



Ad-hoc query on admission of students to study at institutions of higher education

Requested by LT EMN NCP on 22nd November 2010

Compilation produced on 5th January 2011

Responses from Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (15 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Lithuanian ministries of Education and Science and of Interior are looking for possibilities to facilitate admission procedures for students who arrive to Lithuania in order to study at institutions of higher education (universities, colleges, etc.), which are established in Lithuania. The aim is to make Lithuanian universities more attractive for students from third countries. With this in mind, we would like to see what admission schemes are applied in other EU Member States.

It would be very much appreciated if we received your answers by **23rd December 2010**.

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2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>What admission documents do you issue to students who want to enter your country in order to study at a local institution of higher education? Please note that we do not mean here those students who enter according to international student exchange programmes.</i> 2. <i>How long does it take for the student to get the permission to arrive to your state?</i> 3. <i>Can these students freely enter into the labour market?</i> 4. <i>Is family reunification allowed to them?</i>
	Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further
	Cyprus	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students must obtain an entry permit for study purposes in order to enter Cyprus to study at a local University or College 2. It takes approximately 1 month 3. After 6 months from their entry to Cyprus for study purposes they can work for no more than 20 hours per week during the period of their studies and for no more than 38 hours per week during holidays to certain sectors of the economy specified by the Minister of Labour 4. No
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>Short-term or long-term visa for residence for the purpose of study or long-term residence permit for the purpose of study. The deadline set by the law for issue of the long-term residence permit for the purpose of study is 60 days.</p> <p>Third country nationals who study in Czech Republic who study at high school, conservatory, college, university or language institute with Accreditation for State Language Examinations do not need labour permission to enter labour market.</p> <p>Yes, in case that the student-sponsor has long-term residence permit.</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a general rule students must apply for temporary residence permits for study. An applicant should submit his/her application for a temporary residence permit for study at the representation of the Republic of Estonia. An alien and are allowed to enter Estonia after having received his/her residence permit in format of identity document at the representation of the Republic of Estonia outside of the Schengen area (from the 1st of January 2011 Estonia will start issuing residence permits to third country nationals in uniform format as described in Regulation (EC) No 380/2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002). According to the relevant amendment which came into force on October 1st 2010, persons who would like to apply for a residence permit for study in Master's study or Doctor's study based on officially certified study programme, are allowed to submit a residence permit application locally when they are staying legally in Estonia. In that case documents, which enable enter to the Estonia, are valid Schengen visa, a valid national visa, a valid residence permit of another Schengen country or the person is a citizen of a country with which there is a visa-free regime applied. If the student is a national of a country with which there is a visa-free regime applied the person is entitled to submit the

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			<p>residence permit application in Estonia and may enter the country without any formalities.</p> <p>2. As a general rule the decision as to whether or not to issue a temporary residence permit shall be decided within a period of 2 months from the date of starting the processing of the application or rectifying the deficiencies found in the application.</p> <p>3. An alien who has been issued a residence permit for study may take employment in Estonia without a work permit in order to participate in practical training pursuant to the curriculum and in practical training intermediated by a vocational educational institution, institution of applied higher education, university or an international students' organisation acknowledged by the state. Otherwise he/she may take employment in Estonia only on the basis of a work permit but only outside of school hours on condition that such employment does not interfere with the alien's studies.</p> <p>4. Family reunification is allowed if the conditions for granting the residence permit for settling with a spouse or settling with a close relative are fulfilled and there are no obstacles which would bring about refusal to grant a residence permit.</p>
+	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Finnish Immigration Service decides upon the residence permit for studies. A positive decision is required in order to enter Finland. In exceptional cases, a residence permit for studies can be granted in Finland. This can be done if the student has initially come to Finland with a visa in order to attend an entrance exam, and the studies begin so soon after the entrance exam that the student would not have time to go back and apply for and receive the residence permit in his or her home country.</p> <p>In Finland, the residence permit application is submitted to the police. The applicant can reside in Finland and begin his or her studies even if the decision on the permit has not been issued at the time when the studies begin. If the application is denied, the applicant is usually forced to discontinue his or her studies and leave the country.</p> <p>2. The average processing time for student's residence permit is in 2010 25 days.</p> <p>3. An EU citizen or a thus comparable person can work while studying in Finland and does not need to acquire a special work permit to do so. Non EU-citizens are permitted to do a limited amount of paid work under a residence permit issued for studies if the work in question is practical training included in the studies or final project work. Part-time employment is also possible, if the working time comes to an average of 25 hours per week at most. There are no limitations on working hours in full-time employment during holidays, specifically the summer and Christmas holidays.</p> <p>Earnings from part-time work during term-time may be included in the amount of disposable funds required for a residence permit at the discretion of the authorities. This is not, however, possible in the case of a first residence permit.</p> <p>4. Family reunification is allowed for students, but in practise the income requirement set its limits. The Finnish government does not usually fund the stay of foreign students in Finland. Hence the applicant must show that his or her income is secured either with a scholarship, a grant or other funds with which the student can support him- or herself during the academic year.</p> <p>Students must be able to prove that they have at their disposal at least 500 euros a month or 6000 euros for a year. If the educational institution offers free tuition, accommodation and meals, the required amount can be reduced.</p>

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			<p>The funding of a student participating in an exchange programme between a Finnish and a foreign university may be arranged through the exchange programme.</p> <p>The below table gives a guide of the sums required for a secure income in Finland.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person</th> <th>€/month</th> <th>€/year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. adult</td> <td>900</td> <td>10 800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. adult belonging to the same household</td> <td>630</td> <td>7 560</td> </tr> <tr> <td>underage family member</td> <td>450</td> <td>5 400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>student</td> <td>500</td> <td>6 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>student's adult family member</td> <td>630</td> <td>7 560</td> </tr> <tr> <td>student's underage family member</td> <td>450</td> <td>5 400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>au-pair</td> <td>250</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Person	€/month	€/year	1. adult	900	10 800	2. adult belonging to the same household	630	7 560	underage family member	450	5 400	student	500	6 000	student's adult family member	630	7 560	student's underage family member	450	5 400	au-pair	250	
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	Germany	Yes	<p>Students from countries whose nationals require a visa must be in possession of such a visa, which requires approval by the competent aliens' authority prior to issuance by the representation abroad. In general, the visa is issued for a period of three months, which means that after entry, the foreigner needs to apply for a residence title with the competent aliens' authority within this time limit. Foreigners allowed entry without a visa due to their nationality need to apply for the residence title within three months after entry.</p> <p>There are no provisions relating to a specific processing time. In order to accelerate proceedings, however, approval by the aliens' authority regarding the visa is deemed to be given if the enquiry of the representation abroad was not answered within a time period of three weeks and two working days.</p> <p>This residence title confers students the right to gainful employment for an annual maximum total of 90 days or 180 days part-time as well as part-time student jobs (i.e. jobs in the university or in connection with the study programme). Employment beyond these limits may be allowed by the aliens' authority to the extent possible, provided that the academic record is not at risk.</p> <p>Immigration by family members who want to join a student is only possible under the general conditions.</p>																								
	Italy	Yes	<p>1-2 Foreign citizens who want to attend university courses in Italian universities must apply for a study visa. The application</p>																								

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			<p>procedure is subject to the Decree of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in consultation with the Ministries of Education and Interior, which determines the maximum number of entries of foreigners aimed to attend university courses (on the basis of the information on the number of places that each university plans to spend for the next year to enroll foreign students).</p> <p>The procedure therefore provides for the submission of a special request to the competent Italian consular authorities (attaching documentation of the foreseen requirements, such as guarantees about the means of subsistence and insurance for medical care).</p> <p>If available, therefore, the consular authority shall issue an initial entry visa to allow foreign citizens to take the examination of Italian language (usually in August) and then a second and final entry visa to authorize to attend university courses.</p> <p>For the issue of the residence permit, valid for one year, the foreign student must file a special form, photocopy of passport or equivalent document, a photocopy of the certificate showing the course to be followed (authenticated by the consulate issuing the visa) and a copy of mentioned medical insurance.</p> <p>3. It's possible to exercise any paid employment (even if temporary) within the limit of 20 hours weekly to a maximum of 1040 hours a year.</p> <p>4. All foreigners residing in Italy who have a residence permit for work, asylum, study, family or religious reasons, or are already in possession of a long term residence permit, maintain or can regain the family union.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Students can obtain temporary residence permits in the Republic of Lithuania. In addition, in order to accelerate the physical entry into Lithuania, students can obtain national long-term visas. The procedure is the following: Students apply for a temporary residence permit at a Lithuanian representation abroad. Simultaneously, they apply for a national visa in order to enter Lithuania. The issued national visa is valid for 6 months – the maximum period of processing applications for the issue of temporary residence permits. By the time that national visa expires, students obtain temporary residence permits and continue their residence and studies in Lithuania.</p> <p>2. The national long term visa is issued within maximum 10 working days. Afterwards students can enter Lithuania.</p> <p>3. Students can work not more than 20 hours per week and only beginning from the second year of studies.</p> <p>4. No.</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. Prospective students need to apply for an authorization to stay as a student (autorisation de séjour temporaire) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before arriving in Luxembourg. Nationals of third (non-EU) countries, for whom a visa is required to enter the territory of Luxembourg, must apply for a visa within 90 days of obtaining the authorization to stay at a diplomatic or consular representation of Luxembourg in their country of residence. If there is no visa obligation, entry into the territory must take place within 90 days as of the relevant issuance of ministerial authorization.</p> <p>Within the first three days after arrival in Luxembourg, future students need to present themselves (with the original authorization to stay issued by the Ministry and the passport) at the municipal authorities where they intend to take up residence, and make a declaration of arrival (déclaration d'arrivée). They will be issued a copy of the declaration of arrival, serving as a receipt. Besides a medical certificate and proof of accommodation, both documents are needed in order to apply (within three months) for a temporary residence permit for students (titre de séjour pour ressortissant de pays tiers en qualité d'étudiant) at the Immigration Office.</p> <p>2. The legal maximum length of time for processing the application is 3 months (after reception of the complete application).</p>

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			<p>3. No. During the first two semesters, third country bachelor students are not allowed to work anywhere else but at the institution of higher education where they are registered, and limited to 10 hours per week. Master, PhD students and Bachelor students (from the third semester onwards) are allowed to work anywhere during school periods without a work permit with a restriction of 10 hours per week. This limitation does not apply to gainful employment carried out by the student during the school holidays, to research work at the institution of higher education or in an accredited research organization with a view to earning a doctorate, neither to contracts of employment by and between assistants and the University of Luxembourg.</p> <p>4. No. Only if the student has sole custody of a child/children under the age of 18 (minors).</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. First (depending on their nationality) a long term visa is issued. On arrival in the Netherlands the student has to apply for a residence permit, which is granted for the duration of one year. After this year the student has to apply for renewal of the residence permit. This system is gradually changing into a procedure in which the student applies for a national visa (short term) and will be able to collect the residence permit immediately upon arrival in the Netherlands. Under new legislation this residence permit is granted for the duration of the study with a maximum of 5 years. After that renewal of the residence permit is possible.</p> <p>2. As in Lithuania the national long term visa is issued within 10 working days.</p> <p>3. The student is (from the start) allowed to work in the Netherlands 10 hours per week or 3 months in June, July and August (for seasonal work).</p> <p>4. Family reunification is allowed for international students in the Netherlands. The validity of the residence permit depends on the residence permit of the student. I.e. the family member can only stay in the Netherlands as long as the student has a residence permit.</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>1- Residence visa for studies followed by Residence permits for studying.</p> <p>2- RVS is issued within maximum 90 days.</p> <p>3 - Yes, students may engage in a subordinated professional activity but out of the period which was scheduled to accomplish the program of studies and under reserve of the applicable rules and conditions of the relevant activity,</p> <p>4 - Yes, but limited to spouse; underage or incapable children under guardianship of the couple or of one spouse or minors adopted by an unmarried applicant, by a married applicant or by the spouse (following decision taken by the relevant authority of the country of origin, provided that legal framework incorporates the same rights and duties of natural affiliation and provided that decision is acknowledged by Portugal).</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. The granting of the temporary residence permit for the purposes of study is regulated by the Act on Stay of Aliens, article 21. If the student fulfils all the obligations set by the Act he/she is issued a temporary residence permit in the form of a sticker. One of the conditions for granting the temporary residence permit is to submit a proof of the purpose of stay – thus study and this is a confirmation by the relevant state institution or school or education institute that the foreigner has been accepted (article 25, paragraph 4, letter c)).</p> <p>2. The decision on granting the temporary residence permit for the purpose of study is taken by the relevant police unit in the period of 30 days from the day of reception of the complete application documentation (article 26 of the Act). If the foreigner submitted the application via the embassy and needs visa to enter the country he/she will be granted a long term visa for the purpose of entering the country and taking the document on residence.</p>

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			<p>3. Foreigner with the residence permit for the purpose of study may start a business. A work permit is not required from the person with a temporary residence permit for the purpose of study when the term of employment is not longer than 10 hours per week or an equivalent number of days or months within a year.</p> <p>4. Foreigners with the residence permit for the purpose of study do not have an automatic right to family reunification.</p>
	Spain	Yes	<p>1 and 2 The foreigner who intends, exclusively or mainly, to study or pursue further studies in Spain must personally apply for the study visa, at the Spanish consular office or diplomatic mission at his/her place of residence.</p> <p>The Spanish consular office or diplomatic mission may require the presence of the applicant and, if necessary, may maintain a personal interview (to verify one's identity, validate personal documentation or other documentation submitted, check the legal status of the person's stay or residence in the country of application, consider the nature of the studies to be pursued, and confirm the guarantee of return to the country of residence). If the applicant certifies the required personal conditions, the consular office may require a favourable report from the corresponding Delegate or Sub-delegate of the Government as to the fulfilment of requirements for the student's stay in Spain. In principle, the maximum period for receiving this report does not exceed 15 days counting from the receipt of the request for said report.</p> <p>Later, in the event the report is favourable, the consular office or diplomatic mission, attending to the fulfilment of the rest of the required conditions, will decide upon the application and issue the corresponding study visa within a period of one month in the case of a positive resolution.</p> <p>When the study visa is granted, the foreigner must retrieve it within a period of two months as of the notification (and if the visa remains unclaimed within the aforementioned period, it will be considered that the interested party renounces to the granted visa, and the application procedure will be discontinued).</p> <p>When the stay for studies in Spain exceeds 6 months, the foreigner must apply for the foreign student card within one month as of effective entry to Spain.</p> <p>3. Yes. Foreigners who hold the corresponding study visa may be authorized to pursue remunerated employment activities, whether in public institutions or private entities, when the employer as a legitimated subject applies for a work permit and the requirements set forth in Spanish legislation are met. Activities related with self-employment may also be pursued.</p> <p>Such activities must be compatible with the studies and the income obtained thereby may not constitute a necessary resource for the student's survival or stay. Contracts must be formalised in writing and must be for part-time work. When employment is full-time, the</p>

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			<p>duration may not exceed three months and may not coincide with study terms.</p> <p>4. Yes. Foreigners who apply for a study visa, or who are in Spain studying, may apply for the corresponding stay visas in order for their family members to legally enter and remain in Spain during the duration of said study or research, without the requirement of a prior stay of the foreign student. These visas may be applied for by the student at the same time as the study visa is applied for, or later, during the time the granted study visa is in effect.</p> <p>The term “family member”, in this case, refers to the spouse and minor children under eighteen years of age, or those subject to parental authority or care. The student’s family members may remain legally in Spain during the same period of authorisation granted to the student, and under the same scheme (that is to say, the stay).</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Students obtain a temporary residence permit. For studies that last longer than one year the student will be granted a residence permit covering one year at a time. Thereafter he or she must apply for an extension. If the period of study is shorter than one year the residence permit is granted for the entire period.</p> <p>Visa as a first step is not applicable in Sweden. The first time application shall be submitted at a Swedish representation in the applicant’s native country or other country outside Sweden where he or she lives permanently. The permit must be issued before entering Sweden. Recently Sweden has introduced the possibility of submitting the first time application online. Currently, this applies to citizens of a country exempted from the visa requirement and, to some extent, to Chinese citizens. All applications for extension can since long be submitted either online or by sending it in.</p> <p>2. The Swedish Government’s Budget and Policy Specification stipulates a maximum of three months. During 2010, so far, 94 % were within that time frame. The average time for processing a first time application (from submitting it to a decision) is 48 days.</p> <p>3. Yes. Students are exempted from the work permit requirement for the period for which the residence permit is valid. The same applies to a student who has had such a residence permit for at least six months and has applied for an extension while the previous permit is still valid. The student can work unlimited. However the renewal of a residence permit require acceptable progress in his or her studies.</p> <p>4. The issue is not legally regulated.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. Students that are given permission (‘entry clearance’) by the UK Border Agency to come to the UK are issued with a visa.</p> <p>2. The UK has a customer service standard with regards to completing non-settlement visa applications: To complete 90 per cent of visa applications (except settlement categories), in not more than three weeks, 98 per cent in six weeks and 100 per cent in 12 weeks. Further information is available on our website at: http://www.ukvisas.gov.uk/en/customerservices/customerservicestandards.</p> <p>Can these students freely enter into the labour market?</p>

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			<p>Restrictions are placed on student employment in the UK. The exact nature of these restrictions depends on the level of course that the student is studying. The following paragraphs are taken from the Tier 4 guidance which is available on the UK Border Agency website: http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/applicationforms/pbs/Tier4migrantguidance1.pdf</p> <p>Where a General student is following a course of degree level study or above, or a foundation degree course, the following work is allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> part-time during term-time, which is no more than 20 hours a week; full-time during vacations; on a work placement as part of the course; as a postgraduate doctor or dentist on a recognised Foundation Programme; as a student union sabbatical officer for up to two years. <p>Where a General student is following a course of study below degree level, that is not a foundation degree course, the following work is allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> part-time during term-time, which is no more than 10 hours a week; full-time during vacations; on a work placement as part of a course; as a student union sabbatical officer for up to two years. <p>The work a General student does must not fill a full-time permanent vacancy (other than on a recognised Foundation Programme) and the student must not be self-employed, employed as a doctor in training (other than on a recognised Foundation Programme) or as a professional sportsperson (including coach) or entertainer.</p> <p>A child student under 16 years old cannot work at all during their time in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>A Child student who is 16 years old or older, is allowed to work if it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> part-time during term-time, which is no more than 10 hours a week; full-time during vacations; on a work placement as part of the course; as a student union sabbatical officer for up to two years. <p>The work a Child student does must not fill a full-time permanent vacancy and the student must not be self-employed, employed as a doctor in training or as a professional sportsperson (including coach) or entertainer.</p> <p>Tier 4 General students, and Child students over the age of 16, can work full-time during vacation periods, within the limits detailed above. If a student, having completed his/her course, makes an application for leave under the Points Based System before his/her existing leave expires, he/she will be permitted to work full-time, within the limits described above, until his/her application is</p>
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			<p>decided.</p> <p>Is family reunification allowed to them?</p> <p>Not all students can bring dependants with them to the UK. This depends on the type of Tier 4 visa they hold and the length of their course of study. The following paragraphs are taken from the Tier 4 guidance available on the UK Border Agency website: http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/applicationforms/pbs/Tier4migrantguidance1.pdf</p> <p>General students who will be studying in the UK for six months or less cannot bring their partners and/or children (also known as dependants) to the United Kingdom with them.</p> <p>General students who will be studying in the UK for longer than six months can bring their partners and/or children (also known as dependants) to the United Kingdom with them. Any partners or children who want to come to the United Kingdom with a student must make an application under the points based system dependants' rules. The points based system dependants' guidance provides more information on this and can be found on our website at: www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/applicationforms/pbs/dependants.</p> <p>Child students are not allowed to bring partners to the United Kingdom with them as dependants. Anyone who has any children under the age of 18 who are living with them or who they are financially responsible for, is not able to come to the United Kingdom as a child student. A parent accompanying a child under 12 must apply as a special visitor using the special visitors provision. More details can be found on the UK Border Agency website at: http://www.ukvisas.gov.uk/en/ecg/visitandtransit/parentchildunder12</p> <p>If a child student is married or has a partner who wants to come with them, the only way they can do so is if they make an application of their own. This could be in another immigration category.</p>
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