

Visas for ELT students: all you need to know

Recorded on 27 March 2025

Naadiya Rawat

Hello everyone and thank you for joining me today on this webinar for all you need to know about visas for students on English Language courses coming to the UK. We'll go through this presentation for about 45 minutes and then 45 minutes for questions at the end. Please use the Q&A box throughout if there are any questions but I'll take all the questions at the end. The slides will be shared at the end, so don't worry about if you've missed anything, you will be able to watch it back later.

So what are we going to cover today?

- Introducing English UK briefly
- Go over the changes that have been introduced since December 2024.
- What are the different options that students have when they are traveling to the UK to study English.
- Just a quick overview of the application process
- What you can do to help your students.
- What you need to do after the visas have been received or refused for that matter
- And there will be a few slides on other useful information, things that I know, things that I think will be helpful for you and then a list of lots of links to documents, information, application forms and stuff like that, that will come in handy eventually.

So what is English UK? We're the National Association for English Language centres that are accredited by the British Council. We support members, we promote them overseas. And we represent quality English language teaching in general in the UK.

Have a look at our website if you haven't done so. There is a course search facility that you can use to find centres that offer courses that you haven't come across before.

What are the visa changes that have come in since December 2024?

The e-visa has replaced formally the BRP, so biometric residence permits visa status is now displayed as an e-visa.

The ETA, which is the Electronic Travel Authorization has been complete. It was confirmed in the most recent set of changes that French school groups, so students under 18 travelling as part of a French school group, do not need to apply for an ETA.

The rules again have formalized the credibility assessment for short-term study route. This was already happening, but that's now written in the rules.

And there have been announcements that the fees will be going up as from the 9th of April.

What are the different visa options which I'm sure almost all of you know already but just in case there are a few new agents on this webinar, I'll just go through them quickly. I'll start with definitions.

A visa is what students get at the point of entering the UK. Entry clearance is what they get at the point of application overseas.

The ETA is permission to travel to the UK specifically for those non-visa nationals so all the European national countries, Brazilians, Japanese, Australians and Americans and the rest of it.

And as I mentioned, the e-visa is the online record of the immigration status and it replaces what students got before in terms of a BRP.

Visa Nationals or people from countries that always need to apply for a visa before they travel to the UK. So for example, the Turkish students, Chinese students.

Non-visa nationals are those who hadn't needed any sort of permission before 2023 when it was introduced. So now it's been confirmed that all non-visa nationals so all the EU countries and countries the whole rest of it need to apply for that permission before they travel to the UK.

Non-visa nationals traveling for more than six months have to apply before they travel for entry clearance.

What is the electronic travel authorization? Some of you will be familiar with it because you're familiar with it you are from a country where it has been required since November 2023. For EU nationals, this is coming in as a requirement if you're entering the UK, from the 2nd of April. So it is required for all visits up to six months.

If you do not have one at the point that you're checking in to either your flight or your train, you will be asked to step aside and apply for one. The validity is two years or the end date of the passport, whichever is shortest.

The prices are going up from the 9th of April. It's currently £10. There are two ways to apply, either by an app or an online application form. If you are helping students you'll find that the online application form is easier, because if you use the app, you have to be with the student in person.

The photo will be checked so students will have to upload a picture of themselves and that will be checked against the passport or ID card. They will have to submit details of an adult, and the address and purpose of visit is not required as part of the application.

The decision is quick, generally about 20 minutes, but it can take about three days. An application can be refused. It is unusual, but if it is refused then students who are coming to the UK will have to apply for the standard visitor visa.

Once the ETA has been approved. There are no limits on the number of times you could use it to enter the UK during that period of validity. In effect, someone can come in and leave the UK every day for that two-year period but once they are in the UK, they cannot spend longer than six months.

I'll say the ETA is not a visa in itself. The visa, I suppose is granted at the point of entering the UK and students will get a standard visitor visa at that point.

The e-visa, some of you might have heard of it or you will be new to many. It is how UKVI are moving to record the students' permission to be in the UK. It replaces the biometric permits. It can only be accessed by a UKVI account. So students will receive an email to say that their application has been the visa has been granted, and in the letter that they receive they will be asked to apply for a UKVI account. Once they generate or open up the account they should see their own information, and then they will be able to generate a special code, which they then share with their education provider to prove that they have the correct visa to enter the UK.

Students with a BRP with an end date of 31st December 2024, but their visa was longer than that have to register for a UKVI account. There have been some queries about students with a BRP end data 31st of December, it doesn't mean that they have to leave the UK at that point and cannot continue studying, it's just that that was the cutoff point that UKVI used on all BRPs that were issued in 2024, irrespective of the length of or especially if the visa was longer than to the end of the year.

So there are three generally three visas that students can use to come to the UK to study English.

The standard visitor visas for six months, the short-term study visa for periods of study of six to 11 months and a student visa - an option for those who either want to study for longer than 11 months or are on certain courses and then they wish to then apply to continue studying without having to leave the UK.

The choice of visa depends really on the length of the course, the age of students and, in the case of the student visa, their current level of English.

The standard visitor visa, as the name suggests, study for six months. Students can do any courses so if they're mainly coming for English, they can do something else with it. Students can switch providers or course as many times as they wish. There is no need to have booked the course before they apply for that visa. They may already have a standard visitor visa and if they then want to study, they can travel and then start school.

There are no work rights, unfortunately, but students are able to volunteer for up to 30 days. The volunteering normally is something that they give up their time willingly to help an organisation or someone else. It's not normally acceptable to volunteer in a school, for example, it's normally a charity. So the example that's always given is if you want to do a beach clean, that is perfectly possible. Answering calls in the school isn't acceptable.

In terms of how much money students need to show that they have when they apply, there is no set amount but an amount of about £800 a month for each month of the course, especially if they have paid for accommodation already, will be a suitable amount.

The cost of the visa itself is going up from the 9th of April to £127.

You shouldn't recommend this visa to students who when they come to you say we'd like to study for longer than six months. It's just because if a student is on the six months visa travels to the UK, they will have to leave at the end of the six months and then when they come back, having applied for another visa possibly, either at that point, then just depending on the information that's provided, it may be that caseworkers or the border force officers might think that this is being used as a way of avoiding the most appropriate longer term visa.

The short-term study visa or the 11 months visa is another term that we use for it, especially here in the UK. It's for students who are 16 years and over. They can study English only and for longer than six months and up to 11 months.

Whilst they're here in the UK, they cannot change either provider or the course that they've studied. So for example, if they are not happy with the provider for whatever reason, if they do not want to continue there, they will have to leave the UK and reapply to come back to study with someone else.

The course as long as it's an English language course will be fine but if they suddenly decided that "actually, I've done enough of English. I've got the level i want to, I've got more time on my visa. Can I study math?" The answer to that is no. The course can be extended. So, if they had booked, let's say a course that was eight and a half months, they can continue to study until the end of the visa itself.

Again, students can't work and the same rules about volunteering apply.

The visa fees again are going up to £214, currently £200. There is an international health surcharge payable on this for the 11 month period the cost is £776.

When students' visa applications are approved, they will receive – at the moment, anyway – a vignette that will be valid for 90 days and this basically just gives them 90 days to enter the UK. The vignette in itself is not the visa. The visa is displayed as the e-visa, which I've talked about already.

The student visa is probably used less and less for English language students, but it is an option if students already have a minimum of B1 level of English. They must take a SELT, the Secure English Language Test, in order to prove that they're at this level.

The sponsor must be on the register of licensed sponsors. The students wanting to have a student visa must have select from a certain number of providers.

Work is allowed when the sponsor has a track record or the course is a degree level or above, so unlikely that any English language students will be able to benefit from this.

The good thing about the student visa is that students can apply in the UK without leaving for a new visa, to either study English more or move on to a course at university, for example.

Government-sponsored students can bring dependents that hasn't changed.

The cost is £524, it has again gone up. The International Health Surge is £776 for one year. But then generally because some time is added at the end of the student visa a number of students will find that they are charged an additional six months of that international health surcharge sometimes, so don't be surprised that the cost is more than what you had thought it will be.

An overview of the application process.

Again, many of you will be familiar, but just to go through in case of new agents on the call.

Submitting an application will be online, everything is. Most countries have an online application form. I think the only country with a paper form is North Korea.

Some students will have to take TB tests for tuberculosis depending on where they have been previously and how long they will be in the UK for.

All documents must be translated into English and it must be done by somebody who can certify the translations.

An application can be submitted up to three months before the expected date of travel. It is advisable these days to allow for the maximum period of time because there have been delays recently. So do not just think because it's 15 working days for the process normally that it will be okay to apply within the month. Definitely do give yourself more time. Some students especially the EU and EU students can use an app to submit the application.

What students and you have to do to avoid a visa refusal?

A course confirmation letter is very important, especially for the 11 month visa.

For the student visa, it's obviously a CAS, which is a confirmation of acceptance of studies.

The parental consent form for under 18s. The parental consent form has to contain details of the course confirmation letter. So basically, what the course is, the dates of the course, how the student is traveling to the school or the accommodation, and what the details of the accommodation are.

A letter from their current education provider and the letters should confirm that they are currently enrolled and will be returning. Same for the employer.

The financial documents either in the student's own name or in their parents names ideally. Bank statements, payslips, cash deposits, as much information as possible basically to prove that they have money in their names.

If sponsored by their employer, students will need to submit their own bank details as well. They cannot just rely on the funds provided by the employer. The idea behind this is caseworkers will be wondering whether, if students no longer have access to that

funding from the company, will they be able to continue living in the UK using government funds?

If sponsored by relatives, there needs to be a letter to confirm the amount and the reason, the relationship. Submit evidence of that relationship as well, birth certificates, things like that.

Provide a lot of information about the reasons for doing the course in the UK at this period of time, why it's important, if they are thinking of longer term information about what jobs they want to go in and anything. It would help even if there's any sort of specific evidence that that job requires English, that will definitely be better for the application.

Explain why they have chosen not to study English in their home country, even if it would be cheaper. This is a very common reason we find that applications are refused these days, so definitely worth getting the students to think about that.

And then they need to show evidence that they intend to leave the UK at the end of the course. Just a flight ticket isn't enough. It might be tricky to think about it but get the students to think hard about what they can put on their application form to show that they have to leave the UK.

And again, documents must be submitted in English. If it's not submitted in English, it might either lead to refusal or it just would not be considered anyway.

I mentioned that caseworkers look at whether students are genuinely intending to study in the UK. How they do that is by looking at various factors: the age, the nationality and the education history are the first things that they will look at.

So, for example, a student who's 25 from a country where there's lots of political instability at the moment and hasn't been in education since maybe 17 or 18, they will already be hesitant to grant that period, grant a visa. They're thinking based on patterns previously would be that possibly this person will overstay their visa or claim asylum in the UK.

It's useful to provide details of the current level of English and evidence of study in the home country before details of previous holidays they've taken, previous courses they've done overseas. Basically, caseworkers are looking at whether it's somebody who has travelled and complied with immigration rules.

If there have been previous visits to the UK, the dates will be looked at. If, for example, a student had applied for a visa three years ago and stated then that they wanted to stay for two weeks, but then ended up staying for six months. It is the student talking about the reasons why they've extended their stay. For example, if they were ill or if they decided to study whilst they're here, include all that so that it builds up the credibility of the student and the student has nothing to hide.

The financial circumstances and the sort of all range of factors that is looked at. How much money is available either to the student or to the family? If it's the family that is paying for the student, how were these funds acquired? If it's monthly salary, definitely

have the pay slips included. If it's sale of an asset, submit evidence of that. If it's money from other sources, please include proof of where that's come from. If it's relatives paying in money, it would have to be supplemented by bank statements from that relative as well so that they can see where the money has come from and that the money was already available in the first place.

And again, this comes from applications in the past where students would have applied with a huge sum of money in their bank account, but as soon as they arrive in the UK, that money is then taken away from them because it was only in their account available for the purposes of the application.

The personal and economic circumstances in the home country, so basically where the student is working or is in education, do they have stable income, property in the name, any dependents themselves or if they are part of the family group, how much money is available to the family to cover the cost of studying in the UK and the rest of the family in the home country.

What you can do to help your students have or submit a successful visa application.

Familiarize yourself with the caseworker guidance. This is one of the links I've included at the end. It can change frequently, so do read from time to time.

Keep up to date with immigration changes, the UKCISA website is an excellent source of information. Again, it's kept up to date. Loads of different sections and different visas and lots of FAQs as well that you can access.

And find out more about the student's reason for coming to the UK before you get them to submit their application.

And then once you have booked a course for them make sure that the course confirmation letter that you receive from the school contains the following information:

The course start and end date is for me, key. Not just the number of weeks. There was a case recently whereby the application was refused because the course was actually slightly longer than the 11 months period. It's a calendar month so, for example, if the course is starting today the 27th of March, the course has to end on the 27th of February. Any later than that later and it will be refused.

The holiday the student intends to take. That is helpful sometimes in terms of deciding whether there's enough time on, for example, the standard visitor visa of six months where if the student wanted to study for 20 weeks, but then wanted to take some holiday it may be better to think of booking a slightly longer course get the 11 months visa to cover any eventuality that there are delays somewhere for whatever reason.

A student's level of English at the start and at completion of the course. We do recommend that members have a call or assess the student's level of English before that letter is written.

The total cost of the course and the amount paid to date. This is useful for the caseworker looking at the funds available in the account. If, for example, all fees have been paid, it doesn't matter if there isn't much money, but if no fees have been paid then obviously, the full amount will have to be available on top of the fees needed to live in the UK, so about £800 a month.

What needs to be done after a decision is received depends, I suppose, on what that decision is.

If the student has been granted a visa they will receive a letter confirming that the visa has been issued. It should give the dates and it will also list next steps.

If they have applied for a visa up to six months, they will have a vignette at the moment in the passport. Check the dates of that.

In some cases we've had a student given the wrong start date it was one that was six months down the line rather than two weeks down the line so it meant that that needed to be corrected.

The online immigration status: check make sure that the student is opening up their UKVI account. Education providers need the information when the student has started for their record keeping, they need to be able to show that if they're asked for any evidence that the student had the correct permission for the correct period of study.

How to correct errors

It's better to correct them before the student leaves their country, the VAC is the best starting place for that, but if they are already in the UK, there's an online reporting tool. And again, the link is at the end for that.

If a student has received a visa refusal

There is no right of appeal for the standard visitor visa but there is an option depending on the reasons given for refusal. You could request a pre-action protocol for judicial review. It's basically document that's submitted to UKVI to say please review because of whatever reasons.

UKVI are bound then to review the decision. It may be that they stick to the decision, or in the best case scenario, they will overturn that decision and grant the visa.

For the short-term study visa, so the 11 months visa students do have the option of using the administrative review route. The cost is £80. The application must be submitted within 28 days. But it can take up to six months to get a decision back, so not many students use this route, they decide to reapply instead.

My advice would be if students have time before they need to travel to the UK, it's definitely worth considering going down the route of either submitting the request for review, so the judicial review, or the administrative review just because it just because comes under formal statistics. Then there's a better case for us to make to UKVI when

we're campaigning say you've made a lot of wrong decisions there is something that needs to be improved.

Some of the other useful information I mentioned at the start.

e-gates: again, some of you will be familiar with that. It's mostly EU nationals but also Japanese and South Koreans. They can use the e-gate so they won't get the stamp. So do please advise your students already to retain evidence of their boarding pass, if they have a physical one or if they only had a digital one, make sure they keep a copy until they've started at the school.

To use an e-gate the minimum age is 10. Traveling in groups, the border force officials might get all of them to go in one group rather than individually use e-gates, but the option is there.

Good to know, especially when you are advising parents traveling to the UK with their children.

The parent of child student visa does not allow study. So do check if the parents is indicating, especially if the child is going to boarding school in the UK, do make sure that you tell them that you they should think of the visa that they should think of wouldn't apply because once they are in the UK, they wouldn't be able to study if they so decide.

The number of hours of study. Most of your students will probably be doing 15 hours with their school, but there is no formal minimum stated. We've gone with 10, especially because we've received queries in the past. There is a rule on the short-term study that says no part-time course can be taken. There is no actual definition of the number of hours of a part-time course But if you think about it, if a student is coming to the UK for longer than six months, if they are only doing about five hours a week, it will be the credibility of that student that will be questioned like "if you are only doing five days a week and five hours a week what else are you doing the rest of your time?" Which is why we said 10 hours is better especially studying for longer.

These applications are now processed in hubs around the UK, London, Sheffield and London. Now you will probably be familiar that previously there were processed in regional hubs, like Manila for example, and some applications are still in process in Turkey, but this will be coming to an end shortly.

The common travel area. I've put the information here because there are non-visa nationals who may travel via Ireland before they arrive in the UK and will not see a border, so they won't go through the E gate or they will not be able to talk to an immigration advisor. However, the rules are that automatically they get six months stay in the UK.

So again, advise them to keep a boarding pass so that they can say that they travelled to the UK on a particular date. It's also important to know that because of the common travel area, students who need to leave the UK to get a new visa to continue their course cannot go to Ireland because of that issue with the new border. So they have to

always go up to another European country or anywhere else for that matter just not island or the Republic of Ireland.

Long-term visa holders, so those people who have a visa that last two, five or 10 years. They can travel to the UK as often as they wish, they just should not study for longer than six months whenever they are here in the UK.

Students who are extending may be questioned when they return. As I said as well if they are applying for a new visa, it may be that the decision is taken not to grant either the visa or re-entry into the UK because they're not satisfied that the student used the correct route to start with or is just trying to live in the UK under the pretext of studying.

There we are, some of the key sources of information I mentioned.

So what visa, do I need? These are a few questions that will help the student decide on the correct visa that they will need. You will ask what their nationality is, what they are coming to the UK to do and what period we are looking at spending in the UK.

I've put the links for applying for the ETA, both online and the app.

How to create a UKVI account. How to obtain a share code to send to their provide education provider how they can submit corrections to their e-visas the list of these nationals and internationals because that changes frequently.

There have been some changes recently, but I don't think Colombia, for example, was on the list of non-visa national countries and was removed almost overnight, and nationals of Colombia now have to apply for a visa before they travel.

The French school group travel gives details of what's involved in in traveling as part of a group there is a form for the school to fill in and the adult accompanying the group must have a passport.

The UK Council for International Affairs, UKISA, a very good source of information.

The standard visitor casework and the short-term study casework guidance useful for you to get an idea of what caseworkers expect to see and how they will assess that information that is provided as part of the application.

The immigration rules themselves are complex to understand but it's a useful reference tool. It goes into detail for each different visa category what students can do under that visa and what criteria they need to meet in order to be wanted.

And I've put the right to study checks just for information. You can see sort of what's involved.

The appendix finance goes into detail about what sort of information is expected as part of the financial assessment of the student.

And that takes me to the end of the presentation. I hope you've been putting questions in the Q&A box, I'll stop sharing and we'll look at the questions. Please put your questions now if you hadn't done so before.

So first one on my screen, I can see:

If the person from Russia has two years tourist visa can he stay for up to six months? Yes. When he can come back to the UK? And how long again. So after six months, they will have to leave. They can come back, in theory, the next day, but they may be questioned as to their intention and what they've done in the first six months.

So if, for example, if a student had decided to take a course and then decided, well, maybe it would be useful for me to take an exam, but the exam couldn't be taken within that six months, coming back straight away would be a legitimate reason to come back. And I'm sure the border force officer will allow them.

Again, if the student says, well, yes, I've enjoyed myself so much there's nothing I need to return, I just want to continue studying again should be fine.

First time they do that would be okay. The second time then questions will be asked, "are you really studying or are you just trying to live in the UK using that visa route rather than applying for it different visa?"

I hope that's answered your question. If you have a follow-up question, just type again.

Are there any reporting procedures for students who have essentially used the short-term route to enter the UK but do not intend to enroll?

Not really, but there is a way you can report students or anybody who has a visa and who's been going away from terms and conditions. I can't remember the name. I'll find it and I'll include it in the link later on.

It's a tricky one, but that's why you should really be questioning the intention of the students before they start applying for the visa to travel.

How long before you can apply for the ETA?

I guess that's the new one or the current one, but anyway.

You can apply for the ETA now. I guess that's for EU nationals, isn't it? It's now open for EU nationals as well because obviously there was a different time periods when it was only countries in the Gulf, for example, could apply for it and then it was extended to all other nationalities except for EU nationals.

So since the 5th March, EU nationals have been able to apply for the ETA.

If you apply now and the decision is made today, the start date will only be the 2nd of April, so you won't lose out in that sense. And then from the 2nd of April, it will be valid

for two-year period, it's the 2nd April or maybe 1st April 2027. And after that you can just submit an application as frequently as you need.

So if you always need permission to, if you are a frequent flyer to the UK, just keep applying whenever it's expiring.

Apologies if I've misunderstood your question.

Students coming to the UK require an e-visa?

No, The e-visa that is only for those visas that last longer than six months and for the time being students applying for the standard visitor visa, which is up to six months will get a vignette. Eventually, the plan is to get rid of vignettes altogether I'm not entirely sure whether there will be another form of the visa displayed online or it'll just be a case of a similar to the ETA being linked to the passport.

It makes sense that it's like that, but we'll see when UKVI are ready to move in that direction.

How many days, weeks before the student English language course starts can they [come to the UK]?

Ah that's a good point actually how long can they enter the UK for? Generally, it's a week. If it's for six months, it's a week.

The 11 months visa, the short-term study visa, I'm not entirely sure. It might be a month, but it might just be a week as well.

Sometimes it depends as well because of how late the visa was granted. It may be that it can only be valid from the date the course started.

Last year, consideration of short-term study visa applications for summer courses took two to three months.

You mean the standard visitor visa rather than the short-term visa there? But yes, you can only apply three months in advance. And I know that there are huge problems at the moment in Russia. UKVI have been made aware of this and they have advised they're investigating. I've not heard from you UKVI yet but if there are still issues, please get in touch with me. I'll make sure that UKVI are aware that if they thought there had been changes, nothing has yet.

How is the process to report schools that do not want to refund when the visa has been refused?

It's a tricky one for me. Ideally for me, fees should not be paid in full. I'm sure members do not like that. If members are refusing to refund you have the option of using the complaints route, I suppose, The English UK complaints procedure can help you in that instance. You will have had to make a complaint internally to the school first. If the school still refuses to refund, then you can come to English UK, submit a formal complaints form. We'll go back to the school and say this student has contacted made

a complaint, do you wish to review your decision? If the school says yes, we review the decision, then the case ends there.

If the school says, yes, we'll review and here's the offer and the student isn't happy or the school says, no, I'm not changing our decision, the student then has the option of asking the ombudsman to review the case and it will be the ombudsman who decides what happened.

If the Ombudsman decides the school was right not to refuse, the student must accept that. And similarly, if the ombudsman decides that the student is owed a refund the school will have to respect that.

There is information on the English UK website for the complaints procedure so have a look.

May one student apply well before three months?

You could try to submit the application. There is one category where it is possible to do so and I'm wondering whether it's the student visa, but for the standard visitor visa and the short-term study visa it's only three months in advance.

If a student applies for a visa being under 18, but will be 18 after the date of arrival, does the student need a consent letter? Yes, it is the date at the time of application that matters, so definitely do provide the consent form. It may be that the student will be issued a student visa. If they were applying for the child student visa, the caseworker would use discretion and if it makes sense so if there's a week's difference or so, then that's what might be what might happen. But in any case, if they are not 18 at the time of application, they need the parental consent.

Yes, Tatiana, thank you. Please send the information to me about the delays. As I say, I am aware of this, UKVI in the UK have been made aware, the person I've contacted had asked for screenshots and evidence of the problems, I've sent that to them. Hopefully they are in discussions with VFS at the moment I will see if I can get an update. But yeah if you have screenshots, for example, of issues happening today, please send that to me and I will pass it on to UKVI for them to investigate further.

It's the only application form that can be submitted three months in advance and then the biometrics will come in, isn't it?

In the case of date submitting the application online, yes. So it is the date of application, submitting the application online.

If the student applies for a two-year-old child student visa to go to boarding school when does the student need to open the UKVI account?

The UKVI account can be opened as soon as they have received their decision letter from the Home Office. That should be in the form of an email and it will go to the email address that was given on the application form. In some cases it will be the student, but in some cases I know it's the agent's email. And yes, it will be only in the form of an

e-visa, no biometrics are now issued. So no need to go to the post office anymore to collect them.

Should language students from Japan go through the e-gate or should they [get a stamp at an immigration desk]?

They can go through the e-gate, and equally they can go through immigration desk totally up to them. It's easy to use the e-gate so they might as well do that.

There are certain reasons why students will still need - i won't use the word students I'll use the visitor - will still need to use the desk, it comes under certain restrictions in terms of what people can do if they hold a standard visitor visa. But students are fine to use the e-gates.

Can a student can apply for a two-year visa?

Yes. So that's the long-term standard visitor visa, isn't it? So yes, anyone can apply for the visa that lasts to five or 10 years. It doesn't mean that that gives permission to stay for the full period of two years. For example, it just means that during those two years the visitor will not need to resubmit an application every six months.

So, if they hold that long-term visa, they can travel to the UK as often as they need to. As I said, the only restriction at that point will be that they cannot stay for longer than six months at any point they enter the UK.

Why doesn't work [English UK] with public schools in the UK to upgrade the English? English lessons in public schools are basic

Again, I'm still not sure whether that is sort of the that students who are studying - people who have moved to the UK and are going to a local state school, for example, can have some lessons. But yes, it is different to what English language courses do and that's because there's an expectation that people at a state school will already have the correct level of English to study.

Private schools are great compared to ESL, yes, because then it's the funding that's available, unfortunately, and partly the reason why the government has introduced the VAT on private school fees, to better fund the state school facilities.

And there are no more questions.

Please get in touch for any questions that you might have, any evidence of it not working out at these application centres, refusals that you are not happy with. Basically, anything that you think English UK can help with.

Have a look at our website, as I've said, see whether there's anything that you think we think can help you with, help your students improve the information if something's not clear will try to help.

A recording, as I said, will be shared with anybody who's registered and we'll probably try to collate the questions as well and share it as a document.

The one thing caveat I'll have to do about the document if we share it will be that it's only correct as of today; six months down the line, information that I've shared might not be valid anymore, so do not necessarily rely on it later in the year.

Thank you for joining. Thank you for your questions.

Hopefully we'll see some of you at events that we organize or at events overseas.
Thank you, goodbye.