



Home Office

Short-term students

Version 5.0

This guidance is based on paragraphs A57A to A57H of the Immigration Rules.

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About this guidance

This guidance tells you about the short-term student routes and how to consider an application from a short-term student for entry clearance or leave to enter under [paragraphs A57A to A57H of the Immigration Rules](#).

Contacts

If you have any questions about the guidance and your line manager or senior caseworker cannot help you or you think that the guidance has factual errors then please email the Student Migration Policy team.

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

Clearance

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

- version 5.0
- published for Home Office staff on 06 April 2017

Changes from last version of this guidance

Current page number	Previous page number	Changes made
11	11	Guidance relating to study for part of a course to give greater clarity
11	11	Guidance relating to uses of the visa has been updated to include viva examinations
12	12	Guidance relating to higher education institutions (HEIs) has been updated to clarify rules for postgraduate doctors and dentists
14	13	Guidance relating to accredited institutions has been updated to provide the correct hyperlink for the Education and Training Inspectorate Northern Ireland
15	14	Guidance relating to research has been updated to clarify that HEI must be funded by one of the listed bodies
17	16	Guidance relating to police registration has been updated

		to refer to the correct list in the Immigration Rules
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Related content

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Short-term students

This page gives further information about short-term students.

The short-term student routes (previously student visitor routes) are for people who want to come to the UK to study for a short period of time on a course that does not include a work placement or work experience.

There are 3 short-term student routes:

- **short-term student (6 months)** – for applicants aged 18 and over for a maximum of 6 months study
- **short-term student (11 months)** – for applicants aged 18 and over for a maximum of 11 months English language study only
- **short-term student (child)** – for applicants aged under 18 for a maximum of 6 months' study

People who want to come to the UK to study one of the following courses should use Tier 4 of the points-based system:

- an English language course that lasts longer than 11 months
- any other course that lasts longer than 6 months
- a course that includes a work placement or work experience

For more information on Tier 4 of the points-based system, see [Tier 4 visas](#) and [Tier 4 policy guidance](#).

People who have been granted a visa or leave to enter the UK as a visitor (for example, for tourism or to visit family) can study for up to 30 days provided study is not the main purpose of the visit. For more information see [visitor visa guidance](#).

Related content

[Contents](#)

Related external links

[Immigration Rules](#)

Eligibility requirements for short-term student routes

This page tells you what requirements an applicant under a short-term student route must meet to qualify for a grant of entry clearance or leave to remain in that category.

Short-term student (6 months) and short-term student (11 months)

To be eligible to apply under this route applicants must:

- be genuinely seeking entry to study as a short-term student
- be aged 18 or over
- have been accepted:
 - on a course of study by an [accredited institution](#)
 - by a UK higher education institution (HEI) to undertake research or learn about research ([short-term student \(6 months\)](#) only)
- intend to leave the UK at the end of the course or at the end of the 6 months or 11 months leave granted, whichever is the earliest
- maintain and accommodate themselves out of funds available to them
- meet the cost of their onward or return journey
- hold a valid entry clearance as a short-term student (when they arrive in the UK) if they are a visa national and/ or they are seeking to come to the UK for more than 6 months

Applicants must not:

- fall for refusal under the general grounds for refusal
- intend to study at a state-maintained school or institution (for example, one which provides free education and is funded mainly from public funds)
- intend to study in the UK for extended periods through frequent or successive periods as a short-term student
- intend to take employment, including:
 - paid or unpaid work
 - a work placement
 - work experience in the UK
- intend to be:
 - self-employed
 - involved in business activities or any professional activity in the UK
- have recourse to public funds

Short-term student (child)

To be eligible to apply under this route applicants must:

- be aged under 18
- have been accepted on a course of study by an [accredited institution](#)

- intend to leave the UK at the end of the course or at the end of the 6 months leave granted, whichever is the earliest
- maintain and accommodate themselves out of funds available to them
- meet the cost of their onward or return journey
- show that suitable arrangements have been made for their travel to, reception and care in the UK
- have a parent or guardian in their home country or country of habitual residence who is responsible for their care and who confirms they consent to the arrangements for the applicant's travel, reception and care in the UK

If the applicant is a visa national, when they arrive in the UK they must either:

- hold a valid entry clearance as an accompanied short-term student (child), and travel with an adult identified on the entry clearance, who is being admitted to the UK at the same time
- hold a valid entry clearance as an unaccompanied short-term student (child)

Applicants must not:

- fall for refusal under the general grounds for refusal
- intend to study at a state-maintained school or institution
- intend to study in the UK for extended periods through frequent or successive periods as a short-term student
- intend to take employment including:
 - paid or unpaid work
 - work placements
 - work experience in the UK
- intend to be:
 - self-employment
 - involved in business or any professional activities in the UK
- have recourse to public funds

This table gives further information about the requirements for short-term students and their conditions of stay:

Key facts about the short-term student route	Short-term student (6 months)	Short-term student (11 months)	Short-term student (child)
Entry clearance	Visa nationals only	All applicants	Visa nationals only
Entry clearance application form	Visas4uk for short-term students. VAF 1A April 2015.	Visas4uk for short-term students. VAF 1A April 2015.	Visas4uk for short-term students. VAF 1A April 2015.
Entry clearance endorsements - the names of	C: visit: student: 6 months: code 3	C: visit: student: 11 months: code 3	C: child visit (accompanied/unaccompanied): code 3 For accompanied add

Key facts about the short-term student route	Short-term student (6 months)	Short-term student (11 months)	Short-term student (child)
the visa endorsements will not be changed until late summer so you must use student visitor/ child visitor endorsements from 24 April			passport details
Entry clearance endorsements – from late summer	C: short-term student: 6 months: code 3	D: short-term student: 11 months: code 3	C: short-term student (child): 6 months: code 3
Biometric information	Not required	Required	Not required
Leave to enter endorsements	Code 3: 6 months: short-term student	Code 3: 11 months: short-term student	Code 3: 6 months: short-term student
Length of leave	Maximum 6 months	Maximum 11 months	Maximum 6 months
Conditions of leave to enter	No work No recourse to public funds	No work No recourse to public funds	No work No recourse to public funds
Dependants	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Study	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Change of course of study	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Switching into short-term student permitted	No	No	No
Immigration Health Surcharge payable?	No	Yes	No
Leave to remain	No	No	No
Police registration	No	Yes	No
Lead to	No	No	No

Key facts about the short-term student route	Short-term student (6 months)	Short-term student (11 months)	Short-term student (child)
settlement			
Knowledge of language and life	Not required	Not required	Not required

Cost of application

To find out the cost of an application under the short-term student route see [UK Visa fees](#).

Related content

[Accredited institutions](#)

[Contents](#)

Short-term students: applications for entry clearance or leave to enter

This page applies to all 3 categories of short-term students and tells you how to consider applications for entry clearance or leave to enter as a short-term student.

The following people require entry clearance to the UK:

- all visa nationals who wish to enter the UK as a short-term student
- non-visa nationals who wish to enter as a short-term student for more than 6 months

You must refuse leave to enter to applicants who require entry clearance and do not hold it. [Appendix 2 in Appendix V of the Immigration Rules](#) lists the countries whose nationals need a visa to enter the UK.

When you consider an application you must check:

- the application is valid, see:
 - paragraphs A34 to 34D of the [Immigration Rules](#)
 - specified application forms and procedures
- the applicant's passport or travel document is genuine, see:
 - Biometric information – case working
 - Biometric information – introduction
 - Biometric information – enrolment
- the applicant meets all the requirements of the route of entry
- there are no general grounds for refusal

You must also consider whether the applicant is a [genuine short-term student](#).

The Immigration Rules do not allow short-term students to extend their stay. You must refuse any application for leave to remain.

Related content:

[Contents](#)

Genuine short-term student

This page applies to all 3 categories of short-term students and tells you how to decide whether an applicant is a genuine short-term student who intends to leave the UK at the end of their short period of study.

To decide whether or not an applicant is a genuine short-term student, you must be satisfied that they:

- have given a true account of how long they intend to study in the UK
- genuinely intend to study here on a course that will be completed during their stay or under the provisions set out in the [studying in the UK for part of a course](#) section
- genuinely intend to study at an [accredited institution](#)
- do not intend to study at a state-maintained school or institution for example:
 - one that provides free education and is mainly funded from public funds
 - a short-term student can study at a UK Higher Education Institution (university) if they pay fees
- do not intend to live in the UK through frequent and successive periods of study
- have enough money to support themselves
- intend to leave the UK at the end of their study

Studying in the UK for part of a course

An applicant who wishes to use short-term study to complete part of a course in the UK must meet the following criteria. They:

- are studying outside the UK for a UK qualification (for example, by distance learning)
- are on a course that is longer than 6 months
- are required to spend a period of time in the UK studying as part of the course
- are not spending more than 6 months studying here on any occasion

A student who is re-sitting an examination or retaking a module, or a postgraduate student who is taking their oral (viva) examination, can also apply as a short-term student if the study does not take longer than 6 months on any occasion.

You must take care to be sure that where the student spends multiple periods in the UK, the frequent and/ or successive study periods do not mean they are studying here full-time. For example they spend a number of months studying here, leave the UK for a few days and then return for a further period of study.

Definition of a UK higher education institution (HEI)

A UK recognised body or a body that receives public funding as a higher education institution from the:

- Department for Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland
- Higher Education Funding Council for England
- Higher Education Funding Council for Wales

- Scottish Funding Council

The Home Office also accepts the following institutions as HEIs:

- Richmond, the American International University in London because it is recognised in statute in the Education (Recognised Awards) (Richmond The American International University in London) Order 2006
- Health Education South London as an HEI for sponsored students who were assigned a certificate of acceptance for studies (CAS) between 1 July 2015 to 31 October 2016 to undertake a recognised Foundation Programme for postgraduate doctors and dentists
- Health Education England as an HEI for sponsored students to undertake a recognised Foundation Programme for postgraduate doctors and dentists from 1 November 2016

You can check whether an institution is a UK HEI using the following websites:

Country	Website
England	Higher Education Funding Council for England
Scotland	Scottish funding council
Wales	Higher Education Funding Council for Wales
Northern Ireland	Department for Employment and Learning

You can find a list of UK recognised bodies on [GOV.UK](#).

Short-term students and employment

Short-term students are not allowed to work in the UK, either in a paid or an unpaid job. They are not allowed to enrol on a course of study that includes a work placement or work experience.

Short-term students can volunteer but may not do voluntary work. You must be clear on the difference between the 2.

Voluntary workers:

- often have a contract with their employer (this means the employer must provide the work and the voluntary worker must attend at particular times and carry out specific tasks)
- are also usually remunerated in kind

Volunteers:

- do not have a contract of employment
- must not take the place of an employee
- must not receive payment in kind but reimbursement for reasonable travel and subsistence expenses is allowed

- usually help a charity or voluntary or public sector organisation

Related content

[Accredited institutions](#)

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Accredited institutions

This page tells you what an accredited institution is, how to decide if an institution is accredited for the purpose of short-term students and how to check the accreditation.

A short-term student must be accepted on a course of study provided by an accredited institution.

An accredited institution falls into one of the following categories:

- holds a [sponsor licence for Tier 4](#) of the points-based system
- holds valid accreditation from:
 - [Accreditation UK](#)
 - [the Accreditation Body for Language Services \(ABLS\)](#)
 - [the British Accreditation Council \(BAC\)](#)
 - [Accreditation Service for International Colleges \(ASIC\)](#)
- holds a valid and satisfactory full institutional inspection by one of the following bodies:
 - [Bridge Schools Inspectorate](#)
 - [Estyn](#)
 - [Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education](#)
 - [Education Scotland](#)
 - [the Independent Schools Inspectorate](#)
 - [Ofsted](#)
 - [the School Inspection Service](#)
 - [the Education and Training Inspectorate Northern Ireland](#)

An overseas higher education institution (this does not apply to short-term student (child)) can be accredited if it:

- offers only part of its programmes in the UK
- holds its own national accreditation and offers programmes that are an equivalent level to a UK degree

To check that an overseas higher education institution offers programmes equivalent to UK degrees, you should check the [UK NARIC](#) website.

Related content

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Short-term student (6 months)

This page tells you about the short-term student (6 months) route found in [paragraphs A57C and A57D of the Immigration Rules](#).

A short-term student (6 months) can come to the UK for up to 6 months to:

- study a course
- complete a period of research
- complete research tuition (for example, to learn about research)

Applicants who apply for entry clearance or leave to enter to study or conduct research as a short-term student (6 months) must meet all the requirements of paragraphs A57C and A57D of the Immigration Rules, see: [Eligibility requirements of short-term student routes](#).

If a short-term student (6 months) is coming to the UK to study, you must check they have been accepted for a course of study at an [accredited institution](#). The applicant must provide an acceptance letter from the institution with details of the course.

If a short-term student (6 months) is coming to the UK to complete a short period of research or to learn how to conduct research, you must check that the applicant meets the requirements. They must:

- be studying a course overseas that is the equivalent of a UK degree level course:
 - you can check if the course is equivalent to a UK degree on [UK NARIC](#)
 - the research must form part of, or be relevant to, the course
 - the applicant must provide confirmation of the course, and that the research relates to it, from their overseas education provider
- have been accepted by a UK higher education institution, which is funded by one of the following bodies, to do research or be taught about research (research tuition) at the UK institution:
 - Department for Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland
 - Higher Education Funding Council for England
 - Higher Education Funding Council for Wales
 - Scottish Funding Council

The following links show institutions that are a UK higher education institution as described above:

- [Department for Employment and Learning](#)
- [Higher Education Funding Council for England](#)
- [Higher Education Funding Council for Wales](#)
- [Scottish Funding Council](#)

A short-term student (6 months) cannot:

- undertake research in any other circumstances

- be employed as a sponsored researcher- to do so they must apply either under Tier 2 or Tier 5 (Government Authorised Exchange) of the points-based system

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Short-term student (11 months)

This page tells you about the short-term student (11 months) route found in [paragraphs A57C and A57E of the Immigration Rules](#).

This route is for applicants who want to come to the UK to study English language for more than 6 months but no more than 11 months.

For the purpose of this route 'English language study' is a course that teaches English as a foreign language only and does not include other subjects. An applicant cannot study mixed courses under this route.

You must refuse any other applications, including applications to undertake research as a short-term student (11 months).

You must check that the applicant has been accepted for a course of study at an [accredited institution](#). They must provide an acceptance letter from the institution with details of the course.

Applicants for entry clearance or leave to enter as a short-term student (11 months) must meet all the requirements of paragraphs A57C and A57E of the Immigration Rules, see: [Eligibility requirements for short-term student routes](#).

You must refuse leave to enter to applicants who do not have entry clearance as a short-term student (11 months).

All applicants under this route must register with the police if they are a:

- national or citizen of a country or territory listed in [Appendix 2](#) to the Immigration Rules
- stateless person
- person holding a non-national travel document

From late summer (date to be announced) all applicants will be required to pay the Immigration Health Surcharge at the reduced rate for students (£150 for each 12 months of leave) when they make their application for entry clearance. See: [Immigration Health Surcharge](#) for more information.

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Short-term student (child) route

This page tells you about the specific requirements of the short-term student (child) route found in [paragraphs A57C and A57G of the Immigration Rules](#).

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[Suitable arrangements for travel, reception and care of a short-term student \(child\)](#)

[Entry clearance officers](#)

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[Unaccompanied and accompanied children](#)

This route is for people under the age of 18 who want to come to the UK to study for up to 6 months on a course that does not include a work placement or work experience.

You must check that they have been accepted for a course of study at an [accredited institution](#). The applicant must provide an acceptance letter from the institution with details of the course.

Suitable arrangements for travel, reception and care of a short-term student (child)

The Home Office has a statutory duty of care towards children under [section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009](#), and it is mandatory for UK-based staff to complete the e-learning course on this duty. For more information, see: Safeguard and promote child welfare.

The applicant must show that suitable arrangements have been made for their travel to, and arrival and care in, the UK. You must make every reasonable effort to make sure the documents presented to you are genuine.

If a foster carer or relative, who is not a parent or guardian, has responsibility for their care, the applicant must provide a letter of consent from their parent or parents or legal guardian regarding arrangements for their travel to, and reception and care while in the UK which must include:

- the name and date of birth of the intended foster carer or relative
- the address where the applicant will be living
- the relationship of the foster carer or relative to the applicant
- authority from their parent or parents or legal guardian allowing the foster carer or relative to care for the applicant during their stay in the UK
- a letter from the education provider to include details of the foster care arrangements, and confirming they have or will notify the local authority - they should include the reply from the local authority if they have one

Private foster care arrangements must be notified to the relevant local authority by:

- the parents or other carer of the child
- other parties to the arrangement, for example the education provider
- the Home Office if neither of the above have

Unless there is cause for concern, the evidence can be either:

- they are accompanied by a parent, or parents
- suitable arrangements for private foster care exist, as above

For further information on Home Office requirements on foster care, see:

- [Private foster care](#)
- [Private foster care: legislation](#)

Entry clearance officers

Entry clearance officers must enter the following information on Proviso to show the Home Office duty to safeguard children has been met:

- The name, address and landline telephone number of the parent or carer in the child's home country
- the host in the UK
- the person accompanying the child

If details are missing, unclear or other factors raise concerns about the child's welfare, you must make further enquiries to confirm the identity and residence of the host and make sure the child is expected.

If you remain concerned about the child's welfare in the UK, you must refuse the application.

Border Force officers at ports of entry

This tells Border Force officers what to do to meet the [section 55 duty](#). If you have any concerns about a child's welfare you must contact your local authority children's services department or the police where appropriate. Children's services will advise on the suitability of the sponsor and will take the child into their care, if they agree that the sponsor is unsuitable or if there is no responsible sponsor.

To gain entry to the UK, a short-term student (child) must give evidence that they have a parent or guardian who is responsible for their care in their home country or the country in which they live. The parent or guardian must consent to the arrangements for the child's travel, reception and care in the UK. Most applications made for entry clearance or leave to enter will be made by the parent or the guardian and present no difficulty.

Where the application is not made by the parent or guardian, and there are no other factors in the application which are a cause for concern, a letter from the parent or guardian which consents to the child's application is enough to establish that this

requirement has been met. If the child's parents are divorced, the consent must come from the parent who holds legal custody of or sole responsibility for the child.

If the application raises child trafficking concerns, you must consult the guidance on human trafficking.

Private foster care

A short-term student (child) is considered to be in private foster care when they are:

- under 16 years old (or under 18 years old for those with a disability)
- being cared for on a full-time basis for more than 28 days
- not being cared for by parents or close relatives

Parents or other carers, and other parties to the foster care arrangement (for example, the education provider), must notify the local authority when a foster care arrangement is made. The Home Office must tell the local authority where the child will be staying if this has not been done.

A short-term student (child) is not in private foster care when a parent, close relative or legal guardian is looking after them.

If the application is made by the parent or guardian, you do not need to make detailed enquiries about whether the adult, who will be accompanying the child, is acceptable, unless you have cause for concern.

If the application is not made by the parent or guardian, you must make enquiries about the accompanying adult or adults and record the following details:

- names and passport number (to be included on the child's visa)
- address in the home country
- any address in the UK or abroad
- employment details
- their relationship with:
 - the child
 - their parent or guardian
 - their host in the UK

You will need to see a letter of consent from the parent or parents or the legal guardian regarding the arrangements for the child's travel to, and reception and care while in, the UK. This letter must include:

- the name and date of birth of the intended foster carer
- the address where the child will be living
- the relationship of the foster carer to the child
- authority from the parent or parents or legal guardian for the foster carer to care for the child during their stay in the UK
- a letter from the education provider with:
 - details of the foster care arrangement

- confirmation that they have or will notify the local authority with a reply from the authority if they have one

You must make every reasonable effort to check that these documents are genuine.

Private foster care: legislation

Private foster care is covered by the following legislation for the different countries in the UK:

England and Wales

The following legislation relates to private foster care in England and Wales:

- [Part IX of the Children Act 1989](#)
- [The Children \(Private Arrangements for Fostering\) Regulations 2005](#)

Scotland

The following legislation relates to private foster care in Scotland:

- [Foster Children \(Scotland\) Act 1984](#)
- [Foster Children \(Private Fostering\) Regulations 1985](#) - these regulations require parents (including a guardian or relative) to:
 - notify the local authority of arrangements to be made for the fostering of their children privately under the 1984 act
 - make provision for the local authority to investigate the suitability of such private fostering arrangements in the interests of the child and for the visiting of such foster children by the local authority
- [Regulation of Care \(Scotland\) Act 2001](#) - where the Care Commission is responsible for the regulation of the functions of local authorities regarding private foster care arrangements

Northern Ireland

The following legislation relates to private foster care in Northern Ireland:

- [The Children \(Northern Ireland\) Order 1995](#) - Articles 106/107
- [Children \(Private Arrangements for Fostering\) Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 1996](#) - these regulations are equivalent to those in England: health and social care trusts must be notified of private foster care arrangements lasting more than 28 days in relation to children under 16 years old (or under 18 if they have a disability)

Unaccompanied and accompanied children

The information on a child's visa will differ depending on whether they are accompanied or unaccompanied.

Unaccompanied visa nationals

You must pay particular attention to applications from and the circumstances of a child coming to the UK on their own.

A child with an 'unaccompanied' visa may travel with or without an accompanying adult.

Accompanied visa nationals

If a child is travelling with an adult, they must hold a visa which identifies the adult that is accompanying them to the UK. The identification used is the adult's passport number, initial and surname, which is included in the child's visa vignette.

If the child intends to travel with 2 adults during the validity of the visa, (for example the child may arrive with one parent and then travel for a day trip to France with the other) each of the adults' passport numbers must be entered onto the child's visa vignette. There is not enough space on the vignette to include the names of 2 people as well as their passport numbers.

The endorsement must read 'only valid if accompanied by (passport numbers etc of adults)'.

The child's visa will only be valid if they are accompanied by the identified adult or adults.

You must refuse a child who tries to enter the UK with an adult other than the person identified on their visa.

Border Force officers at the port of entry

This section is directed at Border Force officers. If you have concerns about the identity of the accompanying adult, you must:

- check the passport number, initial and surname in the passport of the accompanying adult against the detail recorded for the child's visa on the Central Reference System (CRS) computer record
- advise the visa application centre that issued the visa, so they may make a note against the record, in case subsequent applications are made by the same person

The terms of the visa are not met if the accompanying adult has travelled with the child, but has remained airside and does not accompany the child into the UK. You must make further enquiries of the child and the accompanying adult, if the accompanying adult remains airside. It is appropriate for you to refuse the child entry in these cases.

If the accompanying adult has legitimately got a replacement passport since the child's visa was issued, you can accept as evidence the old cancelled passport as identity to allow the child's entry.

If the old passport has been retained by the issuing authority, the new passport is acceptable if it gives the original passport number in full and contains an official endorsement which confirms it replaces the previous passport. Photocopies of the original passport are not, on their own, reliable evidence of identity.

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Short-term students: when to grant and refuse entry clearance and leave to enter

This page tells you when you can grant and when you must refuse entry clearance or leave to enter for a person who applies for a short-term student visa.

Granting entry clearance

You must grant entry clearance if the applicant:

- meets all the requirements of [paragraph A57C and either A57D, A57E or A57G of the Immigration Rules](#)
- none of the general grounds for refusal in paragraphs 320 to 324 apply

No immediate changes are being made to the application process/ questions on Visas4uk. From 24 April, applicants will continue to select a visa type from the current selection:

- student visitor
- extended student visitor
- child visitor

You must consider the application in line with the short-term student rules as set out in this guidance. Visas should be endorsed as follows:

Type of student	Visa endorsement
Short-term student (6 months)	Category C: student visit: code 3
Short-term student (11 months)	Category D: extended student visit: biometric residence permit
Short-term student (child)	Category C: child visit: code 3

From late summer 2015, the visa types will be amended to reflect the new short-term student routes. From then, visas should be endorsed as follows:

Type of student	Visa endorsement
Short-term student (6 months)	Category C: short-term student: 6 months: code 3
Short-term student (11 months)	Category D: short-term student: 11 months: code 3
Short-term student (child)	Category C: short-term student (child): 6 months: code 3

Refusing entry clearance

You must refuse the application where the applicant has not provided the necessary evidence that they meet all the requirements of the relevant short-term student route, or if any of the general grounds for refusal in paragraph 320 apply.

Granting or refusing leave to enter at a UK port visa nationals

Before you grant leave to enter, you must be satisfied that:

- the applicant has a valid entry clearance
- there are no reasons to believe that the applicant gave false information to get entry clearance or that the circumstances have changed since it was issued
- none of the general grounds for refusal in paragraphs 320 and 321 of the Immigration Rules apply

If you are satisfied that the applicant meets all the requirements, endorse the entry clearance with an open date stamp and record on the landing card with code 3.

Non-visa nationals

If you are satisfied that the applicant meets all the requirements, you must grant leave to enter for up to 6 months with employment prohibited using the short-term student stamp.

Length of leave

If you grant an applicant entry clearance or leave to enter you must grant the following periods of leave appropriate to their category:

- 6 months – short-term student (6 months) and short-term student (child)
- 11 months – short-term student (11 months)

Refusing leave to enter

You must refuse leave to enter as a short-term student if:

- a visa national or an applicant who seeks entry for more than 6 months does not have entry clearance
- the applicant has not provided the necessary evidence that they meet the requirements of the short-term student rules
- any of the general grounds for refusal in paragraphs 320 and 321 apply

Extensions of stay in the UK

You must refuse any applications for leave to remain as a short-term student under paragraph 211(1) of the Immigration Rules because there are no provisions in the Immigration Rules.

See: short-term student refusal wording for suggested wording.

Related links

Police registration

[Immigration Rules appendix 2: police registration](#)