

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)

The requirements for this category will change on 1 August 2024. So also look at the category titled '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)', for information about fees for academic years that start on or after 1 August 2024.

This category was introduced in August 2022. You can use this category for an academic year that starts on or after 1 August 2022, even if you paid 'overseas' fees for an earlier year of the same course.

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, you must be a person with any one of these five types of leave:

1. leave to remain granted under the immigration rules for the Ukraine Extension Scheme
2. leave to enter or leave to remain granted under the immigration rules for the Ukraine Family Scheme
3. leave to enter or leave to remain granted under the Ukraine Family Scheme, but outside the immigration rules. If you have this third type of leave, these two bullet points must also both be true:
 - you were residing in Ukraine immediately before 1 January 2022; and
 - you left Ukraine in connection with the Russian invasion
4. leave to enter or leave to remain granted under the immigration rules for the Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme
5. leave to enter or leave to remain granted under the Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme, but outside the immigration rules. If you have this fifth type of leave, these two bullet points must also both be true:
 - you were residing in Ukraine immediately before 1 January 2022; and
 - you left Ukraine in connection with the Russian invasion

Remember that 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).

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

(b) you must have been *ordinarily resident* in the *UK and Islands* since you 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.

(c) you must be ordinarily resident in the *UK* on the *first day of the first academic year of the course*

Remember that 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).

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 that 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 your 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.