



Home Office

Visitor for private medical treatment

This guidance is based on the [Immigration Rules](#)

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Visitor for private medical treatment

About this guidance

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>Immigration Rules paragraphs 51 – 56</p> <p>This guidance tells you how to consider applications from a visitor for private medical treatment under paragraphs 51-56 of the Immigration Rules.</p> <p>For more information on the Immigration Rules, see the related link.</p> <p>There are no provisions within the Immigration Rules to grant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indefinite leave to remain (settlement) in any of the visitor categories.• Entry to the UK as a dependant of a visitor. A dependant or family member will need to qualify in their own right in one of the visitor categories. <p>Changes to this guidance – This page tells you what has changed since the previous version of this guidance.</p> <p>Contact – This page tells you who to contact for help if your senior caseworker or line manager can't answer your question.</p> <p>Information owner – This page gives information on who owns the content of the guidance and how it can be updated.</p> <p>Safeguard and promote child welfare - This page explains your duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and tells you where to find out more.</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Changes to this guidance</p> <p>Contacts</p> <p>Information owner</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z</p>
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Visitor for private medical treatment

Key facts: Visitor for private medical treatment

This page lists the key facts for visitors to the UK for private medical treatment.

Category: Visitor for private medical treatment	
Eligibility requirements	<p>The applicant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genuinely be seeking entry for the purpose of receiving private medical treatment for an initial period that does:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ not exceed six months, or○ not exceed 11 months, where the visitor's medical practitioner has confirmed that the period of treatment is likely to exceed six months and provided the person has entry clearance as a visitor• leave the UK at the end of their treatment• maintain and accommodate themselves and any dependants without using public funds• meet the cost of the return or onward journey• satisfy the medical inspector that there is no danger to public health, if they have a communicable disease• show any proposed course of treatment is for a limited period• produce satisfactory evidence of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ the medical condition requiring consultation or treatment○ arrangements for the consultation or treatment at their own expense○ the estimated costs of such consultation or treatment○ the likely duration of their visit○ sufficient funds available to them in the UK to meet the estimated costs and their undertaking to do so. <p>The applicant must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• intend to live in the UK for extended periods through frequent or successive visits• intend to take employment• intend to produce goods or provide services within the UK• intend to undertake a course of study• intend to marry or form a civil partnership• intend to give notice of a marriage or civil partnership• be in transit to a country outside the common travel area• do any of the activities of a business visitor, sports visitor or entertainer visitor.
Application forms	VAF1G
Cost of application:	UK Visas and Immigration Fees
Entry clearance mandatory?	Only for visa nationals.
Is biometric information	Yes

required for applications made in the UK?	
Code of leave to remain granted	6 MONTHS: Code 3 or Code 5N (port of entry only)
Entry clearance endorsements	C: MEDICAL TREATMENT: LTE 6 MONTHS, CODE 3 C:MEDICAL TREATMENT: LTE 11 MONTHS, CODE 3
Conditions of leave	No work or study allowed. No recourse to public funds.
How long is leave to remain normally granted for?	Six months
Are dependants allowed?	No – dependants must qualify as a visitor in their own right.
Work and study allowed?	No
Is switching into this category allowed?	Yes
Does this category lead to settlement (indefinite leave to remain)?	No
Is knowledge of language and life required?	No
CID case type	Visitors for Priv.Medi. Treatment – EC Visitors Priv.Medi. Treatment – LTR Rep BRP card – Visitors Priv. Medi Treatment – LTR
Immigration Rules paragraphs	Paragraphs 51 - 56

Visitor for private medical treatment

Changes to this guidance

About this guidance Key facts Entry or extension requirements Granting or refusing	This page lists the changes to the 'Visitor for private medical treatment' guidance with the most recent at the top.		Related links See also Contacts Information owner Links to staff intranet removed External links Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z
	Date of change	Details of change	
	06 November 2014	Change request: Change made throughout the guidance to reflect the rules change of 6 November 2014	
	11 July 2014	Change request: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surrogacy and organ donors<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Paragraph on organ donation amended.	
	18 March 2014	Six month review by the modernised guidance team: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minor housekeeping changes.	
	For previous changes you will need to access the archived guidance. See related link: Visitor for private medical treatment .		

Visitor for private medical treatment

Entry or extension requirements

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This section tells you what the applicant must do to gain leave to enter or to remain in the UK as a visitor for private medical treatment.</p> <p>All visa nationals and those applying for entry for more than six months will require entry clearance.</p> <p>When considering an application you must check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the application is valid• the applicant's passport or travel document is genuine• the applicant has given their biometric information• the applicant meets the substantive requirements of the category• there are no general grounds for refusal. <p>For more information, see related links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specified application forms and procedures• Passports and travel documents• General grounds for refusal. <p>Requirements for entry under the Immigration Rules</p> <p>Under paragraph 51 of the Immigration Rules, a visitor for private medical treatment must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genuinely be seeking entry for the purpose of receiving private medical treatment for an initial period that does not exceed:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ six months, or○ 11 months, where the visitor's medical practitioner has confirmed that the period of treatment is likely to exceed six months and provided the person has entry clearance as a visitor• intend to leave the UK at the end of their treatment	<p>In this section</p> <p>Person suffering from a communicable disease</p> <p>Fixed period of treatment</p> <p>Evidence to support an application</p> <p>National Health Service (NHS) treatment</p> <p>Obtaining a doctor or other medical adviser's report</p> <p>Enquiries to the port medical inspector</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules –</p>
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- maintain and accommodate themselves and any dependants adequately:
 - out of resources available to them without recourse to public funds or taking employment, or
 - be maintained and/or accommodated by relatives or friends who can prove they are able and intend to do so, and are legally present in the UK, or will be at the time of their visit
- meet the cost of the return or onward journey
- must satisfy the medical inspector that there is no danger to public health, if they have a communicable disease
- show any proposed course of treatment is for a limited period
- produce satisfactory evidence of:
 - the medical condition requiring consultation or treatment
 - arrangements for the consultation or treatment at their own expense
 - the estimated costs of such consultation or treatment
 - the likely duration of their visit
 - enough funds available to them in the UK to meet the estimated costs, and their undertaking to do so.

The applicant must not:

- intend to live in the UK for extended periods through frequent or successive visits
- intend to take employment
- intend to produce goods or provide services within the UK
- intend to undertake a course of study
- intend to marry or form a civil partnership
- intend to give notice of a marriage or civil partnership
- be in transit to a country outside the common travel area
- do any of the activities of a business, sports or entertainer visitor – for more information on these categories see related links.

For more information on medical examinations, see the related link: [Medical examinations – general guidelines.](#)

[Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z](#)

Requirements for an extension

The applicant must:

- continue to meet all of the requirements stated above (apart from seeking entry)
- produce, from a registered medical practitioner who holds a National Health Service (NHS) consultant post, or who appears in the Specialist Register of the General Medical Council, evidence of:
 - satisfactory arrangements for private medical consultation or treatment
 - its likely duration, and
 - where treatment has already begun, evidence as to its progress
- show they have met any costs and expenses incurred for their treatment in the UK
- have sufficient funds available to them in the UK to meet the likely costs of their treatment and must intend to meet those costs
- not have been admitted to the UK under the Approved Destination Status Agreement with China
- not be in breach of immigration law, except for any period of overstaying:
 - for 28 days or less which will be disregarded, or
 - if the application was submitted before 9 June 2012.

For more information, see related link: [Applications from overstayers \(non family routes\)](#).

Dependants

The Immigration Rules do not allow you to grant someone entry as a dependant of a visitor. They must qualify in their own right as either:

- a general visitor, or
- a child visitor.

In some cases, for example, where the person undergoing treatment is having fertility treatment, it may be appropriate to allow the dependant an extension of stay outside of the rules. If so, you must be confident they can be maintained and accommodated without working and without using public funds.

Switching

Paragraphs 54 and 55 do not prevent switching into the private medical treatment category except where the last grant of leave was under the Approved Destination Status Agreement with China route. If you are satisfied they have met all the criteria and none of the general grounds for refusal in paragraphs 322 to 324 apply, you may grant an application to stay in the UK.

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Visitor for private medical treatment

Person suffering from a communicable disease

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you why the medical inspector must be satisfied there is no danger to public health.</p> <p>You may give a person suffering from a communicable disease leave to enter if a medical inspector is satisfied they present no danger to public health.</p> <p>If the medical inspector decides a person does represent a danger to public health, you must refuse them under paragraph 53 of the Immigration Rules.</p> <p>For more information on referring a person to the medical inspector, see related link: On-entry referrals to medical inspectors at port.</p> <p>Undesirable for medical reasons A medical inspector can refuse admission to someone who meets the criteria but is undesirable for medical reasons.</p> <p>For example, if a person is suffering from a severe mental disorder and the medical inspector has issued a certificate recording an illness other than a communicable disease, you must refuse the person entry under Paragraph 320(7). For more information, see related link: Immigration Rules – Part 9: paragraphs 320-324.</p> <p>For more information on refusing on medical reasons, see related link: Medical grounds.</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Fixed period of treatment</p> <p>Evidence to support an application</p> <p>National Health Service (NHS) treatment</p> <p>Obtaining a doctor or other medical adviser's report</p> <p>Enquiries to the port medical inspector</p> <p>Surrogacy and organ donors</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules –</p>
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		Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z Immigration Rules – Part 9: paragraphs 320-324
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Visitor for private medical treatment

Fixed period of treatment

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page is about the need for medical treatment to be for a fixed period.</p> <p>Form ICD 0017 includes a question about likely duration of treatment. This form can be found on the CID database in the TBC stock letters, under 'General', in the sub-folder 'Request for information'.</p> <p>A long period of treatment may be acceptable, provided there is a clear need for the patient to be in the UK to receive treatment and they have enough funds to meet all costs.</p> <p>You must assess how long treatment is likely to take and whether it will be successful. For example, fertility treatment could go on for some years without success. As long as you obtain the applicant's consent, you will be able to get good estimates by speaking with the consultant who is due to treat them.</p> <p>Treatment taking longer than six months</p> <p>Where it is known that the proposed treatment will take longer than six months before the applicant comes to the UK, they can apply for an 11 month visa. The treatment must still be for a finite period and they must select the relevant visa option and pay the relevant fee.</p> <p>Where an applicant only applies for a six month visa however and the supporting information they provide shows that they will need treatment lasting longer than six months, you cannot issue the longer visa. The applicant will then be able to apply for any additional periods they need by making an extension application.</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Person suffering from a communicable disease</p> <p>Evidence to support an application</p> <p>National Health Service (NHS) treatment</p> <p>Obtaining a doctor or other medical adviser's report</p> <p>Enquiries to the port medical inspector</p> <p>Surrogacy and organ donors</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z</p>
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Visitor for private medical treatment

Evidence to support an application

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you about the evidence a person wishing to enter or remain in the UK as a visitor for private medical treatment must provide.</p> <p>Entry clearance</p> <p>A person wishing to come to the UK for medical treatment may not be in a position to present specific documentary evidence for the proposed treatment. But they must provide satisfactory evidence concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• their medical condition and treatment• expenses likely to be incurred• how they will be funded• the likely duration of their visit. <p>You have discretion to waive the requirement for evidence that arrangements for treatment have been made, if you are satisfied about the reasons and intention to visit for private medical treatment, and to leave at the end of it.</p> <p>You must contact the consultant or hospital in the UK if you have doubts about the costs or arrangements for private treatment given to you by the applicant.</p> <p>You must refer the applicant to a medical officer if they have a communicable disease, or suffer, or appear to suffer, from a serious illness or disability, whatever the reason for their visit. For more information, see related link: Medical examinations – general guidelines.</p> <p>Extension of stay</p> <p>Anyone wanting to extend their stay in the UK, for private medical treatment, must provide a letter from a registered medical practitioner. The practitioner must hold a National Health Service (NHS) consultant post, or appear on the specialist register of the General Medical Council (GMC). The letter must provide full details of the following:</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Person suffering from a communicable disease</p> <p>Fixed period of treatment</p> <p>National Health Service (NHS) treatment</p> <p>Obtaining a doctor or other medical adviser's report</p> <p>Enquiries to the port medical inspector</p> <p>Surrogacy and organ donors</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-</p>
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- The nature of the illness.
- The proposed treatment.
- The frequency of consultations, for example, weekly or monthly.
- The probable duration of the treatment.
- Details of the cost of the treatment and confirmation that all expenses are being met.
- Where treatment amounts to private visits to a consultant for what appears to be a relatively minor ailment, details of the progress being made.

The letter must be on headed notepaper, giving a private practice or hospital address and describing the signatory as a consultant. You must be satisfied that it is genuine. You must only conduct further checks on the evidence if you have good reason to doubt that it is genuine.

If you need to make checks on the evidence, you can search the GMC list of registered medical practitioners using the related link: [List of registered medical practitioners](#). Or you can contact them using their telephone enquiry service on 0845 357 3456.

If you cannot find the consultant listed in the register, you must make enquiries with the hospital where consultation or treatment is due to take place to show if the consultant carries out work there.

The applicant must provide you with evidence they:

- have met any costs and expenses incurred in relation to their treatment in the UK from funds they have available, and
- are able to pay for the cost of ongoing treatment and to support and accommodate themselves and any dependants without working or needing public funds.

If the applicant is reliant on funds from abroad, you must ask for proof that the funds are transferable, as certain countries operate strict exchange controls. If there is evidence the person is relying on a sponsor for funding, you must get fresh confirmation of the sponsor's willingness and ability to meet the cost.

[56Z](#)

[List of registered medical practitioners](#)

Visitor for private medical treatment

National Health Service (NHS) treatment

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you about the limits on and entitlements to National Health Service (NHS) treatment that apply to visitors for private treatment.</p> <p>The Department of Health only deals with the NHS in England. The regulations in other parts of the UK are very similar.</p> <p>For more information on the organisations responsible for the NHS in other parts of the UK, see related links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorates• Health in Wales• Health and social care in Northern Ireland. <p>Department of Health regulations state that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• accident or emergency department treatment is free to all under the NHS• certain groups are exempt from charges, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ people working for a UK based employer, and○ students on courses lasting over six months• the NHS will deliver other urgent treatment<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ where there is a reciprocal agreement between countries, or○ without advance payment, from those without resident status• those without resident status or a reciprocal agreement will be liable to a NHS charge for most hospital treatment• only those with resident status in the UK are eligible for other free NHS treatment. <p>NHS treatment as sole purpose for visiting UK</p> <p>A person cannot visit the UK for the sole purpose of receiving free treatment under the NHS, except in the following circumstances:</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Person suffering from a communicable disease</p> <p>Fixed period of treatment</p> <p>Evidence to support an application</p> <p>Obtaining a doctor or other medical adviser's report</p> <p>Enquiries to the port medical inspector</p> <p>Surrogacy and organ donors</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-</p>
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- treatment based on a claim that treatment is unavailable in their home country
- reciprocal arrangements with other countries.

You must refuse or cancel entry clearance or leave to enter using the general grounds for refusal under:

- Paragraph 320(1) for entry clearance.
- Paragraph 321(A) for leave to enter.
- Paragraph 322(1) for leave to remain.

For more information, see related link: General grounds for refusal.

You must also refuse applications for leave to remain to complete a course of NHS treatment already begun unless it would clearly be unreasonable for the applicant to leave the UK. For example if an applicant is in hospital following an accident.

Any decision to allow them to remain for a limited period must be made by someone at higher executive officer (HEO) senior caseworker level or higher. If a person is refused, the refusal notice must be accompanied by a letter, making it clear to the applicant that they can make a fresh application if they are prepared to seek the treatment privately.

Treatment based on a claim that treatment is unavailable in home country

A visitor is not entitled to receive NHS treatment just because the country of which they are a national lacks the same treatment facilities as the UK. You must refuse a person who applies only on these grounds. A person may have a claim on human rights grounds. For more information on human rights based on medical grounds, see related link: 08.0 – Medical

Reciprocal arrangements with other countries

The UK has reciprocal arrangements so visitors who are nationals or residents of certain countries can receive free NHS treatment during a visit to the UK.

For example:

- being taken ill

[56Z](#)

[Immigration Rules - Part 9: paragraphs 320-324](#)

[Guidance on overseas visitors hospital charging regulations](#)

[The Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorates](#)

[Health in Wales](#)

[Health and social care in Northern Ireland](#)

- having an accident, or
- the treatment of a condition that existed before coming to the UK but which has unexpectedly got worse or flared up, needing urgent treatment.

You must:

- Be aware reciprocal arrangements are intended solely to provide a person with necessary or urgent treatment sufficient to enable them to travel home.
- Not grant leave to remain to a person for the sole purpose of having NHS treatment unless the circumstances are exceptional. For example, the Home Office may consider a short extension if a person falls ill or has an accident shortly before they are due to leave the UK.

Some agreements allow people to come to the UK for pre-arranged free NHS treatment. They are referred to hospitals here only if their own country does not have adequate facilities to provide the treatment needed. Some agreements limit the numbers of referrals. When the quotas are exhausted, countries can still refer patients to the UK, but they are charged for this under the NHS (Charges to Overseas Visitors) Regulations.

In each case the individual must be asked to produce clear evidence they have been accepted under these arrangements, for example, a letter from a UK hospital, or from the Department of Health (DoH) confirming that the DoH has accepted them under the scheme.

Official sensitive – do not disclose – start of section

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

Official sensitive – do not disclose – end of section

If a person admitted for free treatment under these special arrangements seeks further leave to remain, you must:

- ask to see evidence that the special arrangements are still valid
- make sure details are passed to the overseas healthcare team at the Department of Health for confirmation they have no objection to continued free NHS treatment.

For the address of the overseas healthcare team at the Department of Health, and details of who to contact regarding entitlement to free treatment, quotas and details of countries and nationalities with which the UK has a reciprocal arrangement, see related link: [Guidance on overseas visitors hospital charging regulations](#).

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Visitor for private medical treatment

Obtaining a doctor or other medical adviser's report

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you how to get a doctor's report on a person when you are considering an application for a visitor for private medical treatment.</p> <p>Any doctor or medical adviser, including the patient's own general practitioner, is likely to charge a fee. For this reason, a decision to request a report must be approved by a manager at least one grade higher than you.</p> <p>For more information on British Medical Association (BMA) guidance on fees, see related link: BMA - Fees.</p> <p>Procedure for requesting a report</p> <p>If you require a doctor's report you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• make a note in the file, explaining why the medical report is necessary, and refer the proposal to a senior caseworker or an entry clearance manager for approval before any further action is taken• send or hand to the person, or in the case of a child, the guardian, form ICD 0867 seeking their consent for a medical report to be prepared by their doctor• on receipt of the patient's consent, write to the doctor asking for a full report and enclose ICD0868. <p>Forms ICD 0867 and ICD0868 can be found on the CID database.</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Person suffering from a communicable disease</p> <p>Fixed period of treatment</p> <p>Evidence to support an application</p> <p>National Health Service (NHS) treatment</p> <p>Enquiries to the port medical inspector</p> <p>Surrogacy and organ donors</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z</p> <p>BMA - Fees</p>
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Visitor for private medical treatment

Enquiries to the port medical inspector

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you how and when to contact the port medical inspector if you need to establish the cost of private medical treatment is within a person's means.</p> <p>If a person says they are receiving, or intend to receive, health or medical treatment in the UK, you must refer them to the port medical inspector.</p> <p>You can refuse to admit a person on the advice of the port medical inspector.</p> <p>It is important to establish the cost of any proposed treatment and any other expenses will not exceed the funds the person has available to them. The cost of in-patient treatment, particularly at the London hospitals, can be very high, and will include treatment, accommodation charges and fees of doctors and surgeons.</p> <p>Estimates on the cost of private medical treatment can be obtained from the port medical inspector, who is provided with an up to date schedule of costs by the Department of Health. Further enquiries can be made by the Department of Health, or by you, based on their advice.</p> <p>For estimates of costs for private medical treatment in Scotland, the port medical inspector is able to contact the Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorate.</p> <p>For more information see related link: Medical grounds.</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Person suffering from a communicable disease</p> <p>Fixed period of treatment</p> <p>Evidence to support an application</p> <p>National Health Service (NHS) treatment</p> <p>Obtaining a doctor or other medical adviser's report</p> <p>Surrogacy and organ donors</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-</p>
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Visitor for private medical treatment

Surrogacy and Organ donors

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you how to consider an application for a visitor for private medical treatment from an organ donor.</p> <p>Surrogacy Applications to enter or remain in the UK to act as surrogate mothers for friends or relatives will be rare.</p> <p>The Immigration Rules make no provision for a woman to be admitted as a visitor for the purpose of being a surrogate mother. Admission as a general visitor under the Immigration Rules is limited to six months, which makes the category inappropriate for surrogacy purposes. Admission as a visitor for private medical treatment is also inappropriate, because the applicant is not suffering from any medical condition.</p> <p>Organ Donation Where an applicant is seeking to come to the UK to either donate an organ or be assessed as a potential organ donor they must apply under the general visitor route.</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Person suffering from a communicable disease</p> <p>Fixed period of treatment</p> <p>Evidence to support an application</p> <p>National Health Service (NHS) treatment</p> <p>Obtaining a doctor or other medical adviser's report</p> <p>Enquiries to the port medical inspector</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>Medical Issues</p> <p>External links</p>
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		Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z Entry Clearance Referrals Inbox - RCU (International Group)
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Visitor for private medical treatment

Granting or refusing

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This section tells you about granting or refusing entry or extension in the visitor for private medical treatment category.</p> <p>For more information, see related links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grant or refuse entry clearance• Grant or refuse entry at UK port• Grant or refuse extension.	<p>In this section</p> <p>Grant or refuse entry clearance</p> <p>Grant or refuse entry at UK port</p> <p>Grant or refuse extension</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z</p>
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Visitor for private medical treatment

Grant or refuse entry clearance

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you about granting or refusing an application for entry clearance in the visitor for private medical treatment category.</p> <p>Grant entry clearance You must grant entry clearance if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the applicant meets all the requirements of paragraph 51 of the Immigration Rules, and• none of the general grounds for refusal in paragraph 320 apply. <p>For more information, see link on the left: Entry or extension requirements, and related link: General grounds for refusal.</p> <p>Length of leave</p> <p>Up to six months or 11 months (applicants will only qualify for 11 months if they applied for this and have satisfied you that treatment will take more than six months)</p> <p>The endorsement is</p> <p>C: VISIT: MEDICAL TREATMENT: 6 MONTHS: CODE 3 C:VISIT: MEDICAL TREATMENT: 11 MONTHS: CODE 3.</p> <p>The endorsement must be valid from the date the applicant intends to travel to the UK.</p> <p>Refusing entry clearance You must refuse entry clearance as a visitor for private medical treatment if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the applicant has not provided the required evidence that they meet all the requirements of paragraph 51, or• any of the general grounds for refusal in paragraph 320 apply.	<p>In this section</p> <p>Grant or refuse entry at UK port</p> <p>Grant or refuse extension</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z</p>
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Persons making multiple visits to the UK

Visa issuing posts have the discretion to issue a multiple entry visa, valid for up to one year, in cases where private medical treatment may involve more than one visit to the UK.

For more information and guidance on multiple entry visas, see related link: [Multi-entry visas](#).

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Visitor for private medical treatment

Grant or refuse entry at UK port

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you about granting or refusing an application for entry at a UK port in the visitor for private medical treatment category.</p> <p>Granting leave to enter</p> <p>Before you grant leave to enter, you must be satisfied that the applicant meets the requirements of paragraph 52 of the Immigration Rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• they meet all the requirements of paragraph 51 of the Immigration Rules, and• none of the general grounds for refusal in paragraphs 320 to 321 of the Immigration Rules apply. <p>For more information, see link on the left: Entry or extension requirements, and related link: General grounds for refusal.</p> <p>For visa nationals, you must also be satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the applicant has a valid entry clearance• there are no reasons to believe the applicant gave false information to obtain the entry clearance or that circumstances have changed since it was issued. <p>For more information on UK visa requirements, see related link: Immigration Rules: Appendix 1.</p> <p>Non visa nationals</p> <p>If you are satisfied that the person meets all the requirements you must grant leave to enter for up to six months with employment prohibited using code 5N. Only use code 3 when you have doubts about the person but not enough evidence to refuse leave to enter.</p> <p>Visa nationals and non-visa nationals coming for more than six months</p> <p>If you are satisfied that the person meets all the requirements, endorse the entry clearance</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Grant or refuse entry clearance</p> <p>Grant or refuse extension</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 40-56Z</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Appendix 1</p>
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with an open date stamp and record the statistical code 'VPM' on the landing card.

Refusing leave to enter

You must refuse leave to enter as a visitor for private medical treatment if:

- the applicant has not provided the required evidence that they meet all the requirements of paragraph 52 of the Immigration Rules, or
- any of the general grounds for refusal in paragraphs 320 to 321 apply.

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Visitor for private medical treatment

Grant or refuse extension

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you about granting or refusing an application for an extension in the visitor for private medical treatment category.</p> <p>Grant extension</p> <p>Before you grant an extension, you must be satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the applicant meets all the requirements of paragraph 54 of the Immigration Rules. They must:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ meet the requirements of paragraph 41(iii)-(vii), (ix)-(x) and (xii) and paragraph 51(ii)-(v)○ produce evidence from a registered medical practitioner who holds a National Health Service consultant post, or who appears in the Specialist Register of the General Medical Council, of satisfactory arrangements for private medical consultation or treatment and its likely duration and, where treatment has already begun, evidence of its progress○ show they have met any costs and expenses incurred for their treatment in the UK○ have sufficient funds available to them in the UK to meet the likely costs of their treatment and must intend to meet those costs○ not have been admitted to the UK under the Approved Destination Status Agreement with China○ not be in breach of immigration law, except for any period of overstaying for 28 days or less which will be disregarded, or if the application was submitted before 9 July 2012• none of the general grounds for refusal in paragraphs 322 to 324 applies.. <p>For more information on overstayers, see related link: Applications from overstayers (non family routes).</p> <p>If the applicant was granted less than six months on entry, you must make enquiries to find out why before you grant an extension.</p>	<p>In this section</p> <p>Grant or refuse entry clearance</p> <p>Grant or refuse entry at UK port</p> <p>Related links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 51-56</p> <p>Immigration Rules – Part 9: paragraphs 322-324</p>
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Where you are satisfied that the applicant meets the requirements you must grant leave to remain for a maximum period of six months.

For more information on the above, see the link on the left: [Entry or extension requirements, and related links](#):

- [General grounds for refusal](#)
- [Immigration Rules – Part 2: paragraphs 51-56](#).

Refuse extension

You must refuse an extension as a visitor for private medical treatment if:

- the applicant has not provided the required evidence that they meet all the requirements of paragraph 54 of the Immigration Rules, or
- any of the general grounds for refusal in paragraphs 322 to 324 apply.

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Visitor for private medical treatment

Contact

<p>About this guidance</p> <p>Key facts</p> <p>Entry or extension requirements</p> <p>Granting or refusing</p>	<p>This page tells you to who you must contact for help with a specific case relating to visitors for private medical treatment.</p> <p>If you have read this guidance and still need more help, you must first ask your senior caseworker or line manager.</p> <p>If the question cannot be answered at that level, you may email the study and visit operational policy team (see related link) for guidance on the policy.</p> <p>Changes to this guidance can only be made by the guidance rules and forms team (GRaFT). If you think the policy content needs amending you must contact the study and visit operational policy team, who will ask GRaFT to update the guidance, if appropriate.</p> <p>GRaFT will accept direct feedback on broken links, missing information or the format, style and navigability of this guidance. You can send these using the link: Email: Guidance rules and forms team.</p>	<p>Related link</p> <p>Changes to this guidance</p> <p>Information owner</p> <p>External links</p> <p>Links to staff intranet removed</p>
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Information owner

About this guidance	<p>This page tells you about this version of the 'Visitor for private medical treatment' guidance and who owns it.</p>	Related links																		
Key facts		Changes to this guidance																		
Entry or extension requirements	<table border="1"><tr><td>Version</td><td>10.0</td></tr><tr><td>Valid from date</td><td>6 November 2014</td></tr><tr><td>Policy owner</td><td>Study and visit operational policy team</td></tr><tr><td>Cleared by director</td><td>Sonia Dower</td></tr><tr><td>Director's role</td><td>Director, operational policy and rules</td></tr><tr><td>Clearance date</td><td>28 May 2013</td></tr><tr><td>This version approved for publication by</td><td>John Thompson</td></tr><tr><td>Approver's role</td><td>Head of migration policy</td></tr><tr><td>Approval date</td><td>04 November 2014</td></tr></table>	Version	10.0	Valid from date	6 November 2014	Policy owner	Study and visit operational policy team	Cleared by director	Sonia Dower	Director's role	Director, operational policy and rules	Clearance date	28 May 2013	This version approved for publication by	John Thompson	Approver's role	Head of migration policy	Approval date	04 November 2014	Contacts
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