

VISA MADE EASY

(Secrets of Getting Visas to
any Country in the world)

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INTRODUCTION

Many out there have heard the word 'Visa' before at one point or another. Surprisingly, this word 'Visa' is accompanied with so much uncertainty and doubt in the hearts of many, especially when it is linked to 'advanced countries'.

However, contrary to the belief held by a large majority of people, a visa isn't really a big deal and can be easily gotten to access any country in the world (as long as they accept visitors). There are many nitty gritty procedures & steps which must not be overlooked when requesting for a visa to any country in the world. Many folks that overlooked these steps in their quest for visa approval either ended up in frustration or were seriously defrauded.

In this book, I'll be sharing with you the diverse pitfalls you must avoid when applying for & seeking for visa approval, & the simple but necessary steps to take to obtain your visa to any country in the world without stress.

You are just a book away from obtaining your desired visa.



CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS A VISA ALL ABOUT?

WHAT IS A VISA ALL ABOUT?

A VISA is an endorsement from the embassy or consulate of a particular country on an individual's international passport indicating that the holder is allowed to enter, leave, or stay for a specified period of time in that country.

Simply put, a Visa of a country other than your home country grants you entry and the ability to stay in that country for the amount of time specified in the Visa. Many think a Visa is a document, but actually a Visa is the STAMP of a particular country's consulate or embassy on the Visa page of your international passport. It shows that the consulate officers of the country you desire to go to, have accessed you, and found you fit and worthy to stay in their country for a specified amount of time.

From the above definitions of a Visa, we can derive something very important; "there can be no visa stamp without an international passport". This brings us to the next junction on our journey to Visa approval. What is an International Passport & how do I get one?



What is an International Passport & how do I get one?

An international passport, is a booklet generated by the immigrations office of your home country containing your passport and basic details on the first/cover

page, & visa pages on the remaining pages. It carries the seal of your home country and requests any other country to grant you entry, security, & support in the name of the president of your home country.

To acquire your international passport, head over to the Immigrations office of your home country, & request for an international passport. Follow the procedures duly, & pay the required registration fees. The Immigrations Office of your home country will then schedule a date & time for you to come over and have an official passport photograph of you taken in the Immigrations Office. Once the official passport photograph has been taken, and other necessary details filled out, your International passport should be ready in a maximum of five (5) business working days.

Please take note. The originality of your international passport goes a long way in determining whether you will ever be approved a Visa or not. This should compel you to be double sure of the source of your international passport. Avoid as much as possible any claims by anyone anywhere, that he/she can create an international passport for you, as most of them are not genuine & end up being fake passports. The only genuine & trusted place to apply for an international passport is at the Immigrations office of your home country, and please try to do so in person. This saves you from a lot of future hassles on the journey to your visa approval.

CHAPTER 2: TYPES OF VISAS; WHICH SHOULD APPLY FOR?

TYPES OF VISAS; WHICH SHOULD APPLY FOR?

Before we move proper into the process of applying for a Visa, we have to understand at this point that Visas vary in type based on your reason for applying to go to, or stay in any country other than your home country. Some visas can have longer stay time than some others, or have certain restrictions different from others. Therefore we will be looking at different types of Visas below.

As I just said, the main determinant of a visa type is your 'purpose of stay' in a country other than your home country. This purpose of stay may range from health/medical related reasons, educational reasons, job opportunities, tourism, and so on and so forth. The purpose(s) of stay remain the same for most countries, but the codes used to represent purpose(s) of stay differ from one country to another. We'll be looking at the visa types of some countries below:

U.S.A Visa Types



Purpose of Travel to U.S. and Nonimmigrant Visas Visa Type

Athletes, amateur and professional (competing for prize money only)

B-1

Athletes, artists, entertainers **P**

Australian worker - professional specialty **E-3**

Border Crossing Card: Mexico **BCC**

Business visitors **B-1**

Crewmembers (serving aboard a sea vessel or aircraft in the U.S.) **D**

Diplomats and foreign government officials **A**

Domestic employees or nannies (must be accompanying a foreign national employer) **B-1**

Employees of a designated international organization, and NATO **G1-G5, NATO**

Exchange visitors **J**

Exchange visitors - au pairs **J-1**

Exchange visitors - children (under age 21) or spouse of a J-1 holder **J-2**

Exchange visitors - professors, scholars, teachers **J-1**

Exchange visitors - international cultural **J, Q**

Fiancé (e) **K-1**

Foreign military personnel stationed in the U.S. **A-2, NATO1-6**

Foreign nationals with extraordinary ability in sciences, arts, education, business or athletics **O-1**

Free Trade Agreement (FTA) professionals: Chile **H-1B1**

Free Trade Agreement (FTA) professionals: Singapore **H-1B1**

Information media representative (media, journalists) **I**

Intra-company transferees **L**

Medical treatment, visitors for **B-2**

NAFTA professional workers:

Mexico, Canada **TN/TD**

Nurses traveling to areas short of health care professionals **H-1C**

Physicians **J-1, H-1B**

Religious workers **R**

Specialty occupations in fields requiring highly specialized knowledge **H-1B**

Students - academic and language students **F-1**

Student dependents - dependent of an F-1 holder **F-2**

Students - vocational **M-1**

Student dependents - dependent of an M-1 holder **M-2**

Temporary workers - seasonal agricultural **H-2A**

Temporary workers - nonagricultural **H-2B**

Tourism, vacation, pleasure visitors **B-2**

Training in a program not primarily for employment **H-3**

Treaty investors **E-2**

Treaty traders **E-1**

Transiting the United States **C**

Victims of human trafficking **T-1**

Visa renewals in the U.S. - A, G, and NATO **A1-2, G1-4, NATO1-6**

U.K Visa Types



TIER 1 (General)

TIER 1 (Entrepreneur)

TIER 1 (Investor)

TIER 1 (Post study work)

TIER 2 (General)

TIER 2 (Minister of Religion)

TIER 2 (Sportsperson)

TIER 2 (Intra-Company Transfer)

Tier 4 (Students)

Tier 5 Youth Mobility

Tier 5 Temporary Workers

Temporary workers - creative and sporting

Temporary workers - charity workers

Temporary workers - religious workers

Temporary workers - government authorized exchange

Temporary workers - international agreement

AUSTRALIAN VISA TYPES

- **Visitor Visas**

- **Temporary Work Short Stay Activity**
- **Student Visas**
- **Transit visas**
- **Temporary residence visas**
- **Resident Return Visas**
- **Migration (permanent residence) visas* for:**

Partners of Australian citizens,
Australian permanent residents or
eligible New Zealand citizens

see: Partner Migration

Children of Australian
citizens/permanent residents or
eligible New Zealand citizens

**see: [http://www.immi.gov.au/all
forms/booklets/books2.htm](http://www.immi.gov.au/all/forms/booklets/books2.htm)**

Other family members (last remaining relatives, caretakers or aged dependent relatives of Australian citizens, Australian permanent residents or eligible New Zealand citizens)

see: <http://www.immi.gov.au/migrating/grants/family/family-visas-other.htm>

- **Refugee or humanitarian entry visas**

See: <http://www.immi.gov.au/migrating/refugee/migrating/index.htm>

Like you must have figured out already, the reasons for stay are similar for the countries above but only differ by the kind of code or official name attached to

them. Time will not permit us to go through the visa types of almost every country on the planet, but with these shown above you can get a clue into the diverse reasons of stay which bring about visa types in different countries.

Now, let's move on to the next step of this exciting Visa journey...

Which Visa type should I apply for? To answer this question correctly, you will have to ask yourself a simple question; “what is my exact reason for desiring to travel to so, so & so country?” Until this question is duly answered by you, you stand the risk of losing your visa approval. In essence, the whole issue of visa application is presenting your reason of stay in a particular country, to the consulate or embassy officer of that country in your country, in a most acceptable & convincing manner, to get his/her approval.

Hint: Until you can convince a consulate officer that your motives for applying for a visa to his/her country are genuine or necessary, & that you will surely return to your home country once the time specified on your visa has elapsed (with exception to permanent residence visas), he/she will never approve your visa.

With this in mind, let's recognize that some visa types are far easier to apply for than others based on the reason of stay they represent. Let's go through a few.

Visas that are easy to apply for

1. Student Visa: A student visa is very easy to apply for, considering the fact that most universities in foreign advanced countries

welcome students from other countries with wide open arms. Student Visas usually last for the total period of stay in a foreign university, which is usually four (4) years. However,

there are certain steps that must be taken before you can apply for a student visa and be approved one. These include:

- You must present valid documents showing that you have undergone adequate educational training in your home country.
- You must possess a valid international passport.

- You must have written & passed any compulsory foreign exams attached with schooling in that country, e.g. SAT, TOEFL, etc.
- You must have been granted admission by a university in that country.
- You must have received an admission packet containing necessary immigration documents from the university that granted you admission, e.g. I-20 etc.
- You must exhibit ability to cover the cost of your tuition & living expenses once you are in that school, or must have received an educational scholarship that cover the above mentioned costs.

Once these requirements have been met, visit the online site of the embassy or consulate you want to apply to e.g. US consulate in Nigeria (**nigeria.usembassy.gov/**). Select the student visa option, & pay the required application fees. Once the fees have been paid, set an appointment date (tip: apply about three months earlier than your proposed resumption date at the foreign university, so as to get a favorable appointment date with a consulate officer) and prepare in advance for your visa interview.

2. Tourist Visa: A tourist visa is another 'very easy to get visa'

considering the fact that the main reason of stay of this visa is to explore the beautiful scenery and epic sights of a foreign country. With most countries now embracing tourism, you are most likely to get approval for a tourist visa without any stress. The usual length of stay of a tourist visa is within three (3) weeks to three

(3) months. There are also certain requirements that must be met to ensure ease of approval of a tourist visa. These include:

- You must have a valid international passport.
- You must possess enough funds to cover your lodging & living expenses during the time of your tourism stay.

(Tip: Before applying for tourist visas from countries like US or UK, apply for other countries that are keen on receiving tourists like UAE, France, China, etc.

USA & UK consulate officers appreciate visa applicants who have received visas from other countries & have adhered to the length of stay of those visas. This proves that you are trustworthy, & would also adhere to the length of stay provided in a visa to the US or UK, once you are approved one.)

The tourist visa also covers medical treatment visitors. All that is needed in this case, is a

valid hospital report stating the patient's illness & the need for transfer, & sufficient funds to cover the cost of treatment in the foreign country.

Once the above requirements have been met, visit the consulate website of your desired foreign country & select the tourist visa option. Pay the application fees and set an appointment date.

Other visas that are easy to apply for include; Training in a program not primarily for employment **H-3** , transiting the United States **C, etc.**

Now that we have gone through the different types of visas that are easy to apply for, let's head over to the next step; how to do well at a visa interview.

CHAPTER 3:
HOW TO DO WELL
AT A VISA
INTERVIEW.

HOW TO DO WELL AT A VISA INTERVIEW.

Despite meeting all the requirements for a desired visa application, the most important hurdle to cross on the visa application journey, is to do well at the visa interview, & convince the consulate officer to approve your visa. There are key points you must take note of in order to have a smooth sail interview with a consulate officer.

Most of the points outlined below are in respect to USA consulate officers. Once you can do well at an interview with a US consulate officer, I believe you will do well with the consulate officers of any other country. We will outline these points below:

- First of all, prepare all the necessary documents needed for your visa interview, and appear early at the consulate office.

- Dress neat & formal. Most US consulate officers appreciate formal dressing.
- Upon your first encounter with the consulate officer, greet him or her with a broad smile & “good morning”. Also exhibit confidence & overcome any signs of fear or nervousness, such as trembling of your fingers or flickering of your eyes. These signs may not go well with the consulate officer.
- Look at the consulate officer straight in the eyes all through the period of the interview.
- Answer any questions asked confidently & with a straight

forward reply. Avoid any over explanation of any answer, as you may say something which may affect your visa approval.

- Be polite, & do not argue any responses from the consulate officer. Also avoid asking unnecessary questions.
- In case you missed something the consulate officer said, don't be afraid to say 'beg your pardon', or 'could you please come again'. There should be no assumptions whatsoever on your part.
- Give honest answers all through the interview. Consulate visa officers are trained officers who can filter out whether the

information you've given is true or false. Don't get in the suspicion mode.

- Get ready for the 'what if' questions. Consulate visa officers use this kind of questions to scrutinize applicants & discover the true intentions of their visa application. Think well before answering these types of questions as they are very dicey and can determine the overall outcome of your visa application. E.g. "What would you do if you won a big monetary lottery in the US?" If you give an answer like this; "I will buy a big house in the US, buy a nice car, & get married to a beautiful American lady, and enjoy my life in the US." You can

be rest assured that you will not be approved that visa. Therefore get ready for the 'what if' questions and cross that hurdle well.

- As you are giving answers to any question from the consulate officer, always support your answers with the necessary documents.
- Be prepared to give the consulate officer a good answer of what you'll do if your application is rejected, as most officers will surely ask you this question.
- Represent yourself well. If you are a student, look like one, & if you are an executive, look like one. Let

your body language show that you are serious & smart and that you are eager to achieve your goal.

- Always ensure that your answers are correct, as your interview is being recorded, & your answers cannot be changed, in case if you come over for an interview a second time.
- Finally, visa approval lies in the hands of the consulate officer. If you are rejected a visa, it is not the end of the world, neither is it the end of your opportunity to be granted a visa to that same country. Request the reasons for the visa denial from the consulate

officer, & take note of the missing requirements. Once you've discovered them, re-apply to the consulate after 3 weeks, & provide the necessary documents that were missing before.

- Once your visa is stamped and approved, congratulations! Check the details on the stamp on your passport & make sure every information is correct. Thank the visa officer for his/her time & for considering you for the visa.

CHAPTER 4: FINAL WORDS

FINAL WORDS

I hope you've been able to discover that a visa is not as tough to get, as with all the myth associated with it in the hearts of many people. Once you get all the requirements right, you are most likely to be approved your desired visa.

Lastly, no one can apply for your visa as well as you. Many who claim to help you get visas are most times scammers, as true consulate officers cannot be bribed, and will not accept a bribe. DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUAL WHO CLAIMS HE/SHE CAN HELP YOU TO GET AN APPROVED VISA, AS THEY ARE SCAMMERS AND WILL ONLY GIVE YOU FAKE STUFF. The most trustworthy place to apply for a visa is on the consulate website, or at the consulate itself.

Now that we've gone through this journey together, I hope you've gotten every information you need to acquire your own visa with ease.

See you with your approved visas!