

Persons granted leave under the Afghan Schemes

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

The requirements for this category will change (particularly for spouses, civil partners and children) on 1 August 2024. So look also at the category titled 'Persons granted leave under the Afghan 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 is only for students who start their course on or after 1 August 2022.

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 six types of leave:

1. Indefinite leave to enter or indefinite leave to remain in the UK, outside the immigration rules, on the basis of the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme

2. Indefinite leave to enter or indefinite leave to remain in the UK, outside the immigration rules, which was granted to you as:

- the spouse / civil partner / dependent child of a person who was granted indefinite leave on the basis of the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme; or
- the dependent child of the spouse / civil partner of a person who was granted indefinite leave on the basis of the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme

3. leave to enter the UK on the basis of the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy Scheme (note that leave on the basis of the 'Afghanistan Locally Employed Staff Ex-Gratia Scheme' does not count for this, but see the note below headed 'If a biometric residence permit shows ALES' for an important warning)

4. indefinite leave to enter or indefinite leave to remain in the UK, outside the immigration rules, on the basis of the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy Scheme (note that leave on the basis of the 'Afghanistan Locally Employed Staff Ex-Gratia Scheme' does not count for this, but see the note below headed 'If a biometric residence permit shows ALES' for an important warning)

5. indefinite leave to enter or indefinite leave to remain in the UK granted to you under the immigration rules for the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy because of your own work in Afghanistan (not the work of a partner or parent). Note that leave on the basis of the 'Afghanistan Locally Employed Staff Ex-Gratia Scheme' does not count for this (but see the note below headed 'If a biometric residence permit shows ALES' for an important warning)

6. leave to enter or indefinite leave to enter the UK, which was granted to you under the immigration rules as:

- the spouse / civil partner / dependent child of a person who was granted leave on the basis of the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy Scheme; or
- the dependent child of the spouse / civil partner of a person who was granted leave on the basis of the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy Scheme

(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 *first day of the first academic year of the course*

If a biometric residence permit shows 'ALES'

The letters 'ALES' are used on the biometric residence permits of two different groups of people:

1. People granted leave on the basis of the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy Scheme
2. People granted leave on the basis of the Afghanistan Locally Employed Staff Ex-Gratia Scheme

The Home Office confirmed this to UKCISA.

So if you have leave on the basis of the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy Scheme, do not just show your biometric residence permit. Show a letter or other document from a UK government department (for example, the Ministry of Defence or the Home Office) that mentions both the 'Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy Scheme' (or 'ARAP') and your name. This will act as confirmation that the leave was granted on the basis of that scheme.

Make sure you emphasise to the fee assessor from the beginning that the leave was issued on the basis of the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy Scheme and **not** the Afghanistan Locally Employed Staff Ex-Gratia Scheme. You might want to send them a link to this paragraph, too.

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.