

Persons granted leave under the Ukraine Schemes, and family (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 it is important that if you started your course before 1 August 2024, you also look at the category titled 'Persons granted leave under the Ukraine Schemes (use this category only if the academic year you are paying fees for starts on any date in the period 1 August 2022 to 31 July 2024)'.

You can use this category for all the academic years that start on or after 1 August 2024, even if you paid 'overseas' fees for an earlier year of the same course.

In order to qualify for 'home' fees under this category, you must meet both criteria (a) and (b):

(a) 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 (a) in this category. They say that if you (or your parent, spouse or civil partner) became a 'person granted leave under one of the Ukraine Schemes' 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 (a).

(b) 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 the day on which the first term of the first academic year actually begins), you must be:

1. a "person granted leave under the Ukraine Schemes", which means a person:

- who has any of these six types of leave (if they fit one, you can ignore the other five entirely):
 - i. leave to remain granted under the immigration rules for the Ukraine Extension Scheme
 - ii. leave to enter or leave to remain granted under the immigration rules for the Ukraine Family Scheme
 - iii. leave to enter or leave to remain granted under the Ukraine Family Scheme, but outside the immigration rules. If it is type of leave iii, these two bullet points must also both be true:
 - the person was residing in Ukraine immediately before 1 January 2022; and
 - the person left Ukraine in connection with the Russian invasion
 - iv. leave to enter or leave to remain granted under the immigration rules for the Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme
 - v. leave to enter or leave to remain granted under the Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme, but outside the immigration rules. If it is type of leave v, these two bullet points must also both be true:
 - the person was residing in Ukraine immediately before 1 January 2022; and
 - the person left Ukraine in connection with the Russian invasion
 - vi. leave to remain granted under the immigration rules for the Ukraine Permission Extension Scheme

and

- who has been *ordinarily resident* in the *UK and Islands* since they were granted such leave.

There is a section further down the page titled 'What date does Ukraine Scheme leave start?', which explains when leave is granted.

or

2. the [spouse](#) or [civil partner](#) of a “person granted leave under the Ukraine Schemes” (look above the definition). You must have been their spouse or civil partner at the time they made the application that resulted in them being given their leave, and:

- you must have been [ordinarily resident](#) in the [UK and Islands](#) throughout the period since you were granted leave to enter or remain; and
- you must be ordinarily resident in the UK and Islands.

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 this second bullet point of requirement (b)2 in this category. They say that if you are being assessed for the first academic year of your course, and your spouse or civil partner became a 'person granted leave under one of the Ukraine Schemes' 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 this second bullet point.

or

3. the [child](#) of either:

- a “person granted leave under the Ukraine Schemes” (look above for the definition). You must have been their child at the time they made the application that resulted in them being given their leave, and under 18 on that date; or
- the [spouse](#) or [civil partner](#) of a “person granted leave under the Ukraine Schemes” (look above for the definition). At the time when the “person granted leave under the Ukraine Schemes” made the application that resulted in them being given their leave:
 - they must have been the spouse or civil partner; and
 - you must have been the child of the spouse or civil partner; and
 - you must have been under 18.

You (the child) must also:

- have been [ordinarily resident](#) in the [UK and Islands](#) throughout the period since you were granted leave to enter or remain; and
- be ordinarily resident in the UK and Islands.

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 this fourth bullet point of requirement (b)3 in this category. They say that if you are being assessed for the first academic year of your course, and your parent became a 'person granted leave under one of the Ukraine Schemes' 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 this fourth bullet point.

Note: Once you have qualified for this category for one year of your course, requirement (b) is less strict for later years of your course. So for later years of your course, it is acceptable if the "person granted leave under the Ukraine Schemes" loses their Ukraine Scheme leave, as long as one of the following things is true about them, on the first day of whatever academic year you are paying fees for:

- They have some kind of leave to remain; or
- They are a British or Irish citizen; or
- They are still waiting for a decision on an application for some kind of leave to remain, but they made that application late (after their previous leave expired). There is an extra requirement for this group: they 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 they did not make their application late, then they have not yet lost their Ukraine Scheme leave – read the section below headed 'Expiry date for the leave (immigration permission)' 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.

What date does Ukraine Scheme leave start?

Note that if you were issued with 'entry clearance' or a 'letter from the Home Office confirming you could travel to the UK under the Ukraine Scheme', then immigration law dictates that your leave did not start (and was not granted) until the date you actually arrived in the UK. In other words, your leave did not start (and was not granted) on the date you were issued with the entry clearance or letter.

Remember to notice that some of the requirements refer to the day on which the first term of the first academic year actually begins, whilst others refer to the first day of the academic year. These two dates are different from each other. The *first day of the academic year* does not mean the date that you actually start the year, instead it means a standard date set out in regulations (for example, for every person who starts a year on any date that falls between 1 August and 31 December inclusive, the standard date that counts as the 'first day of the academic year' is 1 September).

Expiry date for the leave (immigration permission)

The leave (immigration permission) 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 that type of 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 that leave for fee assessment purposes during all of that time.

Becoming eligible

If one of the six types of leave is granted 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.