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Diarienummer: 2023/0766

**Tredjelandsstudenter i högskolan – antagning,
uppehållstillstånd och organisering av utbildning
(RiR 2024:21)**

**Bilaga 3
Internationell jämförelse**

Internationell jämförelse

Metodbeskrivning

För att få en bättre förståelse för hur tredjelandsstudenter antagning, migrationsprocess och finansiering är organiserad i andra länder har Riksrevisionen genomfört en internationell jämförelse. Jämförelsen har utgått från ett urval av sex länder: Danmark, Finland, Norge, Australien, Nederländerna och Storbritannien. Vi har valt våra grannländer samt länder som erbjuder engelskspråkiga utbildningar och är vanliga utbildningsdestinationer bland tredjelandsstudenter. Samtliga länder har haft studieavgifter under flera års tid förutom Norge som införde avgifter under 2023.

Våra frågor har skickats till respektive SAI (Supreme Audit Institution), motsvarande Riksrevisionen i andra länder i april - maj 2024. Vissa SAI:er har skickat vidare frågorna till utbildningsdepartement och andra myndigheter i respektive land. Därefter har svaren skickats till oss. Riksrevisionen återger svaren som de är och har inte omarbetat svaren i jämförelsen nedan. Vi har använt svaren för att jämföra och kontrastera mot hur systemet fungerar i Sverige. Vi har dock inte haft som ambition i granskningen att undersöka effektiviteten i andra länders system.

Application and admission

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
Briefly describe the application and admission process that is relevant for third country/international students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For undergraduate studies students apply to the national admission website www.optagelse.dk Deadline for admissions is March 15 for study start in September. For graduate studies the student applies directly to the relevant higher education institution. The application deadline depends on the programme but will typically be in January After being admitted to a higher educational program, the students apply for a residence permit for studies. Students whose application for residence permit is approved can enter the country and register at the university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students usually submit their applications on the national admission portal Studyinfo.fi. Depending on the program, students apply through "joint application" or "separate admissions". Annually there are three national joint application rounds for higher education. In the joint application system, students can apply for up to six programs with one single application. The first joint application period in January is specifically arranged for international (English-taught) degree programs, for studies starting in late August/September. This is the primary joint application for those wishing to apply to English-taught programs. (The second national joint application in March, for studies offered in Finnish or Swedish (starting also in August/September) is primarily relevant for Finnish applicants only). The third joint application round in September, for studies starting in January, but this usually only includes a rather limited number of English-taught program options. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The Norwegian Universities and Colleges Admission Service (NUCAS)</u> administers admission to first degree level programmes (bachelor's, university college graduate or one-year programmes) at universities and university colleges. The Higher Education Entrance Qualification or a corresponding qualification is a requirement for admission to higher education, but the programmes can have different additional admission criteria. Some programmes require certain grades or certain combinations of subjects from upper secondary education. If a programme has more applicants than places, applicants will compete for admission based on points calculated on the applicants' grades from upper secondary school and bonus points earned in other contexts. Some programmes admit applicants without the Higher Education Entrance Qualification. This is called the vocational pathway ('y-veien'). Admission to these programmes is based on a relevant craft or journeyman's certificate or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students apply through the study portal Studielink. Students provide a copy of the passport and documents on <u>academic records</u>, English language proficiency test results, proof of payment of the application fee and in some cases a personal statement, a reference or letter of recommendation from a school and other additional documents. Deadline for admissions to the fall term depend on each university and institution. The deadline for registering for a course with limited capacity numerus fixus programme is in January (January 15th), with a limited number of places available. For other courses (bachelor and associate degree) the deadline for application is May 1st. After being admitted to a higher educational program, the students apply for a student residence permit. Students whose application for a student residence permit is approved can enter the country and register at the university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students usually apply through the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) application website. However, some course providers allow international students to apply directly. For UCAS applications, students write a personal statement and provide details on academic records, employment history, and personal details when applying. A reference or letter of recommendation from a teacher or other adviser is also required.¹ If English is not the student's first language, they will need to provide their results of an accredited English language test.² Proof may be required for academic records. The main application deadline for the fall term in September is 31st January. International students are considered on an equal basis to domestic students if they apply by this deadline. They are still able to apply up until 30th June, but may not be considered equally.³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students apply separately to each university through their official websites. Students provide documents on <u>academic records</u> and proof of English language proficiency (such as test results). Providers may have their own additional admission requirements. Students may engage the use of an education agent to assist with the process of finding and applying for a course. Over 80% of international students report using an education agent. Education agents are required to have written agreements with the education providers they represent. The start of the academic year in Australia begins in late February or early March and runs until June or July. Semester 2 typically begins in late July or early August and runs until November or December. The application deadline for semester 2 is around April-May. Application deadlines are generally listed on the program page of each provider's website.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some cases, universities may also opt for “separate admissions” instead of the joint application procedure, for example in connection with English-taught programs. The programs using separate admissions usually have application periods outside of the joint application period. For example, some universities have their master’s level applications opening already in November or December of the previous year. Separate applications are submitted online at Studyinfo.fi, or in some cases, on the universities’ own websites. In separate applications, as the name implies, a separate application needs to be submitted for each degree program. There usually is no limit to the number of “separate applications” as student can submit. Deadline for admissions depends on the program. For the January joint application, it is usually near the end of January. For separate applications, the application periods and deadlines vary a lot. A student can only accept one study place per academic term. 	<p>upper secondary vocational qualifications. It is up to the institutions to choose whether to admit students via the vocational pathway, and they must apply to the Ministry of Education and Research for exemption from the ordinary admission procedure (Higher Education Entrance Qualification).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some private educational institutions have their own admission procedures, and applications to such institutions must be sent directly to the institution. Undergraduate programmes taught in Norwegian: Applicants have to meet the general admission requirements and document proficiency in the Norwegian language in order to be eligible for admission. Applicants can find information on the general requirements on the GSU-list If the student is from Denmark or Sweden, documented Danish/Swedish language skills may be sufficient. Read more about the specific requirements at "Utenlandsk utdanning - universitet og høgskole - Samordna opptak" (external link) Programmes for international students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After being accepted on a course, students can then apply for a student visa. Students whose student visa is approved can enter the country and register at the university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students may commence in Semester 1 or Semester 2 depending on the course and institution. For some courses, there is only one intake per year. The provider and student enter into a written agreement, concurrently or prior to paying any fees. The provider will issue the student with a Confirmation of Enrolment (CoE) which they use to then apply for a Student visa. Students whose visa application is granted can enter the country and commence the course they were admitted to at the institution. 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After being admitted to a higher educational program, the students apply for a student residence permit. Students whose residence permit is approved can enter the country and register at the university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International students who would like to apply for programmes taught in English can find information on this web site www.studyinnorway.no Application deadlines: 15 April - The application deadline for most applicants. 1 July -Deadline for uploading the results of exams taken in the spring semester. Secondary school graduates must submit their school leaving certificate before 1 July. 20 July -The result of the application is published. Students submit their application alongside the documentation via NUCAS. What documentation is needed follows the instructions here The applicants to higher vocational education CANNOT use NUCAS, and must contact the institution directly Applicants for a master programme apply through the application portal SøknadsWeb. Deadline for admissions to the fall term is in January. For example, University in Bergen has the following schedule: The application portal opens 1 December 2023 			

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application deadline is 4 January 2024 Upload all required documents by 15 January 2024 After being admitted to a higher educational program, the students apply for student residence permit. If the student come from a country outside the EU/EEA/Switzerland and wish to study in Norway, they must apply for a study permit and pay an application fee. Students whose application for residence permit is approved can enter the country and register at the university. Students from the EU/EEA or Switzerland must register with the local police within three months of their arrival. 			
Do third country/international students pay an application fee? If yes – when were application fees introduced?	Yes. Application fees for third country students were introduced in 2017. Third country students pay an application fee of 750 DKK.	No. Students do not currently have to pay an application fee. However, while as yet unconfirmed in the parliamentary process, the government is planning to introduce an application fee for third country students for studies starting in and after 1.8.2025 onwards.	No application fee. If the student comes from a country outside the EU/EEA/Switzerland and wish to study in Norway, they must apply for a study permit and pay an application fee for the permit. This also applies to UK citizens. They must meet certain criteria to obtain a study permit, for example proof of admission, housing, and funding.	Yes. Third country students have to pay an application fee of a 100€. This fee is not regulated by law, but is meant to cover for extra costs surrounding the application.	There are not usually application fees specifically for international students. UCAS charges an application fee for all students (currently £27.50, will increase to £28.50 for September 2025 entry). ⁴ Course providers may charge an application fee for students who apply directly, which will vary between institutions. ⁵	International students may have to pay an application fee, varying between universities. However, not all universities charge an application fee.

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Do universities admit students continuously in the application process?	For undergraduate studies no, but the student may be offered a place on the stand-by list in case there is a vacant place. For graduate studies the admission procedure depends on the higher education institution.	In the joint application and most of the separate applications, the admission decisions are made at the universities after the application deadline. Since the application deadlines vary (joint application and separate admissions), the schedules for announcing the results also vary depending on university/study program. NB: some universities/UAS's may also use a "rolling/direct applications" of separate admissions, in which case students can be selected for each program already during the application period. If a program reaches its maximum capacity, the university stops accepting applications for that program.	Not that I know of it. This might, however, be the case for some private colleges, etc.	(For third country students) application for bachelor's programmes is open from 1 October till 1 April. For master's programmes starting on 1 April until mid-August.	From what we are aware, students will not be able apply through UCAS but could follow international student application process.	Yes.
When do students get their admissions results for applications to the fall term?	For undergraduate admission they will receive the admission result at the end of July. For graduate admission it depends on the programme and the higher education institution but they will typically receive their admission results in the middle of June.	The admission results for the joint application are usually published by the end of May at the latest. But several universities do usually announce the results already earlier – this depends on the university.	Depends on the institution. For example, applications for a bachelor programme via NUCAS follows this schedule: https://www.samordnaoppata.no/info/tidsfrister/	Each university has their own time frame. Applicants in the selection procedure (numerus fixus studies) will receive a ranking number via Studielink on 15 April. This number is determined by the institution, based on their selection criteria. Depending on the ranking number and the number of places available, students are offered a place. Students have to accept their place within two weeks, or it is given to the students next in rank.	Each university has their own time frame. It usually takes between 2 weeks and 2 months for students to receive their admission results.	Admission results for semester 2 vary between universities and institutions.

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
Describe how the eligibility criteria for an international master's program are set.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English proficiency, demonstrated through e.g. an English test. For graduate studies all students need to have completed a relevant bachelor's degree worth the same number of credits as a Danish degree (180 ECTS). Other specific entry requirements may vary between programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All students need to meet the general entry requirements – they need to hold a qualification corresponding to a bachelor's degree. All students need a minimum level of English proficiency, demonstrated through e.g. an English test. Other specific entry requirements may vary between programs. The universities set these, as well as the language proficiency criteria independently. Students should check all the detailed requirements with the university/UAS they're applying to. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All students need a minimum level of English proficiency, demonstrated through e.g. an English test. All students need to have completed a bachelor's degree worth the same number of credits as a Norwegian degree (180 ECTS). The bachelor's degree must include courses equal to at least 1 ½ years of full-time studies in a subject relevant to the master's program. Some programs require a minimum grade average and other specific entry requirements. For example, here the criteria for an application to UiB: Bachelor's degree You must have obtained a bachelor's degree, normally of minimum 4 years' duration. Your degree must be issued by an officially recognised and accredited university. Check the specific requirements for the country where you have studied in the country list. Academic specialisation Your degree must include courses equaling at least 80 ECTS (approximately 1.5 years of full-time studies) in a subject relevant to the programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All students need a minimum level of English proficiency, demonstrated through e.g. an English test. All students need to have completed a bachelor's degree. Some programs require a minimum grade average and other specific entry requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All students need a minimum level of English proficiency, demonstrated through e.g. an English language test, or speaking English as their first language. All students need to have completed a degree comparable to a UK undergraduate degree. In some cases a student may be accepted if they have other professional qualifications and/or experience. Some programmes require other specific entry requirements. Certain subjects may also require an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate.⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All students need a minimum level of English proficiency, demonstrated through e.g. an English test. In most cases, students need to have completed a bachelor's degree from a recognized university. For some postgraduate qualifications, students might be accepted without a bachelor's degree if they have significant and relevant work experience. Specific eligibility criteria vary between universities and courses i.e. applicants may be required to satisfy certain GPA requirements for admission.

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			<p>you apply for. Note that there might be additional programme specific requirements that applicants are not exempted from.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum average grade You must have a minimum grade average comparable to a Norwegian C. A Norwegian C is a good grade, comparable to an American B and a Second Class Upper in the British system. All foreign education is individually evaluated during the admission process. • English language requirements You must document your English language proficiency. For IELTS tests, the minimum overall band score is 6,5. See our English requirements for approved tests. Note that it is not possible to be exempted from uploading a valid English test for programmes that require higher test results than the general requirements. If you are exempt from the English language admission requirement please upload documentation proving this in your application for admission. • Sufficient funds You must document that you have sufficient funds to cover both <u>living expenses</u> and <u>tuition fees</u>. 			

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
Which authority is responsible for the recognition of third country/international students' bachelor's degrees?	The Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science recognizes third country student's bachelor's degree and assesses if the degree is equivalent to a Danish bachelor's degree. However, the universities make the decisions regarding the admission to a programme.	Finnish universities assess whether third country students' bachelor's degrees are equivalent to a Finnish degree and the departments decide on the admission to the programs.	The universities assess third country students' bachelor's degrees and decides if students meet the qualifications required for admission.	Third country students may need to have their bachelor's degrees recognized by the agency for international credential evaluation (IDW), to assess if the degree is equivalent to a Dutch bachelor's degree. However, the universities make the decisions regarding the admission to a program.	International students may need to have their bachelor's degrees recognized by the UK National Information Centre (UK ENIC), to assess if the degree is equivalent to a UK bachelor's degree. However, the course providers make the decisions regarding the admission to a programme. ⁷	The universities assess international student's bachelor's degrees and their equivalence to an Australian bachelor's degree, as well as if the qualifications meet the admission requirements for each program. On 2 March 2023, Minister Clare and Minister Dharmendra Pradhan, Cabinet Minister for Education and Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in the Government of India, signed the <i>Mechanism for the Mutual Recognition of Qualifications between Australia and India</i> (the Mechanism). The Mechanism commits Australia and India to recognise secondary and post-secondary education qualifications to facilitate access to higher education and for general employment.
Which authority controls the authenticity of third country/international students' bachelor's degrees?	The Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science controls the authenticity of students' bachelor's degree certificates and that the educational institution which the degree is issued from is recognized by the country's education authority.	Finnish universities control the authenticity of student's bachelor's degree certificates.	Universities control the authenticity of bachelor's degree certificates and that the educational institution which the degree is issued from is recognized by the country's education authority. Technically speaking, students can get their diploma recognised by Directorate for higher education and competence in advance. By doing so, they will be assessed on the same grounds as the students with a BA degree from Norway.	The IDW provides a credential evaluation, helping universities to evaluate the authenticity of students' bachelor's degrees.	UK ENIC can also control the authenticity of international students' bachelor's degrees. ⁸	The universities in Australia are required to check the authenticity of international students' bachelor's degrees.

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
Briefly describe the scholarship application process for third country/international students. How many scholarships are awarded each year?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third country students enrolled in a higher education program can apply for a Danish government scholarship. Third country students may also be granted equal status with Danish citizens and receive Danish State Educational Support (SU) if specific conditions are met. SU is awarded as grants and loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universities must have a scholarship system for third-country students admitted to fee-charging programs. Each university has their own scholarship program for third-country nationals, both for bachelor's and master's level. Third country students admitted to arts and science university master's can also apply for "Finland Scholarship"—this master's level scholarship program is funded by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and runs from 2022 to 2024. These scholarships are also applied for via the universities. The annual number of scholarships awarded varies between universities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norway has no government funded scholarships. Specific scholarships can be offered to students from certain countries that Norway has specific agreements with. Up to 200 students from some countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America applying for english master programmes can apply for a scholarship that goes over two years. The applicants have to be 20-30 years and return to their home country after finishing the studies. A scholarship from Lånekassen will be an option, but for very few. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third country students can apply for the government funded NL scholarship for participating universities. Universities may also offer scholarships on their own. 	<p>The UK has three main government funded scholarships for international students:⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chevening scholarships are available for international students from over 160 countries. The scholarships offer fully-funded master's degrees. 1,500 scholarships were available in 2023-24.¹⁰ GREAT scholarships are available for international students from 15 countries. The scholarships cover £10,000 of tuition fees for one-year postgraduate courses. 210 scholarships are available in 2024-25.¹¹ Commonwealth scholarships are available for citizens of a Commonwealth country. Most scholarships offer fully-funded postgraduate courses. Around 700 scholarships are awarded each year. Many universities in the UK also have their own scholarship programs that international students can apply for. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Australian Awards Scholarships offer government funded scholarships to students from a selection of developing countries. International students from specific countries may also have access to other scholarships. Universities can offer scholarships as well, with students applying directly to those institutions.

Tuition fees

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
Do third country/international students pay tuition fees? When were tuition fees introduced?	Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuition fees for third country students were introduced in 2006. 	Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuition fees for third country students were introduced in 2017. Tuition fees are charged only in English-taught bachelor's and master's programs. Doctoral level studies and study programs offered in Finnish or Swedish charge no tuition fees, regardless of nationality. 	Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Study EU website the tuition fees vary between 125 000 - 490 000 NOK. Norway: Tuition fees & cost of living Study.eu Tuition fees for third country students were introduced in 2023. Degree seeking students from outside of EU/EEA and Switzerland must normally pay tuition fees at Norwegian institutions. The tuition fees are based on the real cost of the respective study and thus varies between institutions and study programmes. Students from Norway, Switzerland and countries in the EU/EEA area are exempted from paying tuition fees at public higher educational institutions in Norway. Other groups that may be exempted from paying tuition fees at public higher education institutions in Norway are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange students, being part of an institutional collaboration, unless the institutions have mentioned otherwise in their agreement Doctoral candidates 	Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two kinds of tuition fees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> statutory fees: for EU/ EEA nationality (for one bachelor and one master programme) institutional fee: for non-EU/ EEA students. The institutional fees for third country students were introduced in 2010. 	Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuition fees for all students were introduced in 1998.¹² The average fee for an MBA or a postgraduate degree was between 17 000 £ and 21 000 £ in 2021/2022. See House of Commons library, 2023, International Students in the UK, p. 29. 	Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuition fees for international students were introduced in 1989.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students studying in Norway through the NORPART or NORHED programmes - Students being a part of the Students At Risk (StAR) scheme - Students studying in Norway through the Fulbright programme - Students participating in a joint degree collaboration through Erasmus Mundus - Indigenous people studying at Sámi University of Applied Sciences - Foreign citizens with rights to be treated as equal to Norwegian, as per international treaties - Foreign citizens with right to loan and scholarships at same terms as Norwegian citizens, as per the Student Financial Aid Act. 			
How do universities set the tuition fee?	The tuition fee varies between the higher education institutions and study fields. The overall principle is that the fee matches the expenditures.	Tuition fees must be at least 1500 euros / academic year (by decree), but in practice they currently vary from approx. 4.000€ to 18.000€ annually. The income from tuition fees remains at higher education institutions' disposal. Each university decides on their own tuition fees. Fees may also vary between programs within an individual university.	All students pay a semester fee. In addition, degree seeking students from outside of EU/EEA and Switzerland pay a tuition fee. The tuition fee is set by each institution based on a) what study program it is and b) how many ECTS credits it covers.	The institutional fee is determined by the higher education institution itself, and has to be cost covering. In practice fee may vary per institution, or per programme. The average institutional tuition fee for a bachelor programme (per year) is € 9.000 (and can be up to 20.000 for Medicine e.g); for a master programme: € 15.000 (although can go up to € 26.000; e.g. Medicine).	Tuition fees for international students are set to cover the cost of the tuition itself (which is also paid by domestic students), in addition to extra administrative costs that are needed. This may include maintaining an institution's international student team, or covering the cost of being a visa sponsor. ¹³ Part of the fees may also be invested into the institution's research. ¹⁴	Universities set their own fees. Universities are required to charge international students as a minimum, a fee sufficient to recover the full cost of providing a course to the student.

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
					<p>Question: Are tuition fees the same for international students and U.K. citizens?</p> <p>No. This varies by course and course provider, but typically tuition fees are significantly higher for international students.¹⁵</p>	<p>Question: Are tuition fees the same for international students and Australian citizens?</p> <p>No. Tuition fees are generally lower for domestic students. The Government subsidises the majority of undergraduate places for domestic students and some postgraduate places through the Commonwealth Supported Places (CSP) scheme.</p>
Is there a possibility for students to get a re-fund of the tuition fee?	Yes. Universities re-fund students who are unable to start their education. Most often this happens when a student was denied residence permit.	Yes. Universities can re-fund students who are unable to start their education. Most often this happens when a student was denied residence permit, when the university could not hold a study place for the student or due to a force majeure event.	Applicants pay after admission. Yes. Universities offer full re-fund to students who are denied a student residence permit or who withdraw from the program by 1 st of August. Other conditions may also qualify for a full refund.	Yes. Universities re-fund students who are unable to start their education. Most often this happens when a student was denied residence permit. Or otherwise if student drops the program.	Yes. Course providers have individual policies on re-funding students who are unable to start their education, such as being denied a residence permit.	<p>Providers have written agreements with students which set out their refund policies if the student does not commence or withdraws from the course.</p> <p>If the applicant's Student visa application is refused, the provider is required to refund them their prepaid fees minus an administrative fee of 5% or AUD\$500 (whichever is lower).</p> <p>The Tuition Protection Service (TPS) assists international students whose education providers are unable to fully deliver their course of study. The TPS will either place the student in a new course or refund the unspent tuition fees, if the provider is unable to do so.</p>

Course/program offering

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
Describe the process for determining which international programs are being offered and number of slots available for third country/international students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The higher education institutions independently decide which international programmes are offered, however, due to political agreements there are some overall caps on how many English language study places are allowed for the different institutions. Some business academies and university colleges are not allowed to offer any English language programmes. There are no specific slots for third country students, EU-students or Danish students as admission is granted on the basis of selection according to admission criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universities have the autonomy to design their programs and make decisions regarding student admissions (in accordance with Government Decree on University degrees 794/2004 and decree of the Ministry of Education and Culture (1451/2014) on distribution of educational responsibilities among universities). Also the Ministry of Education and Culture and the universities make agreements for a period of four years. Agreements may include targets concerning international students and their services. The contracts are made with each university and targets are also set individually. The board and the chancellor of the university approve the contract between the university and Ministry for Education and Culture. The chancellor decides on which programs are offered, also on those that are taught in English. The different academic departments can make proposals for new programs (including programs which are taught in English). University boards determine the maximum number of students that can be admitted, but there are no national quotas exclusively reserved for students from third countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sadly, we don't have any information on this point. The international programmes reflect to an extent the institution's ability to establish joint degrees with other institutions and secure funding. We are not aware of any affirmative action in terms of a number of slots being reserved for third country students. Third country students compete on the same terms as all other applicants, who they have to outcompete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most programs start in September; a few in February. It applies for all students; no specific provisions for third-country students are made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where do HE students come from? HESA The Office for Students, who regulates the HE sector in England, has a role in providing all students sufficient information, such as on the courses available to make good decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universities currently determine which programs will be offered to international students and the number of places available. Only courses listed on the Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students (CRICOS) are offered to international students. On 11 May 2024, the Australian Government released a Draft International Education and Skills Strategic Framework for public consultation. Under the new Framework and accompanying legislative changes, the Government will be able to set limits on the number of international students that providers can enrol over a particular period of time. It will also allow the Government to limit or cease the ability of providers to deliver courses with identified quality and integrity issues, or in areas which the Government determines have limited value to Australia's critical skills needs. These limits, which are yet to be determined and subject to the outcomes of public consultations, are anticipated to be in place by 1 January 2025.

Work permits

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
<p>According to the EU directive 2016/801 third country students have the right to work at least 15 hours per week.</p> <p>Does the directive apply?</p> <p>If no—are students allowed to work while studying?</p> <p>If yes—are students allowed to work more than the minimum?</p>	<p>No. Denmark has not implemented the EU directive.</p> <p>Third country students are allowed to work an average of 20 hours per week during the study period and can work full-time between June-August.</p>	<p>Yes. Finland has implemented the EU directive.</p> <p>Students can work a maximum of 30 hours per week. The number of hours can be exceeded if the average working hours are no more than 30 hours per week at the end of the year. Also if the work is related to final exams or is an internship, total amount of work hours / week can exceed 30 hours.</p>	<p>Yes. Norway has implemented the EU directive.</p> <p>Third country students are allowed to work an average of 20 hours per week and full-time during holidays.</p>	<p>Yes. The Netherlands has implemented the EU directive.</p> <p>Third country students will need a work permit to be allowed to work either a maximum of 16 hours per week or full-time between June-August.</p>	<p>No. The EU directive does not apply in the UK.¹⁶</p> <p>Students are allowed to work, but the conditions depend on the student's visa. Usually, the limit is 20 hours per week during term time and full-time during holidays. Students may also not be allowed to work in certain jobs. Universities may also impose further restrictions.¹⁷</p>	<p>Question: Are international students allowed to work while studying? If yes—how many hours per week/month are international students allowed to work?</p> <p>Yes. International students are allowed to work up to 48 hours per fortnight during the study period, and unlimited during holidays per visa condition 8105.</p> <p>Students studying a master's degree by research or a doctorate degree can work unlimited hours.</p> <p>Work Integrated Learning that forms part of the student's course requirements and is included in the CRICOS registration of the course will not be included in the student's work restriction of 48 hours per fortnight.</p> <p>Any work experience/work placement that is not a mandatory course requirement, or that is in excess of the period required in the course registration, is included in a student's work limitation of 48 hours a fortnight.</p>

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
<p><i>According to the EU directive 2016/801, upon completion of their studies, third country students should have the possibility to stay on for nine months to seek employment or set up a business.</i></p> <p>Does the directive apply? If no – are students allowed to stay on to look for employment? If yes – are students allowed to stay longer than the minimum?</p>	<p>No. Denmark has not implemented the EU directive. Students are granted a 6-month or 3-year job seeking permit, depending on the completed educational program.</p>	<p>Yes. Finland has implemented the EU directive. After completing studies, students can apply for a residence permit to look for employment or start a business. This permit can be granted for a maximum of two years (which can be applied for three different durations, minimum duration is 6 months).</p>	<p>Students from outside of EU and Switzerland must have a received a job offer in Norway to apply for a residence permit for work. Skilled workers can get a residence permit for the job seeking period. Residence permits are granted for a year.</p>	<p>Yes. The Netherlands has implemented the EU directive. Students can apply for an orientation residence permit, allowing them to stay in the Netherlands for one year after completing studies.</p>	<p>No. The EU directive does not apply in the UK.¹⁸ Students can apply for a graduate visa, which gives permission to stay and work in the UK for up to 2 years after completing their studies.¹⁹ There are also other work visas that students may be eligible for.²⁰</p>	<p>Question: Are internationals students allowed to stay in the country to look for employment after completing their studies? If yes, for how long? Students can apply for a Post Study Work visa after completing studies, which allows students to stay in Australia between two and four years depending on the Australian Qualification Framework (AQF) level of qualification they hold.</p>
<p>Is it possible for students who find employment before completing their studies to drop out of university and convert their student residence permit to a work residence permit?</p>	<p>Yes, if they fulfill the criteria on one of the work schemes, it is possible for the student to apply for a work permit.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>It is possible for the students from EU countries and Switzerland, as long as they fall into one of the categories in the scheme (employee, freelancer, student etc.), their residence permit is valid.</p>	<p>Yes. Students need to file a change of purpose for residence (in Dutch: 'aanvraag tot wijziging'). In this case, no provisional residence permit (in Dutch: 'machtiging tot voorlopig verblijf - MVV') is necessary. A residence permit is granted when the student meets all conditions for a single permit (in Dutch: 'gecombineerde vergunning verblijf en arbeid').</p>	<p>This is possible, but only within 3 months of the course completion date. There are further strict requirements.²¹ <u>Immigration Rules - Immigration Rules: Appendix Student-Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</u></p>	<p>Generally, most Student visa holders are able to apply for a different visa including for the purpose of employment. They must meet the eligibility criteria to apply for in Australia, and be granted a visa. They must however still comply with the student visa conditions and continue to study until they receive a visa grant for employment purposes.</p>

Immigration

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
Which authority processes applications for student residence permits?	The Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration (SIRI).	The Finnish Immigration Service (Migri).	The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI).	Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND).	UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI). ²²	The Australian Government's Department of Home Affairs.
When do students get a decision on their application for a student residence permit?	The process typically takes 2 months.	The process typically takes 1-3 months	If the student is applying for the first time and apply before 1st of July 2024, they will get the answer before the start of the autumn semester. After handing in documents at site, it may take up to 4 months before the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration goes through the application.	The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) must take a decision within 60 days. This applies to both MVV and residence permit. However, the IND applies a target period of two weeks for an application for an MVV and residence permit submitted by the institution.	Students usually get a decision within 3 weeks. ²³ Students can also pay an additional fee to get a faster decision: £500 for 'priority service' (decision within 5 working days) or £1000 for 'super priority service' (decision by the end of the next working day). ²⁴	The time taken to finalise a Student visa application can vary based on amongst other things - lodgement of complete and genuine applications. Visa processing times are published on the Department of Home Affairs' website at Global visa processing times (homeaffairs.gov.au).
Is there a financial requirement to get a student residence permit? If yes, how is it documented?	The student must document that the student has secured financial support that meets the living expense requirement for the duration of the stay in Denmark. The disposable amount must correspond to DKK 6,820 (2024 level) per month for a maximum of one year. The documentation of financial support can e.g. be a bank statement, scholarship, or a student loan. If the student has to pay a tuition fee and if she/he has already paid tuition for the first semester, this is accepted as documentation showing that the student have sufficient funds. In this case, the student does not need to provide additional documentation	The student must document that s/he has secured financial support that meets the living expense requirement for the duration of the residence permit. Students must submit evidence that they have sufficient funds to pay the tuition fee. Funds must be in the student's own personal bank account, not in parents' bank account. Proof of income must be added to residence permit application (bank statement, three months). If studies take one year or longer, one must have EUR 6720 in the bank account when submitting the application. If studies take less than one year, one must have EUR 560 per month at disposal. You must attach to your application evidence that the fees charged by the higher education institution have been paid.	The student must document that s/he has secured financial support for the living expenses and tuition costs. The funds must be kept in a Norwegian bank account or an account of the institution. Financial support can be a combination of e.g. bank statements, a student loan or a part-time work contract.	The student must document that s/he has secured financial support that meets the living expenses. This amount is called the study norm and students must present evidence of their financial means each year. Financial means can be documented in different ways, e.g. bank assets from the students' own bank account, money deposit to the bank account of the educational institution, scholarships or if the student can show that they receive funds from a company or money from someone else. The financial requirement in 2024: €1.217,94 per month.	The student must document that s/he has secured financial support for both living expenses (for at least 12 months) and tuition costs (for at least 1 academic year). Financial support can be a combination of the student's own money, a student loan, and/or a scholarship, for example. ²⁵ There are some exceptions to this. For example, if you are applying from certain countries you may not need to provide proof of financial support. ²⁶	The student must document that they have secured financial support that meets the living expense requirement for the duration of the residence permit. Financial support can be a combination of e.g. bank assets, government loans or a scholarship. As at 10 May 2024, students are required to demonstrate a financial capacity of AUD\$29,710, for living expenses.

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
Briefly describe the steps in the application process for a student residence permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student is accepted at a Danish university. The applicant creates a case order-ID in the SIRI website. The student and the university fill in the online application and attach required documents. Applicants present their passport and biometric information at a Danish embassy or Visa Application Centre (VFS) within 14 days of submitting the application. The applicant receives a decision on their visa application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student is accepted at a Finnish university. The student applies for a student residence permit online and attach required documents (bank statement, insurance certificate and a proof of paid tuition fee or scholarship). The student visits a Finnish embassy or a VFS to present biometric information within 3 months. The applicant receives a decision on their application. If the application is accepted, the applicant will receive a residence permit card to be picked up at the visited embassy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student has been admitted to a Norwegian university for a full time programme. The student has to secure a place to live. The student applies for a student residence permit online. The student pays the application fee. The student books an appointment at the embassy or a VFS and presents a passport and required documents. The embassy or VFS sends the application to UDI. The applicant receives a decision on the application. If the application is accepted, the applicant will collect an entry visa sticker to be placed in the passport at the embassy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student is being offered a place in an educational institution that is a recognized sponsor with the IND. The student presents the required documents for a residence permit to the educational institution. The educational institution applies for a provisional residence permit (MVV), a visa sticker to be placed in the student's passport, and a student residence permit (VVR) on the student's behalf. The university receives a decision on the application. If the application is accepted, the student presents biometrics and collects the MVV at a Dutch embassy. The student makes an appointment to collect the VVR document at the IND. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student is offered a place on a course by a licensed student sponsor and receives a Confirmation of Acceptance of Studies (CAS). This is a virtual document needed to apply for a student visa.²⁷ The student applies for a student visa on the government website and attaches required documents. This must be done within 6 months of receiving the CAS.²⁸ Students must pay the Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) as part of the visa application process.²⁹ This costs £776 per year and allows the student to use the National Health Service (NHS) in the UK. In some cases, the student must also provide evidence of their English language ability, and/or that they are clear of tuberculosis.³⁰ Students present biometric information (their fingerprints and a photograph of their face) at a visa application centre (VAC).³¹ In some cases, the student can use an app to upload their information without having to make an appointment.³² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student has been accepted at an Australian university and received a Confirmation of Enrolment after paying the tuition deposit. The student applies for a Student visa (Subclass 500) online, attaches the required documents and is asked targeted questions through which their responses are assessed to determine if they meet Genuine Student requirement. Students may need to provide biometric information at a nominated biometric collection centre. Students may also be required to undergo health examinations as part of the Student visa application process. The applicant receives a decision on the application.

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some cases, the application process may take longer if documents need to be verified or if an interview is needed.³³ The applicant receives a decision on the application. 	
Do applicants need to visit an embassy during the application process for a student residence permit?	Applicants must either visit an embassy or a VFS center to get their biometric features recorded. If the applicant is residing in Denmark, she/he must visit one of SIRI's citizen centers.	Applicants can either visit an embassy or a VFS.	The applicant can either visit an embassy or a VFS.	Yes. Applicants visit the embassy to take biometric information when collecting the MVV.	No. Biometric information is presented at a VAC. ³⁴	No. The visa application process is primarily online, including supporting documents. Generally most applicants do not need an interview. Those who do may be offered a telephone interview. Biometric information is presented in a biometric collection centre if needed.
Are all applicants required to show the original passport on site at the embassy?	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. Applicants present both their passport and copies of all passport pages.	No. Applicants only present their passport when collecting the MVV.	Unclear	No.
Do applicants need to present the required original documents or are copies accepted?	The applicant can submit a copy of the required documents. Although, the applicant must bring her/his passport for the recording of biometric features.	Applicants present original documents of financial requirements and health insurance at the embassy or at a VFS.	Applicants present at the embassy the required documents of financial requirements, accommodation, and a letter of admission from the school both as original documents and copies.	Applicants attach a copy of the passport, proof of financial funds and an antecedent's certificate as copies to the online application.	All applicants must provide a copy of their passport (or other valid travel document) and a CAS from their course provider. Applicants may also need to provide copies of other documents, which may include proof of finances, proof of English language ability, and tuberculosis test results. ³⁵ If the documents are not in English or Welsh, the applicant must provide a certified translated version. ³⁶	Applicants attach the required documents of their passport, bank statements (if required), English test results, proof of Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC), etc. to the online application portal (ImmiAccount).
Are students' intention to study investigated during the process for a student residence permit? If yes-which authority conducts the investigation?	SIRI conducts this investigation. SIRI has the possibility by law to refuse the application for a residence permit as a student if SIRI has certain presumptions that the student's intention is not to study in Denmark.	Yes (by interviews) which are conducted by the embassy, The Finnish Immigration Service is responsible for the investigation however.	Sadly, we don't have any information on this point.	Yes, if the higher education institution (i.e. as recognized sponsor) has reasonable suspicions that the student does not meet the conditions, the institution has to make a report to the IND (within weeks).	Yes. The applicant may need to attend an interview with an UKVI caseworker to investigate the applicant's study intention. This may be in-person or over the telephone. ³⁷	Yes. The Department of Home Affairs has determined certain questions to consider when assessing whether the applicant meets the Genuine Student requirement.

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						<p>The Genuine Student requirement came into effect on 23 March 2024. Prior to this, students were assessed against the Genuine Temporary Entrant requirement.</p> <p>Students are generally required to answer certain questions to demonstrate their intent and motivations to study in Australia, which the Department of Home Affairs then assesses against Genuine Student criteria.</p>
Can accompanying family members to a student get a residence permit? Briefly describe the steps in the application process for accompanying family members.	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying family members create a case order-ID in the SIRI website. The applicant fills in the application form and attaches the required documents. Applicants present biometric information at a Danish embassy or a VFS within 14 days of submitting the application. The applicant receives a decision on their visa application. 	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying family members apply for residence permit on the basis of family ties. Family members must visit a Finnish embassy to present biometric information and show the originals of the documents attached to the application. The Finnish Immigration Service may investigate family ties and the grounds for granting a residence permit if needed through an interview in a Finnish embassy. DNA analysis to investigate biological kinship and age tests can also be done. The applicant receives a decision on their residence permit application. If the application is accepted, the applicant will receive a residence permit card. 	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying family members fill in an application online. The applicants book an appointment at the embassy or a VFS, present their passport and hand in required documents. UDI may conduct additional investigations and conduct an interview with the student applicant and accompanying family members to check the information given, the identity of the applicants and can request a DNA test from all applicants. The accompanying family members receives a decision on the application. If the application is accepted, the applicant will collect an entry visa sticker to be placed in the passport at the embassy. 	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying family members apply for an MVV and a residence permit at the same time and upload required documents in the online application. If the application is accepted, the applicant collects the MVV at a Dutch embassy, presents biometrics, a new passport photo and travels to the Netherlands. The applicant makes an appointment to collect the VVR document at the IND. Permission for accompanying family members is subject to several conditions. One of these is that the student needs to have sufficient funds (at least minimum wage) to maintain a regular residence permit. 	<p>Yes – but only a partner and/or children under 18 years old.³⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying family members fill in a separate visa application with the same application number as the main applicant and present the required documents. Family members present biometric information (their fingerprints and a photograph of their face) at a UKVCAS service point. The applicant receives a decision on the application. 	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student applicant can add accompanying family members to the Student visa application. Accompanying family members may be included on the primary applicant's Student visa application as dependants or they may apply as subsequent entrants once the primary applicant has been granted a Student visa. Accompanying family members must satisfy the Member of a Family Unit (MOFU) requirements in order to be eligible. Accompanying family members have to present required documents and write a statement to show that they meet the Genuine Temporary Entrant (GTE) requirement.

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The decision term on a request for a residence permit for accompanying family members is 90 days. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying family members must also hold adequate Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC) and undergo health examinations as part of the visa application process. Applicants may need to provide biometric information at a nominated biometric collection centre. The applicants receive a decision on the application.
What is the typical duration of student residence permit? Do students need to extend their student residence permit?	Students get a residence permit for the standard duration of the educational programme, provided that the student is actively participating in the programme. It is possible for students who are enrolled at a higher education to extend the study permit for up to one year.	Students receive a residence permit for the entire duration (according to target schedule which is set for each degree / program) of their studies. If a student does not complete their studies within the target schedule, their permit can be extended for the estimated time remaining to complete the studies.	Students typically get one-year permits and must extend their permit to be able to fulfill their studies (if two or more-year programs).	The student residence permit lasts as long as the study program. It allows students to stay in the country for up to five years. However, the student will need to maintain a progress of at least 50% of the required credits each academic year to keep the residence permit. The permit can be extended with 5 years.	The duration of the visa depends on the length of the course. ³⁹ Students can usually stay in the UK for up to 5 years with their student visa. ⁴⁰ At the end of their course, students can apply to extend their student visa if eligible, or switch to a different type of visa. ⁴¹	Students typically get a visa for the entire duration of their course(s) plus an additional period depending on the length of their course (up to 5 years). PhD students are generally granted a Student visa for an additional six months on top of what is normally granted for other Student visas. Students will need to apply for a new Student visa if they are unable to complete their course on time (for example due to a deferment of study or a change of course).
What is the typical duration of the residence permit for accompanying family members?	Accompanying family members receive a residence permit for the same period as the main applicant.	The residence permit for accompanying family members cannot exceed the duration of the permit of the main applicant. The first permit of an accompanying family member is for one year and can be extended to a maximum of four years.	Accompanying family members receive a residence permit for the same period as the main applicant.	The duration of the residence permit of accompanying family members is the same period as the student applicant. A residence permit for accompanying family members is linked to the residence permit of the student (normally: 5 years), and can be prolonged (on condition that all the other conditions for prolongation have been fulfilled).	The duration of the residence permit of accompanying family members is the same period as for the main applicant. ⁴²	Accompanying family members are generally granted visas corresponding to the end date of the student's visa, unless that family member turns 18 during the period of the student's study. The end-date for under-18 secondary applicants depends on the date on which they turn 18.

Question	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Netherlands	U.K.	Australia
						If the dependent child's birthday falls between 1 January and 30 June - their visa is granted until 31 July in the year they turn 18. If the dependent child's birthday falls between 1 July and 31 December - their visa is granted until 31 December in the year they turn 18.
When do accompanying family members get a decision on their application for a residence permit?	The process typically takes 2 months.	The process takes max 90 days.	After presenting the documents on site, it may take up to 6 months before UDI goes through family members' applications.	IND must take a decision within 90 days. If the application is not complete, the decision period may be longer.	It is unclear ⁴³	Accompanying family members generally get a decision at the same time as the primary applicant unless they apply as subsequent entrants. In the event that the accompanying family members apply as subsequent entrants, they will receive a decision post the visa grant of the primary applicant.
How long can a family member stay in the country after the main applicant has completed their studies?	When the main applicant receives a residence permit to seek employment, accompanying family members get a residence permit for the same period as the main applicant.	Family members permit is tied to the main applicants permit. A new residence permit must be applied for if the main applicant receives a new residence permit (for example permit to look for employment).	Accompanying family members can stay for the same period as the main applicant.	Accompanying family members can usually stay for the same period as the main applicant.	Family members can stay for as long as the main applicant's student visa lasts. After this, they will need to apply to extend or switch their visa. ⁴⁴	Students who apply for a Post Study Work visa can include family members in their application. Secondary applicants are generally permitted to stay in Australia for the same duration as that of the primary visa holder unless they apply for a subsequent visa on their own merits.

Footnotes

¹ [Learn all about filling in your UCAS application for uni](#)

² [What level of English do I need to get into a UK university? | Undergraduate | UCAS](#)

³ [Dates and deadlines for uni applications | Undergraduate | UCAS](#)

⁴ [Learn all about filling in your UCAS application for uni](#)

⁵ For example, Cambridge charges £60 International applications | [Undergraduate Study \(cam.ac.uk\)](#)

⁶ [Academic Technology Approval Scheme \(ATAS\) -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

⁷ [Home Page \(enic.org.uk\)](#)

⁸ [UK NARIC \(enic.org.uk\)](#)

⁹ [ucas.com/money-and-student-life/money/scholarships-grants-and-bursaries](#)

¹⁰ [Chevening Scholarships | Study UK \(britishcouncil.org\); Chevening](#)

¹¹ [GREAT Scholarships | Study UK \(britishcouncil.org\)](#)

¹² [Higher education tuition fees in England -House of Commons Library \(parliament.uk\)](#)

¹³ [International student tuition fees \(thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk\)](#)

¹⁴ [Fifth of UK universities' income comes from overseas students, figures show | International students | The Guardian](#)

¹⁵ [UKCISA -international student advice and guidance -Home or Overseas fees: the basics](#)

¹⁶ [Directive \(EU\) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing \(recast\) \(legislation.gov.uk\); EU legislation and UK law](#)

¹⁷ [Immigration Rules-Immigration Rules: Appendix Student -Guidance -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁸ [Directive \(EU\) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing \(recast\) \(legislation.gov.uk\); EU legislation and UK law](#)

¹⁹ [Graduate visa: Overview-GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁰ [Work in the UK -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²¹ [Immigration Rules-Immigration Rules: Appendix Student -Guidance -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²² [Applying to study in the UK from Europe | Undergraduate, Conservatoires | UCAS](#)

²³ [Student visa : Overview -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\); Visa processing times: applications outside the UK -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁴ [Get a faster decision on your visa or settlement application: Applying for a faster decision -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁵ [Financial evidence for Student and Child Student visa applicants -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁶ [Student visa : Money you need -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁷ [Student visa : Your course -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁸ [Student visa : Your course -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁹ [Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application: Pay the healthcare surcharge -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁰ [Student visa : Knowledge of English -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\); Tuberculosis tests for visa applicants: Countries where you need a TB test for your UK visa application -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³¹ [Student visa : Apply online -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³² [Using the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³³ [Student visa : Apply online -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁴ [UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁵ [Student visa : Documents you'll need to apply -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁶ [Student and Child Student \(accessible\) -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁷ [Student and Child Student \(accessible\) -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁸ [Student visa : Your partner and children -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁹ [Immigration Rules-Immigration Rules: Appendix Student -Guidance -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴⁰ [Student visa : Overview -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴¹ [Student visa : Overview -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴² [Student visa : Your partner and children -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴³ [Student visa : Your partner and children -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴⁴ [Student visa : Your partner and children -GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)