

Persons granted Calais leave to remain

(use this category only if the academic year you are paying fees for starts on or after 1 August 2024)

The requirements for this category were different in academic years that started before 1 August 2024. So if you started before 1 August 2024, it is important you also look at the category titled 'Persons granted Calais leave to remain (use this category only if the academic year you are paying fees for starts before 1 August 2024)'.

This category is only for students who start their course on or after 1 August 2021.

In order to qualify for 'home' fees under this category, all of the following criteria (a) to (c) must be met:

(a) on the [first day of the academic year](#) you are paying fees for (unless you are being assessed for the first academic year of your course, in which case use instead the day on which the first term of the first academic year actually begins), you must be a person granted Calais leave, which means "a person who has extant leave to remain in the UK under paragraph 352J, 352K, 352L or 352T (Calais leave and "leave in line" granted by virtue of being a dependent child of a person granted Calais leave) of the immigration rules"

Note: Once you have qualified for this category for one year of your course, requirement (a) is less strict for later years of your course. So for later years of your course, it is acceptable if the Calais leave or dependant leave has stopped, as long as one of the following things is true, on the first day of whatever academic year you are paying fees for:

- One of the two of you has some kind of leave to remain; or
- One of the two of you is a British or Irish citizen; or
- One of the two of you is still waiting for a decision on an application for some kind of leave to remain, but made that application late (after previous leave expired). There is an extra requirement for this group: the person waiting for a decision must also be someone who qualifies under paragraph SUI 13.1 of the Immigration Rules not to be treated as an overstayer (read [paragraph SUI 13.1](#) to see who that covers).

Useful tip: If the application was not made late, then the leave has not stopped – read the section below headed 'Expiry date for Calais leave' if you want to see why.

This is a special adjustment to requirement (b) that the regulations make. It has not always existed, so the options in the first two bullet points exist for academic years that start on or after 1 August 2024, and the option in the third bullet point exists for academic years that start on or after 24 July 2026.

(b) you must have been *ordinarily resident* in the *UK and Islands* since you were granted such leave

(c) you must be ordinarily resident in the *UK* on the day on which the first term of the first academic year actually begins (note this is a different date from the *first day of the first academic year of the course*)

Note: Usually you do not count as 'ordinarily resident' in a place unless your residence there is lawful. However, the regulations make a special adjustment to that for requirement (c) in category 8a. They say that if you became a 'person granted Calais leave' after the day on which the first term of the first academic year actually began, you get special treatment. The special treatment means you are treated as though your residence was lawful, even if it was unlawful. The residence can therefore count as 'ordinary residence' for the purpose of requirement (c).

Expiry date for Calais leave

The leave might have an expiry date. If the person makes an application to extend or change their leave before it expires, and that application is not decided before the expiry date, then immigration law dictates that they carry on being treated as a person with Calais leave while they wait for a decision to be made (and if their application is refused, then also while they wait for an appeal or administrative review of the decision). They count as a person with Calais leave for fee assessment purposes during all of that time.

Becoming eligible

If you are granted Calais leave after the start of the course, you will be entitled to 'home' fees from the start of the next academic year, if you meet the requirements above.