

IMMIGRATION RULES FOR VISITORS

Introduction

THESE RULES ARE LAID UNDER SECTION 3(2) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT 1971 AND SET OUT THE PRACTICE TO BE FOLLOWED FOR REGULATING THE ENTRY AND STAY OF VISITORS TO THE UK.

These Rules apply to people seeking to enter and stay in the UK as visitors.

A visitor is a person who is coming to the UK, usually for no more than six months, for a temporary purpose, for example as a tourist, to visit friends or family or for a business meeting.

Visitors cannot work or study in the UK unless they are carrying out the permitted activities that are set out in these Visitor Rules.

Each visitor must meet the requirements of these Visitor Rules, even if they are travelling as, for example, a family group, a tour group or a school party.

These Visitor Rules apply to applications for entry clearance or *leave to enter* or remain, made after x date.

Applications are decided based on the information provided by the applicant and any other relevant circumstances at the date of decision.

Definitions of terms and phrases used in these Visitor Rules are in Appendix 1.

PART V1. ENTRY AND STAY IN UK

TYPES OF PERMISSION TO ENTER THE UK

V1.1. A person who wishes to enter the UK as a visitor must have permission to do so. That permission may be granted as a *visit visa* or as *leave to enter*.

TYPES OF VISIT VISA

V1.2. There are four types of *visit visa*:

- (a) Visit; and
- (b) Marriage / civil partnership visit; and

- (c) Permitted Paid Engagements (PPE) visit; and
- (d) Transit visit.

WHO NEEDS A VISIT VISA

V1.3. A *visa national* must obtain a *visit visa* before they arrive in the UK. Appendix 2 of these Rules sets out who is a *visa national*. A *visa national* who arrives in the UK without a *visit visa* will be refused *leave to enter*.

V1.4. A *non-visa national* who:

- (a) is visiting the UK to marry or enter into a civil partnership; or
- (b) is coming for *private medical treatment* and is seeking to stay in the UK for more than 6 months; or
- (c) is –
 - (i) an *academic*, who is on sabbatical leave and is in the UK doing their own research, or
 - (ii) the spouse, civil partner or *child* accompanying such an *academic*,

and is seeking to stay in the UK for more than 6 months,

must obtain a *visit visa* before arrival in the UK and if they arrive in the UK without a *visit visa* they will be refused *leave to enter*.

WHO CAN APPLY FOR LEAVE TO ENTER ON ARRIVAL

V1.5. A *non-visa national* may apply for *leave to enter* as a visitor on arrival at the *UK border*, unless V1.4 applies.

PERIOD OF LEAVE GRANTED

V1.6. A visitor will normally be granted a *visit visa* or *leave to enter* for a period up to 6 months.

V1.7. A visitor coming to the UK for *private medical treatment* may be granted a *visit visa* for a period up to 11 months.

V1.8. An *academic*, who is on sabbatical leave and who is carrying out their own research, along with their spouse or civil partner and *children*, may be granted a *visit visa* for a period up to 12 months.

V1.9. A *visit visa* or *leave to enter* for permitted paid engagements will be granted for a period of up to 30 days.

- V1.10. A *visit visa* for a visitor under the *Approved Destination Status (ADS) Agreement* will be granted a *visit visa* for a period of up to 30 days.
- V1.11. A transit *visit visa* will be granted for a period up to 48 hours.
- V1.12. *Leave to enter* as a transit visitor will be granted until 23:59 hours on the day after the day when the applicant arrived.
- V1.13. A *visit visa*, allows the visitor multiple visits to the UK within the period of its validity unless endorsed as a single- or dual-entry visa but each period of stay must be no more than that permitted by the *visit visa*.

EXTENSION OF STAY AS A VISITOR IN THE UK

- V1.14. Visitors for permitted paid engagements and transit visitors may not apply for an *extension of stay* as a visitor.
- V1.15. Except where V1.9 – V1.12 applies, a visitor may apply for an *extension of stay* in the UK if the total period of leave granted to the visitor, including both the original permission and the *extension of stay*, does not exceed 6 months, unless:
- (a) the visitor is in the UK for *private medical treatment*, in which case they can be granted an *extension of stay* for *private medical treatment* for a total period of stay not exceeding 11 months; or
 - (b) the visitor is in the UK as:
 - (i) an *academic* who is on sabbatical leave and is in the UK doing their own research, or
 - (ii) the spouse, civil partner or *child* accompanying such an *academic*,in which case they can be granted an *extension of stay* for a total period not exceeding 12 months.

CONDITIONS

- V1.16. *Visit visas*, *leave to enter* or an *extension of stay* as a visitor will be subject to the following *conditions*:
- (a) no recourse to *public funds*; and
 - (b) no study (which does not prohibit the incidental study allowed by the permitted activities at Appendix 3); and
 - (c) no employment (which does not prohibit the permitted activities at Appendix 3, or, for a PPE visit, the permitted paid engagements in Appendix 4).

PART V2. MAKING AN APPLICATION

VISIT VISA APPLICATION: BEFORE ARRIVAL IN THE UK

- V2.1. An application for a *visit visa* must be made from outside the UK.
- V2.2. To apply for a *visit visa* the applicant must:
- (a) complete the online application process set out on the visas and immigration pages of the gov.uk website; and
 - (b) pay any *fee* that applies; and
 - (c) provide their *biometrics* if required; and
 - (d) provide a valid *travel document*.
- Where the online application process is not available, the applicant must follow the instructions provided by the local *visa post* or *application centre* on how to make an application.

Date of application

- V2.3. An application for a *visit visa* is made on the date on which the *fee* is paid. Where a *fee* is not required the date of application is the date on which the application is submitted online. Where a *fee* is not required and an online application is not available, the date of application is the date on which the paper application form is submitted to the relevant *visa post* or *application centre*.

Withdrawing an application and return of a travel document

- V2.4. An applicant may withdraw their application at any time before a decision is made on it. The request must be made in writing or email to the *visa post* or *application centre* where the application was submitted. When notice of withdrawal is received no decision will be made on the application and the applicant's *travel document* and any other documents will be returned.
- V2.5. A request from an applicant for return of their *travel document* after an application has been submitted must be made in writing or email to the *visa post* or *application centre* where the application was submitted. It will normally be treated as a notice of withdrawal of the application, unless the *visa post* agrees otherwise.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO ENTER: ON ARRIVAL IN THE UK

- V2.6. A *non-visa national* may make an application for *leave to enter* as a visitor on arrival at the *UK border* unless V1.4 applies. The applicant must present themselves to an Immigration Officer for examination and must have a valid *travel document*.

APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF STAY AS A VISITOR WHILE IN THE UK

- V2.7. An application for an *extension of stay* as a visitor must comply with the requirements in paragraphs A34 – 34D of the *Immigration Rules*.

UNDERTAKINGS FROM A THIRD PARTY

- V2.8. A third party may be asked to give an undertaking in writing to be responsible for an applicant's maintenance and accommodation. In this case paragraph 35 of the *Immigration Rules* applies also to Visitors.

PART V3. SUITABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL VISITORS

- V3.1. This Part applies to all applications for *visit visas*, *leave to enter*, and *extension of stay* as a visitor except where explicitly stated otherwise.

NOT CONDUCTIVE TO THE PUBLIC GOOD: EXCLUSION AND DEPORTATION

- V3.2. An application will be refused if:
- (a) the Secretary of State has personally directed that the applicant's exclusion from the UK is conducive to the public good; or
 - (b) the applicant is currently the subject of a deportation order or a decision to make a deportation order.
- V3.3. An application will normally be refused if the *decision maker* believes that exclusion of the applicant from the UK is conducive to the public good because, for example, the applicant's conduct (including convictions which do not fall within paragraph V3.4), character, associations, or other reasons, make it undesirable to grant their application.

NOT CONDUCTIVE TO THE PUBLIC GOOD: CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, ETC.

- V3.4. An application (except for an application for an *extension of stay*) will be refused if the applicant has been *convicted of a criminal offence* for which they have been sentenced to a *period of imprisonment* of:
- (a) at least 4 years; or
 - (b) between 12 months and 4 years, unless at least 10 years have passed since the *end of the sentence*; or

- (c) less than 12 months, unless at least 5 years has passed since the *end of the sentence*.

V3.5. An application will normally be refused if:

- (a) except for an application for *extension of stay*, within the period of 12 months before the application is decided, the applicant has been *convicted* of or admitted an *offence* for which they received a *non-custodial sentence* or other *out of court disposal* that is recorded on their criminal record; or
- (b) in the view of the Secretary of State the applicant's offending has caused serious harm; or
- (c) in the view of the Secretary of State the applicant is a persistent offender who shows a particular disregard for the law.

FALSE INFORMATION IN RELATION TO AN APPLICATION

V3.6. An applicant will be refused where:

- (a) false representations have been made or false documents or information have been submitted (whether or not material to the application, and whether or not to the applicant's knowledge); or
- (b) material facts have not been disclosed,

in relation to their application or in order to obtain documents from the Secretary of State or a third party required in support of their application.

BREACHES OF UK IMMIGRATION LAWS

V3.7. An applicant will be refused:

- (a) if the applicant previously breached UK immigration laws as described at V3.9; and
- (b) the application is made within the relevant re-entry ban time period in V3.10 (which time period is relevant will depend on the manner in which the applicant left the UK).

V3.8. If the application has previously breached UK immigration laws but is outside the relevant re-entry ban time period the application will normally be refused if there are other aggravating circumstances, such as a failure to cooperate with immigration control or enforcement processes. This applies even where the applicant has *overstayed* for 90 days or less and left voluntarily and not at *public expense*.

V3.9. An applicant, when aged 18 years or over, breached the UK's immigration laws:

- (a) by *overstaying* (except where this was for 90 days or less and they left the UK voluntarily and not at *public expense*); or
- (b) by breaching a *condition* attached to their leave; or

- (c) by being an *illegal entrant*; or
- (d) if *deception* was used in relation to an application or documents used in support of an application (whether successful or not).

V3.10. The duration of a re-entry ban is as follows:

Duration of re entry ban from date they left the UK (or date of refusal of entry clearance under paragraph 6)	This applies where the applicant	and	and
i. 12 months	left voluntarily	at their own expense.	-
ii. 2 years	left voluntarily	at <i>public expense</i>	within 6 months of being given notice of the <i>removal decision</i> or when they no longer had a <i>pending appeal</i> , whichever is later.
ii. 5 years	left voluntarily	at <i>public expense</i> ,	more than 6 months after being given notice of the <i>removal decision</i> or when they no longer had a <i>pending appeal</i> , whichever is later.
iv. 5 years	left or was removed from the UK	as a condition of a caution issued in accordance with section 22 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (and providing that any condition prohibiting their return to the UK has itself expired)	-
v. 10 years	was removed from the UK	at <i>public expense</i>	-

vi. 10 years	used <i>deception</i> in an application for entry clearance (including a <i>visit visa</i>).	-	-
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V3.11. Where more than one breach of the UK's immigration laws has occurred, only the breach which leads to the longest period of absence from the UK will be relevant under this paragraph.

FAILURE TO PRODUCE SATISFACTORY IDENTITY DOCUMENTS OR PROVIDE OTHER INFORMATION

- V3.12. An applicant will be refused where he or she:
- (a) fails to produce a valid *travel document* that satisfies the *decision-maker* as to their identity and nationality.
 - (b) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement to:
 - (i) attend an interview; or
 - (ii) provide information; or
 - (iii) provide *biometrics*; or
 - (iv) undergo a medical examination or provide a medical report.

MEDICAL AND DEBT TO THE NHS

- V3.13. An applicant will normally be refused where:
- (a) on the advice of the *medical inspector*, it is undesirable to grant the application for medical reasons; or
 - (b) a *relevant NHS body* has notified the Secretary of State that the applicant has failed to pay charges under *relevant NHS regulations* on charges to overseas visitors and the outstanding charges have a total value of at least £1000.

ADMISSION TO OTHER COUNTRIES

- V3.14. An applicant will be refused where he or she is seeking entry to the UK with the intention of entering another part of the *Common Travel Area*, and fails to satisfy the *decision maker* that they are acceptable to the immigration authorities there.

- V3.15. An applicant will be refused where they fail to satisfy the *decision maker* that they will be admitted to another country after a stay in the UK.

THIRD PARTY SUPPORT: MAINTENANCE AND ACCOMODATION

- V3.16. An applicant will normally be refused where, having been requested to do so, the applicant fails to provide a valid written undertaking from a third party to be responsible for their maintenance and accommodation for the period of any visit.

GROUND FOR CANCELLATION OF A VISIT VISA OR EXISTING LEAVE TO ENTER OR REMAIN AS A VISITOR ON OR BEFORE ARRIVAL AT THE UK BORDER

- V3.17. A current *visit visa* or *leave to enter* or remain as a visitor may be cancelled whilst the person is outside the UK or on arrival in the UK, if any of paragraphs V3.18 – V3.22 apply.

Change of circumstances

- V3.18. There has been such a change in the circumstances since the *visit visa* or *leave to enter* or *remain* was granted that the basis of the visitor's claim to admission or stay has been removed and the visa or leave should be cancelled.

False information or failure to disclose a material fact

- V3.19. Where either:
- (a) false representations have been made or false documents or information have been submitted (whether or not material to the application, and whether or not to the applicant's knowledge); or
 - (b) material facts have not been disclosed,
- in relation to the application for a *visit visa* or *leave to enter* or remain as a visitor, or in order to obtain documents from the Secretary of State or a third party required in support of their application.

Medical

- V3.20. Save where there are strong compassionate reasons justifying admission, where it is undesirable to admit the visitor to the UK for medical reasons.

Public good

- V3.21. The person's presence in the UK is not conducive to the public good.

Failure to supply information

V3.22. Where the person is outside the UK only, failure to supply any information, documents, or medical reports requested by a *decision-maker*.

CURTAILMENT

V3.23. A *visit visa* or *leave to enter* or remain as a visitor may be curtailed if any of paragraphs V3.24 – V3.28 apply.

False information or failure to disclose a material fact

V3.24. Where V3.19 would apply, or where false representations have been made or where there has been a failure to disclose any material fact:

- (a) in relation to a previous variation of leave; or
- (b) for the purpose of obtaining a document from the Secretary of State that indicates the person has a right to reside in the UK.

V3.25. If the visitor has used *deception* in seeking (whether successfully or not) leave to remain or a variation of leave to remain.

Requirements of the Rules

V3.26. If the visitor ceases to meet the requirements of the Visitor Rules.

Failure to comply with conditions

V3.27. If the visitor fails to comply with any *conditions* of their *leave to enter* or remain.

Public good

V3.28. Where either:

- (a) the visitor has, within the first 6 months of being granted a *visit visa* or *leave to enter*, committed an offence for which they are subsequently sentenced to a *period of imprisonment*; or
- (b) in the view of the Secretary of State the applicant's offending has caused serious harm; or
- (c) in the view of the Secretary of State the applicant is a persistent offender who shows a particular disregard for the law; or
- (d) it would be undesirable to permit the visitor to remain in the UK in light of the applicant's conduct (including convictions which do not fall within paragraph 322(1C) of the *Immigration Rules*), character, associations.

PART V4. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR VISITORS (EXCEPT TRANSIT VISITORS)

- V4.1. The *decision maker* must be satisfied that the applicant meets all of the eligibility requirements in paragraphs V4.6 – V4.19 (except transit visitors who must satisfy the eligibility requirements in Part V9).
- V4.2. An applicant who is a *child*, or who is coming for the purpose of:
- (a) *private medical treatment*; or
 - (b) an ADS visit;
- must also meet the relevant additional eligibility requirements in Part V5.
- V4.3. An applicant for a permitted paid engagement visa must also meet the additional eligibility requirements in Part V6.
- V4.4. An applicant for a marriage or civil partnership *visit visa* must also meet the additional eligibility requirements in Part V7.
- V4.5. An applicant who is applying for an *extension of stay* as a visitor must also meet the additional eligibility requirements in Part V8.

Genuine intention to visit

- V4.6. The applicant must be genuinely seeking entry or stay as a visitor.
- V4.7. The applicant:
- (a) must not intend to stay in the UK for a period beyond that permitted for a visitor under V1.6-V1.10; and
 - (b) must not be coming to or staying in the UK to do a prohibited activity; and
 - (c) must intend to leave the UK at the end of their visit; and
 - (d) must not intend to live in the UK for extended periods through frequent or successive visits or make the UK their main home.

Funds, maintenance and accommodation

- V4.8. The applicant must be able to meet the cost of the return or onward journey.
- V4.9. The applicant must have sufficient money to cover all reasonable costs and expenses in relation to their visit.

- V4.10. The applicant and any dependants must be able to be maintained and accommodated adequately out of resources available to them without working in the UK or accessing *public funds*.
- V4.11. Maintenance and accommodation may only be provided by a third party who:
- (a) has a genuine ongoing relationship with the visitor; and
 - (b) can and will provide support to the visitor for the intended duration of their stay; and
 - (c) if the third party is a friend or relative, must be able to maintain and accommodate their own family as well as the applicant and any of the applicant's dependants for the intended duration of their stay.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Employment

- V4.12. The applicant must not intend to undertake employment in the UK, which includes:
- (a) paid or unpaid work; or
 - (b) establishing or running a business as a self-employed person; or
 - (c) work placements and internships; or
 - (d) direct selling to the public; or
 - (e) providing goods and services; or
 - (f) volunteering; or
 - (g) any other activities that amount to filling a role or providing short term cover for a role.

Payment

- V4.13. The applicant must not receive payment for any activities undertaken in the UK, except for:
- (a) reasonable expenses to cover the cost of travel and subsistence; or
 - (b) prize money; or
 - (c) Permitted Paid Engagements (PPE) as listed at Appendix 4, provided the applicant has a *visit visa* endorsed for PPE; or
 - (d) paid performances at a permit free festival as listed in Appendix 5; or
 - (e) where the activity is part of a contract of work between an overseas company and a UK company, and the majority of the contract work is carried out overseas.

Study

- V4.14. The applicant must not intend to study in the UK, except where permitted by Appendix 3.

Medical

- V4.15. The applicant must not intend to access medical treatment other than *private medical treatment*

Marriage or civil partnership

- V4.16. The applicant must not intend to marry in the UK or enter into a civil partnership, except where they have a *visit visa* endorsed for marriage or civil partnership.

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

- V4.17. A visitor (except for a transit visitor) may do the permitted activities set out in Appendix 3.
- V4.18. Visitors for permitted paid engagements may also do the permitted activities set out in Appendix 4.
- V4.19. Any permitted activities must not amount to employment and must not be paid, unless they meet the exceptions in V4.13.

PART V5. ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: CHILDREN; PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT; ADS

ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN

- V5.1. An applicant who is a *child* at the date of application must satisfy the *decision maker* that they meet the additional requirements in paragraphs V5.2-V5.4.
- V5.2. Adequate arrangements must have been made for their travel to, and reception and care in, the UK.
- V5.3. The applicant must have a *parent* or *guardian* based in their home country or country of ordinary residence who is:
- (a) responsible for their care; and

- (b) where their *parent* or *guardian* is not applying for a *visit visa* or *leave to enter* or remain with the *child*, confirms that they consent to the arrangements for the *child's* travel to, and reception and care in, the UK. Where requested, this consent must be given in writing.

V5.4. A *child* who holds a *visit visa* must either:

- (a) hold a *visit visa* that states they are accompanied and be travelling with an adult identified on that *visit visa*; or
- (b) hold a *visit visa* which states they are unaccompanied;

if neither of the above apply their *visit visa* will not be valid.

ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR VISITORS COMING TO THE UK TO RECEIVE PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT

V5.5. An applicant coming to the UK for *private medical treatment* must satisfy the *decision maker* that they meet the additional requirements at V5.6-V5.8.

V5.6. If the applicant is suffering from a communicable disease, they must have satisfied the *medical inspector* that they are not a danger to public health.

V5.7. The *private medical treatment* must be pre-arranged and the applicant must provide a letter from a registered medical practitioner, at a private practice or NHS hospital, who holds an NHS consultant post or who appears in the Specialist Register of the General Medical Council, detailing the nature of the illness, the proposed treatment, its expected duration, and the estimated cost of the treatment.

V5.8. If the applicant is applying for an 11 month *visit visa* for the purposes of *private medical treatment* they must also:

- (a) provide evidence that, the proposed treatment will take longer than 6 months but not more than 11 months; and
- (b) if required under paragraph A39 and Appendix T of the *Immigration Rules*, provide a valid medical certificate issued by a medical practitioner listed in Appendix T Part 2 confirming that they have undergone screening for active pulmonary tuberculosis and that this tuberculosis is not present in the applicant.

ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR VISITORS COMING UNDER THE ADS AGREEMENT

V5.9. A visitor under the *Approved Destination Status (ADS) Agreement* with China must:

- (a) be a national of the People's Republic of China; and

- (b) intend to enter, leave and travel within the UK as a member of a tourist group under the *ADS agreement*.

PART V6. ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: PERMITTED PAID ENGAGEMENTS

ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR A PERMITTED PAID ENGAGEMENTS VISIT VISA OR LEAVE TO ENTER

- V6.1. An applicant for permitted paid engagements must satisfy the *decision maker* that they meet of the additional requirements in paragraphs V6.2-V6.4.
- V6.2. An applicant must not be a *child*.
- V6.3. An applicant must intend to do one (or more) of the permitted paid engagements set out in Appendix 4 to these Rules.
- V6.4. Permitted paid engagements must:
 - (a) be arranged before travel to the UK; and
 - (b) be declared as part of the application for a *visit visa* or *leave to enter*; and
 - (c) be evidenced by a formal invitation, as required by Appendix 4; and
 - (d) relate to the applicant's area of expertise and occupation overseas.

PART V7. ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: MARRIAGE OR CIVIL PARTNERSHIP

- V7.1. An applicant seeking to come to the UK as a visitor who intends to marry or enter into a civil partnership during that visit must satisfy the *decision maker* that they intend to:
 - (a) give notice of marriage or civil partnership; or
 - (b) marry or enter into a civil partnership;
within the validity period covered by their *visit visa*.

- V7.2. On arrival in the UK a visitor coming to marry or enter into a civil partnership must have a valid *visit visa* endorsed with this purpose and the name of the holder's fiancé (e) or proposed civil partner.

PART V8. ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EXTENSION OF STAY AS A VISITOR

- V8.1. An applicant for an *extension of stay* as a visitor must satisfy the *decision maker* that they continue to meet all the suitability and eligibility requirements under which their original *visit visa* or *leave to enter* or remain as a visitor was granted.
- V8.2. The applicant must satisfy the *decision maker* that they meet the additional requirements in paragraphs V8.3 – V8.4.
- V8.3. The applicant must be in the UK as a visitor and must not be in the UK in breach of immigration laws, except for any period of *overstaying* of 28 days or less which will be discounted.
- V8.4. If the applicant is applying for an *extension of stay* for the purpose of receiving *private medical treatment* they must also satisfy the *decision maker* they have met the costs of any medical treatment received so far.

PART V9. TRANSIT VISITOR

TRANSIT VISITOR

- V9.1. A transit visitor is a person who seeks to enter the UK for the purposes of transit to another country.
- V9.2. Individuals seeking to transit the UK without passing through the *UK Border* may need a Direct Airside Transit Visa. These are provided for by The Immigration (Passenger Transit Visa) Order 2003 as amended).
- V9.3. This Part does not apply to crew members who are employed in the working or service of their ship, aircraft, hovercraft, hydrofoil or train and who are *exempt from immigration control*.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR A TRANSIT VISA OR LEAVE TO ENTER FOR TRANSIT

- V9.4. An applicant must satisfy the *decision maker* that they:

- (a) will be or are genuinely in transit to another country, meaning the main purpose of their visit is to transit the UK and that the applicant is taking a reasonable transit route; and
- (b) are not intending to access *public funds* or medical treatment, undertake *employment* or study in the UK; and
- (c) genuinely intend and are able to leave the UK by 23:59 hours on the day after the day when he arrived or within 48 hours after their arrival where they hold a transit visitor visa; and
- (d) are assured entry to their country of destination and any other countries they are transiting on their way there.

Sample rules only

APPENDICES TO THE IMMIGRATION RULES FOR VISITORS

VISITORS APPENDIX-1. DEFINITIONS

V.APP-1.1. For the purposes of these Visitor Rules the following definitions and explanations apply:

academic	means a person who is highly qualified within their own field of expertise and is currently working in that field, e.g. at an academic institution or institution of higher education overseas.
accredited institution	in relation to permitted study, this means an institution which is: (a) the holder of a Sponsor licence for Tier 4 of the Points-Based System; or (b) the holder of valid accreditation from Accreditation UK, the Accreditation Body for Language Services (ABLS), the British Accreditation Council (BAC), or the Accreditation Service for International Colleges (ASIC); or (c) the holder of a valid and satisfactory full institutional inspection, review or audit by the Bridge Schools Inspectorate, the Education and Training Inspectorate, Estyn, Education Scotland, the Independent Schools Inspectorate, Office for Standards in Education, the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education, the Schools Inspection Service or the Education and Training Inspectorate Northern Ireland; or (d) an overseas higher education institution offering only part of its programmes in the UK, holding its own national accreditation and offering programmes that are an equivalent level to a UK degree.
ADS Agreement	means the Memorandum of Understanding on visa and related issues concerning tourist groups from the People's Republic of China to the United Kingdom as a approved destination, signed on 21 January 2005.
application centre	means a commercial partner who has been

	authorised by the Secretary of State to accept visa applications or British Diplomatic Mission or Consular Post overseas where visa applications can be made.
biometrics	has the same meaning as section 15 of the UK Borders Act, for example, fingerprints
child	means a person under the age of 18 years.
Common Travel Area	the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland collectively form a common travel area.
condition	means any condition of leave to enter or remain under in section 3(1) (c) of the Immigration Act 1971, such as a prohibition on employment or study.
control zone	means a control zone for the time being as defined by article 2(1) of, and Schedule 1 to, the Channel Tunnel (International Arrangements) Order 1993 (SI 1993/1813) and article 2 of the Nationality Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (Juxtaposed Controls) Order 2003 (SI 2003/2818).
convicted of a criminal offence	means a conviction for a criminal offence in the UK or any other country providing that where the offence was committed and the person was convicted outside the UK, the offence would, if it was committed in the UK (or any part of the UK) would also constitute a criminal offence in the UK.
corporate training	means training on techniques and business practices used in the UK that is required for the visitor's work overseas.
deception	means making false representations or submitting false documents or information (whether or not material to the application), or failing to disclose material facts.
decision maker	means an entry clearance officer, immigration officer or the Secretary of State as the case may be .
end of the sentence	means the end of the sentence imposed whether or not all of it has been served in prison.
exempt from immigration control	means individuals exempt under section 8 of the Immigration Act 1971.

extension of stay	means leave to remain as a visitor granted under the Immigration Act 1971.
fee	means any fee payable under regulations made in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 51 and 52 of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 and section 42 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004.
guardian	means a person appointed according to local laws to take care of a <i>child</i> .
illegal entrant	has the same meaning as in section 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971.
Immigration Rules	means the Immigration Rules laid under section 3(2) of the Immigration Act 1971.
leave to enter	has the same meaning as section 3 of the Immigration Act 1971.
medical inspector	means a medical inspector appointed under Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971.
non-custodial sentence	means a sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment.
non-visa national	means a person who does not require a visa under Appendix 2 to these Visitor Rules.
out of court disposal	means a penalty imposed for an offence without prosecution, e.g. a caution.
overstayed or overstaying	means the applicant has stayed in the UK beyond the time limit attached to the last period of leave granted (including any extension of that leave, or (under sections 3C or 3D of the Immigration Act 1971).
parent	includes (a) the stepfather of a <i>child</i> whose father is dead and the reference to stepfather includes a relationship arising through civil partnership; (b) the stepmother of a <i>child</i> whose mother is dead and the reference to stepmother includes a relationship arising through civil partnership and; (c) the father as well as the mother of an illegitimate <i>child</i> where he is proved to be the father; (d) an adoptive parent, where a <i>child</i> was adopted in accordance with a decision taken by the competent administrative authority or court in a country whose

adoption orders are recognised by the UK or where a *child* is the subject of a de facto adoption in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 309A of the Immigration Rules.

pending appeal	has the same meaning as in section 104 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.
period of imprisonment	means a period of imprisonment in the UK or outside the UK (subject to the matters mentioned in section 38(2) of the UK Borders Act 2007).
private medical treatment	this means treatment provided by a private health provider or by the NHS where there is a reciprocal arrangement in place with another country by which nationals may receive NHS treatment.
public expense	in relation to a person's departure from the UK, means directly or indirectly at the expense of the Secretary of State.
public funds	means (a) housing under Part VI or VII of the Housing Act 1996 and under Part II of the Housing Act 1985, Part I or II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, Part II of the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 or Part II of the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988; (b) attendance allowance, severe disablement allowance, carer's allowance and disability living allowance under Part III of the Social Security Contribution and Benefits Act 1992; income support, council tax benefit and housing benefit under Part VII of that Act; a social fund payment under Part VIII of that Act; child benefit under Part IX of that Act; income based jobseeker's allowance under the Jobseekers Act 1995, income related allowance under Part 1 of the Welfare Reform Act 2007 (employment and support allowance) state pension credit under the State Pension Credit Act 2002; or child tax credit and working tax credit under Part 1 of the Tax Credits Act 2002; (c) attendance allowance, severe disablement allowance, carer's allowance and disability living allowance under Part III of the Social Security Contribution and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992; income support, council tax benefit and, housing benefit under Part VII of that Act; a social fund payment under Part VIII of that Act; child benefit under Part IX of that Act; income based jobseeker's allowance under the Jobseekers (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 or income related

allowance under Part 1 of the Welfare Reform Act (Northern Ireland) 2007;
(d) Universal Credit under Part 1 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012 or Personal Independence Payment under Part 4 of that Act;
(e) Universal Credit, Personal Independence Payment or any domestic rate relief under the Northern Ireland Welfare Reform Act 2013;
(f) a council tax reduction under a council tax reduction scheme made under section 13A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 in relation to England or Wales or a council tax reduction pursuant to the Council Tax Reduction (Scotland) Regulations 2012 or the Council Tax Reduction (State Pension Credit) (Scotland) Regulations 2012. Paragraphs (6A), (6B) and (6C) of the Immigration Rules also apply.

recreational course

means a course undertaken purely for leisure purposes, for example, pottery or horse riding.

relevant NHS body

means

- a) in relation to England-
 - (i) a National Health Service Trust established under section 25 of the National Health Service Act 2006,
 - (ii) a NHS foundation trust.
- b) in relation to Wales-
 - (i) a Local Health Board established under section 11 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006,
 - (ii) a National Health Service Trust established under section 18 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006,
 - (iii) a Special Health Authority established under 22 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006.
- c) in relation to Scotland-
 - (i) a Health Board or Special Health Board established under section 2 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 (c. 29),
 - (ii) the Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service established under section 10 of that Act,
 - (iii) Healthcare Improvement Scotland established under section 10A of that Act.
- d) in relation to Northern Ireland-
 - (i) the Regional Health and Social Care Board established under the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009,
 - (ii) a Health and Social Care trust established under the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 (S.I. 1991/194 (N.I. 1)) and

renamed under the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009.

relevant NHS regulations

means
(i) The National Health Service (Charges to Overseas Visitors) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 (2004 No 1433);
(ii) The National Health Service (Charges to Overseas Visitors) (Scotland) Regulations 1989 as amended (1989 No 364);
(iii) The Health and Personal Social Services (Provision of Health Services to Persons not Ordinarily Resident) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (2005 No 551); or
(iv) The National Health Service (Charges to Overseas Visitors) Regulations (2011 No 1556).

removal decision

means:
(i) a decision to remove in accordance with section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999; or
(ii) a decision to remove an *illegal entrant* by way of directions under paragraphs 8-10 of Schedule 2 of the Immigration Act 1971; or
(iii) a decision to remove in accordance with section 47 of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006.

specified application form

means a form specified under paragraph 34 of the Immigration Rules.

supplementary control zone

means the supplementary control zone within the meaning of Article 2(1) and Schedule 1 to the Channel Tunnel (International Agreements) Order 1993 (SI 1993/1813).

travel document

means a valid passport or other document that allows the holder to travel internationally and which
(i) complies with international passport practice; (ii) is not issued by a territory that:
is not recognised by Her Majesty's government as a state; or
is not dealt with as a government by them; or
does not accept valid UK passports for the purpose of its own immigration control.

UK border

means immigration control in a UK port and a *control zone* in France or Belgium or a *supplementary control zone* in France as defined by Article 2(1) and Schedule 1 to the Channel Tunnel

(International Arrangements) Order 1993 (SI 1993/1813) and Article 3 of the Nationality Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (Juxtaposed Controls) Order 2003 (SI 2003/2818).

UK Higher Education Institution

means a body that receives public funding as a UK Higher Education Institution from the:

- Department for Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland;
- Higher Education Funding Council for England;
- Higher Education Funding Council for Wales; or
- Scottish Funding Council.

And Richmond, the American International University in London.

visa national

means the people specified in Appendix 2 to these Visitor Rules (and who need a visa to visit the UK).

visa post

means a British Diplomatic Mission or Consular Post overseas or other office nominated by the Secretary of State where visa applications are considered. Applicants can find the relevant local *application centre* on gov.uk.

visit visa

means an entry clearance for the purpose of a visit under section 33 of Immigration act 1971. It is normally a vignette in the holder's passport.

VISITORS APPENDIX-2. VISA NATIONAL LIST

VISA NATIONALS

People who need a visit visa in advance of travel to UK

V.APP-2.1. People who meet the criteria below must get a visa before they travel to the UK as a visitor, unless they meet one of the exceptions set out in paragraph V.APP-2.2 to V.APP-2.19.

- (a) Nationals or citizens of the following countries or territorial entities, or those who plan to travel using a *travel document* issued by a listed country or territorial entity (a "*" indicates there are exceptions in paragraph V.APP 2.2):

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain*
Bangladesh

Belarus
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia Herzegovina
Burkina Faso
Burma
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
People's Republic of
China*
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cuba
Democratic Republic of
the Congo
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Korea (North)
Kosovo
Kuwait *
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Moldova
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Oman*
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Qatar*
Russia
Rwanda
Sao Tome e Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland
Syria
Taiwan*
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey *
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates*
Uzbekistan
Venezuela
Vietnam

Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

- (b) Stateless people.
- (c) People travelling on any document other than a national passport, regardless of whether the document is issued by or evidences nationality of a state not listed in paragraph (a), except where that document has been issued by the UK.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE LIST OF VISA NATIONALS IN V.APP2.1

Holders of specified travel documents

V.APP-2.2. The following people do not need a visa before they travel to the UK as a visitor:

- (a) nationals or citizens of the People's Republic of China who hold passports issued by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; or
- (b) nationals or citizens of the People's Republic of China who hold passports issued by the Macao Special Administrative Region; or
- (c) nationals or citizens of Taiwan who hold a passport issued by Taiwan that includes in it the number of the identification card issued by the competent authority in Taiwan; or
- (d) people who hold Service, Temporary Service and Diplomatic passports issued by the Holy See.

V.APP-2.3. The following people do not need a visa before they travel to the UK as a visitor if they are travelling to the UK as a visitor for official purposes or the purposes of tourism:

- (a) nationals or citizens of Oman, who hold a diplomatic or special passport issued by Oman; or
- (b) nationals or citizens of Qatar who hold a diplomatic or special passport issued by Qatar; or
- (c) nationals or citizens of the United Arab Emirates who hold a diplomatic or special passport issued by the United Arab Emirates; or
- (d) nationals or citizens of Turkey, who hold a diplomatic passport issued by Turkey; or
- (e) nationals of Kuwait who hold diplomatic or special passports issued by Kuwait; or
- (f) nationals of Bahrain who hold diplomatic or special passports issued by Bahrain.

EXCEPTION TO VISA NATIONALS WHERE THE APPLICANT HOLDS AN ELECTRONIC VISA WAIVER DOCUMENT (OMAN, QATAR AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES PASSPORT HOLDERS ONLY)

Objective

V.APP-2.4. Under the Electronic Visa Waiver (EVW) scheme, holders of a valid EVW document do not need to obtain a *visit visa* in advance of arrival in the UK, but can instead apply for *leave to enter* at the *UK border*.

V.APP-2.5. Only passport holders of Oman, Qatar or the United Arab Emirates can hold and use an EVW document.

- (a) If the holder's EVW does not meet the validity requirements at V.APP-2.7 - V.APP-2.13; or
- (b) the EVW Document is not used in the manner specified in V.APP-2.14 - V.APP-2.19;

they will be a *visa national* and will require a *visit visa*, meaning that they will normally be refused entry to the UK.

V.APP-2.6. An EVW Document relates to one person and may only be used for one application for *leave to enter* the UK or, where applicable, one crossing of the land border from the Republic of Ireland.

Electronic Visa Waiver Document validity requirements

V.APP-2.7. To obtain an EVW, an applicant must provide the required biographic and travel information at the Visa4UK website established by the UK Government at <http://www.visa4uk.fco.gov.uk/home/evw>.

V.APP-2.8. The EVW Document must specify the flight, train or ship on which the applicant intends to arrive in the UK, including the port of departure and arrival, and the scheduled date and time of departure and arrival, unless V.APP-2.9 or V.APP-2.10 applies.

V.APP-2.9. Where the applicant is seeking to arrive in the UK by entering a *control zone* in France or Belgium or *supplementary control zone* in France, the EVW must specify the train or ship on which they intend to arrive in the UK, including:

- (a) the railway station or port where the visitor enters the *control zone* or *supplementary control zone* and from which the applicant intends to depart for the UK; and
- (b) the railway station or port at which the applicant intends to leave the train or ship after arrival in the UK; and
- (c) the scheduled date and time of departure from, and of arrival at, the specified railway stations or ports.

V.APP-2.10. Where the applicant intends to cross the land border from the Republic of Ireland to the UK by train, car or any other means, the EVW must specify

the place at which it is intended to cross the border and the intended date and time of arrival in the UK.

- V.APP-2.11. When the EVW Document is issued it must be printed in a legible form and in English.
- V.APP-2.12. An EVW Document is only valid if issued at least 48 hours before the holder departs on a flight, train or ship to the UK or crosses the UK land border from the Republic of Ireland by train, car or any other means.
- V.APP-2.13. An EVW Document may not be issued more than 3 months before the date of the holder's scheduled departure to the UK as specified on the EVW Document or, where the holder intends to cross the land border with the Republic of Ireland, before the intended date of the holder's arrival in the UK as specified on the EVW Document.

How an Electronic Visa Waiver Document must be used

- V.APP-2.14. The holder must present the EVW Document to an Immigration Officer on request upon the holder's arrival at the *UK Border* or, where the holder is seeking to arrive in the UK by entering a *control zone* in France or Belgium or a *supplementary control zone* in France, upon arrival in that zone.
- V.APP-2.15. The EVW Document must be surrendered to an Immigration Officer upon request.
- V.APP-2.16. The biographic details on the EVW Document must match those on the valid passport also presented by the holder to the Immigration Officer.
- V.APP-2.17. The holder must travel on the flight, train or ship specified on the EVW Document unless V.APP-2.18 or V.APP-2.19 applies.
- V.APP-2.18. If the holder travels on a different flight, train or ship this must depart from the same port or railway station and arrive at the same UK port or railway station as specified on the EVW Document; and either
- (a) depart after the departure time specified on the EVW Document and arrive in the UK no more than 8 hours after the arrival time specified on the EVW Document; or
 - (b) if the holder is seeking to arrive in the UK by entering a *control zone* in France or Belgium or a *supplementary control zone* in France, arrive no more than 8 hours after, the departure time specified on the EVW Document.
- V.APP-2.19. If the holder is seeking to arrive in the UK by crossing the land border from the Republic of Ireland, the holder must cross at the time specified on the EVW Document or no more than 8 hours after the time specified on the EVW Document.

VISITORS APPENDIX-3. PERMITTED ACTIVITIES FOR VISITORS (EXCEPT TRANSIT VISITORS)

V.APP-3.1. Visitors are permitted to undertake the activities listed in V.APP-3.5 – V.APP-3.23.

V.APP-3.2. Tour groups and operators coming to the UK under the *ADS agreement* may only undertake the activities in V.APP-3.4.

V.APP-3.3. Visitors may only receive payment where allowed by V4.13.

TOURISM AND LEISURE

V.APP-3.4. A visitor may visit friends and family and / or come to the UK for a holiday.

BUSINESS – GENERAL ACTIVITIES

V.APP-3.5. A visitor may:

- (a) attend meetings, conferences, seminars, interviews, or auditions; or
- (b) give talks and speeches; or
- (c) negotiate and sign deals and contracts; or
- (d) attend trade fairs, for promotional work only; or
- (e) carry out site visits; or
- (f) gather facts for overseas projects or for their employment overseas.

BUSINESS – CORPORATE

Intra-corporate activities

V.APP-3.6. An employee of an overseas company may:

- (a) advise and consult; or
- (b) trouble-shoot; or
- (c) provide training; or
- (d) share skills and knowledge;

on a specific project with colleagues at a UK branch of the same group of companies as the visitor's employer overseas.

V.APP-3.7. An internal auditor may carry out regulatory or financial audits at a UK branch of the same group of companies as the visitor's employer overseas.

Entrepreneur

V.APP-3.8. A visitor who can show support from:

- (a) one or more registered venture capitalist firms regulated by the financial conduct authority; or
- (b) one or more UK entrepreneurial seed funding competitions which is listed as endorsed on www.gov.uk/government/publications/entrepreneurs-setting-up-in-the-uk/entrepreneurs-setting-up-in-the-uk; or
- (c) one or more UK Government Departments;

may come to the UK for discussions to secure funding in order to join, set up or take over a business in the UK, and be actively involved in the running of that business.

Manufacturing and supply of goods to the UK

V.APP-3.9. An employee of a foreign manufacturer or supplier may install, dismantle, repair, service or advise on the foreign manufactured equipment, computer software or hardware where it has a contract of purchase or supply or lease with a UK company or organisation.

Clients of UK export companies

V.APP-3.10. A client of a UK export company may visit the UK to oversee their requirements for goods and services that are being provided under contract by the UK company or its subsidiary company.

BUSINESS – SPECIFIC SECTORS***Science, research and academia***

V.APP-3.11. Scientists, researchers and *academics* may:

- (a) carry out research for a specific overseas project that is linked to the visitor's employment overseas; or
- (b) advise on an international project while remaining paid and employed overseas; or
- (c) take part in formal exchange arrangements; or
- (d) hold informal discussions with UK counterparts; or
- (e) carry out other research if they are an *academic* on sabbatical leave from their home institution; or
- (f) if they are an eminent senior doctor or dentist they may take part in research, teaching or clinical practice provided this does not amount to filling a permanent teaching post.

Legal

V.APP-3.12. An expert witness may visit the UK to give evidence in a UK court. Other witnesses may visit the UK to attend a court hearing in the UK if summoned in person by a UK court.

V.APP-3.13. An employee of an international law firm with offices in the UK may advise a UK based client on international litigation and/or international transactions, provided they remain paid and employed overseas.

Religion

V.APP-3.14. Religious workers may visit the UK to preach or do pastoral work.

Creative

V.APP-3.15. An artist, entertainer, or musician may:

- (a) give performances as an individual or as part of a group; or
- (b) take part in competitions; or
- (c) make personal appearances and take part in promotional activities.

V.APP-3.16. Personal or technical staff or members of the production team of an entertainer may support the activities in V.APP-3.15 or V.APP-4.1(e), if they are attending the same event as the entertainer.

V.APP-3.17. Film crew (actor, producer, director or technician) employed by an overseas company may visit the UK to take part in a location shoot for a film that is produced and financed overseas.

Sports

V.APP-3.18. A sports person may:

- (a) take part in a sports tournament or sports event as an individual or part of a team; or
- (b) make personal appearances and take part in promotional activities; or
- (c) take part in trials provided they are not in front of a paying audience; or
- (d) take part in short periods of training provided they are not being paid by a UK sporting body.

V.APP-3.19. Personal or technical staff of the sports person, or sports officials, may support the activities in V.APP-3.18, if they are attending the same event as the sports person.

Overseas roles requiring specific activities in the UK

V.APP-3.20. Individuals employed outside the UK may visit the UK to take part in the following activities in relation to their employment overseas:

- (a) overseas based translators or interpreters who are acting for business people based outside the UK, provided they are supporting the business person during their stay; and
- (b) a driver on a genuine international route delivering goods or passengers from abroad to the UK; and
- (c) a tour group courier, contracted to a company with its headquarters outside the UK, who is entering and departing the UK with a tour group organised by their company; and
- (d) a journalist, correspondent, producer or cameraman gathering information for an overseas publication; and
- (e) archaeologists taking part in a one-off archaeological excavation.

STUDY

Incidental study

V.APP-3.21. Visitors may carry out the following study:

- (a) educational exchanges or visits with a UK state or independent school; or
- (b) a total of 30 days on:
 - (i) *recreational courses* (not English language training); or
 - (ii) a short-course at an *accredited institution*.

Work-related training

V.APP-3.22. Overseas graduates from medical or dental schools may:

- (a) undertake clinical attachments or dental observations involving observation only and no treatment of patients, where the visitor can provide written confirmation of this; or
- (b) sit the following tests in the UK:
 - (i) the Professional and Linguistic Assessment Board (PLAB) test, where the visitor can provide written confirmation of this from the General Medical Council; or
 - (ii) the Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCE) for overseas-qualified nurses and midwives.

V.APP-3.23. Employees of an overseas company or organisation may receive *corporate training* (not English language training) that is required for the visitor's work overseas, where the training is delivered by the UK branch or a company contracted to provide training or training facilities to the visitor's employer.

VISITORS APPENDIX-4. PERMITTED PAID ENGAGEMENTS

V.APP-4.1. The following are permitted paid engagements:

- (a) an *academic* who is highly qualified within his or her field of expertise may examine students and/or participate in or chair selection panels, if they have been invited by a *UK Higher Education Institution* or a UK based research or arts organisation as part of that institution or organisation's quality assurance processes.
- (b) a lecturer may give lectures, if they have been invited by a *UK Higher Education Institution*; or a UK based research or arts organisation provided this is not in a formal teaching role.
- (c) an overseas designated pilot examiner may assess UK based pilots to ensure they meet the national aviation regulatory requirements of other countries, if they have been invited by an approved training organisation based in the UK that is regulated by the UK Civil Aviation Authority for that purpose.
- (d) a qualified lawyer may provide advocacy for a court or tribunal hearing, arbitration or other form of dispute resolution for legal proceedings within the UK, if they have been invited by a client.
- (e) A professional artist, entertainer or sports person may carry out an activity directly relating to their profession, if they have been invited by a creative (arts or entertainment) or sports organisation, agent or broadcaster based in the UK.

VISITORS APPENDIX-5. PERMIT FREE FESTIVALS

V.APP-5.1. An artist, entertainer or musician visiting the UK to perform at one or more of the following permit free festivals may receive payment to do so:

- (a) Aberdeen International Youth Festival;
- (b) Aldeburgh Festival;
- (c) Alnwick International Music Festival;
- (d) Barbican Festivals (Only Connect; Explorations; The Sound of Nonesuch Records; Summer festival; Autumn 1: Transcender, Autumn 2; Music and Film);
- (e) Belfast Festival at Queens;
- (f) Bestival;
- (g) Billingham International Folklore Festival;
- (h) Birmingham International Jazz Festival;

- (i) Breakin' Convention;
- (j) Brighton Festival;
- (k) Brighton Fringe;
- (l) Brouhaha International Festival;
- (m) Calling Festival;
- (n) Cambridge Folk Festival;
- (o) Camp Bestival;
- (p) Celtic Connections Festival;
- (q) Cheltenham Festivals (Jazz/Science/Music/Literature);
- (r) City of London Festival;
- (s) Cornwall International Male Voice Choral Festival;
- (t) Dance Umbrella;
- (u) Download;
- (v) Edinburgh Festival Fringe;
- (w) Edinburgh International Festival;
- (x) Edinburgh International Jazz and Blues Festival;
- (y) Edinburgh Military Tattoo;
- (z) Glasgow International Jazz Festival;
- (aa) Glastonbury;
- (bb) Glyndebourne;
- (cc) Greenbelt Festival;
- (dd) Harrogate International Festival;
- (ee) Hay Festival;
- (ff) Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival;
- (gg) Latitude;
- (hh) Leeds Festival;
- (ii) LIFT;
- (jj) London Jazz;
- (kk) Manchester International Festival;
- (ll) Meltdown;
- (mm) National Eisteddfod of Wales;
- (nn) Norfolk and Norwich Festival;
- (oo) Reading Festival;
- (pp) Salisbury International Arts Festival;
- (qq) Snape Festival;

- (rr) T in the Park;
- (ss) V Festivals;
- (tt) Wireless;
- (uu) WOMAD Festival.