** of the following:
- the fees you still need to pay as stated on your CAS – if you are part way through the year;
 - the fees that you need to pay for the next academic year of your course, if you will continue the course at the start of the next academic year.
115. Your Tier 4 sponsor will provide us with details of the cost of the course fees once the CAS has been issued. If you do not know what these fees are, you will need to check this with your Tier 4 sponsor.
116. If you have no fees to pay to your Tier 4 sponsor, your CAS must confirm that there are no fees due (for example, if these have been paid to an overseas Higher Education provider).

Tier 4 (General) Students at residential independent schools

117. If you are applying to study at a residential independent school, you must show you have the money available to pay your school fees (course fees and board or lodging fees) for an academic year of your course or for the entire course, if it is less than a year long. You will not need to evidence further funds for living costs if you will be staying in on-site accommodation at your boarding school and where all living costs are accounted for in the board/ lodging fees.
118. If you have already started your course and you are applying for new permission to continue that course, you must show that you have enough money to pay for your school fees to the end of the current academic year; or for the next academic year if you will continue on your course at the start of the next academic year.
119. The amount you will need to show for course fees will be given by your Tier 4 sponsor on your CAS.

120. If you have been assigned a CAS, your Tier 4 sponsor will already have given us details of the cost of your course fees. If you do not know what these fees are, you will need to check this with your Tier 4 sponsor.
121. If you have no fees to pay to your Tier 4 sponsor, your CAS must confirm that there are no fees due.
122. If the length of your course includes a part of a month, we will round the time up to the next month. For example, if a course is seven months and two weeks, you will need to show that you have enough money for eight months.

Money for living costs

123. You must have enough money to support yourself whilst studying in the UK. The money that you will need for living costs will depend on the length of your course and where you will study it.

Location of study

124. The monthly living costs that you will need to show will depend on where you will be studying in the UK.
125. You must show that you have either:
 - £1,265 per month for living costs if you are studying in London for the majority of your study (more than 50% of your study time);
 - £1,015 per month for living costs if you are studying outside London or anywhere else in the UK for the majority of your study (more than 50% of your study time).
126. You will be considered to be studying in London if studying at the University of London, or if the majority of your study (more than 50% of your study time) is at a site or sites situated wholly or partly within the Greater London Area. The “Greater London Area” means the City of London and the 32 London boroughs, as listed in Annex 4 of this guidance document.

The amount of funds required

127. If you are applying for leave to remain on the [Doctorate Extension Scheme](#), you must show that you have funds to cover your living costs for 2 months.
128. If you are applying for leave to remain as a [Student Union Sabbatical Officer](#), or as a postgraduate doctor or dentist on a recognised Foundation Programme, you must show that you have money for your living costs for each month of your course up to a maximum of 2 months.
129. In all other circumstances, you must show that you have money for your living costs for each month of your course, up to a maximum of 9 months.

130. For example, if you are studying outside London or elsewhere in the UK on a course for more than 12 months and have paid your course fees in full, the amount of maintenance you would need to show would be £9,135 (£1,015 for 9 months.)
131. If the length of your course includes part of a month, the time will be rounded up to the next full month for maintenance purposes, for example:

Course start date: 18 September 2018
Course end date: 13 April 2019
Course duration = 6 months and 26 days, therefore the maintenance requirement is seven months.

Money already paid to the Tier 4 sponsor

132. If you can show that you have already paid all or some of your course fees to your Tier 4 sponsor before making your application, this amount can be taken away from the total amount of money you will need to show.
133. If you can show that you have already paid all or some of your accommodation fees to your Tier 4 sponsor before making your application, this amount, up to a maximum of £1,265, will also be taken away from the total amount of money you will need to show for living costs. However, the amount taken away cannot exceed a maximum of £1,265, even if you have paid more than £1,265 in advance for accommodation (except if you are a boarding student studying at a residential independent school).

For example, if you are studying in London, are studying a course of more than 12 months, and you have paid your course fees in full, the amount of maintenance you would need to show would be £11,385 (£1,265 for 9 months); however, if you have already paid £1,265 to your university as a contribution towards your accommodation, the amount you need to show is reduced to £10,120:

Amount of Maintenance - £11,385
Amount paid to Sponsor for accommodation - £1,265
Total maintenance you are required to show - £10,120.

This only applies if you will be staying in university, college or independent school arranged accommodation.

Documents needed to show money already paid to the Tier 4 Sponsor

134. Your sponsor can include details of the money you have already paid to them on your CAS. If your Tier 4 sponsor has included details of money paid to them on your CAS, no further documents are needed to show that this money has been paid. If you do not know if your Tier 4 sponsor has included this information, you will need to check this with your Tier 4

sponsor. Any money for fees and maintenance that are not shown on your CAS must be shown in a different manner by you.

135. If your Tier 4 sponsor has not included details of the money you have already paid on your CAS, you must send a paper receipt issued by your UK sponsor confirming that you have paid either:

- all of your fees;
- the amount that you have paid

Official Financial Sponsorship or Government Sponsorship

136. Financial sponsorship is where you are given money to cover some or all of your course fees and/or living costs. This financial sponsorship can be used as evidence of money you have.

137. You can receive official financial sponsorship from Her Majesty's Government, your home government, the British Council or any international organisation, international company, university or a UK independent school

138. Your official financial sponsor must have the funds to support you financially whilst you are studying in the UK and have the capacity to move, or experience of moving, funds across international borders.

139. For the purposes of this section of the guidance 'sponsored' means wholly supported by an award which covers both fees and living costs.

140. Within the last 12 months, you may have been financially sponsored to be in the UK by a government or an international scholarship agency in one of the following categories:

- Tier 4 (General);
- Tier 4 (Child) Student.

141. If you are currently financially sponsored by a government or an international scholarship agency, or your financial sponsorship ended within 12 months of your application being made, you will need your sponsor's permission to stay in or re-enter the UK. You must provide us with your financial sponsor's unconditional consent in writing. This must confirm that your sponsor has no objection to you continuing your studies in the UK. If your financial sponsor does not give consent, we will refuse the application.

142. If your financial sponsor is only covering some of your course fees or living costs, you must show that you have the rest of the money needed.

Documents needed to show official financial sponsorship or government sponsorship

143. If you qualify for our differentiation arrangements, you are not required to include the evidential documents from this section with your application. You must, however, confirm on your application form that you meet the requirements set out in this section and that you hold documentary evidence in the manner required. We will sometimes ask for these or any other documents.
144. Your sponsor can include details of the official financial sponsorship that they are giving to you on your CAS. No further documents are needed to show this official financial sponsorship. If you do not know if your Tier 4 sponsor has included this information, you will need to check this with them.
145. In all other circumstances if you are being given official financial sponsorship, you must provide a letter of confirmation from your official financial sponsor on official letter-headed paper or stationery of the organisation of the official financial sponsor which must have the official stamp of that organisation on it. The letter must show:
 - your name;
 - the name and contact details of your official financial sponsor;
 - the date of the letter;
 - the length of your sponsorship; and
 - the amount of money the sponsor is giving to you or a statement that your official financial sponsor will cover all of your fees and living costs.

Money needed for dependants (partners and children)

146. Any partners or children (also known as dependants) that you want to bring to the UK with you must have money in place to support them. The points-based system dependants' guidance provides more information on this and can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-dependants-of-uk-visa-applicants-tiers-1-2-4-5>.

Maintenance: specific guidance for Tier 4 (Child) Students

Course fees

147. You must show you have the money available to pay your school fees (course fees and board or lodging fees) if you are a boarding student or your course fees if you are a non-boarding student for an academic year of your course or for the entire course, if it is less than a year long.
148. If you have already started your course and you are applying for new permission to continue that course, you must show that you have enough money to pay for your school fees to the end of the current academic year;

or for the next academic year if you will continue on your course at the start of the next academic year.

149. The amount you will need to show for course fees will be given by your Tier 4 sponsor on your CAS.
150. If you have been assigned a CAS, your Tier 4 sponsor will already have given us details of the cost of your course fees. If you do not know what these fees are, you will need to check this with your Tier 4 sponsor.
151. If you have no fees to pay to your Tier 4 sponsor, your CAS must confirm that there are no fees due (for example, if these have been paid to an overseas Higher Education provider).
152. If the length of your course includes part of a month, we will round the time up to the next month. For example, if a course is seven months and two weeks, you will need to show that you have enough money for eight months.

Money for living costs

153. You must have enough money to support yourself whilst studying in the UK. The money that you will need for living costs will depend on whether you are studying in London or not and how you are being accommodated whilst in the UK.
154. You will be considered to be studying in London if the majority of your study (more than 50% of your study time) is at a site or sites situated wholly or partly within the Greater London Area. The “Greater London Area” means the City of London and the 32 London boroughs, as listed in [Annex 4](#) of this guidance document.

Money already paid to the Tier 4 sponsor

155. If you can show that you have already paid all or some of your school or boarding fees to your Tier 4 sponsor before making your Tier 4 application, this amount can be taken away from the total amount of money you will need to show.
156. If you have already paid some money to your Tier 4 sponsor for your accommodation fees before making your application, this money can be deducted from the total amount of money you will need to show for living costs. However, the amount deducted cannot exceed £1,265, even if you have paid more than £1,265 in advance for accommodation.
157. This applies if you will be staying in school or college arranged accommodation, except where you are a Tier 4 (Child) boarding student at a residential independent school.

Documents needed to show money already paid to the Tier 4 Sponsor

158. Your sponsor can include details of the money you have already paid to them on your CAS. If your Tier 4 sponsor has included details of money paid to them on your CAS, no further documents are needed to show that this money has been paid. If you do not know if your Tier 4 sponsor has included this information, you will need to check this with your Tier 4 sponsor. Any money for fees and maintenance that are not shown on your CAS must be shown in a different manner by you.
159. If your Tier 4 sponsor has not included details of the money you have already paid on your CAS, you must send a paper receipt issued by your UK sponsor confirming that you have paid either:
- all of your fees;
 - the amount that you have paid

Maintenance for Tier 4 (Child) Students who are boarding

160. You must show that you have enough money to cover your boarding fees (these are the fees covering your course fees and accommodation or lodging fees). You are a boarding student if you are studying at a residential independent school and being accommodated by your Tier 4 Sponsor.
161. For information about the money you are required to show for course fees please see the section '[Course fees](#)' above.
162. The money that you will need for living costs will already be accounted for in your boarding fees, so you are not required to provide additional evidence of these.

Maintenance for Tier 4 (Child) Students who are non-boarding

163. You must show that you have enough money to cover your course fees and living costs. You are a non-boarding student if you are not being accommodated by your Tier 4 Sponsor.
164. For information about the money you are required to show for course fees please see the section '[Course fees](#)' above.
165. The money that you will need for living costs depends on your care arrangements while in the UK. These can be any of the following:
- you will be staying in the UK with a carer who is a resident British citizen or other UK resident;
 - you will be staying with a parent or a legal guardian who will be accompanying you to the UK, where the parent or legal guardian has

- leave as a Parent of a Tier 4 (Child);
- you are 16 or 17 years old and will be living independently in the UK.

Maintenance for Tier 4 (Child) Students who are 16 or 17 years old and living independently

166. If you are a 16 or 17-year-old Tier 4 (Child) Student living independently, you must show that you have money for your living costs for each month of your course up, to a maximum of 9 months.
167. If you are a 16 or 17-year Tier 4 (Child) Student living independently, the amount of money you will need to show for living costs will depend on where you will be studying in the UK.
168. As a 16 or 17-year Tier 4 (Child) Student living independently, you must show that you have either:
- £1,265 per month for living costs if you are studying in London for the majority of your study (more than 50% of your study time);
 - £1,015 per month for living costs if you are studying outside London or anywhere else in the UK for the majority of your study (more than 50% of your study time).
169. You will be considered to be studying in London if studying at the University of London, or if the majority of your study (more than 50% of your study time) is at a site or sites situated wholly or partly within the Greater London Area. The “Greater London Area” means the City of London and the 32 London boroughs, as listed in [Annex 4](#) of this guidance document.
170. If you are unsure as to the address of your main study site, you will need to get this address from your Tier 4 sponsor.

Additional evidence if the Tier 4 (Child) is 16 or 17-years-old and living independently

171. If you are 16 or 17 years old, then you have the legal right to live independently in the UK, and so you may make your own arrangements for accommodation.
172. You must provide a letter from your parent(s) or legal guardian, confirming their consent to both:
- you living independently in the UK;
 - your independent travel to the UK.

This information can also be included in the parental consent letter.

Maintenance for Tier 4 (Child) Students who are being accompanied to the UK by their parent or legal guardian, who has leave as a Parent of a Tier 4 (Child)

173. If you are under 12 years old, you can be accompanied to the UK by your parent or legal guardian. Your parent or legal guardian must apply as the parent of a Tier 4 (Child) Student. The money you will need to show will depend on whether there will be additional Tier 4 (Child) Student coming with your parent or legal guardian.
174. If you are under 12 and your parent or legal guardian is accompanying only you to the UK, you must show that you have £1,560 for living costs for each month of your course up, to a maximum of 9 months.
175. If your parent or legal guardian is accompanying two or more of their children to the UK as Tier 4 (Child) Students, and if you are the first or main Tier 4 (Child) Student, then you must show that you have:
- £1,560 for living costs for every month of your course up, to a maximum of 9 months;

Each additional Tier 4 (Child) Student that your parent or legal guardian are accompanying must show that they have:

- £625 for living costs for each month of your course up to a maximum of 9 months.

If you are 12 years old and over and your parent is applying for, or already has, leave as a Parent of a Tier 4 (Child) Student in order to accompany another child aged under 12, you are allowed to reside with your parent.

If the length of your course includes a part of a month, we will round the time up to the next month. For example, if your course is seven months and two weeks, you must show that you have enough money for eight months.

Official Financial Sponsorship or Government Sponsorship

176. Financial sponsorship is where you are given money to cover some or all of your course fees and/or living costs. This financial sponsorship can be used as evidence of money you have.
177. You can receive official financial sponsorship from Her Majesty's Government, your home government, the British Council or any international organisation, international company, university or UK independent school.
178. Your official financial sponsor must have the funds to support you financially whilst you are studying in the UK and have the capacity to

move, or experience of moving, funds across international borders.

179. If your financial sponsor is only covering some of your course fees or living costs, you must show that you have the rest of the money needed.
180. Within the last 12 months, you may have been financially sponsored to be in the UK by a government or an international scholarship agency in one of the following categories:
- Tier 4 (General);
 - Tier 4 (Child) Student.
181. If you are currently financially sponsored by a government or an international scholarship agency, or your financial sponsorship ended within 12 months of your application being made, you will need your sponsor's permission to stay in or re-enter the UK. You must provide us with your financial sponsor's unconditional consent in writing. This must confirm that your sponsor has no objection to you continuing your studies in the UK. If your financial sponsor does not give consent, we will refuse the application.

Documents needed to show official financial sponsorship or government sponsorship

182. Your sponsor can include details of the official financial sponsorship that they are giving to you on your CAS. No further documents are needed to show this official financial sponsorship. If you do not know if your Tier 4 sponsor has included this information, you will need to check this with them.
183. In all other circumstances if you are being given official financial sponsorship, you must provide a letter of confirmation from your official financial sponsor on official letter-headed paper or stationery of the organisation of the official financial sponsor which must have the official stamp of that organisation on it.

The letter must show **all** of the following:

- your name;
- the name and contact details of your official financial sponsor;
- the date of the letter;
- the length of your sponsorship;
- the amount of money the sponsor is giving to you or a statement that your official financial sponsor will cover all of your fees and living costs.

Maintenance for Tier 4 (Child) Students who are staying with a carer who is a resident British citizen or other UK resident

184. If you are staying with a carer who is a resident British citizen or other UK resident, you will need to show **all** of the following:

- your intended carer has agreed to look after and accommodate you in the UK for the length of your course;
- your intended carer has at least £570 per month to look after and accommodate you in the UK for each month of your course up to a maximum of 9 months;
- your intended carer is a resident British citizen or other UK resident by providing the required evidence set out under [‘Additional evidence if the Tier 4 \(Child\) is staying with a resident British citizen or other UK resident who is a close relative or in a private foster care arrangement’](#).

185. If the length of your course includes a part of a month, we will round the time up to the next month, for example, if your course is seven months and two weeks, you must show that they have enough money for eight months.

Additional evidence if the Tier 4 (Child) is staying with a resident British citizen or other UK resident who is a close relative or in a private foster care arrangement

186. If you are living with a resident British citizen or other UK resident who is a close relative or in a private foster care arrangement, you must show that you have suitable arrangements in place for your care. You must show us **all** the below evidence:

- A written (undertaking) letter from the intended carer confirming the care arrangement which must show **all** of the following:
 - the name, current address and contact details of the intended carer;
 - the address where the carer and you will be living in the UK if different from the intended carer’s current address;
 - confirmation that the accommodation offered to you is a private address, and not operated as a commercial enterprise, like a hotel or a youth hostel;
 - the nature of the relationship between your parent(s) or legal guardian and your intended carer;
 - that your intended carer agrees to the care arrangements for you;
 - that they have at least £570 per month (up to a maximum of nine months) available to look after and accommodate you for the length of your course;

- a list of any other people that your intended carer has offered support to;
- their signature and date of the undertaking.
- A letter from your parent(s) or legal guardian confirming the care arrangement which must show **all** of the following:
 - the nature of their relationship with the intended carer;
 - the address in the UK where you and your intended carer will be living;
 - that your parent(s) or legal guardian support the application;
 - authorise the intended carer to take responsibility for the care of you during your stay in the UK.
- Proof to confirm the intended carer is settled in the UK which must be **one** of the following:
 - their current UK or European Union passport;
 - their current passport or travel document to confirm that they are settled in the UK;
 - their certificate of naturalisation.

If your intended carer is in the UK on a temporary basis and is not able to provide one of these forms of evidence, your application will be refused unless it is a compassionate or exceptional circumstance.

187. If you are living with a close relative, no further documentation is required.

188. If you are staying in a private foster care arrangement, you must receive permission from your private foster carer's UK local authority. This is explained in the 'Children (Private Arrangements for Fostering) Regulations 2005'. Details of the act can be viewed at: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2005/20051533.html.

189. If you are staying in a private foster care arrangement and you are under 16 years old, you must provide **both**:

- A copy of the letter of notification from your parent(s), legal guardian or intended carer to the UK local authority. This must confirm that you will be in the care of a private foster carer while in the UK;
- The UK local authority's confirmation of receipt. This must confirm that the local authority has received notification of the foster care arrangement.

When Tier 4 Students can come to the UK

190. Your course start date is used to determine the date at which you can come to the UK. This is the date given by your Tier 4 sponsor on your CAS.
191. If you are doing a course that is six months or longer, or for a pre-sessional course that is less than six months, you will be able to come to the UK either one month before your course start date or seven days before your intended date of travel, whichever is later.
192. If you are doing a course that is less than six months and is not a course to prepare you for study, you will only be able to come to the UK up to seven days before the start date of your course.
193. If you are applying for entry clearance whilst you have extant leave (for example you have returned home during the summer break after completing a study abroad programme and you are applying for additional leave for the final year of your course), you must ensure you enter the UK on your new visa in order for this to be valid.
194. If you return to the UK on your extant leave, before receiving your new visa, you will need to leave the Common Travel Area once this has been granted and re-enter the UK for your new leave to be valid.

If your entry clearance application is successful, you will be given a vignette valid for 30 days. This will allow you to enter the UK, however you must not enter the UK earlier than the first date on your vignette, or your Tier 4 leave will not be valid.

Ability to bring dependants (partners, parents or children)

Tier 4 (General) Students

195. Tier 4 (General) Students can bring their partner and/or children (also known as dependants) to the UK with them where one of the following applies:
 - They are sponsored by a HEP with a track record of compliance on a full-time course at RQF level 7 or above lasting 9 months or more;
 - They are a government sponsored student following a full-time course that is longer than six months;
 - They are on the Doctorate Extension Scheme;
 - The following three points are met:
 - They are applying for leave to undertake a full-time course longer than six months and have, or last had, within the three

months preceding the date of the application, leave as a Tier 4 (General) Student to undertake a course longer than six months;

- the partner/child have, or last had within the three months preceding the date of application, leave as the dependants of the Tier 4 (General) Student who has leave to undertake a full-time course longer than six months;
- the dependants and Tier 4 (General) applicant are applying at the same time.

196. The points-based system (Dependant) - Policy Guidance provides more information on this and can be found on our website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-dependants-of-uk-visa-applicants-tiers-1-2-4-5>.

Tier 4 (Child) Students

197. If you are a Tier 4 (Child) Student, then you are not allowed to bring partners to the UK with you as dependants. If you have any children under the age of 18 who are living with you or whom you are financially responsible for, then you are not able to come to the UK as a Tier 4 (Child) Student.

198. If you are married or you have a partner who wants to come with you, the only way they can accompany you is if they make an application of their own, in another immigration category, rather than as your dependant.

199. A parent accompanying a child under 12 must apply using the parent of a Tier 4 (Child) Student provision. More details can be found on the GOV.UK website at: <https://www.gov.uk/parent-of-a-child-at-school-visa>.

What general conditions will be attached to a student's stay in the UK?

200. Whilst in the UK you must:

- Not work, other than as your conditions of stay allow;
- Not work as a doctor or a dentist in training;
- Not study, other than as your conditions of stay allow;
- Not claim any state benefits (known as public funds) that you are not entitled to;
- Register with the police, if this is required by paragraph 326 of the Immigration Rules

Work conditions

201. The main purpose of the Tier 4 visa route is for you to come to the UK to study. Where you are permitted to work, the intention is that this should be to supplement your income whilst studying (in most cases we expect this to be taking a part-time role for an established business/organisation (for example, a customer service role at a retailer) or as part of a work placement provided it is an integral and assessed part of your course).
202. There are limits on your working hours that depend on when you applied for permission to come to or stay in the UK, the type of course you study and what type of sponsor you are studying with.
203. Any time spent working can be in addition to any time spent on a permitted work placement.

Course type:	10 hours per week during term-time and full-time during vacations	20 hours per week during term-time and full-time during vacations	No work allowed
A full-time course at degree level (RQF level 6 (and equivalents)) or above sponsored by a Higher Education Provider with a track record of compliance		✓	
A short-term study abroad programme in the UK at an overseas Higher Education Institution		✓	
A full-time course below degree level (RQF level 6 (and equivalents)) sponsored by a Higher Education Provider with a track record of compliance	✓		
A part-time course at post- degree level (RQF level 7 (and equivalents)) or above sponsored by a Higher Education Provider with a track record of compliance			✓

A course at any level at a publicly funded further education college			✓
A course at any level at a private provider			✓
Any course where the student is a Tier 4 (Child) Student over the age of 16 years old	✓		
Any course where the student is a Tier 4 (Child) Student under the age of 16 years old			✓

204. If you are following a full-time course at RQF 6 or SCQF 9 or above with a sponsor which is a HEP with a track record of compliance, or you are undertaking a short-term study abroad degree programme at an overseas HEI, the following work is also allowed:

- full-time as a postgraduate doctor on a recognised Foundation Programme, providing you are being sponsored by Health Education England;
- full-time as a postgraduate dentist on a recognised Foundation Programme, providing you are being sponsored by Health Education England.

205. You may work full-time after your course has ended, provided your conditions of stay permit work during term time and you have leave to stay in the UK. The period at the end of the course is considered vacation time, in addition to the period before your course starts. Therefore, if you are permitted to work, you can work full-time during these periods before your course starts and when it ends.

206. If, having fully completed the course for which your CAS was assigned, you make an application for leave under the points-based system before your existing leave expires, you will be permitted to work full-time, within the limits described above, until your application is decided.

207. If you stop studying before completing your course, you will no longer be entitled to work and will be in breach of your conditions of leave if found working.

Work placements

208. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student or a Tier 4 (Child) Student, in certain

circumstances you will be permitted to undertake a work placement as part of your course, providing it is an integral and assessed part of the course.

209. If you are adding a work placement to your original course of study, you will be exempt from meeting the academic progression requirements, enabling you to apply for your additional leave to remain from within the UK. Please refer to the section '[Students who are adding a study abroad programme or work placement to their course](#)' for details of when to apply.
210. If you are permitted to have a work placement as part of your course, the time you spend on it must not exceed 33% of the total length of your course undertaken in the UK, unless any of the following apply:
- your course is at RQF 6 or SCQF 9 or above and will be studied at a HEP with a track record of compliance. In these circumstances, your work placement must not be more than 50 per cent of the total length of the course undertaken in the UK;
 - your course is at RQF 6 or SCQF 9 and forms part of a study abroad programme. In these circumstances, your work placement must not be more than 50 percent of the total length of the course undertaken in the UK;
 - you are a Tier 4 (Child) aged 16 or above. In this instance, your work placement must not be more than 50 percent of the total length of the course undertaken in the UK;
 - there is a UK statutory requirement for the course to contain a specific period of work placement which exceeds this limit. The work placement must also be an integral and assessed part of the course.
211. If you are undertaking a course of study in music or dance or drama at RQF 6 or SCQF 9 or above, you are able to undertake a work placement as part of the course which involves a professional performance, where the performance has been arranged by your Tier 4 sponsor and it is an integral and assessed part of the course.
212. If you will be studying at a Tier 4 Sponsor who is a Probationary Sponsor, and your course is below degree level, your course cannot include a work placement. Your Tier 4 Sponsor will be able to advise you on whether they are a Probationary Sponsor and or your eligibility to undertake a work placement as part of your course.
213. If you are under 16 years old, or are studying a part-time course, you cannot do a work placement as part of your course of study here.
214. If you have a CAS for a course which involves a work placement, your Tier 4 sponsor will remain responsible for you throughout your work placement.
215. You are permitted to undertake MBA and other academic business programmes and work placements as part of your course, including

secondments to businesses.

Work that is not allowed

216. If you are allowed to work, you cannot:

- be employed as a doctor or dentist in training (except on a recognised foundation programme);
- be employed as a professional sportsperson (including a sports coach);
- be employed as an entertainer;
- be self-employed (except where you are awaiting a decision on an application you have made on or after 01 October 2019 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);
- engage in business activity;
- fill a full-time, permanent vacancy (except on a recognised foundation programme or where you are filling a post as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer).

Professional sportsperson (including sports coach)

217. You cannot be employed as a professional sportsperson (including a sports coach) under Tier 4. You are considered to be a professional sportsperson whether you are paid or not and where you:

- are currently providing services as a sportsperson, playing or coaching in any capacity, at a professional or semi-professional level of sport;
- are currently receiving payment, including payment in kind, for playing or coaching that is covering all, or the majority of, your costs for travelling to, and living in the UK, or you have done so within the previous four years;
- are currently registered to a professional or semi-professional sports team, who have been so registered within the previous four years. This includes all academy and development team age groups;
- have represented your nation or national team within the previous two years, including all youth and development age groups from under 17's upwards;
- have represented your state or regional team within the previous two years, including all youth and development age groups from under 17's upwards;
- have an established international reputation in your chosen field of sport;
- engage an agent or representative, with the aim of finding opportunities as a sportsperson, and/or developing a current or future career as a sportsperson, or have engaged such an agent in the last 12 months;

unless they are playing or coaching as an "Amateur" in a charity event.

218. The Home Office defines an “Amateur” in paragraph 6 of the Immigration Rules as “a person who engages in a sport or creative activity solely for personal enjoyment and who is not seeking to derive a living from the activity. This also includes a person playing or coaching in a charity game.”
219. The restrictions apply where you are providing services as a professional, determined by the indicators listed above. If one or more of the indicators applies to you, this will mean you are considered to be a ‘professional sportsperson’ and participating in non-amateur sport is strictly prohibited whilst studying in the UK. However, you are permitted to play, participate or coach in grassroots/amateur sport, for instance at and for local and community teams, as well as at your Tier 4 sponsor, and in amateur competitions and leagues, such as those organised through British Universities and Colleges Sport (BUCS), providing you are doing so on a wholly amateur basis.
220. If you are permitted to undertake a [work placement](#) as part of your course and wish to undertake a sport-related placement, in certain circumstances this would be permissible. The work placement must be an integral and assessed part of your course and not involve you filling a permanent vacancy. Additionally, you would not be permitted to take up a role which requires you to play or coach sport as part of a work placement, unless you are doing so as an amateur.
221. In certain circumstances you may be offered a sports scholarship, to assist you in studying in the UK. If you are required to play or coach sport in exchange for receiving the scholarship, this activity is only permitted if you are studying a course at degree level or above, at a Higher Education Institution with Tier 4 sponsor status and the scholarship has been awarded for playing or coaching sport at an amateur level for your Tier 4 Sponsor or British Universities and Colleges Sport (BUCS). 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.
222. If your sports scholarship requires you to play or coach with a professional or semi-professional team, or where any of the other indicators of the definition apply to you, you will be considered to be employed as a professional sportsperson, as per the definition above and undertaking such activity will be a breach of the employment restrictions regarding work as a ‘professional sportsperson’.

Self-employment and engaging in business activity

223. You cannot be self-employed or engage in business activity unless you have made an application on or after 01 October 2019 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

and you are yet to receive a decision on that application. This provides an additional period for preparation and development work before you make the switch to the Start-Up visaroute and establish your business in earnest.

224. Everyone in the UK undertaking self-employed work must be registered with HMRC; you must check HMRC guidance to see if you need to be registered as self-employed.

225. You will be considered to be engaging in business activity where you are working for a business in which you have a financial or other significant beneficial interest in a capacity other than as an employee.

226. This would include the any of the following:

- 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 you hold shares of 10% or more (including where the shares are held in a trust for you); or
- working for a company where you also hold a statutory role, such as a director.

This is not an exhaustive list but provides examples of the types of circumstance in which you will be considered to be engaged in business activity.

Filling a full-time permanent vacancy

227. If you are allowed to work, you must not fill a full-time permanent vacancy (other than on a recognised Foundation Programme or where you are taking up a post as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer) unless you are either on the Doctorate Extension Scheme and you have successfully completed your course or each of the following applies:

- you have successfully completed a course at degree level or above at a Sponsor that is a HEP with a track record of compliance;
- you have made a Tier 2 application supported by a Certificate of Sponsorship assigned by a licensed Tier 2 Sponsor before your Tier 4 leave has ended (and before any appeal against that decision has been determined);
- you will be employed in the role for which that Certificate of Sponsorship was assigned;
- you have yet to receive a decision on your Tier 2 application.

228. You are on the Doctorate Extension Scheme and have successfully completed your course if any of the following apply:

- you have made a successful application for leave to remain as a Tier 4 (General) Student on the Doctorate Extension Scheme and your

sponsor has formally confirmed that your PhD is completed to the standard required for the award of a PhD;

- you have made an application for leave to remain as a Tier 4 (General) Student on the Doctorate Extension Scheme that has yet to be decided and **all** of the following apply;
 - you have permission to stay as a Tier 4 (General) Student to study a course that leads to the award of a PhD qualification;
 - you were last studying with a Tier 4 sponsor that is an HEP with a track record of compliance;
 - you have a CAS from your Tier 4 sponsor confirming that they expect you to complete your course successfully and that they will sponsor you during the 12 months you are on the scheme;
 - your CAS was issued, and you applied no more than 60 days before the end date of your course (as stated on your CAS);
- your sponsor has formally confirmed that your PhD is completed to the standard required for the award of a PhD.

Volunteering whilst studying

229. Tier 4 (General) Students and Tier 4 (Child) Students can volunteer while they are studying. Voluntary work is distinct from volunteering.

230. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student, you can do voluntary work if you are permitted to work, but this work and any other (e.g. paid) work that you do must not exceed the number of hours you are permitted to work during term time. For example, if you can work for 20 hours during term time and have paid work of 15 hours a week during term time, you cannot do more than 5 hours' voluntary work per week. If you are not permitted to work, you cannot do voluntary work. Tier 4 (Child) Students aged 16 and over can undertake voluntary work.

Factors that may be taken into account when considering whether it is voluntary work or volunteering are:

- Voluntary workers will usually have contractual obligations to perform the work (e.g. 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.
- Students who are volunteering do not have a contract, they must not be a substitute for an employee and they must not be doing unpaid work –
i.e. 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.

Study conditions

Taking a pre-session course to prepare for the main course of study in the UK

231. A pre-session course is a preparatory course which will directly precede your main course of study in the UK. It is designed to enable you to acquire the ancillary skills or knowledge necessary to adjust to study in the UK. Usually this will be supplementary English language training or some instruction in the British education system. Courses which are designed to give you fundamental training in the subject area as a stepping stone to higher study – e.g. a Foundation degree – or courses which form an integral part of your main course of study, but which are administered separately, will not be considered as a pre-session. The pre-session course will be studied prior to your main course of study and may in some cases lead to a recognised qualification.
232. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student, then you can be given permission to stay to cover both your pre-session course and your main course where your CAS is issued by a HEP with a track record of compliance to cover both a pre-session course of no longer than three months' duration and a main degree course and **both** of the following apply;
- you have an unconditional offer of a place on a degree level course of study at that HEP. This includes where the pre-session course is to allow you to reach B2 level in English language and your sponsor is satisfied that you will reach that level at the end of the pre-session;
 - your course of degree level study commences no later than one month after the end date of your pre-session course.
233. If you are a Tier 4 (Child) Student, then you can be given permission to stay to cover both your pre-session course and your main course where your CAS is issued by an independent school to cover both a pre-session course and a main course at an independent school and **both** of the following apply;
- you have an unconditional offer of a place on a main course at an independent school;
 - the duration of your pre-session course and your main course does not exceed maximum length of permission to stay that you can be given as a Tier 4 (Child) Student.
234. All other Tier 4 students wishing to do a course before their main course must make a separate Tier 4 application for each course. Both courses must satisfy the full criteria of Tier 4, including the English language testing requirements (where they apply) and the minimum course level.

Supplementary courses

235. You are allowed to do a supplementary course, for example, an evening class, as well as your main course of study. This supplementary course can be in any subject and does not have to relate to your main course of study. You do not need permission from us to undertake a supplementary course and you are not required to tell your Tier 4 sponsor. You can undertake supplementary study at any time during the period of leave granted for your main course of study. However, you must make sure that your supplementary course does not in any way hinder your progress on your main course of studies.

Further study in the UK

236. The type of permission you need if you want to study with a new Tier 4 sponsor will depend on the institution type and sponsor rating of your Tier 4 sponsor and when you applied for your last grant of leave. There are different rules for students studying with a sponsor with Tier 4 Sponsor status and for students who made their last Tier 4 application on or after 5 October 2009.

237. You can only apply to extend your leave to study at your current sponsor, or at another sponsor, if your current period of Tier 4 leave is for a course which is sponsored by one of the following:

- an HEP with a track record of compliance;
- an overseas HEI;
- an embedded college offering pathway courses;
- an independent school.

If you are currently sponsored by any other type of institution, you must apply for a visa from outside of the UK if you wish to undertake further study under Tier 4.

You can check the institution type of your sponsor on the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors: [Tier 4 Register of Sponsors](#).

238. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student applying for further leave to remain in the UK under Tier 4, you must be academically progressing, unless you are exempt. Information on academic progress is set out in the '[Academic Progression](#)' section of this guidance.

Starting a new course with the same sponsor

239. Whether you can do a different course of study with your existing sponsor will depend on whether you have successfully completed the course (or courses where your leave included a pre-sessional course) for which you were given permission to stay.

If the student has completed the course for which they were given permission to stay

240. If you want to do a different course of study with your existing Tier 4 sponsor, and you have completed the course for which you were given permission to stay, you will need to make a new application for permission to stay for your new course.
241. You must not start your new course until we have approved your new application unless **all** of the following criteria are met:
- the sponsor has Tier 4 Sponsor status;
 - the sponsor has assigned you a CAS;
 - you applied to us before starting your course;
 - you applied to us before your existing permission to stay expired.

You do this at your own risk, as it is possible that your application will be refused.

242. If you have finished your course with your existing HEP sponsor and are starting a new course with that sponsor, an HEP may enrol you on a new course immediately if **all** of the following criteria are met:
- the HEP has Tier 4 Sponsor status;
 - the HEP has a track record of compliance;
 - you are currently sponsored by them and have finished your last course;
 - your leave to stay has not yet expired;
 - you will be studying your new course with your existing sponsor.
243. You must make your new application for leave to remain within six weeks of your enrolment on your course, or before your leave expires, whichever is the earliest.
244. In all other circumstances, you must make an application for leave to remain and must not start your new course until we have approved your new application.

If the student has not completed the course for which they were given permission to stay

245. Only some students are able to change from the course which they are currently studying, and for which their CAS was assigned (the “current course”), to an alternative course (the “new course”), without first completing their current course. The ability to change course is dependent on your conditions of leave, which will differ depending on when you applied for that leave. The conditions and circumstances in which you can change course are set out below. If you want to change your current course, but under your conditions of leave are not permitted to do so, you

need to make a new Tier 4 application before changing course.

246. In all cases, if you require further leave to complete a course you will need to meet the current Tier 4 requirements including the academic progression requirement. You should read and consider the academic progression guidance carefully and consider whether you will qualify for further leave before deciding whether to change your course if you will not be able to complete the new course within your existing period of leave.
247. If you were assigned a CAS to undertake A-levels, you will not be considered to be changing your course if you are changing individual A-level subjects. If you applied for your current leave on or after 6 April 2016, you will need to be able to complete all A-level subjects in your current period of leave.
248. In all circumstances, where your new course (or period of research) is of a type specified in the section '[Academic Technology Approval Scheme \(ATAS\) Clearance Certificate](#)' above, you must obtain an ATAS Clearance Certificate before you start that course (or period of research).

Students who applied before 6 April 2013

249. If you applied for your current leave before 6 April 2013 you can change to a new course at a higher, lower or at the same level without getting permission from us to start your new course.

Students who applied between 6 April 2013 and 5 November 2014

250. If you applied for your current leave between 6 April 2013 and 5 November 2014 (inclusive), you can only change from your current course without getting course permission from us to start your new course if the new course is at either:
- the same or a higher level than the current course;
 - a lower level, provided the conditions and requirements of your permission to stay are the same as they would be had you made an application for the new course you wish to switch to instead of their current course for which you were granted leave at the time you applied for your current course.

Students who applied between 6 November 2014 and 5 April 2016

251. If you applied for your current leave between 6 November 2014 and 5 April 2016, you can only change from your current course without getting permission from us to start your new course if the new course represents academic progress (as set out in paragraph 120A(b) of Appendix A of the Rules in place at the time you made the application for your current leave) from the course you completed during your last period of Tier 4 (General) Student or Student leave ("the previous course"). To represent academic progress the new course must either be:

- at the same or a higher level than the current course;
- at a lower level, provided the conditions and requirements of your permission to stay (except those relating to maintenance and academic progression) are the same as they would be if you had made an application for your new course (instead of your current course) under the current Rules.

Students who applied on or after 6 April 2016

252. If you applied for your current leave on or after 6 April 2016, you can only change your course without getting permission from us to start your new course if **all** of the following apply:

- your sponsor is an HEP with Tier 4 Sponsor status;
- your sponsor has a track record of compliance
- your new course is at degree level or above;
- your new course is not at a lower level than the current course;
- you will be able to complete your new course within your current period of leave;
- if you have previously been granted Tier 4 (General) leave, your sponsor confirms either of the following:
 - your new course is related to the previous course for which you were granted leave as a Tier 4 (General) Student, meaning that it is either connected to your previous course, part of the same subject group, or involves deeper specialisation
 - your previous course and your new course in combination support your genuine career aspirations.

If you change your course, you must complete your new course within your existing period of leave; the only exception to this is if you are applying to re-sit exams or repeat modules or you require further leave because you have previously resat exams or repeated modules for your current course.

You will need to provide evidence that you have attempted exams/modules when applying for leave (see the '[Academic Progression](#)' section for further details). You will not be allowed to use this provision to undertake part/s of the course for the first time.

253. In any other circumstances, you must make a new Tier 4 visa application before you change your course.

Continuing the same course

254. You can only demonstrate academic progression if you have successfully completed your previous course. The only circumstance in which a sponsor should assign a CAS to you to continue your same course is if you are exempt from demonstrating academic progression.

Students who are adding a study abroad programme or work placement to their course

255. If you are adding a [study abroad programme](#) or [work placement](#) to the course you have started studying under Tier 4, you will be exempt from demonstrating academic progression. The programme must be an additional period of study that is connected to the course you have already started studying, rather than part of a new course being studied for the first time.
256. You are able to apply for your additional leave to remain either before your study abroad programme or work placement starts, or after you have completed your study abroad programme or work placement and require additional leave to remain to complete your course. In both circumstances, you must apply no more than 3 months before the start date of your course resuming, as recorded on your CAS.
257. You are able to start your study abroad programme or work placement before getting permission from us to start your new course. This applies regardless of when you applied for your current period of leave.

If you wish to apply for your additional leave to remain before your study abroad programme or work placement starts, you must ensure you have sufficient time to do so and if you are travelling abroad you must receive a decision on your application before your intended date of travel. You must not start your study abroad programme or work placement while you have an application for leave to remain pending, as leaving the UK or requesting your passport back for the purpose of travel will result in your application being withdrawn. Further information on the circumstances in which applications may be withdrawn can be found in the guidance 'Applications for leave to remain: validation, variation and withdrawal' at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/specified-application-forms-and-procedures>.

If you are not leaving the UK to undertake your work placement, you should still refrain from applying for additional leave once your placement had started. If you do not have time to apply for your leave before your programme or work placement starts, you can apply when your programme or work placement has finished, and you are returning to complete your course.

Starting a new course with a new sponsor

258. If you change to a course with a different sponsor (irrespective of whether you have completed your previous course), you must apply again under Tier 4, with a CAS from your new sponsor.

Students who applied on or after 5 October 2009

259. If you want to study with a new Tier 4 sponsor and you made your last Tier 4

application on or after 5 October 2009, you must apply for new permission to stay.

260. You can start your new course before your new Tier 4 application has been approved if **all** of the following apply:

- you have applied for permission to stay to study with a Tier 4 sponsor that has Tier 4 Sponsor status;
- you have existing leave to study a full-time course in the UK;
- your Tier 4 sponsor has assigned a CAS to you for your new course.

You do this at your own risk, as it is possible that your application will be refused, and you may not be able to go back to your old course.

261. If you are applying to study with a Tier 4 sponsor that has Probationary status sponsor rating, you cannot start your new course until your new Tier 4 application has been approved.

Students who have valid permission to stay following an application made before 5 October 2009

262. If you want to study with a new Tier 4 sponsor and you made your last Tier 4 application before 5 October 2009, you must get permission from us if you have time left in your permission to stay and want to do the same or a different course of study with a new Tier 4 sponsor. You should apply using the Tier 4 (Permission to Switch) application form which is available on our website: www.gov.uk/tier-4-general-visa

263. We will consider the application if **all** of the following apply:

- the Tier 4 sponsor is approved by us and on our Tier 4 register of sponsors (which can be found on our website);
- we can confirm the Tier 4 sponsor wants to act as your new Tier 4 sponsor;
- the course meets the requirements for the Tier 4 (General) or the Tier 4 (Child) Student category, although you may continue to study an English language course at CEFR level A2, or above.

264. If you have told us about changing your Tier 4 sponsor, you can start the new course before you get permission from us, but you do so at your own risk, as we could refuse the permission. We will write to you to confirm that we have received your request to change Tier 4 sponsor.

265. Under the Immigration Rules, we may limit your remaining permission to stay if you change your Tier 4 sponsor without getting our permission. Further information on this can be found in [Annex 1](#).

Students who need to apply for new entry clearance to complete their course or change course with the same or a new sponsor?

266. If you cannot apply for further leave to remain, for example, because of the type of institution you are studying at, because you were studying a part-time course or because you cannot demonstrate academic progression, you must leave the UK and apply for new entry clearance to undertake further study under Tier 4. As soon as you know you need to apply for new entry clearance to complete your course or change course, you should make plans to leave the country and make an application. The most practical time to do this would be during a holiday period and, ideally, the next semester break. A valid CAS must be submitted with your application. You cannot make your Tier 4 application more than three months before the start of your new course.
267. If you are successful in your application for new entry clearance, you may return to the UK to continue your studies. On arrival at the border you must present your passport with your new 30-day vignette in it. You must then collect your new biometric residence permit from the Post Office branch you selected as part of your application. Your decision letter will tell you the date from which your biometric residence permit will be available for collection and you must collect it no later than 10 days after your arrival in the UK.
268. If you are unsuccessful in your application for new entry clearance, we will return your original biometric residence permit to you. You can then return to the UK to complete the course for which you were originally granted leave, as long as you can do this within the period of leave originally granted and you continue to meet all the conditions of your Tier 4 visa.

If the course ends early

269. If your course finishes early because you have successfully completed your course earlier than expected, we will curtail your leave so that you have the same wrap-up period of leave after the new course end date as you were originally given for your original course end date. For example, if you were originally granted leave with a wrap-up period of four months after the end date of your course, we will normally curtail your leave so that you have four months' leave remaining after your new course end date.
270. [Annex 1](#) of this guidance explains what will happen if your course finishes early because your Tier 4 sponsor has lost their Tier 4 sponsor licence.
271. In all other circumstances if your course finishes early and you have not successfully completed your studies, we will limit your permission to stay to 60 days, unless you have fewer than 60 days leave remaining.

After you have finished your studies

272. As part of your application you will receive an additional period of leave after you have finished your studies. The length of your post-study period will depend on your level of study and is set out in the sections '[Length of time a Tier 4 \(General\) Student can come to the UK for](#)' and '[Length of time a Tier 4 \(Child\) Student come to the UK for](#)'.
273. Once your sponsor has confirmed that your studies are complete, and you are therefore in your post-study period, you may do the following:
- Enter and leave the UK
 - Work full-time in the UK, if your conditions of leave permit you to work
 - Study in the UK
 - Visit areas in the UK
 - Apply to remain in the UK under an appropriate alternative route (e.g. Tier 1 and Tier 2).
274. Please be aware that if you do travel during your post-study period, Border Force officials will need to be satisfied when you are entering the UK that you will either complete the activity you intend to carry out and leave the UK before your visa expires, or that you will submit an in-time application to extend your leave in the UK. You should carry any documentation relevant with you when you travel to show to the Border Force officer if required.

What can a student do if their application is refused?

275. Even if you meet the point score requirements for the category you are applying under, there may be other reasons that may mean we refuse the application, for example, your previous immigration history. More information on general grounds for refusal can be found on our website at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/immigration-rules/immigration-rules-part-9-grounds-for-refusal>

Administrative review rights

276. If your application for leave under Tier 4 is refused, you cannot appeal against our decision. However, you may ask us to check our decision under “administrative review” if you think the Home Office has made an error in considering your application.
277. More information and how to apply for administrative review of a decision made on an application can be found on our website at: <https://www.gov.uk/ask-for-a-visa-administrative-review>.

278. The full guidance on administrative review is found on our website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/administrative-review>.

Specific guidance for Tier 4 (General) Students

279. This section of the guidance provides information which is specific to Tier 4 (General) Students. If you are applying as a Tier 4 (Child) Student, please refer to the section 'Specific guidance for Tier 4 (Child) Students'.

280. See paragraphs 245ZT to 245ZY of the Immigration Rules for full details of the requirements of the Tier 4 (General) Student category.

Overview of the Tier 4(General) Student category

281. The Tier 4 (General) Student category is for people coming to the UK for post- 16 education.

282. If you are 16 or 17 years old and studying a course at or above Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) level 3, or SCQF level 6, you and your Tier 4 sponsor can agree whether you apply as a Tier 4 (General) Student or Tier 4 (Child) Student. If you are 16 or 17 years old, then you should apply as a Tier 4 (General) Student if you wish to study English as a foreign language or wish to study a foundation course.

Switching into the Tier 4 (General) Student category?

283. You can apply under the Tier 4 (General) Student category from inside the UK if you currently have, or you were last given, permission to stay in any of the following categories:

- Tier 4 (General) Student where your existing Tier 4 leave is sponsored by one of the following:
 - an HEP with a track record of compliance,
 - an overseas HEI,
 - an embedded college offering pathway courses,
 - an independent school;
- Tier 4 (Child) Student;
- Tier 2 Migrant

Types of study a Tier 4 (General) Student can do

284. You must be studying a course which is one of the following:

- a full-time course of study that leads to a qualification at Level 6 or above of the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) or its equivalents;
- a part-time course of study that leads to a qualification at RQF level 7 or above or its equivalents at a HEP with a track record of compliance;
- an overseas course of degree level study that is recognised as being equivalent to a UK Higher education course and is being provided by an overseas HEI;
- a full-time course involving a minimum of 15 hours per week organised daytime study (daytime study is 8am - 6pm, Monday to Friday) and (except in the case of a pre-sessional course) that leads to a qualification below degree level, but which must be at a minimum of RQF Level 3 or its equivalents;
- undertaking a recognised Foundation Programme as a postgraduate doctor or dentist in the UK;
- undertaking work as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer at your Tier 4 sponsoring institution or at the National Union of Students.

Acceptable levels of courses a Tier 4 (General) Student can do

285. If you are studying with a Tier 4 sponsor that has Tier 4 Sponsor status, you can obtain a CAS for a course that leads to an approved qualification for Home Office purposes and is one of the following:

- Approved at level 3 or above on the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland;
- Accredited at level 6 or above in the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA);
- A short-term study abroad programme in the UK as part of your qualification at an overseas Higher Education Institution, as long as the qualification is confirmed as being at the same level as a UK degree by UK NARIC. Contact details for UK NARIC can be found on their website at: www.naric.org.uk/visasandnationality;
- An English language course at level B2 or above of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.

Sponsors with Tier 4 Sponsor status can offer work placements with the courses they offer, including where the course is below degree level.

286. If you are studying with a Probationary Sponsor, then you can obtain a CAS for a course that leads to an approved qualification for Home Office purposes which is one of the following:

- Approved at level 4 or above on the RQF in England, Wales and Northern Ireland;
- Approved at level 3 or above on the RQF in England, Wales and Northern Ireland if you are under the age of 18;
- Accredited at level 7 or above in the SCQF by the SQA;
- Accredited at level 6 or above in the in the SCQF by the SQA if you are under the age of 18;
- A short-term study abroad programme in the UK as part of your qualification at an overseas Higher Education Institution, as long as the qualification is confirmed as being at the same level as a UK degree by UK NARIC. Contact details for UK NARIC can be found on their website at: www.naric.org.uk/visasandnationality;
- An English language course at level B2 or above of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.

Sponsors with a Tier 4 sponsor licence as a Probationary Sponsor cannot offer courses below degree level that contain work placements. Your Tier 4 Sponsor will be able to advise you on whether they have Tier 4 Sponsor status or whether they are a Probationary Sponsor.

Length of time a Tier 4 (General) Student can come to the UK for

287. The table below explains how much time a Tier 4 (General) Student can come to the UK for:

Type of course	Total length of course	Length of stay allowed
Main course of study (including Student Union Sabbatical Officers)	12 months or more	The duration of the course, plus four months after the end of the course, or 6 months if you are participating in the Tier 4 Pilot

	Six months or more, but less than 12 months	The duration of the course plus two months after the end of the course
	Less than six months	The duration of the course plus seven days after the end of the course
Pre-sessional courses	12 months or more	The duration of the course plus four months after the end of the course
	Six months or more, but less than 12 months	The duration of the course plus two months after the end of the course
	Less than six months	The duration of the course plus one month after the end of the course
Postgraduate doctors and dentists on a recognised Foundation programme		The duration of the course (up to a maximum of three years) plus one month after the end of the course

288. If you are approaching the end of a PhD, you can make a further application for leave as a Tier 4 (General) Student on the [Doctorate Extension Scheme](#). This will enable you to remain in the UK for 12 months beyond your expected course end date, during which time you will be able to work.

289. The CAS issued by your Tier 4 sponsor will include the start and end dates of your course. A course will be considered to be 12 months long if it lasts a full calendar year. For example, a course starting on 1 January 2018 and ending on 31 December 2018 will be considered to be 12 months long. Where you are applying under Tier 4 to continue a course that you have already started studying, we will look at the total duration of the course when determining the additional period of leave to be granted after the course completion date.

290. If you have official financial sponsorship which wholly covers your fees and living costs, and your financial sponsor limits the time you may study in the UK, your permission to stay will be limited to that length of time plus the usual post-course period allowed.

Study time limits – below degree level

291. You are allowed to spend no more than 2 years in the UK studying below UK bachelor's degree level since the age of 18. We cannot approve new leave for you to study below UK bachelor's degree level, if you have already been studying below UK bachelor's degree level for 2 years.
292. These 2 years can be spent studying one course or a number of courses.
293. This 2-year limit does not include any time that you spend studying below UK bachelor's degree level under any of the following:
- the student rules that were in place before 31 March 2009;
 - Tier 4 (General) when you were 16 or 17 years old;
 - Tier 4 (Child) when you were aged 17 years or under;
 - any other non-Tier 4 category which permits study.
294. The 2-year limit does not apply if you are applying to study a course at below degree level and are applying for leave to study a 3-year course which is subject to a regulatory requirement by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency that you must spend at least 12 months at sea. In that case, you are allowed to spend no more than 3 years in the UK studying below UK bachelor's degree level since the age of 18. We cannot approve new leave for you to study below UK bachelor's degree leave, if you have already been studying below UK bachelor's degree level for 3 years.

Study time limits – degree level or above

295. The time that you can spend studying at degree level or above does not include any time that you spend studying as a Tier 4 (Child) Student or as a Tier 4 (General) Student aged 16 or 17.
296. The time that you can spend studying at degree level or above, as a Tier 4 (General) Student from the age of 18, is limited to five years, unless **any** of the following applies:
- you are studying a course, or applying for leave to study a course, in one of the exempt subject areas;
 - you are studying, or applying for leave to study, a master's degree at an HEP with a track record of compliance, following the successful completion of an undergraduate degree course, where the duration of that degree course was four or five academic years. If this applies to you, the limit will be set at six years in total instead of five;
 - the grant of leave is to follow a course leading to the award of a PhD, postgraduate research qualification or Research Masters Degree (as listed in [Annex 3](#) of this guidance), where you have not previously achieved one of these awards, and you are sponsored by an HEP with a track record of compliance;

- you are applying for leave to remain as a Tier 4 (General) Student on the [Doctorate Extension Scheme](#);

Exempt subject areas

297. The five-year study limit does not apply if you are studying a course, or applying for leave to study a course, at degree level or above in one of the following subject areas:

- Architecture;
- Medicine;
- Dentistry;
- Veterinary Medicine & Science;
- Music at a music college that is a member of Conservatoires UK (CUK);
- Law, where you have completed a course at degree level in the UK and are progressing to one of the following:
 - a law conversion course validated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority and the Bar Standards Board in England and Wales, a Masters in Law (MLaw) in Northern Ireland, or an accelerated graduate LLB in Scotland;
 - the Legal Practice Course in England and Wales, the Solicitors Course in Northern Ireland, or a Diploma in Professional Legal Practice in Scotland;
 - the Bar Professional Training Course in England and Wales, or the Bar Course in Northern Ireland.
- PhD, postgraduate research qualification or Research Masters Degree students

298. If you have already completed a course which led to the award of a PhD, postgraduate research qualification or Research Masters Degree (as listed in [Annex 3](#) of this guidance) in the UK, the grant of leave you are seeking must not lead to you spending more than 8 years in total in the UK as a Tier 4 (General) Migrant, or as a Student.

299. Students who have completed a postgraduate research qualification or a Research Masters Degree at NQF 7 (SCQF 11) in the UK lasting 13 months or less are not subject to the 8-year study limit.

Calculating periods of leave counting toward time limits

300. To calculate the maximum amount of time that you spend studying at a specified level, we will consider how much leave you have already received to study courses as a Tier 4 (General) migrant or a Student and add the length of leave that you will receive if your current application is granted.

301. We will include the periods of leave granted before and after your course

as set out in the table at paragraph 283. Time spent studying on an exempt course will only be discounted from the maximum period of study if you are studying or applying to study such a course. Previous study on an exempt course will not be discounted.

302. To calculate leave counting towards the time limit, we will add the proposed period of leave together with any current leave. This period will be counted from either:
- the date leave would begin if granted, if your application is for entry clearance;
 - the date the current period of leave began, if your application is for leave to remain, until the day the leave would expire if granted.
303. We will also count any previous periods of leave you have held under Tier 4 (General) and/or the Student route, where you have subsequently left the UK. This period will be counted from the date the leave began until the date it expired. If you extended your Tier 4/Student leave or received any period of continuing leave in accordance with section 3c of the Immigration Act 1971, this will be included. If your leave was curtailed, we will take the date the curtailed leave expired.
304. We will count time in months, with individual days rounded upwards or downwards to the nearest month. Dates falling on the middle day of the month will be rounded downwards. For the avoidance of doubt, time will not be double-counted.
305. We will count the periods based on the level and duration of course for which a CAS was assigned and leave granted, including where you changed to study a course at a different level or for a shorter duration without making a new application for leave.
306. We will count the full period unless there are exceptional compelling and compassionate circumstances that either prevented you from completing the course within the time given or caused you to prematurely leave your course (for example, serious illness or disability).
307. If the length of the course you apply for would lead to you having spent more than the maximum period permitted in the category, we will refuse your application unless the application is to study a new course, or complete a current course, within either 6 months of the time limit being reached and 1) below applies or 11 months of the time limit being reached, and 2), 3) or 4) below applies:
- 1) You are applying to study a course at below degree level, have never studied as a Tier 4 (General) migrant in the UK before, and are applying for leave to study a 3-year course which is subject to a regulatory requirement by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency that you must spend at least 12 months at sea.

Where	Worked example
A student has never studied in the UK as a Tier 4 (General) migrant before and is applying to study a 3-year Foundation Degree in Marine Operations in the UK with a requirement to spend 12 months at sea.	<p>If granted, the student's leave would begin on 1 August 2018 and expire on 1 January 2021 (course duration 36 months + 1 month added before + 4 months added after the course).</p> <p>This is a total of 41 months, more than the 3-year time limit, but the student will be allowed to complete their third year of study.</p>

- 2) You are applying to study a course at below degree level, have never studied as a Tier 4 (General) migrant in the UK before, and are applying for leave to study a 2-year course.

Where	Worked example
A student has never studied in the UK as a Tier 4 (General) migrant before and is applying for entry clearance to study a 2-year A-levels course.	<p>If granted, the student's leave would begin on 1 August 2018 and expire on 1 October 2020 (course duration 22 months + 1 month added before + 4 months added after the course).</p> <p>This is a total of 27 months, more than the 2-year time limit, but the student will be allowed to complete their second year of study.</p>

- 3) You are applying to study a course being taught by an HEP with a track record of compliance which is also your sponsor, and the strict application of the five-year time limit would prevent you from completing a fifth academic year at degree level or above. The following table provides a non-exhaustive list of examples where these circumstances apply.

Where	Worked example
A student has never studied in the UK before and is applying for entry clearance to study a 5-year pharmacy degree.	<p>If granted, the student's leave would begin on 1 August 2018 and expire on 1 October 2023 (course duration 57 months + 1 month added before + 4 months added after the course).</p> <p>This is a total of 62 months, more than the 5-year time limit, but the student will be allowed to complete their fifth year of study.</p>

<p>A student has completed a three- year bachelor's degree and a 12-month master's degree and is applying for leave to remain to study a further 12-month master's degree.</p>	<p>Student's leave began on 1 August 2014. If their application was granted, they would receive 16 months' further leave, expiring on 1 January 2020 (12 months' course duration + 4 months' leave added at the end of the course). This is a total of 65 months, more than the 5-year time limit, but the student will be allowed to complete their fifth year of study.</p>
<p>A student completed one year of a bachelor's degree and withdrew from the course, then completed a three-year bachelor's degree, and is applying for leave to enter to study a 12-month master's degree.</p>	<p>Student's previous period of leave began on 1 August 2013 and ended on 1 October 2017, a total of 50 months' leave, and they completed four years' academic study. If granted, their entry clearance would start on 1 August 2018 and end on 1 January 2020, a total of 17 months (12 months' course duration + 1 month added before the course + 4 months' leave added at the end of the course). This is a total of 67 months, more than the five-year time limit, but the student will be allowed to complete their fifth year of study.</p>

- 4) You are applying to study a course being taught by an HEP with a track record of compliance, which is also your sponsor, and are subject to the six-year limit for successfully completing a four-year degree level course in the UK followed by other courses at Masters degree-level, and the application of the six-year time limit would prevent you from completing a sixth academic year at degree level or above. The following table provides a non-exhaustive list of examples where these circumstances apply.

Where	Worked example
<p>A student has completed a four-year bachelor's degree and a 12-month master's degree and is applying for leave to remain to study a further 12-month master's degree.</p>	<p>Student's current period of leave began on 1 August 2013. If granted, they would receive 16 months' further leave, expiring on 1 January 2020 (12 months' course duration + 4 months' leave added at the end of the course). This is a total of 76 months, more than the 6-year time limit, but the student will be allowed to complete their sixth year of study.</p>

<p>A student completed one year of a bachelor's degree and withdrew from the course, then completed a four-year bachelor's degree, and is applying for leave to remain to study a 12-month master's degree.</p>	<p>Student's current period of leave began on 1 August 2013. If granted, they would receive 16 months' further leave, expiring on 1 January 2020 (12 months' course duration + 4 months' leave added at the end of the course). This is a total of 76 months, more than the 6-year time limit, but the student will be allowed to complete their sixth year of study.</p>
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If these circumstances apply, we will not refuse the application on the basis that the time would be breached.

For the avoidance of doubt, this concession is not intended to extend the time limits for all students. Students who have already undertaken the maximum period of study will not benefit.

English language courses

- 308. You can come to the UK to study an English language course. The minimum level of English language study, other than for those exceptions detailed above, is set at Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) Level B2.
- 309. You are studying an English language course if you are studying English as a foreign language.
- 310. If you want to do another English language course after your first course, you will need to show the formal assessment of the English language level you achieved from your first course.

English language ability

- 311. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student your Tier 4 Sponsor will assess your level of English language competence as part of their academic assessment of your ability to follow a particular course.
- 312. The level of English language ability that you must have, and how your Tier 4 sponsor is allowed to assess that you are competent in English, will depend on when your CAS was assigned and **both** of the following:
 - the type of course you are following;
 - the type of institution at which you will be studying.
- 313. You may sometimes be required to attend an interview with Home Office officials, either as part of your Tier 4 application overseas, or when arriving in the UK (for example at the airport). If you are required to attend an

interview and cannot show at that interview that your English language ability is at the standard required by the Immigration Rules, your entry clearance application may be refused, or you may be refused permission to enter the UK.

314. A list of the approved English language tests for Tier 4, including the time period tests are valid for, and the scores you must achieve for all four components (reading, writing, speaking and listening), is available on the Home Office pages at the GOV.UK website at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-applying-for-uk-visa-approved-english-language-tests>.

How English language ability will be assessed for Tier 4 (General) Students

315. Before they issue you a Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS), your Tier 4 sponsor will assess your level of English language ability. In some circumstances, they are required to check this using a Secure English Language Test (SELT) from an approved test provider. The list of Home Office approved English language tests is located on our pages on the GOV.UK website at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-applying-for-uk-visa-approved-english-language-tests>.

If you are successful in a SELT, you will be given a unique reference number. Your Tier 4 sponsor should quote this number on the CAS. You will also need to quote this number when you make your application. We will use this number on the SELT provider's online verification system to confirm that you passed the test.

316. We may also interview you, either as part of your Tier 4 application overseas, or when you arrive in the UK (for example at the airport). If you were assigned a CAS and you cannot show at that interview that your English language ability is of the standard required in the Immigration Rules without an interpreter, we will refuse your application or refuse you permission to enter the UK.

Tier 4 (General) Students studying at degree level or above (RQF 6/SCQF 9 or above)

317. If your sponsor is an HEP with a track record of compliance, we will allow them to choose how to assess your English language ability. If you are a 'gifted' student, they may not have to do this. Your sponsor must, however, ensure that you are proficient to level B2 on the Common European Framework of Reference for languages (CEFR) in each of the four components (speaking, listening, reading and writing), unless you are exempt from being proficient in a component because of a disability. If your Tier 4 Sponsor considers you are a gifted student, they will explain this on your CAS. Your Tier 4 sponsor will also give you a letter confirming

that the Academic Registrar has approved the waiving of the English language requirement. If you are applying from overseas, you should ensure that you have the letter with you when you enter the UK.

318. If your sponsor is not an HEP with a track record of compliance, you must demonstrate your level B2 English language competence by providing a recent secure English language test (SELT) from one of our approved test providers. You must have achieved at least CEFR level B2 in all four components (unless a test provider exempts you from sitting a component because of a disability). The list of our approved English language tests is located on our pages on the GOV.UK website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-applying-for-uk-visa-approved-english-language-tests>.

319. This also gives details of how long tests are valid for, and the scores a Tier 4 (General) Student must achieve to meet CEFR levels B1 and B2 in all four components (reading, writing, speaking and listening).

Tier 4 (General) Students studying below degree level

320. If you are studying at RQF level 3, 4 or 5 (SCQF level 6, 7 or 8 in Scotland) your sponsor must ensure that you are competent in English language at a minimum level B1 on the CEFR. Whether or not your sponsor is an HEP with a track record of compliance, they must assess your English language ability at CEFR level B1 by making you provide a recent secure English language test (SELT) which confirms that you have achieved at least level B1 in all four components (unless a test provider exempts you from sitting a component because of a disability).

321. This requirement also applies if you are taking any of the following courses:

- a foundation degree;
- a pre-sessional course, which is below RQF 6 before a degree course. This includes students who are sponsored by an HEP with a track record of compliance;
- English as a foreign language under Tier 4 at CEFR level B2 or above.

Exceptions to the English language requirement

322. You do not have to demonstrate English language competence if you:

- are a Tier 4 (Child) Student;
- have successfully completed a course of study in the UK as a Tier 4 (Child) Student or as a student under rules in force before 31 March 2009, where you were under 18 when granted leave, provided your course was at least six months' long and it was completed no more than two years before your CAS was assigned;
- have successfully obtained an academic qualification (not a professional or vocational qualification) from an educational

establishment in the UK, which is a Bachelor's degree or above;

- have previously completed an academic qualification equivalent to a UK degree which was taught in what we call a 'majority English-speaking' country; (see the table below):

A – H	I – P	Q – Z
Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana	Ireland, Jamaica, New Zealand	St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America

- are a national from what we class as 'majority English-speaking' countries; (see the table below):

A – H	I – P	Q – Z
Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana	Jamaica, New Zealand	St Kitts and Nevis St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America

- are applying under Tier 4 (General) to undertake a short-term study abroad programme in the UK as part of your course at an overseas HEI in the USA which leads to a qualification of at least equivalent level to a UK bachelor's degree.

323. The Immigration Rules specify that only academic qualifications are acceptable for points c & d above. We will only consider a qualification to be an academic qualification if the awarding body consider it to be an academic qualification. Professional or vocational qualifications, regardless of whether or not they are equivalent to a UK bachelor's degree, are not acceptable. If you are unsure whether or not a qualification is acceptable, you should check this with the awarding body.

324. For paragraph 321 above, in order to assess the equivalency of an overseas qualification, you should provide official documentation produced by UK NARIC which confirms the evaluation. This does not affect the ability of an HEP which has a track record of compliance to choose how to assess your English language ability.

325. The requirement to provide official documentation produced by UK NARIC does not apply if you are applying under Tier 4 (General) to undertake a short-term study abroad programme in the UK as part of your course at an overseas HEI in the USA which leads to a qualification of at least equivalent level to a UK bachelor's degree.

Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) Clearance Certificate

326. All Tier 4 (General) Students, including those who qualify for our differentiation arrangements, must obtain an ATAS clearance certificate if they are applying for entry clearance or leave to remain to take one of the following:

- undergraduate or postgraduate studies leading to a Doctorate or master's degree by research in one of the subjects listed in paragraph 1 of Appendix 6 of the Immigration Rules;
- undergraduate or postgraduate studies leading to a taught master's degree or other postgraduate qualification in one of the subjects listed in paragraph 2 of Appendix 6 of the Immigration Rules;
- study or research at an institution of higher education in the UK, where this forms part of an overseas postgraduate level course, in any subject listed in Appendix 6 of the Immigration Rules.

327. Applications for an ATAS clearance certificate must be made online on the Foreign and Commonwealth Office website at www.fco.gov.uk/atas. This site also contains information about the scheme and the list of designated subjects. If you are granted clearance, an ATAS certificate will be issued to you in an email. You must provide a copy of your ATAS clearance certificate with your application.

328. You are issued an ATAS Clearance Certificate for a specific course with a named provider which 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 your provider and/or course details do not change. If your provider and/or course details do change, or your course end date is postponed for a period of more than 3 calendar months, you must apply for a new ATAS Clearance Certificate within 28 calendar days of being notified of the change in course, regardless of when your leave expires.

329. You will also need to apply for a new ATAS certificate if **one** of the following applies to you or your course:

- there are any changes to the course content (or research proposal). If you are studying a research PhD course, changes include changes other than minor changes to the areas of research or the use of any new research technique;
- you apply for an extension of leave in order to continue on your course;
- you wish to start a new course that requires ATAS clearance;
- you move to another institution.

Where there is a change to the length of your course because you are deferring your studies, and sponsorship is withdrawn, the application for a new ATAS clearance certificate should be made at the time you are applying for entry clearance or leave to remain in order to start the course again.

Academic Progression

330. The academic progression rule is in place to ensure that you are progressing academically if you wish to study a further course in the UK and are not merely seeking to extend your stay in the UK. If you have previously had permission to stay as a Student or a Tier 4 (General) Student, then your Tier 4 sponsor can only give you a CAS for a new course, if your new course represents academic progress from your previous studies.

Who is exempt?

331. You do not need to show academic progression if any of the following apply to you:

- you are a Tier 4 (Child) Student;
- you are making a Tier 4 (General) application from overseas;
- you are making a first application to complete an existing course that was commenced at a Tier 4 sponsor that had its licence revoked;
- you are applying to re-sit an examination, repeat a course module or repeat an academic year, or you have previously re-sat examinations, repeated modules or repeated an academic year and require leave to remain to complete the course in respect of which those examinations were re-sat, or modules or academic year repeated;
- you are applying to complete the PhD or other doctoral qualification for which study was undertaken in the last grant of Tier 4 or Student leave (including where you are completing the qualification at a new sponsor);
- you are applying to undertake a role as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer, or to complete the qualification for which you were last given Tier 4 or Student leave after a period as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer;
- you are applying under the doctorate extension scheme;
- you are applying as a postgraduate doctor or dentist on a recognised Foundation Programme;
- you are applying to extend your leave to remain in order to undertake a study abroad programme or work placement or you have previously completed a study abroad programme or work placement and require leave to remain to complete your course.

332. If you are exempt from demonstrating academic progression, your sponsor must confirm this and set out why in the CAS. Caseworkers may request further evidence when deciding applications.

333. If you are applying in the UK under the differentiation arrangements, you do

not need to send in evidence that you have completed your previous course with your application for the purpose of academic progression, but your sponsor must specify in the CAS that you have done so. Caseworkers may request further evidence when deciding applications.

334. If you are applying for the purposes of re-sitting a single or multiple examination(s) or repeating a single or multiple course module(s), or because you have previously done so, your sponsor must state in the CAS that you are re-sitting exams or repeating modules or have re-sat exams or repeated modules for the course. If you have changed your course without completing your previous course (having met the relevant requirements to do so), you must submit transcripts to show that you have previously sat the exam/s or taken the module/s to support your application, in respect of the course you have changed to, not the previous course.

How can you meet the academic progression requirement?

335. To meet the academic progression requirement, your new course must normally be above the level of the previous course for which you were given Tier 4 leave. For example, if your previous course was at RQF6 (and equivalents) your next course should be at least at level RQF7.

336. In certain circumstances, you may be able to continue to study at the same level (see [Studying at the same level](#)). However, if your new course is at a lower level than your previous course, it will not represent academic progression and any application to extend your leave will be refused. The exception to this is where you are undertaking an eligible intercalated course at a lower level (see guidance below).

337. You must also meet one of the following requirements:

- you must have successfully completed (meaning you have achieved the qualification for which you were studying) the course for which you were last granted Tier 4 leave or, if you have changed courses with the same sponsor, the course you changed to;
- you must be applying to progress from either:
 - a Bachelors to Masters level course as part of an integrated Masters course,
 - a Masters to PhD level course as part of an integrated Masters and PhD programme;
- you must be applying to pursue an intercalating course as part of your medical, dental or veterinary science degree, or you are returning to your original course having completed your intercalated course.

Applying for an integrated course

338. You can demonstrate academic progression if you are moving from the lower level to the higher level of an integrated Masters course or an integrated Masters and PhD programme. Your sponsor must undertake an assessment of your academic ability to complete the higher-level course before assigning the CAS and must confirm this in the CAS. If you want to move to the lower level course, this would not demonstrate academic progression and you would need to leave the UK to make your application.
339. The course must be a fully integrated course; it cannot be two separate courses placed back to back and there must be no option to undertake the two courses separately at the same sponsor. For example, if the course is an integrated Masters course in Engineering, you cannot also have the option to undertake a Bachelors and Masters in the same course separately, which you could otherwise take consecutively. In order to grant leave, the caseworker must be satisfied that the course is integrated; if not, they may request further information or leave may be refused.

How can you demonstrate academic progression?

340. You can demonstrate having successfully completed your course by having received the award or, where the formal award has not yet been issued and you are studying a course at degree level or above at a sponsor who is a HEP with a track record of compliance, through formal written confirmation.
341. In order to provide formal written confirmation your current sponsor must make an assessment of your academic ability to complete your current course successfully. The confirmation provided should state that, based on the assessment and your performance throughout the course, your sponsor considers that you are highly likely to complete your course successfully. It should also give an indication of when the qualification will be awarded.
342. If you have failed to complete your previous course successfully, or you are not applying to progress from the lower to higher level of an integrated Masters course or integrated Masters and PhD programme, or you are not an intercalating student, you will not be able to demonstrate academic progress and will have to apply from overseas if you wish to make a Tier 4 application to study a new course. A student 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.
343. Qualifications obtained through supplementary study cannot be relied upon to meet this requirement.
344. If you have been studying a pre-sessional English language course and then apply to study a substantive course, that will be considered to be academic progress. If you have completed a substantive course then wish to undertake a pre-sessional English language course at a lower level, before

another substantive course, this will represent academic progression if either of the following applies:

- you have been assigned a single CAS to cover both the pre-sessional course and the substantive course;
- the substantive course is at a higher level than the previous course for which you were last granted Tier 4 leave.

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

345. As a Tier 4 student, you are permitted to undertake an intercalated bachelor's or master's degree course or PhD where you are studying medicine, veterinary medicine and science, or dentistry. If you require further leave to intercalate (at the same or a different sponsor) or to complete your course, having completed a period of intercalation, this will be considered to be academic progression and you will be able to apply from within the UK.
346. If you are a medicine, veterinary medicine and science or dentistry student with existing leave and you want to intercalate at the same or a different sponsor; or you are returning to complete your course after intercalating at the same or a different sponsor. You do not need to make a new application if you can complete your intercalated course within your extant leave.
347. The following circumstances are examples of where the student meets the academic progression rule:
- Student is progressing from A-levels (RQF 3) at an independent school to a bachelor's degree (RQF 6) at an HEP;
 - Student is progressing from a bachelor's degree (RQF 6) to a master's degree (RQF 7).

Studying at the same level

348. If your new course is at the same level as the previous course, it may exceptionally be considered to represent academic progression if the course is at degree level or above and your sponsor teaching the course is an HEP with a track record of compliance and Tier 4 Sponsor status and either of the following applies:
- the new course is related to the previous course for which you were given Tier 4 leave (meaning that it is either connected to the previous course, part of the same subject group or involves deeper specialisation);
 - your previous and new course combined, support your career aspirations.
349. If you are studying at an embedded college, you will not be able to rely on this exception. You must be applying to study a course at a higher level than

the previous course if you are applying within the UK.

350. In order to establish whether or not you meet this requirement, we will take into account all relevant factors, including the following points. 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.
- your education history
- the credibility of your rationale for wishing to study the new course
- where you are not moving up an academic level, whether the HEP sponsor sufficiently explains why you are applying to study a course at the same level

351. The following circumstances are examples of where you are likely to be considered to meet the exception to the academic progression rule, as long as your sponsor provides a strong justification:

- You have completed a master's degree in Modern Languages (RQF 7) and wish to study a master's degree in Latin American Studies (RQF 7) in order to deepen your specialist knowledge or to prepare better for doctoral study or a career in academia and research. In this case, there is a clear connection between the previous course and the new course;
- You have completed a master's degree (RQF 7) in Environmental Policy and wish to study a Masters of Business Administration (RQF 7), and the HEP confirms that the two courses in combination support your career aspirations in the energy industry. You may be asked for evidence to demonstrate that you are pursuing a career in this field.

352. An example of where you are unlikely to meet the academic progression rule is where you have completed an accountancy qualification (RQF 7) and are applying to study a master's degree (RQF 7) in music, as the two fields are unrelated.

353. If you are required to show academic progression, when assigning you a CAS, your sponsor must confirm on the CAS that you meet the requirement, and how. Where your sponsor is an HEP which has chosen exceptionally to assign a CAS to you where you wish to extend your leave to study a second course at the same level, your HEP must justify its decision by explaining its rationale on the new CAS. This explanation must include confirmation that either of the examples provided in paragraph 349 above applies and why. Abuse of this of exception to the requirement to be moving up an academic level will be regarded as immigration abuse and compliance action may be taken against your sponsor.

Study abroad programmes in the UK

354. If you are enrolled on a higher education course at an overseas HEI, you can do a short-term study abroad programme in the UK as part of your qualification. This is as long as the qualification is validated as the same level as a UK degree or above by UK NARIC. Contact details for UK NARIC can be found on their website at: www.naric.org.uk/visasandnationality.
355. You do not need to provide us with evidence that your overseas course is at the right level, as your Tier 4 sponsor will check this before they assign you a CAS.

Study abroad programmes overseas

356. If you are a Tier 4 (General) Student, you can complete a study abroad programme overseas as part of your course. This is only permitted where the programme is related to the course for which you have been granted leave under Tier 4 to study and where it is being undertaken at a partner institution of your Tier 4 sponsor.
357. For the purposes of a study abroad programme, a partner institution is one which has entered into an arrangement with your Tier 4 sponsor that will enable your Tier 4 sponsor to continue fulfilling its sponsorship duties whilst you are studying overseas. The arrangement of such a partnership for the purposes of a study abroad programme is decided between your Tier 4 sponsor and the partner institution and does not require additional Home Office approval.
358. If you are adding a study abroad programme to your original course of study, you will be exempt from meeting the academic progression requirements, enabling you to apply for your additional leave to remain from within the UK. Please refer to the section: '[Students who are adding a study abroad programme or work placement to their course](#)' for details of when to apply.

Postgraduate doctors and dentists

359. You are allowed to do a postgraduate doctor or dentist foundation programme in the UK in the Tier 4 (General) Student category, as long as you meet all the requirements for the category and you are being sponsored by Health Education England.
360. You must have successfully completed a recognised UK degree in medicine or dentistry from one of the following:
- a Tier 4 sponsor who has a licence to bring in students;
 - a UK publicly funded institution of further or higher education;

- an institution on the Department for Education list of UK recognised bodies or listed bodies list, which keeps satisfactory records of enrolment and attendance. These lists can be found at the following website: <https://www.gov.uk/check-a-university-is-officially-recognised>
361. You must have been given permission to stay in the UK as a student under the rules in place before 31 March 2009 or as a Tier 4 (General) Student. This permission must have covered your final academic year and at least one other academic year of your studies leading to the above degree.
362. You can get a maximum period of three years' permission to stay as a Tier 4 (General) Student to do a recognised Foundation Programme as a postgraduate doctor or dentist.

Student Union Sabbatical Officers

363. Within Tier 4 (General), the Student Union Sabbatical Officer job is a full-time, salaried, elected executive union position. The job may be either at your Tier 4 sponsor's institution or with the National Union of Students of the UK. You may take this job during your studies or in the academic year immediately after you graduate.
364. If you take the job while you still have time left in your permission to stay as a Tier 4 (General) Student, your Tier 4 sponsor must let us know as they are responsible for you until your permission to stay (known as leave to remain) runs out.
365. If you want to do the job at the end of your course, and you have no more time left in your permission to stay as a Tier 4 (General) Student, you must apply again and meet the requirements of the category.
366. A sabbatical job is normally for one academic year and you may be given permission to stay to cover this time. If you are re-elected after one year, you will have to apply again for further leave in this category. You can only have a Student Union Sabbatical Officer job for a maximum of two years at the same institution. If you want to take up a further position you are permitted to do so under a new grant of leave at a different institution or at a national level with the National Union of Students (NUS).
367. The time that you spend with leave to work in a Student Union Sabbatical Officer job will not count towards the maximum period that you are permitted to spend in this category. For example, it will be acceptable for a Tier 4 student to spend 5 years studying at or above degree level, as well as spending 1 year working in a Student Union Sabbatical Officer role.
368. The requirement that a work placement be no more than 50% or 33% (depending upon the course/sponsor) of your course in the UK does not

include any period that you are in post as a Student Union Sabbatical Officer.

369. You are permitted to do additional work, but it is restricted to part-time work during term-time (of no more than 20 hours a week) and full-time work during vacations, if you are not working full-time for the Students' Union in the vacations.

Doctorate Extension Scheme

370. If you are currently following a course leading to the award of a PhD with a Tier 4 sponsor that is a HEP with a track record of compliance, you can apply for the Doctorate Extension Scheme to stay in the UK for 12 months after your course has ended. Once you have successfully completed your PhD, there will be fewer restrictions on the work you can do, and you can use the 12 months to gain further experience in your chosen field, seek skilled work, or develop plans to set up as an entrepreneur.
371. For the purposes of the Doctorate Extension Scheme, PhD means a PhD qualification or one of the doctorate qualifications listed at [Annex 3](#) of this guidance. This does not include Research Masters Degrees.
372. You can apply for the Doctorate Extension Scheme by making a new Tier 4 (General) application. You are expected to meet all the normal Tier 4 (General) criteria, including having a CAS from your Tier 4 sponsor.
373. You can only apply for the Doctorate Extension Scheme if you are in the UK when you make your application.
374. You can only apply for the Doctorate Extension Scheme up to 60 days before the course end date stated on the CAS you have been given to apply for the Doctorate Extension Scheme. You cannot apply after you have completed your PhD.
375. To qualify for the Doctorate Extension Scheme, you must meet **all** of the following requirements:
- have permission to stay as a Tier 4 (General) Student to study a course that leads to the award of a PhD qualification;
 - be studying with a Tier 4 sponsor that is a HEP with a track record of compliance; and not yet have completed your course; and have a CAS from your Tier 4 sponsor confirming that they expect you to complete your course on the stated expected course end date and that they will sponsor you during the 12 months you are on the scheme;
 - be applying no more than 60 days before the expected course end date specified on your new CAS.

376. The Doctorate Extension Scheme is a sponsored scheme. Your Tier 4 sponsor must agree to continue sponsoring you while you are on the scheme. Your sponsor is expected to maintain contact with you. As a minimum, there must be at least two contact points while you are on the scheme. Your sponsor will withdraw their sponsorship if you miss these contacts without reasonable explanation.
377. If your Doctorate Extension Scheme application is approved, you will be subject to new work conditions once you successfully complete your course. Under the new conditions, there will be no restrictions on the type of employment you may take other than as a Doctor or Dentist in training or a sportsperson (including coaches). You will be regarded as having successfully completed your course on the date that your sponsor formally confirms that your PhD is completed to the standard required for the award of a PhD.
378. If you finish your course without completing your PhD, or are awarded a lower qualification, you will not be subject to the new work conditions. Your Tier 4 sponsor will contact us and your permission to stay will be curtailed to the date, you would normally receive after your course. For example, if your course was three years long, your leave will be curtailed to four months from the date your course ended.
379. You do not need to hold or apply for an Academic Technology Approval Certificate (ATAS) to cover your time spent on the Doctorate Extension Scheme. If, however, you are currently studying a course (or period of research) that requires an ATAS Clearance Certificate, and your course end date given on the CAS is postponed for a period of more than 3 calendar months, you must apply within 28 days of being notified of the change in course for a new ATAS Clearance Certificate to cover the rest of your time on that course.

Specific guidance for Tier 4 (Child) Students

380. This section of the guidance provides specific information for applicants applying under the Tier 4 (Child) Student category.
381. Paragraphs 245ZZ to 245ZZD of the Immigration Rules contain full details of the requirements of the Tier 4 (Child) Student category and you should ensure that you are familiar with the requirements of the rules.

Overview of the Tier 4 (Child) Student category

382. The Tier 4 (Child) Student category is for children between 4 and 17 years

old coming to the UK to be educated at independent schools.

383. Tier 4 (Child) visa applications made using a CAS assigned on or after 10 August 2015 must be to study at an independent school. Tier 4 (Child) applications made using a CAS assigned on or before 9 August 2015 will be considered in accordance with the Rules in force on 2 August 2015.

384. You must apply as a Tier 4 (Child) Student if you want to study at or below level 2 of the National Qualifications Framework.

385. Tier 4 (Child) Students who are under 16 years of age may not be offered an English language course (except insofar as this forms part of a broader programme of study being taught in accordance with the National Curriculum, the RQF, or accepted as being of equivalent academic status or fulfilling the requirements of prevailing independent school inspection standards). You can apply to come to the UK as a short-term student child in order to study English language for a maximum of 6 months.

Switching into the Tier 4 (Child) Student category?

386. You can switch into the Tier 4 (Child) Student category if you have, or were last given, permission to stay as a Tier 4 (General) Student.

Acceptable levels of courses a Tier 4 (Child) can do

387. You may only undertake a course that meets one of the following requirements:

- taught in line with the National Curriculum;
- taught in line with the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF);
- accepted as being the same academic level as the National Curriculum or the National Qualification Framework by Ofsted (England), the Education and Training Inspectorate (Northern Ireland), Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Education (Scotland) or Estyn (Wales);
- taught in line with existing (also known as prevailing) independent school education inspection standards;
- pre-sessional courses to prepare you for your main course of study.

388. The main course of study must meet the conditions above.

389. You cannot do a foundation course.

Length of time a Tier 4 (Child) Student come to the UK for

390. The length of stay you can be given will depend on your age. If you are under 16 years old, you can be given whichever is the shortest of the following:

- the length of stay that you ask for;
- the length of your course;
- six years.

You will also be given an additional four months after the end of your course.

391. If you are aged 16 or 17 years old can be given whichever is the shortest of the following:

- the length of stay that you ask for;
- the length of your course;
- three years.

You will also be given an additional four months after the end of the course.

392. If you turn 18 years old, you can carry on with your course until your permission to stay ends. If you want to do further study in the UK, you will have to apply under another category, for example, as a Tier 4 (General) Student. Any time under Tier 4 whilst aged 18 or over will count towards the maximum period of study permitted on courses below UK degree level.

393. If you have official financial sponsorship which wholly covers your fees and living costs, and your financial sponsor limits the time you may study in the UK, then your permission to stay will be limited to the same length of time plus the usual additional period allowed.

Annex 1: Tier 4 Sponsor Duties and Licence Status

The duties of the Tier 4 sponsor

1. Your Tier 4 sponsor is your licensed sponsor while you are in the UK and they have a number of duties that they must comply with.

Record keeping duties

2. Your Tier 4 sponsor must keep a copy of your passport and your contact details. Your sponsor must also keep a copy of your Biometric Residence Permit (BRP) or UK immigration status document or your UK immigration status document if you have not been issued with a BRP. You must keep the original documents.

Reporting duties

3. If you got your Tier 4 visa using a CAS, your sponsor will report you:
 - if you fail to enrol on your course within the enrolment period;
 - if you miss 10 expected contacts without your Tier 4 sponsor's permission;
 - if your Tier 4 sponsor stops being your sponsor for any other reason, for example, if you move in to an immigration category that does not need a Tier 4 sponsor;
 - if there are any significant changes in your circumstances, for example, if the length of a course of study becomes shorter;
 - any suspicions they may have that you are breaking the conditions of your permission to stay.
4. You must give your Tier 4 sponsor all the information they need to be able to meet the duties above. If you do not, we may investigate you and take action against the Tier 4 sponsor which may affect your status.
5. If you got your Tier 4 visa using a visa letter before 5 October 2009, these sponsor duties are voluntary, but we encourage sponsors to report.

What should you do if you think your Tier 4 sponsor is not complying with their duties?

6. If you think your Tier 4 sponsor is not complying with their duties or has given false information to us or to you, you must tell us your concerns.

7. We treat any allegation of abuse of the Tier 4 sponsor's duties (known as the sponsorship arrangements) in the strictest confidence. Anyone with information about abuse of the sponsorship arrangements can report this using the Home Office pages at the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk/report-immigration-crime

Account manager or compliance officer visits

8. Your Tier 4 sponsor can get a visit from our visiting officers at any time to check they are complying with their duties. During the visit, our teams may want to speak to you and any other students they are sponsoring.

Changes to the Tier 4 sponsor's licence

9. There are certain circumstances where the status of your Tier 4 sponsor's licence may have an effect on you and your application.

If a Tier 4 sponsor is removed from the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors

10. If your Tier 4 sponsor is removed from the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors, they cannot assign any new CAS.

Your Application	What will happen
Entry clearance	<p>You can make an application for entry clearance, but if you have a CAS issued by a Tier 4 sponsor who has been removed from the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors, we will consider your application and may seek further information from you. We may then refuse it or hold it.</p> <p>If you have already been granted entry clearance and your sponsor is removed from the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors, you should not travel until a decision is taken on your sponsor's licence. You are advised to check the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors before you travel.</p> <p>If you travel to the UK, you will be allowed to enter (subject to satisfactorily meeting all immigration requirements)</p>

	and to start studying with the Tier 4 sponsor.
Leave to remain	<p>If you are already in the UK and studying with your Tier 4 sponsor, we will not tell you if they are removed from the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors. However, if the Tier 4 sponsor's licence is revoked we will tell you and your permission to stay may be limited.</p> <p>You can still apply to extend your leave if it runs out when your sponsor has been removed from the Tier 4 Register of Sponsors as long as you have a valid CAS. We will consider on a case by case basis whether to proceed with deciding your application.</p> <p>While a decision on your application is pending, we may ask you to submit further documentation and we may carry out further procedures and investigations, including credibility checks.</p>

If their licence expires, is revoked or is surrendered

11. If your Tier 4 sponsor's licence expires or is revoked, or surrendered, all CAS issued by that sponsor will become invalid.

Your Application	What will happen
Entry clearance	<p>Your CAS will become invalid and you will not be able to use it to apply for a Tier 4 entry clearance to come to the UK. If you make an application using an invalid CAS, your application will be refused.</p> <p>If you have already been granted entry clearance and your Tier 4 sponsor's licence is revoked, you should not travel to the UK because you will not be allowed to enter.</p>

<p>Leave to remain</p>	<p>Your CAS will be invalid and if you are studying in the UK and have not applied for leave to remain, we may limit your existing permission to stay:</p> <p>to 60 days, provided you have been a bona fide student at your institution and you have not participated in the practices that may have contributed to your Tier 4 sponsor's licence being revoked or surrendered. Where your revoked sponsor is an HEP, overseas HEI, embedded college offering pathway courses or an independent school, you may want to apply for permission to stay to study with another Tier 4 sponsor during this time; or immediately, if we think you have not been a bona fide student at your institution or you have participated in the practices that may have contributed to your Tier 4 sponsor's licence being revoked or surrendered.</p> <p>When your permission expires, if you have not found a new Tier 4 sponsor and applied for further leave to remain you will have to leave the UK or face enforced removal.</p> <p>If you have applied for leave to remain and the only ground for refusing your application is that your CAS has become invalid following the revocation of your Tier 4 sponsor's licence, where your revoked sponsor is an HEP, overseas HEI, embedded college offering pathway courses or an independent school, you will be given 60 days to regularise your stay or to leave the UK.</p> <p>If there are other grounds for refusing your application (including where you have not been a bona fide student at your institution or you have participated</p>
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in the practices that may have contributed to your Tier 4 sponsor's licence being revoked or surrendered), we may refuse your application and limit any existing permission to stay that you may have.

If your sponsor becomes a Legacy Sponsor

12. A Tier 4 sponsor can in certain circumstances become a Legacy Sponsor. If you would like more information on this, please see the Tier 4 Sponsor Guidance which is available on our website: www.gov.uk/government/collections/sponsorship-information-for-employers-and-educators
13. Legacy Sponsors are not allowed to sponsor any new students or offer any new courses to existing students. Please see the table below which explains the impact this will have on you:

If your Tier 4 sponsor becomes a Legacy Sponsor:	What will happen
Before you make an application for entry clearance to come to the UK	Your CAS will become invalid (either automatically if you are applying for entry clearance to study a new course, or in all other cases if your (legacy) sponsor has informed you that the CAS is withdrawn because they have become a legacy sponsor) and you will not be able to use it to apply for a Tier 4 entry clearance to come to the UK. If you make an application using an invalid CAS, your application will be refused.
Before we have decided your application for entry clearance to come to the UK	Your CAS will become invalid (either automatically if you are applying for entry clearance to study a new course, or in all other cases if your (legacy) sponsor has informed you that the CAS is withdrawn because they have become a legacy sponsor) and your application will be refused.

<p>After being granted entry clearance but before you travel to the UK</p>	<p>You will be allowed to enter the UK (subject to satisfactorily meeting all immigration requirements) and to study your course with your Tier 4 sponsor.</p>
<p>If you are already in the UK studying</p>	<p>You can continue to study with your sponsor until your leave expires.</p>
<p>If you have a leave to remain application under consideration with the Home Office</p>	<p>We will process any application for leave to remain, supported by a CAS that your sponsor has assigned before becoming a Legacy Sponsor, which has not yet been decided at the point your sponsor has become a Legacy Sponsor, unless your application for leave to remain is to study a new course, in which case any CAS already issued by the sponsor prior to becoming a legacy sponsor will automatically become invalid and your application will be refused.</p>
<p>You need to re-sit an exam or repeat a module with the same sponsor to complete a course</p>	<p>If you need to re-sit an exam or repeat a module in order to complete the same course for which your last period of leave was granted, your Legacy Sponsor can issue you a CAS to complete the course with them.</p>

Annex 2: Verification and other Checks

1. We will ask for a number of verifiable documents to allow us to consider your application.
2. We may want to check the supporting documents you send with your application. Therefore, you must ensure that all the evidence comes from a source that can be clearly identified and that it can be independently confirmed as being genuine.

When we will do a check?

3. There are two situations in which we will undertake a check:
 - verification checks – where we have reasonable doubts that the documents are genuine;
 - other checks – where we carry out further checks, for example, where we have doubts about an application or the documents sent with the application, but the doubts are not serious enough for us to make a verification check.

Verification checks

4. Where we have reasonable doubts that a specified document is genuine, we may want to verify the document with an independent person or government agency.
5. The purpose of these checks is to make sure that the document provided is genuine and accurately reflects statements made in the application. If the document is being used as evidence to score points, we also want to ensure that it entitles the applicant to claim those points.
6. Verification may delay our decision on an application, so we will only do it when there are clear reasons for it.

Reasonable doubt

7. There are many reasons why we may doubt that specified document is genuine and what we consider to be a reasonable doubt will depend on each individual application. However, our judgments will be based on the facts we have.

Outcome of verification check

8. There are three possible outcomes of a verification check:

- Document confirmed as genuine - if we can conclude the document is genuine, we will consider the application as normal.
- Document confirmed as false - if we can conclude the document is false, we will refuse the application, whether or not the document is essential to the application. If a document is confirmed as false, we will normally refuse the application for more than one reason. For example, if you have provided us with a bank statement to show that you have enough funds available, and we have evidence that the statement is false, we will refuse the application because you do not meet the funds requirement and because you have sent a false document. Where we confirm that a document is false, it will be retained by the Home Office and is likely to jeopardise any future application.
- Verification check inconclusive - if we cannot verify that the document is either genuine or false, we will ignore it as evidence for scoring points. If you have sent other specified documents as evidence for scoring the relevant points, we will consider these as normal. If you have not sent any other documents, we will give zero points in that area.

Refusing applications without making verification checks

9. We may refuse an application without making verification checks in two circumstances:
 - where we are concerned about a piece of evidence but would in any event refuse the application for other reasons, those reasons will form the basis of the refusal. We will always verify passports if we doubt they are genuine;
 - where there is evidence that proves a particular document is false. If we can confirm that a document is false we will normally refuse the application for more than one reason. For example, if you send us a bank statement to show that you have enough funds available, and we have evidence that the statement is false, we will refuse the application because you do not meet the funds requirement and because you have sent a false document.

Other checks

10. We will make other checks where, for example, we have doubts about an application or the documents sent with the application, but these are not serious enough for us to make a verification check.
11. These checks may delay our decision on an application, so we will only make them when we have clear reasons to.

Extra checks

12. Sometimes we will have suspicions about a document, but they will not be enough to make us doubt that it is genuine. For example, this may be because previous verification checks have found that some supporting evidence is invalid, and some is genuine, or where evidence provided contradicts information we already have. In these cases, we may carry out more checks.

Outcome of other checks

13. There are four possible outcomes of these checks:
 - Document confirmed as genuine – if we can conclude the document is genuine, we will consider the application as normal;
 - Document confirmed as false – if we can conclude the document is false, we will refuse the application, whether or not the document is essential to the application. If a document is confirmed as false, we will normally refuse the application for more than one reason. For example, if you send us a bank statement to show that you have enough funds available, and we have evidence that the statement is false, we will refuse your application because you do not meet the funds requirement and because you have sent a false document. Where we confirm that a document is false, it will be retained by the Home Office and is likely to jeopardise any future application;
 - Check inconclusive - if we cannot verify that the document is either genuine or false, we will consider the application as if the document is genuine;
 - Check gives us cause to have reasonable doubt about the genuineness of a specified document. – if we cannot verify the document is either genuine or false but as a result of checks we find other reasons to doubt the genuineness of a particular specified document, we may decide to make a verification check.

Procedure for verification and other checks

14. The procedures for both verification checks and other checks will usually be similar and will vary from case-to-case, but they may involve:
 - checking the details or genuineness of documents with employers, the relevant embassy or high commission, other government departments (in the UK and overseas);
 - checking the accuracy and authenticity of documents with banks, universities and professional bodies.

Standard procedure

15. We will use a standard form to record the results of our enquiries, to make sure that we record any feedback consistently.
16. If we cannot get an immediate answer to enquiries, we will normally wait up to a maximum of four weeks for the necessary information.
17. Our compliance team may visit your sponsor before we make a decision on the application.

Annex 3: List of Acceptable Postgraduate Research Qualifications

Below is a list of acceptable postgraduate research qualifications.

Doctorates

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
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 - 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

DocEuro - European Doctorate

DForenPsy - Professional Doctorate in Forensic Psychology Research

Master's Degrees*

The following qualifications are not sufficient to meet the requirements when applying for further leave to remain in the UK under the doctorate extension scheme:

MSc (Res) - Master of Science by Research

MMA - Master of Musical Arts

MRes - Master of Research

MPhil - Master of Philosophy

MLitt - Master of Letters

**Students who have completed a postgraduate research qualification or a Research Masters Degree at RQF 7 (SCQF 11) in the UK lasting 13 months or less are not subject to the 8-year study limit*

Annex 4: List of London boroughs within the Greater London Area

Barking and Dagenham
Barnet
Bexley
Brent
Bromley
Camden
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
City of Westminster

Annex 5: Tier 4 Pilot

1. You are eligible to participate in the Tier 4 Pilot if the following applies:
 - you are applying to study a Masters course, from outside or inside the UK;
 - your study will be for 13 months or less (excluding the duration of any pre-sessional course);
 - you are applying to one of the following institutions:
 - Cardiff University
 - Goldsmiths University of London
 - Harper Adams University
 - Imperial College London
 - Newcastle University
 - Queen's University Belfast
 - The Royal Central School of Speech and Drama
 - University of Bath
 - University of Bristol
 - University of Cambridge
 - Durham University
 - University of East Anglia
 - University of Edinburgh
 - University of Essex
 - University of Exeter
 - University of Glasgow
 - University of Leicester
 - University of Liverpool
 - University of Manchester
 - University of Nottingham
 - University of Oxford
 - University of Reading
 - University of Sheffield
 - University of Southampton
 - University of Wales Trinity St. David (Swansea Campus)
 - University of Warwick
 - University of York
2. Participating in the pilot allows you to:
 - stay longer after the end of the course - the total length of stay you are allowed is the full length of the course plus six months after the end of the course;
 - submit fewer evidential documents with your application – you will not be required to submit certificates or documents showing your previous

qualifications or transcript of results and documents showing you meet the maintenance requirements.

3. In all cases, you must confirm on your application form that you meet the requirements and that you hold documentary evidence in the manner required. We may request these from you even where you qualify for the pilot. The Immigration Rules still apply to you; therefore, you must ensure you follow the rest of the guidance carefully. This includes submitting an ATAS certificate and TB screening certificate where appropriate.
4. If you do choose to submit documentary evidence, despite being eligible for the pilot, we will consider that information as part of the overall assessment.
5. If you are bringing dependants with you and they apply at the same time as you, they will also not be required to submit documents showing they meet the maintenance requirements. If they don't apply at the same time, they will need to submit supporting documentation with their application.
6. If you have any concerns, speak to your University visa office in the first instance.

Annex 6: Maritime courses eligible for the 3-year time limit below degree level

1. From 6 April 2017, the two-year time limit for Tier 4 (General) Students studying below degree level was extended to three years for courses which are subject to a regulatory requirement by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency that the applicant must spend at least 12 months at sea.
2. The following programmes, approved by the Merchant Navy Training Board (MNTB) for Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) certification, are delivered by UK maritime and training centres and are recognised as requiring 12 months' work away from the UK 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
3. In order to be eligible for this provision, the Tier 4 sponsor must be an approved MCA centre as listed at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-seafarer-careers-training-provision-and-information#nautical-colleges-yacht-deck-training-providers-and-small-vessel-engineer-training-providers>