

In a world that is more interconnected than ever before, navigating the complexities of global mobility has become both a necessity and a challenge. Every year, millions of individuals face daunting bureaucratic hurdles, inconsistent processes, and opaque policies when applying for visas, licenses, or other forms of essential documentation. For travelers, expats, businesses, and skilled workers seeking opportunities beyond borders, the existing systems often feel fragmented, impersonal, and unnecessarily complicated. Applicants face unclear eligibility requirements, endless paperwork, and delayed communication that can cost them time, money, and—most significantly—life-changing opportunities.

At the heart of the problem lies a lack of digital transformation in a sector that still heavily relies on antiquated practices. While industries like finance and retail have embraced modern, user-centric technology, the visa and licensing processes remain rigid, non-transparent, and unwelcoming. Applicants are left feeling alienated by the very systems that should empower them. The global economy cannot afford to lose out on talent, innovation, and cross-cultural exchange due to such preventable inefficiencies.

This is where our vision comes into play. OpenVisa is on a mission to revolutionize global mobility by leveraging cutting-edge technology to simplify and streamline application processes. By integrating advanced tools like AI-driven eligibility assessments, secure digital KYC verification, and intuitive interfaces, we aim to empower individuals and businesses with clarity and control over their applications. Our platform is designed to eliminate ambiguity, reduce administrative burdens, and foster trust between applicants and authorities.

OpenVisa is not just a tool—it's a movement. It's a commitment to breaking down barriers, democratizing access, and ensuring that no dream is deferred by a form left incomplete. Through innovation and empathy, we are building a future where opportunities are truly borderless, and where the process of unlocking them is as seamless as the aspirations they fulfill.

The United Kingdom offers a variety of visa categories tailored to different purposes of travel, work, study, and residence. Below is an overview of the main UK visa types:

1. Visitor Visas:

- **Standard Visitor Visa:** For tourism, business meetings, short-term studies (up to 6 months), and other permitted activities.
[gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)
- **Marriage Visitor Visa:** For individuals intending to marry or register a civil partnership in the UK.
- **Short-term Study Visa:** For short courses or English language courses lasting up to 11 months.

2. Work and Business Visas:

- **Skilled Worker Visa:** For individuals with a job offer in the UK that meets specific skill and salary requirements.
- **Global Talent Visa:** For recognized leaders or potential leaders in fields such as science, humanities, engineering, medicine, digital technology, or the arts.
- **Innovator Founder Visa:** For experienced businesspersons seeking to establish an innovative business in the UK.
- **Start-up Visa:** For individuals starting a new business in the UK for the first time.
- **Health and Care Worker Visa:** For medical professionals with a job offer from the NHS, an NHS supplier, or in adult social care.
- **Temporary Work Visas:** Including categories like Creative Worker Visa and Seasonal Worker Visa.

3. Study Visas:

- **Student Visa:** For individuals aged 16 or over who have been offered a place on a course by a licensed student sponsor.
- **Child Student Visa:** For children aged 4 to 17 who wish to study at an independent school in the UK.

4. Family Visas:

- **Spouse or Partner Visa:** For individuals wishing to join their spouse or partner who is a British citizen or has settled status in the UK.
- **Parent Visa:** For parents whose child is a British citizen or has settled status.
- **Child Visa:** For children to join their parent(s) in the UK.

5. Settlement Visas:

- **Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR):** Allows individuals to live and work in the UK without time restrictions, typically after a qualifying period on another visa.

6. Transit Visas:

- **Direct Airside Transit Visa (DATV):** For individuals changing flights in the UK without passing through immigration control.
- **Visitor in Transit Visa:** For individuals transiting through the UK en route to another country.

7. Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA):

Starting January 8, 2025, eligible non-European travelers, including those from the US and Australia, must obtain a UK ETA. From April 2, 2025, this requirement extends to European visitors. The ETA allows stays of up to six months for tourism, business, studying, or family visits.

[The Times & The Sunday Times](#)

For comprehensive and up-to-date information on UK visas and immigration, please refer to the official UK government website.

United Kingdom Visas

visa: Global talent visa for United Kingdom
 visa: Start up & Innovator visa for United Kingdom
 visa: Partner Dependant visa for United Kingdom
 visa: up, Innovator or Global Talent dependant child for United Kingdom
 visa: Overseas Domestic Workers for United Kingdom
 visa: Windrush Scheme Application (Overseas) for United Kingdom
 visa: Appendix FM Partner for United Kingdom
 visa: Appendix FM child for United Kingdom
 visa: EU Settlement Scheme Family Permit and Travel Permit for United Kingdom
 visa: Exempt vignette for United Kingdom
 visa: Right of Abode, Returning Resident, UK Ancestry for United Kingdom
 visa: BRP Vignette Transfer for United Kingdom
 visa: Global Business Mobility for United Kingdom
 visa: High Potential Individual for United Kingdom
 visa: Scale Up for United Kingdom
 visa: Exempt from UK immigration control for United Kingdom
 visa: Working in the UK, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man for United Kingdom

visa: Studying in the UK, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man for United Kingdom
visa: In the UK with refugee leave or with humanitarian protection for United Kingdom
visa: Child of a current or former member of UK armed forces (HM forces) for United Kingdom
visa: Partner of a current or former member of UK armed forces (HM forces) for United Kingdom
visa: A British citizen, settled in the UK or in the UK for another reason for United Kingdom
visa: Member of armed forces subject to immigration control (course F) or the dependant of a member of armed forces subject to immigration control for United Kingdom
visa: Member of armed forces subject to immigration control (course F) or the dependant of a member of armed forces subject to immigration control for United Kingdom
visa: Other work visas for the UK (non points for United Kingdom
visa: PBS (including Student), Start for United Kingdom
visa: PBS (including Student), Start for United Kingdom
visa: up, Innovator or Global Talent dependant partner for United Kingdom
visa: Child Dependant visa for United Kingdom

Work in the UK - GOV.UK Find the right work visa Check if you need a UK visa Popular work visas Health and Care Worker visa Skilled Worker visa Visas you can apply for without a job offer British National (Overseas) visa Graduate visa Youth Mobility Scheme visa India Young Professionals Scheme visa Apply for the Global Talent visa UK Ancestry visa High Potential Individual (HPI) visa Work in the UK for your overseas employer Senior or Specialist Worker visa (Global Business Mobility) Overseas Domestic Worker visa Graduate Trainee visa (Global Business Mobility) Secondment Worker visa (Global Business Mobility) Service Supplier visa (Global Business Mobility) UK Expansion Worker visa (Global Business Mobility) Representative of an Overseas Business visa Apply for a Service providers from Switzerland visa Temporary work visas Seasonal Worker visa (Temporary Work) Government Authorised Exchange visa (Temporary Work) Creative Worker visa (Temporary Work) Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work) Charity Worker visa (Temporary Work) International Agreement visa (Temporary Work) Start a business Innovator Founder visa Other work visas and permits International Sportsperson visa Minister of Religion visa (T2) Scale-up Worker visa Frontier Worker permit Get an exempt vignette Work visas that are closed to new applicants Entrepreneur visa (Tier 1) Investor visa (Tier 1) Turkish Businessperson visa Turkish Worker visa Start-up visa Right to work checks Checking a job applicant's right to work Check a job applicant's right to work: use their share code Check if a document allows someone to work in the UK Sponsors and sponsorship Employees: if your visa sponsor loses their licence UK visa sponsorship for employers UK visa sponsorship management system

Study in the UK - GOV.UK Find the right study visa Check if you need a UK visa Types of study visa Student visa Child Student visa Study English in the UK (Short-term study visa) Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor Sponsors and sponsorship Students: if your education provider loses their sponsor licence UK visa sponsorship management system

Family in the UK - GOV.UK Find the right family visa Check if you need a UK visa Visit the UK for a holiday or to see family or friends Come to the UK to get married Types of family visa

Family visas: apply, extend or switch Apply for an EU Settlement Scheme family permit to join family in the UK Apply for a Ukraine Family Scheme visa If your circumstances change Indefinite leave to remain if your partner dies Visas when you separate or divorce.

Apply for an EU Settlement Scheme family permit to join family in the UK: Overview - GOV.UK
Apply for an EU Settlement Scheme family permit to join family in the UK Overview You may be able to get an EU Settlement Scheme family permit to come to the UK if you're either: the family member of someone from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein the family member of an eligible person of Northern Ireland You must be outside the UK to apply. If you're coming to the UK from Ukraine. You can apply for the EU Settlement Scheme family permit if you're eligible. The Ukraine Family Scheme visa closed on 19 February 2024. If you're in the UK and you already have a Ukraine Family Scheme visa, you can apply to the EU Settlement Scheme if you're eligible. What EU Settlement Scheme family permits are for? An EU Settlement Scheme family permit makes it easier to travel with your family member to the UK or to join them there. It lets you come to the UK for up to 6 months. You can work and study, and come and go as many times as you want before the permit expires. Without one, you might not get a boarding pass or may be refused entry into the UK. You can apply to stay longer in the UK if you're eligible for the EU Settlement Scheme. Applying to the EU Settlement Scheme You can either: apply for an EU Settlement Scheme family permit before you come to the UK, and then apply to the EU Settlement Scheme once you're here apply to the EU Settlement Scheme from outside the UK, if you're eligible You can only apply to the EU Settlement Scheme from outside the UK if you're eligible and either: you're from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein and have a valid passport or national identity card with a biometric chip you're from somewhere else and you have a UK-issued biometric residence card (if it has not expired) Otherwise, you will need to apply for an EU Settlement Scheme family permit to come to the UK. Who can apply There are different ways you can be eligible for an EU Settlement Scheme family permit. How you apply depends on how you're eligible. If you're the family member of someone from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein you can apply for the permit if your family member started living in the UK by 31 December 2020. This includes family members who have British citizenship, if they also have: their citizenship from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein, and if they lived in the UK using their free movement rights before becoming a British citizen (also known as a 'Lounes' case) dual nationality with an EU country, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein, and they settled in the UK before 16 July 2012 without using their free movement rights (also known as a 'McCarthy' case) You can also apply if your family member lives outside the UK but regularly works in the UK (also known as a 'frontier worker'). Find out about applying as a family member of someone from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein. You might still be eligible if you were living with your family member in the UK before 31 December 2020 but they have died, left the UK or the relationship has broken down. This is also known as having 'retained the right of residence'. If you're the family member of an eligible person of Northern Ireland You can apply if you have a family member who is an eligible person of Northern Ireland. To be eligible, your family member must be an Irish, British or dual British and Irish citizen who was born in Northern Ireland. When they were born, they must also have had a parent who held British, Irish or dual citizenship (or had no restriction on how long they could stay in Northern

Ireland). Find out about applying if you have a family member who is an eligible person of Northern Ireland. Fees: It is free to apply for the permit. After you've applied, if your application is successful, check how long your permit lasts and when you can apply to stay longer in the UK. If you're living outside the UK with a British citizen you can no longer apply for an EU Settlement Scheme family permit if you're a family member of a British citizen who you lived with in the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein.

Family visas: apply, extend or switch: Overview - GOV.UK Family visas: apply, extend or switch Overview You need a family visa to live with a family member in the UK for more than 6 months. Applying from outside the UK You can apply for a family visa to live with your: spouse or partner fiancé, fiancée or proposed civil partner child parent relative who'll provide long-term care for you If you're visiting the UK for 6 months or less, check if you need a Standard Visitor visa or Marriage Visitor visa. Extending your family visa You can apply to extend your stay with your family member if you're already in the UK on a family visa. You can extend at any time before your current permission to stay in the UK expires. If you're extending your stay with the same family member, you'll only get up to 28 days left on your current stay added to your new visa. You must live in the UK for a certain amount of time before you're eligible for settlement ('indefinite leave to remain'). Before you extend your visa, check how much time you need to settle in the UK. You might be able to apply to stay on the basis of your private life if you've lived in the UK for many years already. Switching to a family visa If you came to the UK on a different visa, you might be able to switch to a family visa to stay with your: spouse or partner child. You can switch at any time before your current permission to stay in the UK expires. Fees How much it costs depends on who you're joining and how you apply. Apply outside the UK Apply in the UK Cost if joining your partner, parent or child £1,846 £1,258 Cost for each dependant added to your application £1,846 each person £1,258 each person Cost for adults who need to be looked after by a relative How much it costs depends on what permission your relative has. If they have temporary 'protection status' (permission to stay as a refugee or with humanitarian protection) it costs: £404 if you're applying from outside the UK £1,258 if you're applying from inside the UK Otherwise, it costs: £3,250 if you're applying from outside the UK £1,258 if you're applying from inside the UK Let your bank know that a large amount of money will be coming out of your account - otherwise it might cancel your payment. If you cannot pay the fee, you may be eligible for a fee waiver in certain situations - for example if you cannot afford a place to live or your essential living costs. Healthcare surcharge You might also need to pay the healthcare surcharge as part of your application. For each adult (18 or older) it costs: £2,587.50 if you're staying for 2 years and 6 months £3,105 if you're staying for 2 years and 9 months £5,175 if you're staying for 5 years For each child (under 18), it costs: £1,940 if you're staying for 2 years and 6 months £2,328 if you're staying for 2 years and 9 months £3,880 if you're staying for 5 years Get a faster decision on your application If you're applying from the UK, you may be able to pay an extra £1,000 for the super priority service to get a faster decision. You cannot use the super priority service if you're applying as an adult coming to be cared for by a relative. Other ways you can stay You were the victim of domestic abuse or your partner died You might be able to apply to settle in the UK if you had permission to stay in the UK as a partner when either: you were the victim of domestic abuse your partner died Your family member has protection status (leave to remain as a refugee, permission to stay as a refugee or humanitarian

protection) You might be able to apply for 'family reunion' to join a partner or parent who has either: leave to remain as a refugee or permission to stay as a refugee in the UK humanitarian protection in the UK When you cannot get a family visa In some circumstances you cannot apply for, or switch to, a family visa. Your family member has a work visa or student visa You cannot apply for a family visa if your family member is in the UK temporarily on a work visa or student visa. You can apply to stay with them as a dependent instead. You have a visitor visa or a visa for 6 months or less You'll usually need to leave the UK to apply for a family visa if either: you have permission to be in the UK as a visitor your visa is for 6 months or less However, you might be able to switch to a family visa in the UK if you have either: a 6-month family visa as a fiancé, fiancée or proposed civil partner permission to stay in the UK for the outcome of a family court case or divorce

Visit the UK - GOV.UK Find out if you need a visit visa Check if you need a UK visa Ways to visit the UK Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor Visa to pass through the UK in transit Marriage Visitor visa Apply for an electronic travel authorisation (ETA) Visit the UK in a Chinese tour group

Apply for the Global Talent visa : Overview - GOV.UK Apply for the Global Talent visa Overview You can apply for a Global Talent visa to work in the UK if you're a leader or potential leader in one of the following fields: academia or research arts and culture digital technology You must also be at least 18 years old. Before you apply for a visa You can usually only apply for a Global Talent visa if you have successfully applied for an endorsement to prove that you are a leader or potential leader. You can apply for the visa without an endorsement if you've won an eligible award. Find out which awards are eligible. Find out what you can do with a Global Talent visa and how to apply for an endorsement if you work in one of the following fields: academia or research arts and culture digital technology If you're not eligible for a Global Talent visa, there are other ways to work in the UK - for example a Skilled Worker visa. How long you can stay You can live and work in the UK for up to 5 years at a time. If you want to stay longer in the UK. There's no limit to how long you can stay in the UK in total, but you will need to renew ('extend') your visa when it expires. Each extension can last from 1 to 5 years - you choose how long you want the extension to be. You may be able to get indefinite leave to remain so you can settle in the UK after 3 or 5 years, depending on which field you work in and how you apply. This gives you the right to live, work and study here for as long as you like, and apply for benefits if you're eligible. How to apply You must apply online. How you apply depends on whether you're: outside the UK and are coming to the UK inside the UK and extending your current visa inside the UK and switching from a different visa How long it takes As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity and provide your documents. You may need to allow extra time if you need an appointment to do this. You'll find out if you need one when you start your application. Getting a decision Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision on your visa within: 3 weeks, if you're outside the UK 8 weeks, if you're inside the UK, you may be able to pay to get a faster decision. Fees It costs £716 to apply. If you're applying based on an endorsement, you'll pay the £716 in two parts: £524 when you apply for the endorsement and £192 when you apply for the visa itself If you're applying based on an eligible award, you'll pay the full £716 when you apply for the visa. If you're including your partner or children in your application, they'll each need to pay £716. Healthcare surcharge You'll also have to pay the healthcare surcharge as part of your application - this is usually £1,035 per year for each person applying. Check how much you'll have to pay before you apply.

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: Overview - GOV.UK Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor Overview You can visit the UK as a Standard Visitor for tourism, business, study (courses up to 6 months) and other permitted activities. You can usually stay in the UK for up to 6 months. You might be able to apply to stay for longer in certain circumstances, for example to get medical treatment. Depending on your nationality, you may not need a visa to visit the UK. You should check if you need a visa before you apply. What you need to do Check if what you plan to do in the UK is allowed as a Standard Visitor. Check you meet the eligibility requirements. Check if you need to apply for a visa to visit the UK. Apply for a Standard Visitor visa online - if you need one. What you can and cannot do ('permitted activities') You can visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: for tourism, for example on a holiday or vacation to see your family or friends to volunteer for up to 30 days with a registered charity to pass through the UK to another country ('in transit') for certain business activities, for example attending a meeting or interview for certain paid engagements or events (a 'permitted paid engagement') as an expert in your profession, for example to give lectures or perform to take part in a school exchange programme to do a recreational course of up to 30 days, for example a dance course to study, do a placement or take an exam as an academic, senior doctor or dentist for medical reasons You cannot: do paid or unpaid work for a UK company or as a self-employed person, unless you're doing a permitted paid engagement or event claim public funds (benefits) live in the UK for long periods of time through frequent or successive visits marry or register a civil partnership, or give notice of marriage or civil partnership - you'll need to apply for a Marriage Visitor visa Check you meet the eligibility requirements You must have a passport or travel document to enter the UK. It should be valid for the whole of your stay. You must be able to show that: you'll leave the UK at the end of your visit you're able to support yourself and your dependants during your trip (or have funding from someone else to support you) you're able to pay for your return or onward journey (or have funding from someone else to pay for the journey) you'll not live in the UK for extended periods through frequent or successive visits, or make the UK your main home You may need to meet extra eligibility requirements if you're visiting the UK: to study, do a placement or take an exam as an academic, senior doctor or dentist for a permitted paid engagement for medical reasons The rules on what you'll need to enter the UK may be different if you're travelling from Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man. Check if you need a visa to visit the UK Depending on your nationality, you'll either: have to apply for a Standard Visitor visa before you travel to the UK have to apply for an electronic travel authorisation (ETA), which allows you to visit the UK for up to 6 months without needing a visa be able to visit the UK for up to 6 months without needing a visa or an ETA You can check if you need a visa before you apply. If you do not need a visa, you must still meet the Standard Visitor eligibility requirements to visit the UK. You may be asked questions at the UK border about your eligibility and the activities you plan to do. If you've previously been refused entry to the UK or have a criminal record, you may want to apply for a Standard Visitor visa (even if you do not need one). If you have to apply for a Standard Visitor visa You must apply for a Standard Visitor visa online before you travel to the UK. A Standard Visitor visa costs £115 for up to 6 months. The earliest you can apply is 3 months before you travel. If you visit the UK regularly, you can choose to apply for a long-term Standard Visitor visa instead. You can pass through the UK to another country on a Standard Visitor visa. If transiting is your only reason for coming to the UK, you can apply for a Visitor in Transit visa instead for £64.

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: Visit for medical reasons - GOV.UK Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor Visit for medical reasons You can visit the UK for up to 6 months to: have private medical treatment at a hospital or other medical facility have treatment at an NHS hospital, as long as the care is paid for by your own government under a reciprocal healthcare arrangement donate an organ to a family member or close friend - this includes being assessed for suitability as a donor match You should: check you meet the basic eligibility requirements for a Standard Visitor and any relevant extra eligibility requirements listed below prepare any required documents that prove your eligibility check if you need a visa to visit the UK apply for a Standard Visitor visa online - if you need one If you're visiting for private medical treatment

You must prove that you: have a medical condition that needs private consultation or treatment in the UK have made arrangements for consultations or treatment have enough money or funding to pay for your treatment will leave the UK once your treatment is completed, or when your visa expires are not a danger to public health if you have an infectious disease, such as leprosy Documents you must provide You'll need a letter written by a doctor or consultant, that confirms: the condition you have that needs consultation or treatment the estimated cost and likely duration of any treatment where the consultation and treatment will take place If you're visiting for treatment at an NHS hospital You can visit the UK for treatment at an NHS hospital. Your treatment must be paid for by your own government under a reciprocal healthcare arrangement. Documents you must provide You must provide an authorisation form, issued by the government of your country, saying they will pay for your treatment. If you're visiting as an organ donor You can only visit the UK to donate organs to: a family member who you're genetically related to (for example your sibling or parent) someone you have a close personal relationship with (for example your partner or friend) You must prove that the person you're donating an organ to is legally allowed to be in the UK. Documents you must provide You'll need a letter from the lead nurse of the transplant team, a General Medical Council registered specialist or a registered NHS consultant that confirms: you're a donor match to the recipient, or you're being tested to see if you're a potential donor the recipient is genetically related to you, or in a close personal relationship with you when and where the transplant or tests will take place The letter should be dated no more than 3 months before you intend to arrive in the UK. If the recipient is not legally resident in the UK, you must provide their name, nationality and date of birth in your application. The recipient should check if they need to apply for a Standard Visitor visa and that they meet the eligibility requirements for medical treatment. If your treatment will last longer than 6 months All visits for medical treatment lasting longer than 6 months require a Standard Visitor visa regardless of your nationality. You can: apply for a Standard Visitor visa before you come to the UK - this lasts for up to 11 months and costs £200 visit for up to 6 months and apply to stay for a further 6 months when you're in the UK for a fee of £1,000 There is no limit on how many times you can extend your stay. It costs £1,000 each time you do. Depending on where you come from, you may also need a certificate that proves you do not have tuberculosis (TB). Check if you'll need to take a TB test.

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: Visit on business - GOV.UK Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor Visit on business You can visit the UK for up to 6 months to do the following business activities: attend interviews, meetings, conferences and seminars negotiate and sign deals and contracts attend trade fairs to promote your business (you cannot sell things) get work-related training if you're employed overseas and the training is not available in your home country give a one-off or short series of talks as long as they're not for profit or a commercial event - you can only be paid for speaking at certain engagements or events (a 'permitted paid engagement') carry out site visits and inspections oversee the delivery of goods and services provided by a UK company to your overseas company or organisation deliver training or share knowledge on internal projects with UK employees of the company you work for overseas install, dismantle, repair, service or advise on equipment, computer software and hardware, if your overseas company has a contract with a UK company or organisation You should: check you meet the basic eligibility requirements for a Standard Visitor check if you need a visa to visit the UK apply for a Standard Visitor visa online - if you need one As a visitor, you cannot work for a UK company or as a self-employed person unless you're coming to the UK for a permitted paid engagement. You'll need to apply for a work visa if you want to do any other paid or unpaid work that's not included in the business activities on this page. Doing activities as part of an overseas job role You can do certain additional activities in the UK as a Standard Visitor, if you're employed overseas as: an archaeologist an artist, entertainer or musician a bodyguard a camera operator a driver an internal auditor a journalist or correspondent a lawyer or expert witness a market researcher or analyst a personal assistant a pilot or cabin crew member coming to work in the UK under a 'Wet Lease Agreement' approved by the Civil Aviation Authority a professor from an overseas academic institution a religious worker a scientist or researcher a seafarer (someone whose

normal place of work is on board a ship) a sports person or sports official a tour group courier a translator or interpreter a member of a film crew, including actors, producers, directors or technicians a member of the production team supporting an artist, entertainer or musician a member of technical staff supporting an artist, entertainer, musician or sports person Check the Visitor Rules for details of what you can do as a Standard Visitor in these job roles.

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: If you're under 18 - GOV.UK

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor If you're under 18 You may visit the UK if you're under 18 and: you've made suitable arrangements for your travel and stay in the UK you have written consent from your parent or guardian to travel to the UK (if travelling alone) you're able to pay for your return or onward journey you have enough money to support yourself without working or getting help from public funds, or you have family and friends that can support you Travelling alone You can travel to the UK without an adult (someone over the age of 18). Your parent or guardian will need to provide their: written consent for you to travel to the UK full contact details They'll also need to provide proof that you have somewhere suitable to live during your stay in the UK, including: the name and date of birth of the person that you will be staying with an address where you will be living details of your relationship to the person who'll be looking after you their written consent for you to stay with that person while you're in the UK If you're not staying with a close relative Your parent, guardian or school must tell the relevant local authority about your visit if you're both of the following: under 16 (or under 18 if you have a disability) going to be looked after for more than 28 days by someone who is not a close relative (called 'private foster care') You should provide a reply from the local authority if you have one. The same rules apply to education exchange visits that last for more than 28 days, unless: you're part of a group that is travelling and staying together, for example a school group you're accompanied by an adult, for example a teacher There are different rules in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Read the guidance for more information. Travelling with an adult You'll need to show that your parent or guardian consents to your travel and accommodation arrangements. If you do not need a visa to travel, you'll need to prove this at the border. If you do have to apply for a Standard Visitor visa, you'll need to identify the adult travelling with you in your visa application. If the person you're travelling with is not your parent, you'll need to provide specific information about them in your application. You can identify up to 2 adults in your visa application. Their names will appear on your visa. The adult can apply for a visa at the same time, but you must each complete separate applications.

Global Talent eligible prize lists - Guidance Global Talent eligible prize lists Prize lists for achievements in science and the arts that qualify applicants for the Global Talent route. From: Home Office Published 5 May 2021 Last updated 29 August 2023 — See all updates Get emails about this page Documents Global Talent: architecture prizes HTML Global Talent: arts and culture prizes HTML Global Talent: digital technology prizes HTML Global Talent: fashion design industry prizes HTML Global Talent: film and television prizes HTML Global Talent: science, engineering, humanities, social science and medicine prizes HTML Details If you hold a prize from any of the lists, you can bypass the endorsement stage of the Global Talent visa route and go directly to the visa stage. Updates to this page Published 5 May 2021 Last updated 29 August 2023 + show all updates 29 August 2023 Updated website links for Centenary prize, the Fashion Awards and the Royal Gold Medal. 12 April 2023 Arts and culture prizes: removed "Olivier Award - Best Play Author". Added "Olivier Award - Best Original Score or New Orchestrations". 9 November 2022 Updated the lists of eligible prizes for arts and culture, fashion design industry and film and television. 6 April 2022 Updated prize lists for arts and culture, film and television and science, engineering, humanities and medicine for use on or after 6 April. 6 October 2021 Updated prize lists for science and the arts for use on or after 6 October. 5 May 2021 First published.

Global Talent: architecture prizes -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/global-talent-eligible-prize-list/global-talent-architecture-prizes>
Qualifying Prize Name of Awarding Body Pritzker Prize Hyatt Foundation Royal Gold Medal Royal Institute of British Architects Back to top Is this page useful? Maybe Yes this page is useful No this page is not useful Thank you for your feedback Report a problem with this page Help us improve GOV.UK Don't include personal or financial information like your National Insurance number or credit card details. This field is for robots only. Please leave blank What were you doing? What went wrong? Send Cancel Help us improve GOV.UK To help us improve GOV.UK, we'd like to know more about your visit today. Please fill in this survey (opens in a new tab). Cancel

Global Talent: arts and culture prizes - This publication is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/global-talent-eligible-prize-list/global-talent-eligible-prize-list>
Qualifying Prize Name of Awarding Body Bessie – Outstanding Performer The New York Dance and Performance Awards (The Bessie Awards) Booker Prize The Booker Prizes Brit Awards – International Artist of the Year British Phonographic Industry Brit Awards – International Female British Phonographic Industry Brit Awards – International Male British Phonographic Industry Critics Circle Award – Best Male Critics' Circle National Dance Awards Critics Circle Award – Best Female Critics' Circle National Dance Awards Dorothy and Lillian Gish Prize JP Morgan Chase Grammy Award – Lifetime Achievement Award The Recording Academy Hugo Boss Prize Guggenheim Foundation ICMA – Artist of the year International Classical Music Awards ICMA – Lifetime Achievement Award International Classical Music Awards International Booker Prize The Booker Prizes International Chopin Piano Competition – First place Fryderyk Chopin Institute of Warsaw International Dublin Literary Award International Dublin Literary Award MOBO – Best International Act MOBO Organisation Olivier Award – Best Actor Society of London Theatre Olivier Award – Best Actress Society of London Theatre Olivier Award – Best Director Society of London Theatre Olivier Award – Best Original Score or New Orchestrations Society of London Theatre Olivier Award – Best Theatre Choreographer Society of London Theatre Olivier Award – Outstanding Achievement in Dance Society of London Theatre Olivier Award – Outstanding Achievement in Music Society of London Theatre Olivier Award – Outstanding Achievement in Opera Society of London Theatre Queen Elisabeth Competition – Cello - First Prize Queen Elisabeth Competition Queen Elisabeth Competition – Piano - First Prize Queen Elisabeth Competition Queen Elisabeth Competition – Violin - First Prize Queen Elisabeth Competition Queen Elisabeth Competition – Voice - First Prize Queen Elisabeth Competition Tchaikovsky Prize – Grand Prix International Tchaikovsky Competition Tony Award – Best Play Author The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Tony Award – Best Performance by an Actor in a Leading Role in a Play The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Tony Award – Best Performance by an Actress in a Leading Role in a Play The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Tony Award – Best Performance by an Actor in a Leading Role in a Musical The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Tony Award – Best Performance by an Actress in a Leading Role in a Musical The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Tony Award – Best Direction of a Play The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Tony Award – Best Direction of a Musical The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Tony Award – Best Choreography The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Tony Award – Special Tony Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Theatre The American Theatre Wing and The Broadway League Van Cliburn International Piano Competition – Gold Medallist Van Cliburn Foundation Wihuri Sibelius Prize Wihuri Foundation WOMEX – Artist Award World Music Expo Award (WOMEX).

Global Talent: digital technology prizes
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/global-talent-eligible-prize-list/global-talent-digital-technology-prizes> <https://awards.acm.org/acm-prize>
Qualifying Prize Name of Awarding Body
ACM Prize in Computing Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)

Turing Award Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)
<https://awards.acm.org/acm-prize>, <https://awards.acm.org/turing>

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informationUse necessary M. Turing Award About ACM A.M. Turing Award The A.M. Turing Award was
named for Alan M. Turing, the British mathematician who articulated the mathematical foundation and
limits of computing, and who was a key contributor to the Allied cryptanalysis of the Enigma cipher during
World War II. Since its inception in 1966, the Turing Award has honored the computer scientists and
engineers who created the systems and underlying theoretical foundations that have propelled the
information technology industry. The ACM A.M. Turing Award, often referred to as the “Nobel Prize in
Computing,” is named for Alan M. Turing, the British mathematician who articulated the mathematical
foundations of computing. Accompanied by a prize of \$1,000,000, ACM’s most prestigious award is given
to recognize contributions of a technical nature which are of lasting and major technical importance to the
computing field. Financial support of the A.M. Turing Award is provided by Google Inc. Recent A.M.
Turing Award News 2023 ACM A.M. Turing Award ACM has named Avi Wigderson as recipient of the
2023 ACM A.M. Turing Award for foundational contributions to the theory of computation, including
reshaping our understanding of the role of randomness in computation, and for his decades of intellectual
leadership in theoretical computer science. Wigderson is the Herbert H. Maass Professor in the School of
Mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. He has been a leading figure
in areas including computational complexity theory, algorithms and optimization, randomness and
cryptography, parallel and distributed computation, combinatorics, and graph theory, as well as
connections between theoretical computer science and mathematics and science. What is Theoretical
Computer Science? Theoretical computer science is concerned with the mathematical underpinnings of
the field. It poses questions such as “Is this problem solvable through computation?” or “If this problem is
solvable through computation, how much time and other resources will be required?” Theoretical
computer science also explores the design of efficient algorithms. Every computing technology that
touches our lives is made possible by algorithms. Understanding the principles that make for powerful and
efficient algorithms deepens our understanding not only of computer science, but also the laws of nature.
While theoretical computer science is known as a field that presents exciting intellectual challenges and is
often not directly concerned with improving the practical applications of computing, research
breakthroughs in this discipline have led to advances in almost every area of the field—from cryptography
and computational biology to network design, machine learning, and quantum computing. Why is
Randomness Important? Fundamentally, computers are deterministic systems; the set of instructions of
an algorithm applied to any given input uniquely determines its computation and, in particular, its output.
In other words, the deterministic algorithm is following a predictable pattern. Randomness, by contrast,
lacks a well-defined pattern, or predictability in events or outcomes. Because the world we live in seems
full of random events (weather systems, biological and quantum phenomena, etc.), computer scientists
have enriched algorithms by allowing them to make random choices in the course of their computation, in
the hope of improving their efficiency. And indeed, many problems for which no efficient deterministic
algorithm was known have been solved efficiently by probabilistic algorithms, albeit with some small
probability of error (that can be efficiently reduced). But is randomness essential, or can it be removed?
And what is the quality of randomness needed for the success of probabilistic algorithms? These, and

many other fundamental questions lie at the heart of understanding randomness and pseudorandomness in computation. An improved understanding of the dynamics of randomness in computation can lead us to develop better algorithms as well as deepen our understanding of the nature of computation itself.

Wigderson's Contributions A leader in theoretical computer science research for four decades, Wigderson has made foundational contributions to the understanding of the role of randomness and pseudorandomness in computation. Computer scientists have discovered a remarkable connection between randomness and computational difficulty (i.e., identifying natural problems that have no efficient algorithms). Working with colleagues, Wigderson authored a highly influential series of works on trading hardness for randomness. They proved that, under standard and widely believed computational assumptions, every probabilistic polynomial time algorithm can be efficiently derandomized (namely, made fully deterministic). In other words, randomness is not necessary for efficient computation. This sequence of works revolutionized our understanding of the role of randomness in computation, and the way we think about randomness. This series of influential papers include the following three: “Hardness vs. Randomness” (co-authored with Noam Nisan) Among other findings, this paper introduced a new type of pseudorandom generator, and proved that efficient deterministic simulation of randomized algorithms is possible under much weaker assumptions than previously known. “BPP Has Subexponential Time Simulations Unless EXPTIME has Publishable Proofs” (co-authored with László Babai, Lance Fortnow, and Noam Nisan) This paper used ‘hardness amplification’ to demonstrate that bounded-error probabilistic polynomial time (BPP) can be simulated in subexponential time for infinitely many input lengths under weaker assumptions. “ $P = BPP$ if E Requires Exponential Circuits: Derandomizing the XOR Lemma” (co-authored with Russell Impagliazzo) This paper introduces a stronger pseudo-random generator with essentially optimal hardness vs randomness trade-offs. Importantly, the impact of these three papers by Wigderson goes far beyond the areas of randomness and derandomization. Ideas from these papers were subsequently used in many areas of theoretical computer science and led to impactful papers by several leading figures in the field. Still working within the broad area of randomness in computation, in papers with Omer Reingold, Salil Vadhan, and Michael Capalbo, Wigderson gave the first efficient combinatorial constructions of expander graphs, which are sparse graphs that have strong connectivity properties. They have many important applications in both mathematics and theoretical computer science. Outside of his work in randomness, Wigderson has been an intellectual leader in several other areas of theoretical computer science, including multi-prover interactive proofs, cryptography, and circuit complexity. Mentoring In addition to his groundbreaking technical contributions, Wigderson is recognized as an esteemed mentor and colleague who has advised countless young researchers. His vast knowledge and unrivaled technical proficiency—coupled with his friendliness, enthusiasm, and generosity—have attracted many of the best young minds to pursue careers in theoretical computer science.

Background Avi Wigderson is the Herbert H. Maass Professor in the School of Mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. He has been a leading figure in areas including computational complexity theory, algorithms and optimization, randomness and cryptography, parallel and distributed computation, combinatorics, and graph theory, as well as connections between theoretical computer science and mathematics and science. Wigderson's honors include the Abel Prize, the IMU Abacus Medal (previously known as the Nevanlinna Prize), the Donald E. Knuth Prize, the Edsger W. Dijkstra Prize in Distributed Computing, and the Gödel Prize. He is an ACM Fellow and a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. 2022 ACM A.M. Turing Award ACM has named Bob Metcalfe as recipient of the 2022 ACM A.M. Turing Award for the invention, standardization, and commercialization of Ethernet. Metcalfe is an Emeritus Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering (ECE) at The University of Texas at Austin and a Research Affiliate in Computational Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL). Invention of The Ethernet In 1973, while a computer scientist at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC), Metcalfe circulated a now-famous memo describing a “broadcast communication network” for connecting some of the first personal

computers, PARC's Altos, within a building. The first Ethernet ran at 2.94 megabits per second, which was about 10,000 times faster than the terminal networks it would replace. Although Metcalfe's original design proposed implementing this network over coaxial cable, the memo envisioned "communication over an ether," making the design adaptable to future innovations in media technology including legacy telephone twisted pair, optical fiber, radio (Wi-Fi), and even power networks, to replace the coaxial cable as the "ether." That memo laid the groundwork for what we now know today as Ethernet. Metcalfe's Ethernet design incorporated insights from his experience with ALOHAnet, a pioneering computer networking system developed at the University of Hawaii. Metcalfe recruited David Boggs (d. 2022), a co-inventor of Ethernet, to help build a 100-node PARC Ethernet. That first Ethernet was then replicated within Xerox to proliferate a corporate internet. In their classic 1976 Communications of the ACM article, "Ethernet: Distributed Packet Switching for Local Computer Networks," Metcalfe and Boggs described the design of Ethernet. Metcalfe then led a team that developed the 10Mbps Ethernet to form the basis of subsequent standards.

Standardization and Commercialization After leaving Xerox in 1979, Metcalfe remained the chief evangelist for Ethernet and continued to guide its development while working to ensure industry adoption of an open standard. He led an effort by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC), Intel, and Xerox to develop a 10Mbps Ethernet specification—the DIX standard. The IEEE 802 committee was formed to establish a local area network (LAN) standard. A slight variant of DIX became the first IEEE 802.3 standard, which is still vibrant today. As the founder of his own Silicon Valley Internet startup, 3Com Corporation, in 1979, Metcalfe bolstered the commercial appeal of Ethernet by selling network software, Ethernet transceivers, and Ethernet cards for minicomputers and workstations. When IBM introduced its personal computer (PC), 3Com introduced one of the first Ethernet interfaces for IBM PCs and their proliferating clones. Today, Ethernet is the main conduit of wired network communications around the world, handling data rates from 10 Mbps to 400 Gbps, with 800 Gbps and 1.6 Tbps technologies emerging. Ethernet has also become an enormous market, with revenue from Ethernet switches alone exceeding \$30 billion in 2021, according to the International Data Corporation. Metcalfe insists on calling Wi-Fi by its original name, Wireless Ethernet, for old times' sake.

Biographical Background Robert Melancton Metcalfe is Emeritus Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering (ECE) after 11 years at The University of Texas at Austin. He has recently become a Research Affiliate in Computational Engineering at his alma mater, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL). Metcalfe graduated from MIT in 1969 with Bachelor degrees in Electrical Engineering and Industrial Management. He earned a Master's degree in Applied Mathematics in 1970 and a PhD in Computer Science in 1973 from Harvard University. Metcalfe's honors include the National Medal of Technology, IEEE Medal of Honor, Marconi Prize, Japan Computer & Communications Prize, ACM Grace Murray Hopper Award, and IEEE Alexander Graham Bell Medal. He is a Fellow of the US National Academy of Engineering, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the National Inventors, Consumer Electronics, and Internet Halls of Fame. 2021 ACM A.M. Turing Award ACM named Jack J. Dongarra recipient of the 2021 ACM A.M. Turing Award for pioneering contributions to numerical algorithms and libraries that enabled high performance computational software to keep pace with exponential hardware improvements for over four decades. Dongarra is a University Distinguished Professor of Computer Science in the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Department at the University of Tennessee. He also holds appointments with Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the University of Manchester. Dongarra has led the world of high-performance computing through his contributions to efficient numerical algorithms for linear algebra operations, parallel computing programming mechanisms, and performance evaluation tools. For nearly forty years, Moore's Law produced exponential growth in hardware performance. During that same time, while most software failed to keep pace with these hardware advances, high performance numerical software did—in large part due to Dongarra's algorithms, optimization techniques, and production-quality software implementations. These contributions laid a framework from which scientists and engineers made important discoveries and game-changing innovations in areas including big data analytics, healthcare, renewable energy,

weather prediction, genomics, and economics, to name a few. Dongarra's work also helped facilitate leapfrog advances in computer architecture and supported revolutions in computer graphics and deep learning. Dongarra's major contribution was in creating open-source software libraries and standards which employ linear algebra as an intermediate language that can be used by a wide variety of applications. These libraries have been written for single processors, parallel computers, multicore nodes, and multiple GPUs per node. Dongarra's libraries also introduced many important innovations including autotuning, mixed precision arithmetic, and batch computations. As a leading ambassador of high-performance computing, Dongarra led the field in persuading hardware vendors to optimize these methods, and software developers to target his open-source libraries in their work. Ultimately, these efforts resulted in linear algebra-based software libraries achieving nearly universal adoption for high performance scientific and engineering computation on machines ranging from laptops to the world's fastest supercomputers. These libraries were essential in the growth of the field—allowing progressively more powerful computers to solve computationally challenging problems. “Today's fastest supercomputers draw headlines in the media and excite public interest by performing mind-boggling feats of a quadrillion calculations in a second,” explains ACM President Gabriele Kotsis. “But beyond the understandable interest in new records being broken, high performance computing has been a major instrument of scientific discovery. HPC innovations have also spilled over into many different areas of computing and moved our entire field forward. Jack Dongarra played a central part in directing the successful trajectory of this field. His trailblazing work stretches back to 1979, and he remains one of the foremost and actively engaged leaders in the HPC community. His career certainly exemplifies the Turing Award's recognition of ‘major contributions of lasting importance.’” “Jack Dongarra's work has fundamentally changed and advanced scientific computing,” said Jeff Dean, Google Senior Fellow and SVP of Google Research and Google Health. “His deep and important work at the core of the world's most heavily used numerical libraries underlie every area of scientific computing, helping advance everything from drug discovery to weather forecasting, aerospace engineering and dozens more fields, and his deep focus on characterizing the performance of a wide range of computers has led to major advances in computer architectures that are well suited for numeric computations.” Dongarra will be formally presented with the ACM A.M. Turing Award at the annual ACM Awards Banquet, which will be held this year on Saturday, June 11 at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

SELECT TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTIONS For over four decades, Dongarra has been the primary implementor or principal investigator for many libraries such as LINPACK, BLAS, LAPACK, ScaLAPACK, PLASMA, MAGMA, and SLATE. These libraries have been written for single processors, parallel computers, multicore nodes, and multiple GPUs per node. His software libraries are used, practically universally, for high performance scientific and engineering computation on machines ranging from laptops to the world's fastest supercomputers. These libraries embody many deep technical innovations such as: Autotuning: through his 2016 Supercomputing Conference Test of Time award-winning ATLAS project, Dongarra pioneered methods for automatically finding algorithmic parameters that produce linear algebra kernels of near-optimal efficiency, often outperforming vendor-supplied codes. Mixed precision arithmetic: In his 2006 Supercomputing Conference paper, “Exploiting the Performance of 32 bit Floating Point Arithmetic in Obtaining 64 bit Accuracy,” Dongarra pioneered harnessing multiple precisions of floating-point arithmetic to deliver accurate solutions more quickly. This work has become instrumental in machine learning applications, as showcased recently in the HPL-AI benchmark, which achieved unprecedented levels of performance on the world's top supercomputers. Batch computations: Dongarra pioneered the paradigm of dividing computations of large dense matrices, which are commonly used in simulations, modeling, and data analysis, into many computations of smaller tasks over blocks that can be calculated independently and concurrently. Based on his 2016 paper, “Performance, design, and autotuning of batched GEMM for GPUs,” Dongarra led the development of the Batched BLAS Standard for such computations, and they also appear in the software libraries MAGMA and SLATE. Dongarra has collaborated internationally with many people on the efforts above, always in the role of the driving force

for innovation by continually developing new techniques to maximize performance and portability while maintaining numerically reliable results using state of the art techniques. Other examples of his leadership include the Message Passing Interface (MPI) the de-facto standard for portable message-passing on parallel computing architectures, and the Performance API (PAPI), which provides an interface that allows collection and synthesis of performance from components of a heterogeneous system. The standards he helped create, such as MPI, the LINPACK Benchmark, and the Top500 list of supercomputers, underpin computational tasks ranging from weather prediction to climate change to analyzing data from large scale physics experiments.

Biographical Background Jack J. Dongarra has been a University Distinguished Professor at the University of Tennessee and a Distinguished Research Staff Member at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory since 1989. He has also served as a Turing Fellow at the University of Manchester (UK) since 2007. Dongarra earned a B.S. in Mathematics from Chicago State University, an M.S. in Computer Science from the Illinois Institute of Technology, and a Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics from the University of New Mexico. Dongarra's honors include the IEEE Computer Pioneer Award, the SIAM/ACM Prize in Computational Science and Engineering, and the ACM/IEEE Ken Kennedy Award. He is a Fellow of ACM, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), the Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the International Supercomputing Conference (ISC), and the International Engineering and Technology Institute (IETI). He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and a foreign member of the British Royal Society.

2020 ACM A.M. Turing Award ACM named Alfred Vaino Aho and Jeffrey David Ullman recipients of the 2020 ACM A.M. Turing Award for fundamental algorithms and theory underlying programming language implementation and for synthesizing these results and those of others in their highly influential books, which educated generations of computer scientists. Aho is the Lawrence Gussman Professor Emeritus of Computer Science at Columbia University. Ullman is the Stanford W. Ascherman Professor Emeritus of Computer Science at Stanford University. Computer software powers almost every piece of technology with which we interact. Virtually every program running our world—from those on our phones or in our cars to programs running on giant server farms inside big web companies—is written by humans in a higher-level programming language and then compiled into lower-level code for execution. Much of the technology for doing this translation for modern programming languages owes its beginnings to Aho and Ullman. Beginning with their collaboration at Bell Labs in 1967 and continuing for several decades, Aho and Ullman have shaped the foundations of programming language theory and implementation, as well as algorithm design and analysis. They made broad and fundamental contributions to the field of programming language compilers through their technical contributions and influential textbooks. Their early joint work in algorithm design and analysis techniques contributed crucial approaches to the theoretical core of computer science that emerged during this period. “The practice of computer programming and the development of increasingly advanced software systems underpin almost all of the technological transformations we have experienced in society over the last five decades,” explains ACM President Gabriele Kotsis. “While countless researchers and practitioners have contributed to these technologies, the work of Aho and Ullman has been especially influential. They have helped us to understand the theoretical foundations of algorithms and to chart the course for research and practice in compilers and programming language design. Aho and Ullman have been thought leaders since the early 1970s, and their work has guided generations of programmers and researchers up to the present day.”

“Aho and Ullman established bedrock ideas about algorithms, formal languages, compilers and databases, which were instrumental in the development of today's programming and software landscape,” added Jeff Dean, Google Senior Fellow and SVP, Google AI. “They have also illustrated how these various disciplines are closely interconnected. Aho and Ullman introduced key technical concepts, including specific algorithms, that have been essential. In terms of computer science education, their textbooks have been the gold standard for training students, researchers, and practitioners.”

A Longstanding Collaboration Aho and Ullman both earned their PhD degrees at Princeton University before joining Bell Labs, where they worked together from 1967 to 1969. During their time at Bell Labs,

their early efforts included developing efficient algorithms for analyzing and translating programming languages. In 1969, Ullman began a career in academia, ultimately joining the faculty at Stanford University, while Aho remained at Bell Labs for 30 years before joining the faculty at Columbia University. Despite working at different institutions, Aho and Ullman continued their collaboration for several decades, during which they co-authored books and papers and introduced novel techniques for algorithms, programming languages, compilers and software systems. Influential Textbooks Aho and Ullman co-authored nine influential books (including first and subsequent editions). Two of their most widely celebrated books include: *The Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms* (1974) Co-authored by Aho, Ullman, and John Hopcroft, this book is considered a classic in the field and was one of the most cited books in computer science research for more than a decade. It became the standard textbook for algorithms courses throughout the world when computer science was still an emerging field. In addition to incorporating their own research contributions to algorithms, *The Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms* introduced the random access machine (RAM) as the basic model for analyzing the time and space complexity of computer algorithms using recurrence relations. The RAM model also codified disparate individual algorithms into general design methods. The RAM model and general algorithm design techniques introduced in this book now form an integral part of the standard computer science curriculum. *Principles of Compiler Design* (1977) Co-authored by Aho and Ullman, this definitive book on compiler technology integrated formal language theory and syntax-directed translation techniques into the compiler design process. Often called the "Dragon Book" because of its cover design, it lucidly lays out the phases in translating a high-level programming language to machine code, modularizing the entire enterprise of compiler construction. It includes algorithmic contributions that the authors made to efficient techniques for lexical analysis, syntax analysis techniques, and code generation. The current edition of this book, *Compilers: Principles, Techniques and Tools* (co-authored with Ravi Sethi and Monica Lam), was published in 2007 and remains the standard textbook on compiler design.

Biographical Background

Alfred Vaino Aho Alfred Aho is the Lawrence Gussman Professor Emeritus at Columbia University. He joined the Department of Computer Science at Columbia in 1995. Prior to Columbia, Aho was Vice President of Computing Sciences Research at Bell Laboratories where he worked for more than 30 years. A graduate of the University of Toronto, Aho earned his Master's and PhD degrees in Electrical Engineering/Computer Science from Princeton University. Aho's honors include the IEEE John von Neumann Medal and the NEC C&C Foundation C&C Prize. He is a member of the US National Academy of Engineering, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Royal Society of Canada. He is a Fellow of ACM, IEEE, Bell Labs, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Jeffrey David Ullman Jeffrey Ullman is the Stanford W. Ascherman Professor Emeritus at Stanford University and CEO of Gradiance Corporation, an online learning platform for various computer science topics. He joined the faculty at Stanford in 1979. Prior to Stanford, he served on the faculty of Princeton University from 1969 to 1979, and was a member of the technical staff at Bell Labs from 1966 to 1969. A graduate of Columbia University, Ullman earned his PhD in Computer Science from Princeton University. Ullman's honors include receiving the IEEE John von Neumann Medal, the NEC C&C Foundation C&C Prize, the Donald E. Knuth Prize, and the ACM Karl V. Karlstrom Outstanding Educator Award. He is a member of the US National Academy of Engineering, the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is an ACM Fellow.

2019 ACM A.M. Turing Award ACM named Patrick M. (Pat) Hanrahan and Edwin E. (Ed) Catmull recipients of the 2019 ACM A.M. Turing Award for fundamental contributions to 3-D computer graphics, and the revolutionary impact of these techniques on computer-generated imagery (CGI) in filmmaking and other applications. Catmull is a computer scientist and former president of Pixar and Disney Animation Studios. Hanrahan, a founding employee at Pixar, is a professor in the Computer Graphics Laboratory at Stanford University. Ed Catmull and Pat Hanrahan have fundamentally influenced the field of computer graphics through conceptual innovation and contributions to both software and hardware. Their work has had a revolutionary impact on filmmaking, leading to a new genre of entirely computer-animated feature films beginning 25 years ago with *Toy Story*

and continuing to the present day. Today, 3-D computer animated films represent a wildly popular genre in the \$138 billion global film industry. 3-D computer imagery is also central to the booming video gaming industry, as well as the emerging virtual reality and augmented reality fields. Catmull and Hanrahan made pioneering technical contributions which remain integral to how today's CGI imagery is developed. Additionally, their insights into programming graphics processing units (GPUs) have had implications beyond computer graphics, impacting diverse areas including data center management and artificial intelligence. "CGI has transformed the way films are made and experienced, while also profoundly impacting the broader entertainment industry," said ACM President Cherri M. Pancake. "We are especially excited to recognize Pat Hanrahan and Ed Catmull, because computer graphics is one of the largest and most dynamic communities within ACM, as evidenced by the annual ACM SIGGRAPH conference. At the same time, Catmull and Hanrahan's contributions demonstrate that advances in one specialization of computing can have a significant influence on other areas of the field. For example, Hanrahan's work with shading languages for GPUs, has led to their use as general-purpose computing engines for a wide range of areas, including my own specialization of high-performance computing." "Because 3-D computer graphic imagery is now so pervasive, we often forget what the field was like just a short time ago when a video game like Pong, which consisted of a white dot bouncing between two vertical white lines, was the leading-edge technology," said Jeff Dean, Google Senior Fellow and SVP, Google AI. "The technology keeps moving forward, yet what Hanrahan and Catmull developed decades ago remains standard practice in the field today—that's quite impressive. It's important to recognize scientific contributions in CGI technology and educate the public about a discipline that will impact many areas in the coming years—virtual and augmented reality, data visualization, education, medical imaging, and more."

Background and Development of Recognized Technical Contributions Catmull received his PhD in Computer Science from the University of Utah in 1974. His advisors included Ivan Sutherland, a father of computer graphics and the 1988 ACM A.M. Turing Award recipient. In his PhD thesis, Catmull introduced the groundbreaking techniques for displaying curved patches instead of polygons, out of which arose two new techniques: Z-buffering (also described by Wolfgang Strasser at the time), which manages image depth coordinates in computer graphics, and texture mapping, in which a 2-D surface texture is wrapped around a three-dimensional object. While at Utah, Catmull also created a new method of representing a smooth surface via the specification of a coarser polygon mesh. After graduating, he collaborated with Jim Clark, who would later found Silicon Graphics and Netscape, on the Catmull-Clark Subdivision Surface, which is now the preeminent surface patch used in animation and special effects in movies. Catmull's techniques have played an important role in developing photo-real graphics, and eliminating "jaggies," the rough edges around shapes that were a hallmark of primitive computer graphics. After the University of Utah, Catmull founded the New York Institute of Technology (NYIT) Computer Graphics Lab, one of the earliest dedicated computer graphics labs in the US. Even at that time, Catmull dreamed of making a computer-animated movie. He came a step closer to his goal in 1979, when George Lucas hired Catmull, who in turn hired many who made the advances that pushed graphics toward photorealistic images. At LucasFilm, Catmull and colleagues continued to develop innovations in 3-D computer graphic animation, in an industry that was still dominated by traditional 2-D techniques. In 1986, Steve Jobs bought LucasFilm's Computer Animation Division and renamed it Pixar, with Catmull as its President. One of Catmull's first hires at Pixar was Pat Hanrahan. Hanrahan had received a PhD in BioPhysics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1985 and had worked briefly at NYIT's Computer Graphics Laboratory before joining Pixar. Working with Catmull and other members of the Pixar team, Hanrahan was the lead architect of a new kind of graphics system, which allowed curved shapes to be rendered with realistic material properties and lighting. A key idea in this system, later named RenderMan, was shaders (used to shade CGI images). RenderMan's functions separated the light reflection behavior from the geometric shapes, and computed the color, transparency, and texture at points on the shapes. The RenderMan system also incorporated the Z-buffering and subdivision surface innovations that Catmull had earlier contributed to the field. During his time at Pixar, Hanrahan also developed techniques for volume

rendering, which allows a CGI artist to render a 2-D projection of a 3-D data set, such as a puff of smoke. In one of his most cited papers, Hanrahan, with co-author Marc Levoy, introduced light field rendering, a method for giving the viewer the sense that they are flying through scenes by generating new views from arbitrary points without depth information or feature matching. Hanrahan went on to develop techniques for portraying skin and hair using subsurface scattering, and for rendering complex lighting effects—so-called global illumination or GI—using Monte Carlo ray tracing. Hanrahan published his RenderMan research in a seminal 1990 paper that was presented at ACM SIGGRAPH. It would take five more years, however, for the computing hardware to develop to a point where the full-length 3-D computer animated movie Toy Story could be produced using Hanrahan's RenderMan system. Under Catmull's leadership, Pixar would make a succession of successful films using RenderMan. Pixar also licensed RenderMan to other film companies. The software has been used in 44 of the last 47 films nominated for an Academy Award in the Visual Effects category, including Avatar, Titanic, Beauty and the Beast, The Lord of the Rings trilogy, and the Star Wars prequels, among others. RenderMan remains the standard workflow for CGI visual effects. After he left Pixar in 1989, Hanrahan held academic posts at Princeton and Stanford universities. Beginning in the 1990s, he and his students extended the RenderMan shading language to work in real time on powerful GPUs that began to enter into the marketplace. The programming languages for GPUs that Hanrahan and his students developed led to the development of commercial versions (including the OpenGL shading language) that revolutionized the writing of video games. The prevalence and variety of shading languages that were being used on GPUs ultimately required the GPU hardware designers to develop more flexible architectures. These architectures, in turn, allowed the GPUs to be used in a variety of computing contexts, including running algorithms for high performance computing applications, and training machine learning algorithms on massive datasets for artificial intelligence applications. In particular, Hanrahan and his students developed Brook, a language for GPUs that eventually led to NVIDIA's CUDA. Catmull remained at Pixar, which later became a subsidiary of Disney Animation Studios, for over 30 years. Under his leadership, dozens of researchers at these labs invented and published foundational technologies (including image compositing, motion blur, cloth simulation, etc.) that contributed to computer animated films and computer graphics more broadly. Both Hanrahan and Catmull have received awards from ACM SIGGRAPH, as well as the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences for their technical contributions.

Background Edwin E. (Ed) Catmull is co-founder of Pixar Animation Studios and a former President of Pixar and Walt Disney Animation Studios. He earned Bachelor of Science degrees in Physics and Computer Science (1970) and a PhD in Computer Science (1974) from the University of Utah. During his career, Catmull was Vice President of the Computer Division of Lucasfilm Ltd., where he managed development in areas of computer graphics, video editing, video games and digital audio. He founded the Computer Graphics Lab at the New York Institute of Technology. Catmull received the 1993 ACM SIGGRAPH Steven A. Coons Award for Outstanding Creative Contributions to Computer Graphics, and the 2006 IEEE John von Neumann Medal for fundamental contributions to computer graphics and a pioneering use of computer animation in motion pictures. He is a Fellow of ACM and of the Visual Effect Society. He is a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences and of the National Academy of Engineering.

Background Patrick M. (Pat) Hanrahan is the CANON Professor of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering in the Computer Graphics Laboratory at Stanford University. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Nuclear Engineering (1977) and a PhD in Biophysics (1985) from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He held positions at the New York Institute of Technology and Digital Equipment Corporation in the 1980s before serving as a Senior Scientist at Pixar (1986-1989). He later served as an Associate Professor at Princeton University (1991-1994) and Professor at Stanford University (1994-present), where he has advised more than 40 PhD students. Hanrahan co-founded Tableau Software, a data analytics company that was acquired by Salesforce in August 2019. Hanrahan's many honors include the 2003 ACM SIGGRAPH Steven A. Coons Award for Outstanding Creative Contributions to Computer Graphics. He is a Fellow of ACM and of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences. He is a member of the National

Academy of Engineering, in addition to induction into many other prestigious organizations. 2018 ACM A.M. Turing Award ACM named Yoshua Bengio, Geoffrey Hinton, and Yann LeCun recipients of the 2018 ACM A.M. Turing Award for conceptual and engineering breakthroughs that have made deep neural networks a critical component of computing. Bengio is Professor at the University of Montreal and Scientific Director at Mila, Quebec's Artificial Intelligence Institute; Hinton is VP and Engineering Fellow of Google, Chief Scientific Adviser of The Vector Institute, and University Professor Emeritus at the University of Toronto; and LeCun is Professor at New York University and VP and Chief AI Scientist at Facebook. Working independently and together, Hinton, LeCun and Bengio developed conceptual foundations for the field, identified surprising phenomena through experiments, and contributed engineering advances that demonstrated the practical advantages of deep neural networks. In recent years, deep learning methods have been responsible for astonishing breakthroughs in computer vision, speech recognition, natural language processing, and robotics—among other applications. While the use of artificial neural networks as a tool to help computers recognize patterns and simulate human intelligence had been introduced in the 1980s, by the early 2000s, LeCun, Hinton and Bengio were among a small group who remained committed to this approach. Though their efforts to rekindle the AI community's interest in neural networks were initially met with skepticism, their ideas recently resulted in major technological advances, and their methodology is now the dominant paradigm in the field. "Artificial intelligence is now one of the fastest-growing areas in all of science and one of the most talked-about topics in society," said ACM President Cherri M. Pancake. "The growth of and interest in AI is due, in no small part, to the recent advances in deep learning for which Bengio, Hinton and LeCun laid the foundation. These technologies are used by billions of people. Anyone who has a smartphone in their pocket can tangibly experience advances in natural language processing and computer vision that were not possible just 10 years ago. In addition to the products we use every day, new advances in deep learning have given scientists powerful new tools—in areas ranging from medicine, to astronomy, to materials science." "Deep neural networks are responsible for some of the greatest advances in modern computer science, helping make substantial progress on long-standing problems in computer vision, speech recognition, and natural language understanding," said Jeff Dean, Google Senior Fellow and SVP, Google AI. "At the heart of this progress are fundamental techniques developed starting more than 30 years ago by this year's Turing Award winners, Yoshua Bengio, Geoffrey Hinton, and Yann LeCun. By dramatically improving the ability of computers to make sense of the world, deep neural networks are changing not just the field of computing, but nearly every field of science and human endeavor." Machine Learning, Neural Networks and Deep Learning In traditional computing, a computer program directs the computer with explicit step-by-step instructions. In deep learning, a subfield of AI research, the computer is not explicitly told how to solve a particular task such as object classification. Instead, it uses a learning algorithm to extract patterns in the data that relate the input data, such as the pixels of an image, to the desired output such as the label "cat." The challenge for researchers has been to develop effective learning algorithms that can modify the weights on the connections in an artificial neural network so that these weights capture the relevant patterns in the data. Geoffrey Hinton, who has been advocating for a machine learning approach to artificial intelligence since the early 1980s, looked to how the human brain functions to suggest ways in which machine learning systems might be developed. Inspired by the brain, he and others proposed "artificial neural networks" as a cornerstone of their machine learning investigations. In computer science, the term "neural networks" refers to systems composed of layers of relatively simple computing elements called "neurons" that are simulated in a computer. These "neurons," which only loosely resemble the neurons in the human brain, influence one another via weighted connections. By changing the weights on the connections, it is possible to change the computation performed by the neural network. Hinton, LeCun and Bengio recognized the importance of building deep networks using many layers—hence the term "deep learning." The conceptual foundations and engineering advances laid by LeCun, Bengio and Hinton over a 30-year period were significantly advanced by the prevalence of powerful graphics processing unit (GPU) computers, as well as access to

massive datasets. In recent years, these and other factors led to leap-frog advances in technologies such as computer vision, speech recognition and machine translation. Hinton, LeCun and Bengio have worked together and independently. For example, LeCun performed postdoctoral work under Hinton's supervision, and LeCun and Bengio worked together at Bell Labs beginning in the early 1990s. Even while not working together, there is a synergy and interconnectedness in their work, and they have greatly influenced each other. Bengio, Hinton and LeCun continue to explore the intersection of machine learning with neuroscience and cognitive science, most notably through their joint participation in the Learning in Machines and Brains program, an initiative of CIFAR, formerly known as the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.

Select Technical Accomplishments The technical achievements of this year's Turing Laureates, which have led to significant breakthroughs in AI technologies include, but are not limited to, the following:

Geoffrey Hinton Backpropagation: In a 1986 paper, "Learning Internal Representations by Error Propagation," co-authored with David Rumelhart and Ronald Williams, Hinton demonstrated that the backpropagation algorithm allowed neural nets to discover their own internal representations of data, making it possible to use neural nets to solve problems that had previously been thought to be beyond their reach. The backpropagation algorithm is standard in most neural networks today.

Boltzmann Machines: In 1983, with Terrence Sejnowski, Hinton invented Boltzmann Machines, one of the first neural networks capable of learning internal representations in neurons that were not part of the input or output.

Improvements to convolutional neural networks: In 2012, with his students, Alex Krizhevsky and Ilya Sutskever, Hinton improved convolutional neural networks using rectified linear neurons and dropout regularization. In the prominent ImageNet competition, Hinton and his students almost halved the error rate for object recognition and reshaped the computer vision field.

Yoshua Bengio Probabilistic models of sequences: In the 1990s, Bengio combined neural networks with probabilistic models of sequences, such as hidden Markov models. These ideas were incorporated into a system used by AT&T/NCR for reading handwritten checks, were considered a pinnacle of neural network research in the 1990s, and modern deep learning speech recognition systems are extending these concepts.

High-dimensional word embeddings and attention: In 2000, Bengio authored landmark paper, "A Neural Probabilistic Language Model," that introduced high-dimension word embeddings as a representation of word meaning. Bengio's insights had a huge and lasting impact on natural language processing tasks including language translation, question answering, and visual question answering. His group also introduced a form of attention mechanism which led to breakthroughs in machine translation and form a key component of sequential processing with deep learning.

Generative adversarial networks: Since 2010, Bengio's papers on generative deep learning, in particular the Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) developed with Ian Goodfellow, have spawned a revolution in computer vision and computer graphics. In one fascinating application of this work, computers can actually create original images, reminiscent of the creativity that is considered a hallmark of human intelligence.

Yann LeCun Convolutional neural networks: In the 1980s, LeCun developed convolutional neural networks, a foundational principle in the field, which, among other advantages, have been essential in making deep learning more efficient. In the late 1980s, while working at the University of Toronto and Bell Labs, LeCun was the first to train a convolutional neural network system on images of handwritten digits. Today, convolutional neural networks are an industry standard in computer vision, as well as in speech recognition, speech synthesis, image synthesis, and natural language processing. They are used in a wide variety of applications, including autonomous driving, medical image analysis, voice-activated assistants, and information filtering.

Improving backpropagation algorithms: LeCun proposed an early version of the backpropagation algorithm (backprop), and gave a clean derivation of it based on variational principles. His work to speed up backpropagation algorithms included describing two simple methods to accelerate learning time.

Broadening the vision of neural networks: LeCun is also credited with developing a broader vision for neural networks as a computational model for a wide range of tasks, introducing in early work a number of concepts now fundamental in AI. For example, in the context of recognizing images, he studied how hierarchical feature representation can be learned in neural networks—a concept that is now routinely used in many recognition tasks. Together

with Léon Bottou, he proposed the idea, used in every modern deep learning software, that learning systems can be built as complex networks of modules where backpropagation is performed through automatic differentiation. They also proposed deep learning architectures that can manipulate structured data, such as graphs.

Biographical Background Geoffrey Hinton Geoffrey Hinton is VP and Engineering Fellow of Google, Chief Scientific Adviser of The Vector Institute and a University Professor Emeritus at the University of Toronto. Hinton received a Bachelor's degree in experimental psychology from Cambridge University and a Doctoral degree in artificial intelligence from the University of Edinburgh. He was the founding Director of the Neural Computation and Adaptive Perception (later Learning in Machines and Brains) program at CIFAR. Hinton's honors include Companion of the Order of Canada (Canada's highest honor), Fellow of the Royal Society (UK), foreign member of the National Academy of Engineering (US), the International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI) Award for Research Excellence, the NSERC Herzberg Gold medal, and the IEEE James Clerk Maxwell Gold medal. He was also selected by Wired magazine for "The Wired 100—2016's Most Influential People" and by Bloomberg for the 50 people who changed the landscape of global business in 2017.

Yoshua Bengio Yoshua Bengio is a Professor at the University of Montreal, and the Scientific Director of both Mila (Quebec's Artificial Intelligence Institute) and IVADO (the Institute for Data Valorization). He is Co-director (with Yann LeCun) of CIFAR's Learning in Machines and Brains program. Bengio received a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering, a Master's degree in computer science and a Doctoral degree in computer science from McGill University. Bengio's honors include being named an Officer of the Order of Canada, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and the Marie-Victorin Prize. His work in founding and serving as Scientific Director of the Quebec Artificial Intelligence Institute (Mila) is also recognized as a major contribution to the field. Mila, an independent nonprofit organization, now counts 300 researchers and 35 faculty members among its ranks. It is the largest academic center for deep learning research in the world, and has helped put Montreal on the map as a vibrant AI ecosystem, with research labs from major companies as well as AI startups.

Yann LeCun Yann LeCun is Silver Professor of the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University, and VP and Chief AI Scientist at Facebook. He received a Diplôme d'Ingénieur from the Ecole Supérieure d'Ingénieur en Electrotechnique et Electronique (ESIEE), and a PhD in computer science from Université Pierre et Marie Curie. His honors include being a member of the US National Academy of Engineering; Doctorates Honoris Causa, from IPN Mexico and École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL); the Pender Award, University of Pennsylvania; the Holst Medal, Technical University of Eindhoven & Philips Labs; the Nokia-Bell Labs Shannon Luminary Award; the IEEE PAMI Distinguished Researcher Award; and the IEEE Neural Network Pioneer Award. He was also selected by Wired magazine for "The Wired 100—2016's Most Influential People" and its "25 Geniuses Who are Creating the Future of Business."

LeCun was the founding director of the NYU Center of Data Science, and is a Co-director (with Yoshua Bengio) of CIFAR's Learning in Machines and Brains program. LeCun is also a co-founder and former Member of the Board of the Partnership on AI, a group of companies and nonprofits studying the societal consequences of AI.

ACM will present the 2018 ACM A.M. Turing Award at its annual Awards Banquet on June 15, 2019 in San Francisco, California. 2017 ACM A.M. Turing Award ACM named John L. Hennessy, former President of Stanford University, and David A. Patterson, retired Professor of the University of California, Berkeley, recipients of the 2017 ACM A.M. Turing Award for pioneering a systematic, quantitative approach to the design and evaluation of computer architectures with enduring impact on the microprocessor industry. Hennessy and Patterson created a systematic and quantitative approach to designing faster, lower power, and reduced instruction set computer (RISC) microprocessors. Their approach led to lasting and repeatable principles that generations of architects have used for many projects in academia and industry. Today, 99% of the more than 16 billion micro-processors produced annually are RISC processors, and are found in nearly all smartphones, tablets, and the billions of embedded devices that comprise the Internet of Things (IoT). Hennessy and Patterson codified their insights in a very influential book, *Computer Architecture: A Quantitative Approach*, now in its sixth edition, reaching generations of engineers and scientists who have

adopted and further developed their ideas. Their work underpins our ability to model and analyze the architectures of new processors, greatly accelerating advances in microprocessor design. “ACM initiated the Turing Award in 1966 to recognize contributions of lasting and major technical importance to the computing field,” said ACM President Vicki L. Hanson. “The work of Hennessy and Patterson certainly exemplifies this standard. Their contributions to energy-efficient RISC-based processors have helped make possible the mobile and IoT revolutions. At the same time, their seminal textbook has advanced the pace of innovation across the industry over the past 25 years by influencing generations of engineers and computer designers.” Attesting to the impact of Hennessy and Patterson’s work is the assessment of Bill Gates, principal founder of Microsoft Corporation, that their contributions “have proven to be fundamental to the very foundation upon which an entire industry flourished.”

Development of MIPS and SPARC While the idea of reduced complexity architecture had been explored since the 1960s—most notably in the IBM 801 project—the work that Hennessy and Patterson led, at Stanford and Berkeley respectively, is credited with firmly establishing the feasibility of the RISC approach, popularizing its concepts, and introducing it to academia and industry. The RISC approach differed from the prevailing complex instruction set computer (CISC) computers of the time in that it required a small set of simple and general instructions (functions a computer must perform), requiring fewer transistors than complex instruction sets and reducing the amount of work a computer must perform. Patterson’s Berkeley team, which coined the term RISC, built and demonstrated their RISC-1 processor in 1982. With 44,000 transistors, the RISC-1 prototype outperformed a conventional CISC design that used 100,000 transistors. Hennessy co-founded MIPS Computer Systems Inc. in 1984 to commercialize the Stanford team’s work. Later, the Berkeley team’s work was commercialized by Sun Microsystems in its SPARC microarchitecture. Despite initial skepticism of RISC by many computer architects, the success of the MIPS and SPARC entrepreneurial efforts, the lower production costs of RISC designs, as well as more research advances, led to wider acceptance of RISC. By the mid-1990s, RISC microprocessors were dominant throughout the field.

Groundbreaking Textbook Hennessy and Patterson presented new scientifically-based methodologies in their 1990 textbook *Computer Architecture: a Quantitative Approach*. The book has influenced generations of engineers and, through its dissemination of key ideas to the computer architecture community, is credited with significantly increasing the pace of advances in microprocessor design. In *Computer Architecture*, Hennessy and Patterson encouraged architects to carefully optimize their systems to allow for the differing costs of memory and computation. Their work also enabled a shift from seeking raw performance to designing architectures that take into account issues such as energy usage, heat dissipation, and off-chip communication. The book was groundbreaking in that it was the first text of its kind to provide an analytical and scientific framework, as well as methodologies and evaluation tools for engineers and designers to evaluate the net value of microprocessor design.

Biographical Background John L. Hennessy John L. Hennessy was President of Stanford University from 2000 to 2016. He is Director of the Knight-Hennessy Scholars Program at Stanford, a member of the Board of Cisco Systems and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and Chairman of the Board of Alphabet Inc. Hennessy earned his Bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering from Villanova University and his Master’s and doctoral degrees in computer science from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Hennessy’s numerous honors include the IEEE Medal of Honor, the ACM-IEEE CS Eckert-Mauchly Award (with Patterson), the IEEE John von Neumann Medal (with Patterson), the Seymour Cray Computer Engineering Award, and the Founders Award from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Hennessy is a Fellow of ACM and IEEE, and is a member of the National Academy of Engineering, the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

David A. Patterson David A. Patterson is a Distinguished Engineer at Google and serves as Vice Chair of the Board of the RISC-V Foundation, which offers an open free instruction set architecture with the aim to enable a new era of processor innovation through open standard collaboration. Patterson was Professor of Computer Science at UC, Berkeley from 1976 to 2016. He received his Bachelor’s, Master’s and doctoral degrees in computer science from the University of California, Los Angeles. Patterson’s numerous honors include

the IEEE John von Neumann Medal (with Hennessey), the ACM-IEEE CS Eckert-Mauchly Award (with Hennessey), the Richard A. Tapia Award for Scientific Scholarship, Civic Science, and Diversifying Computing, and the ACM Karl V. Karlstrom Outstanding Educator Award. Patterson served as ACM President from 2004 to 2006. He is a Fellow of ACM, AAAS and IEEE, and was elected to the National Academy of Engineering and the National Academy of Sciences. ACM will present the 2017 ACM A.M. Turing Award at its annual Awards Banquet on June 23, 2018 in San Francisco, California. 2016 ACM A.M. Turing Award ACM named Sir Tim Berners-Lee, a Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Oxford, the recipient of the 2016 ACM A.M. Turing Award. Berners-Lee was cited for inventing the World Wide Web, the first web browser, and the fundamental protocols and algorithms allowing the Web to scale. Considered one of the most influential computing innovations in history, the World Wide Web is the primary tool used by billions of people every day to communicate, access information, engage in commerce, and perform many other important activities. "The first-ever World Wide Web site went online in 1991," said ACM President Vicki L. Hanson. "Although this doesn't seem that long ago, it is hard to imagine the world before Sir Tim Berners-Lee's invention. In many ways, the colossal impact of the World Wide Web is obvious. Many people, however, may not fully appreciate the underlying technical contributions that make the Web possible. Sir Tim Berners-Lee not only developed the key components, such as URIs and web browsers that allow us to use the Web, but offered a coherent vision of how each of these elements would work together as part of an integrated whole." "The Web has radically changed the way we share ideas and information and is a key factor for global economic growth and opportunity," said Andrei Broder, Google Distinguished Scientist. "The idea of a web of knowledge originated in a brilliant 1945 essay by Vannevar Bush. Over the next decades, several pieces of the puzzle came together: hypertext, the Internet, personal computing. But the explosive growth of the Web started when Tim Berners-Lee proposed a unified user interface to all types of information supported by a new transport protocol. This was a significant inflection point, setting the stage for everyone in the world, from high schoolers to corporations, to independently build their Web presences and collectively create the wonderful World Wide Web." Development of the World Wide Web Berners-Lee, who graduated from Oxford University with a degree in Physics, submitted the proposal for the World Wide Web in 1989 while working at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research. He noticed that scientists were having difficulty sharing information about particle accelerators. In 1989, interconnectivity among computers via Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) had been in existence for a decade, and while segments of the scientific community were using the Internet, the kinds of information they could easily share was limited. Berners-Lee envisioned a system where CERN staff could exchange documents over the Internet using readable text that contained embedded hyperlinks. To make his proposed information-sharing system work, Berners-Lee invented several integrated tools that would underpin the World Wide Web, including: Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that would serve to allow any object (such as a document or image) on the Internet to be named, and thus identified Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that allows for the exchange, retrieval, or transfer of an object over the Internet Web browser, a software application that retrieves and renders resources on the World Wide Web along with clickable links to other resources, and, in the original version, allowed users to modify webpages and make new links Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) that allows web browsers to translate documents or other resources and render them as multimedia webpages Berners-Lee launched the world's first website, <http://info.cern.ch>, on August 6, 1991. Central to the universal adoption of the World Wide Web was Berners-Lee's decision to develop it as open and royalty-free software. Berners-Lee released his libwww software package in the early 1990s, granting the rights to anyone to study, change, or distribute the software in any way they chose. He then continued to guide the project and worked with developers around the world to develop web-server code. The popularity of the open source software, in turn, led to the evolution of early web browsers, including Mosaic, that are credited with propagating the Web beyond academic and government research settings and making it a global phenomenon. By 1994, the number of websites had grown to nearly 3,000, and today, there are more

than 1 billion websites online. ACM will present the 2016 ACM A.M. Turing Award at its annual Awards Banquet on June 24, 2017 in San Francisco, California. Biographical Background Tim Berners-Lee is a graduate of Oxford University, where he received a first-class Bachelor of Arts degree in Physics. Berners-Lee is the 3Com Founders Professor of Engineering in the School of Engineering with a joint appointment in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science and the Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where he also heads the Decentralized Information Group (DIG). He is also a Fellow at Christ Church and a Professorial Research Fellow at the Department of Computer Science, University of Oxford. Berners-Lee founded the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in 1994, where he continues to serve as Director. W3C is an international community that develops open standards to ensure the interoperability and long-term growth of the Web. In 2009, he established the World Wide Web Foundation, which works to advance the Open Web as a public good and a basic human right. He is the President of the Open Data Institute (ODI) in London. He has received many awards and honors, including the ACM Software System Award in 1995. Berners-Lee was knighted in 2004 and received the Order of Merit in 2007, becoming one of only 24 living members entitled to hold the honor. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has received honorary degrees from a number of universities around the world, including Manchester, Harvard, and Yale. TIME magazine included him as one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century.

Cryptography Pioneers Receive 2015 ACM A.M. Turing Award Whitfield Diffie, former Chief Security Officer of Sun Microsystems and Martin E. Hellman, Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Stanford University, are the recipients of the 2015 ACM A.M. Turing Award, for critical contributions to modern cryptography. The ability for two parties to communicate privately over a secure channel is fundamental for billions of people around the world. On a daily basis, individuals establish secure online connections with banks, e-commerce sites, email servers and the cloud. Diffie and Hellman's groundbreaking 1976 paper, "New Directions in Cryptography," introduced the ideas of public-key cryptography and digital signatures, which are the foundation for most regularly-used security protocols on the Internet today. The Diffie-Hellman Protocol protects daily Internet communications and trillions of dollars in financial transactions. Biographical Background Whitfield Diffie is a former Vice President and Chief Security Officer of Sun Microsystems, where he became a Sun Fellow. As Chief Security Officer, Diffie was the chief exponent of Sun's security vision and responsible for developing Sun's strategy to achieve that vision. Diffie is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Diffie received the 1996 ACM Paris Kanellakis Theory and Practice Award (with Leonard Adleman, Martin Hellman, Ralph Merkle, Ronald Rivest and Adi Shamir), and received the 2010 IEEE Richard W. Hamming Medal (with Martin Hellman and Ralph Merkle). He is a Marconi Fellow, a Fellow of the Computer History Museum, and received an honorary doctorate from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. Diffie has authored more than 30 technical papers, and has testified several times to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on the public policy aspects of cryptography. Martin Hellman is Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Stanford University, where he was Professor of Electrical Engineering for 25 years. A graduate of New York University, Hellman earned his Master's degree and his Ph.D. from Stanford. Hellman received the 1996 ACM Paris Kanellakis Theory and Practice Award (with Leonard Adleman, Whitfield Diffie, Ralph Merkle, Ronald Rivest and Adi Shamir), as well as the 2010 IEEE Richard W. Hamming Medal (with Whitfield Diffie and Ralph Merkle). He is a Marconi Fellow, a Fellow of the Computer History Museum, and a member of the US National Academy of Engineering. Hellman has authored more than 70 technical papers, 12 U.S. patents and a number of corresponding international patents. View Hellman's publications in the ACM DL.

Awards & Recognition Avi Wigderson Delivers Turing Lecture at STOC 2024 Avi Wigderson received the 2023 ACM A.M. Turing Award for foundational contributions to the theory of computation, including reshaping our understanding of the role of randomness in computation, and for his decades of intellectual leadership in theoretical computer science. Wigderson is the Herbert H. Maass Professor in the School of Mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. Wigderson delivered his Turing Award Lecture "Alan Turing: A

TCS Role Model," at STOC 2024: ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing. Learn About the Computing Pioneers Who Have Received the A.M. Turing Award ACM's History Committee maintains the A.M. Turing Award website where you can find essays about the recipients of the A.M. Turing Award, their A.M. Turing Award Lectures, video interviews and transcripts, annotated bibliographies, photos and more. Spotlight on Turing Laureates The ACM A.M. Turing Award, computing's most prestigious honor, acknowledges individuals who have made lasting and major contributions to the field. Here, we look back at some of these technologies and breakthroughs that continue to impact our lives, and the remarkable innovators who helped shape them.

About the ACM Prize in Computing

The ACM Prize in Computing recognizes an early to mid-career fundamental innovative contribution in computing that, through its depth, impact and broad implications, exemplifies the greatest achievements in the discipline. The award carries a prize of \$250,000. Financial support for the award is provided by Infosys Ltd.

The ACM Prize in Computing was previously known as the ACM-Infosys Foundation Award in the Computing Sciences from 2007 through 2015.

The ACM Prize in Computing recognizes early-to-mid-career computer scientists whose research contributions have fundamental impact and broad implications. The award carries a prize of \$250,000 from an endowment provided by Infosys Ltd., a global leader in next-generation digital services and consulting.

Simulations of Blood Flow and Heart Research

Though still early in her career, Randles has led her field in developing computational tools to enable high-accuracy 3D blood flow simulations to diagnose and treat a variety of human diseases. Her major contributions to the field have included developing the first simulation of the coronary arterial tree at the cellular level for an entire heartbeat, using 1.5 million computer processing units (CPU's) to simulate blood flow across the scale of the whole human body, and using trained machine learning models to develop a framework for predicting key hemodynamic metrics under new conditions. She also developed a new way to model the human heart, which allowed heart simulations for a large group of patients. In turn, these simulations led to a series of papers in which she demonstrated that, to model complex flow phenomena, it is essential to take into account the full arterial tree including its side branches. Randles's full 3D simulations can also be used by cardiologists to plan therapeutic procedures. For example, with these simulations, doctors can determine, non-invasively, which coronary artery lesions need treatment, or perhaps how coronary artery hemodynamics may be impacted by the placement of a rigid metal stint into a flexible artery.

Randles's algorithm to simulate 700,000 heartbeats was developed using wearable data-collection devices to capture a complete profile of a person's circulatory state during normal activity. This was a major advancement of the existing method, which relied on standalone snapshots captured in atypical environments such as a doctor's office.

Work in Fluid Structure Interaction;

As part of her broader work in using computers to better understand physiology, Randles has made specific contributions to fluid structure interaction, which studies the physics of a fluid interacting with a solid structure (such as the friction of blood with a vein wall). One of her major efforts in this area has been working with her team to develop the adaptive physics refinement (APR) framework for capturing

cellular-scale interactions over the millimeter length scale. APR is a breakthrough technology that allows cellular mechanics to be captured in 3D over long length-scales, dramatically reducing computational costs (the time and energy required for the computation) and enabling simulations to capture traversal distances that were previously impossible. Importantly, APR increased the volume of fluid captured at cellular resolution by at least five orders of magnitude. In other work in fluid structure interaction, Randles's group developed a computational method that can be tuned to specific cell types. They validated this new model by comparing data from microfluidic experiments for cancer cells and red blood cells. Randles and her team also developed novel methods to enable the movements of hundreds of millions of cells to be processed on heterogeneous architectures (advanced hardware systems that integrate computer processing units and graphics processors).

Promise for Tumor Research and Cancer Prevention

Randles's computational tools for modeling the cardiovascular system can also be used to understand how tumors metastasize. She is working on developing simulations down to a single cell and the smallest blood vessel, which will track what organs tumor cells will reach through circulation. Oncologists will be able to use her models in decision-making. Her models will also better facilitate the testing of new implant devices that are being developed to filter metastatic cells.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/global-talent-eligible-prize-list/global-talent-fashion-design-in-dustry-pr>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/global-talent-eligible-prize-list/global-talent-fashion-design-in-dustry-prizes> Qualifying Prize Name of Awarding Body Fashion Award – Accessories Designer of the Year The Fashion Awards – British Fashion Council Fashion Award – BFC Foundation Award The Fashion Awards – British Fashion Council Fashion Award – Designer of the Year The Fashion Awards – British Fashion Council Fashion Award – Outstanding Achievement The Fashion Awards – British Fashion Council

<https://fashionawards.com/>

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Best Film Actress British Academy of Film and Television Arts BAFTA – Film Director British Academy of Film and Television Arts BAFTA – Leading Actor (Television) British Academy of Film and Television Arts BAFTA – Leading Actress (Television) British Academy of Film and Television Arts BAFTA – Supporting Actor (Television) British Academy of Film and Television Arts BAFTA – Supporting Actress (Television) British Academy of Film and Television Arts Golden Globes – Best Actor in a Drama (Motion Picture) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actress in a Drama (Motion Picture) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actor in a Musical/Comedy (Motion Picture) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actress in a Musical/Comedy (Motion Picture) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Director (Motion Picture) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Screenplay (Motion Picture) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Supporting Actor (Motion Picture) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Supporting Actress (Motion Picture) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actor in a Drama (TV) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actress in a Drama (TV) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actor in a Motion Picture (TV) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actress in a Motion Picture (TV) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actor in a Musical/Comedy (TV) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Actress in a Musical/Comedy (TV) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Supporting Actor (TV) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Best Supporting Actress (TV) Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Carol Burnett Award Hollywood Foreign Press Association Golden Globes – Cecile B. DeMille Award Hollywood Foreign Press Association

Global Talent: science, engineering, humanities, social science and medicine prizes

Global Talent: science, engineering, humanities, social science and medicine prizes
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<https://www.gov.uk/skilled-worker-visa>

Skilled Worker visa: Overview - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Overview A Skilled Worker visa allows you to come to or stay in the UK to do an eligible job with an approved employer. This visa has replaced the Tier 2 (General) work visa. It also allows you to work in UK waters. Eligibility Your job To qualify for a Skilled Worker visa, you must: work for a UK employer that's been approved by the Home Office have a 'certificate of sponsorship' (CoS) from your employer with information about the role you've been offered in the UK do a job that's on the list of eligible occupations be paid a minimum salary - how much depends on the type of work you do and the date you got your CoS The specific eligibility depends on your job. You must have a confirmed job offer before you apply for your visa. Knowledge of English You must be able to speak, read, write and understand English. You'll usually need to prove your knowledge of English when you apply. If you're not eligible for a Skilled Worker visa You may be eligible for another type of visa to work in the UK. How long you can stay Your visa can last for up to 5 years before you need to extend it. You'll need to apply to extend or update your visa when it expires or if you change jobs or employer. If you want to stay longer in the UK You can apply to extend your visa as many times as you like as long as you still meet the eligibility requirements. After 5 years, you may be able to apply to settle permanently in the UK (also known as 'indefinite leave to remain'). This gives you the right to live, work and study here for as long as you like, and apply for benefits if you're eligible. How to apply You must apply online. How you apply depends on whether you're: outside the UK and are coming to the UK inside the UK and extending your current visa inside the UK and switching from a different visa If you want to change your job or employer, you must apply to update your visa. Your partner and children can apply to join you or stay in the UK as your 'dependants' if they're eligible. How long it takes You can apply for a visa up to 3 months before the day you are due to start work in the UK. This date is listed on your certificate of sponsorship. As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity and provide your documents. You may need to allow extra time if you need an appointment to do this. You'll find out if you need one when you start your application. Getting a decision Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision on your visa within: 3 weeks, if you're outside the UK 8 weeks, if you're inside the UK You may be able to pay to get a faster decision - you'll be told if you can when you apply. How much it costs You, your partner or children will each need to: pay the application fee pay the healthcare surcharge for each year of your stay prove you have enough personal savings Check how

much money you'll need. If you work in public sector healthcare If you're a doctor or nurse, or you work in health or adult social care, check if you're eligible to apply for the Health and Care Worker visa instead. It's cheaper to apply for and you do not need to pay the annual immigration health surcharge. What you can and cannot do With a Skilled Worker visa you can: work in an eligible job study bring your partner and children with you as your 'dependants', if they're eligible take on additional work in certain circumstances do voluntary work travel abroad and return to the UK apply to settle permanently in the UK (also known as 'indefinite leave to remain') if you've lived in the UK for 5 years and meet the other eligibility requirements You cannot: apply for most benefits (public funds), or the State Pension change jobs or employer unless you apply to update your visa If your application is successful, you'll get a full list of what you can and cannot do with a Skilled Worker visa. View a printable version of the whole guide Is this page useful? Maybe Yes this page is useful No this page is not useful Thank you for your feedback Report a problem with this page Help us improve GOV.UK Don't include personal or financial information like your National Insurance number or credit card details. This field is for robots only. Please leave blank What were you doing? What went wrong? Send Cancel Help us improve GOV.UK To help us improve GOV.UK, we'd like to know more about your visit today. Please fill in this survey (opens in a new tab). Cancel

Skilled Worker visa: Your partner and children - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Your partner and children Your partner and children can also apply to join you or stay in the UK as your 'dependants' if they're eligible. They'll need to complete separate applications. If your partner or child's application is successful, their visa will usually end on the same date as yours. If a child's parents have visas with different expiry dates, the child's visa will end on the earlier date. A dependant partner or child is any of the following: your husband, wife, civil partner or unmarried partner your child under 18 - including if they were born in the UK during your stay your child over 18 if they currently have permission ('leave to enter' or 'leave to remain') to be in the UK as your dependant You'll need to provide evidence of your relationship to your dependant when you apply. If you're the first person in your family to apply, you can get a 'family linking code' to connect your applications together. Your family members can enter the same code when they apply. If you're a care worker or senior care worker Your partner and children cannot apply to join you or stay in the UK as your dependants unless you were employed as a care worker or senior care worker in the UK and on a Skilled Worker visa before 11 March 2024 and one of the following is true: you're currently still on a Skilled Worker visa you're extending your Skilled Worker visa with your current employer you're changing to a new job within the same occupation code while on a Skilled Worker visa Your partner You must be able to prove one of the following: you're in a civil partnership or marriage that's recognised in the UK you've been living together in a relationship for at least 2 years when you apply you've been in a relationship for at least 2 years when you apply but you cannot live together, for example because you're working or studying in different places, or it's not accepted in your culture If you're not living together, you'll need to prove that you have an ongoing commitment to each other, for example by providing evidence that you: communicate regularly with each other support each other financially care for any children you have together spend time together as a couple, for example on holiday or at events Your child They must: live with you, unless they're living away from home in full-time education - for example, at boarding school or university not be married or in a civil partnership You'll need to provide evidence of their address, such as: a bank statement credit card bills driving licence NHS registration document an official letter from their university or college Money they need to support themselves Your partner and children must have a certain amount of money available to support themselves while they're in the UK. You - or your partner or child - will need: £285 for your partner £315 for one child £200 for each additional child Example You - or your partner or child - would need to have £600 to bring your partner and one child with you to the UK (£285 for your partner and £315 for your child). You would also need to have £1,270 available to support yourself for your own application. You - or your partner or child - will need to have had the money available for at least 28 days in a row. Day 28 must be within 31 days of you or them applying for this visa. You'll usually need to show proof of this when they apply, unless either: you have all been in

the UK with a valid visa for at least 12 months your employer can cover your family's costs during your first month in the UK - this must be confirmed on your certificate of sponsorship If your partner or child is applying at a different time to you, they'll only need to prove they have enough money to support themselves if they have been in the UK for less than 1 year. Apply from outside the UK Your partner and children must either: apply online as your partner outside the UK apply online as your child outside the UK Each family member will need to complete a separate application and pay the visa fee. They must apply before they travel to the UK. They'll need your application number - you'll get this when you apply. This number is called a Global Web Form (GWF) or a Unique Application Number (UAN). You'll find it on emails and letters from the Home Office about your application. They can also enter a 'family linking code' if you got one when you applied. This will connect your applications. Proving their identity As part of an application, your partner and children will need to prove their identity. They'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan their identity document - they'll also create or sign into their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have their fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a visa application centre They'll be told what they need to do when they apply. If they do need an appointment: the visa application centre may need to keep their passport and documents while they process their application they may have to travel to get to their nearest centre (this could be in another country) How long it takes to get a decision Once they've applied online, proved their identity and provided their documents, they'll usually get a decision within 3 weeks. They may be able to pay to get a faster decision - they'll be told if they can when they apply. Apply from inside the UK (extend or switch their visa) If you extend or switch your visa, your partner or child's current visa will still be valid until its original end date. Your partner or child need to apply to extend or switch their visa, either: at the same time as you at any time before their current visa expires This includes children who have turned 18 during your stay. Your partner or children cannot apply to switch to your Skilled Worker visa as your dependants if they are currently in the UK: on a visit visa on a short-term student visa on a Parent of a Child Student visa on a seasonal worker visa on a domestic worker in a private household visa on immigration bail because they were given permission to stay outside the immigration rules, for example on compassionate grounds If your partner or child is currently in the UK on a Student visa, they can only switch if they have either: completed the course they were sponsored to study studied for a PhD for at least 24 months If you're a care worker or senior care worker Your partner and children cannot apply to join you or stay as your dependants if you switch to a Skilled Worker visa from another visa. They can only apply to join you or stay if you were employed as a care worker or senior care worker in the UK and on a Skilled Worker visa before 11 March 2024 and one of the following is true: you're currently still on a Skilled Worker visa you're extending your Skilled Worker visa with your current employer you're changing to a new job within the same occupation code while on a Skilled Worker visa How to apply The application form will tell you if you can include your partner and children in your application or whether they need to apply separately. If your partner or child apply separately, they'll need to either: apply online as your partner inside the UK apply online as your child inside the UK They'll need your application number - you'll get this when you apply. This number is called a Global Web Form (GWF) or a Unique Application Number (UAN). You'll find it on emails and letters from the Home Office about your application. They can also enter a 'family linking code' if you got one when you applied. This will connect your applications. Proving their identity As part of their application, your partner and children will need to prove their identity. They'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan their identity document - they'll also create or sign into their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have their fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point They'll be told what they need to do when they apply. They must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until they get a decision. Their application will be withdrawn if they do. How long it takes to get a decision Once they've applied online, proved their identity and provided their documents, they'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks. They may be able to pay to get a faster decision - they'll be told if they can when they apply. Children born in the UK If you have a child while you're in the UK, they do not automatically

become a British citizen. You must apply for your child's dependant visa if you want to travel in and out of the UK with them. The form you fill in depends on whether your child is inside or outside the UK. Your child must either: apply online as your child inside the UK apply online as your child outside the UK You'll need to provide a full UK birth certificate for each child, showing the names of both parents. You must apply for their dependant visa before they turn 18 if they want to stay in the UK. What your partner or child can and cannot do Your partner or child can: work, except as a sportsperson or coach study travel abroad and return to the UK apply to settle permanently in the UK (also known as 'indefinite leave to remain') if they've lived in the UK for 5 years and meet the other eligibility requirements They cannot apply for most benefits (public funds), or the State Pension. If their application is successful, they'll get a full list of what they can and cannot do.

Skilled Worker visa: Documents you'll need to apply - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Documents you'll need to apply When you apply you'll need to provide: your certificate of sponsorship reference number - your employer will give you this proof of your knowledge of English a valid passport or other document that shows your identity and nationality your job title and annual salary your job's occupation code the name of your employer and their sponsor licence number - this will be on your certificate of sponsorship Ask your employer for a copy of your certificate of sponsorship if you do not have one. Other documents you might need Depending on your circumstances, you might be asked to provide: evidence that you have enough personal savings to support yourself in the UK, for example bank statements (unless your certificate of sponsorship shows your employer can support you) proof of your relationship with your partner or children if they're applying with you your tuberculosis test results if you're from a listed country a criminal record certificate - if you're working in certain jobs a valid ATAS certificate if your employer tells you that you need one because your job involves researching a sensitive subject at PhD level or higher your UK PhD certificate, or your unique Ecctis reference number (formerly unique UK NARIC reference number) if your qualification is from outside the UK - you'll need to apply through Ecctis You'll need a blank page in your passport for your visa if you're: from outside the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein but do not have a biometric passport with a chip in it If your documents are not in English or Welsh you'll also need to provide a certified translation. Criminal record certificate You'll need to provide a criminal record certificate if you're applying from outside the UK and you work in: education, for example teachers, education advisers and school inspectors, childminders, teaching assistants healthcare, for example nurses, doctors, paramedics, managers, pharmacists, dentists and dental nurses, ophthalmic opticians therapy, for example psychologists, speech and language therapists, counsellors social services, for example social workers, managers, probation officers, welfare and housing officers Check how to apply for criminal records checks. If you work in healthcare, you might be able to apply for the Health and Care Worker visa instead. If you've lived in more than one country, you might need to provide a certificate from each country you've lived in, depending on your age and how long you stayed in each country. If you're under 28, you'll need a certificate from any country you've stayed in for a total of 12 months or more since you turned 18. If you're 28 or over, you'll need a certificate from any country you've stayed in over the last 10 years. When you've got your documents ready you can apply online once your documents are ready. How you apply depends on whether you're: outside the UK and are coming to the UK inside the UK and extending your current visa inside the UK and switching from a different visa

Skilled Worker visa: Knowledge of English - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Knowledge of English You'll usually need to prove your knowledge of the English language when you apply, unless you did this in a previous successful visa application. Level of English You must prove you can read, write, speak and understand English to at least level B1 on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) scale. You can prove your knowledge of English by: passing a Secure English

Language Test (SELT) from an approved provider having a GCSE, A level, Scottish National Qualification level 4 or 5, Scottish Higher or Advanced Higher in English, gained through study at a UK school that you began when you were under 18 having a degree-level academic qualification that was taught in English - if you studied abroad, you'll need to apply through Ecctis (formerly UK NARIC) for confirmation that your qualification is equivalent to a UK bachelor's degree, master's degree or PhD Who does not need to prove their knowledge of English You do not need to prove your knowledge of English if you're a national of one of the following countries or territories: Antigua and Barbuda Australia the Bahamas Barbados Belize the British overseas territories Canada Dominica Grenada Guyana Jamaica Malta New Zealand St Kitts and Nevis St Lucia St Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago USA If you're a doctor, dentist, nurse, midwife or vet You do not need to prove your knowledge of English if you've already passed an English Language assessment that is accepted by the relevant regulated professional body. If you're a vet, you may need to prove that you passed an English Language assessment with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Skilled Worker visa: Your job - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Your job You must meet all the following requirements to be eligible for a Skilled Worker visa: your job is eligible for this visa you'll be working for a UK employer that's been approved by the Home Office you'll be paid at least the minimum salary rate for the type of work you'll be doing The minimum salary for the type of work you'll be doing is whichever is the highest of: £38,700 per year the 'going rate' for the type of work you'll be doing The minimum salary may be lower if you're extending your Skilled Worker visa or updating it because you have a new job or employer. Your employer must make sure your job pays at least the minimum wage and follows the UK rules for how many hours a week you work. If your employer does not do this, your application will be refused. Check if your job is eligible Before you can find out if your job is eligible, you need to know its 4-digit occupation code. If you already have a job offer, ask your employer for your occupation code. Look up your job's occupation code If you do not know your code, you can search for your job in the CASCOT occupation coding tool. Not every job title is included. If you cannot find your exact job title, try searching for similar jobs. Make sure the job description matches what you'll be doing. Some similar jobs have different codes, for example chefs and cooks. Chefs are eligible for a Skilled Worker visa, but cooks are not. Check if an occupation code is eligible for this visa When you know your occupation code, view the table of eligible jobs to see if it's included. The table is very large. It's sorted in order of occupation code, with the smallest numbers at the top. You may be able to use your web browser to search for your code on the page. Salary requirements You'll usually need to be paid the 'standard' salary rate of at least £38,700 per year, or the 'going rate' for your job, whichever is higher. Example Your salary is £39,000 per year, but the annual going rate for the job you'll be doing is £45,000. You do not meet the usual salary requirements for this visa. Each occupation code has its own annual going rate. Check the going rate for your job in the going rates table. If you work in healthcare or education There are different salary rules if you work in some healthcare or education jobs, where the going rate is based on national pay scales. When you can be paid less If you do not meet the usual salary requirements, and you do not work in healthcare or education, you might still be eligible if your salary will be at least £30,960 per year. Check when you can be paid less. You may also be able to meet lower salary requirements if you're: extending your Skilled Worker visa updating your Skilled Worker visa - for example if you have a new job or employer Approved UK employers You must have a job offer from an approved UK employer before you apply for a Skilled Worker visa. Approved employers are also known as sponsors, because they are sponsoring you to come to or stay in the UK. View the list of approved UK employers. If your employer is not currently approved, they can apply for a sponsor licence if they're eligible. They'll need to pay a fee - £536 for small businesses and charities or £1,476 for medium and large organisations. It usually takes around 8 weeks to process a licence application. If you're a care worker or senior care worker Your employer must be registered with the Care Quality Commission if you're a care worker (code 6135) or senior care worker (code 6136) working in England. Check if your employer is registered with the Care

Quality Commission. If you already have a job offer from an approved employer Your employer - also known as your sponsor - will check that you meet the eligibility requirements. They'll give you a 'certificate of sponsorship' (CoS) to prove this. The certificate of sponsorship is an electronic record, not a physical document. It will have a reference number, which you'll need for your visa application. You must apply for your visa within 3 months of getting your certificate of sponsorship. Check which documents you'll need to apply.

Skilled Worker visa: How much it costs - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa How much it costs When you apply for a Skilled Worker visa, you'll need to have enough money to: pay the application fee - the standard fee ranges from £719 to £1,639 depending on your circumstances pay the healthcare surcharge - this is usually £1,035 per year support yourself when you arrive in the UK - you'll usually need to have at least £1,270 available (unless you're exempt) You'll pay a lower application fee if your job is on the immigration salary list. You'll be told how much you need to pay when you apply. For example, you're applying to come to the UK from Argentina for 2 years on a Skilled Worker visa. Your job is not on the immigration salary list so your visa will cost £719, plus £1,035 for each year of your stay for the healthcare surcharge. This means you'll pay a total of £2,789 when you apply for your visa. You'll also need to prove you have £1,270 available to support yourself in the UK if your employer cannot cover these costs. Application fees If you're applying from outside the UK, the standard fee depends on whether you'll be in the UK for: up to 3 years - £719 per person more than 3 years - £1,420 per person If you're applying from inside the UK to extend, switch or update your visa, the standard fee depends on whether you'll be in the UK for: up to 3 years - £827 per person more than 3 years - £1,636 per person If your job is on the immigration salary list You and your family will pay a lower application fee if your job is on the immigration salary list. The fee for each person applying is: £551 if you're staying for up to 3 years £1,084 if you're staying for more than 3 years The fee is the same whether you're applying from inside or outside the UK. Healthcare surcharge You'll also have to pay the healthcare surcharge for each year of your stay - this is usually £1,035 per year. Check how much you'll have to pay before you apply. Money to support yourself You must have at least £1,270 in your bank account to show you can support yourself in the UK. You will need to have had the money available for at least 28 days in a row. Day 28 must be within 31 days of applying for this visa. You'll usually need to show proof of this when you apply, unless either: you've been in the UK with a valid visa for at least 12 months your employer can cover your costs during your first month in the UK, up to £1,270 Your partner and children will also need to prove they can support themselves while they're in the UK. Check how much they'll need. Read the guidance on financial evidence for more information about the money you need and how to prove it. If your employer can support you instead. Your certificate of sponsorship must confirm this. Your employer will need to complete the 'sponsor certifies maintenance' section on your certificate. This is under 'Additional data'.

Skilled Worker visa: Extend your visa - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Extend your visa You can usually apply to extend a Skilled Worker visa or a Tier 2 (General) work visa if all of the following are true: you have the same job as when you were given your previous permission to enter or stay in the UK your job is in the same occupation code as when you were given your previous permission to enter or stay in the UK you're still working for the employer who gave you your current certificate of sponsorship You must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until you get a decision. Your application will be withdrawn if you do. Your partner and children Your partner or child's visa will not automatically extend if you extend yours. If they do not extend their visa, it will be valid until its original end date. They can either apply at the same time as you, or at any time before their current visa expires. If you're a care worker or a senior care worker, your partner and children may not be able to stay in the UK as your dependants when you extend your visa. If you have a Skilled Worker visa If you got your first certificate of sponsorship (CoS) before 4 April 2024 you may be able to meet lower salary requirements. If you have a Tier 2 (General) work visa You may be able to meet different eligibility requirements,

depending on: whether you got the certificate of sponsorship for your first Tier 2 visa before or after 24 November 2016 your occupation code - some have different going rates The requirements will apply if you either: have a Tier 2 (General) work visa had a Tier 2 (General) work visa which you've extended as a Skilled Worker visa If you got your certificate of sponsorship on or after 24 November 2016 If you apply to extend before 1 December 2026, you will still need to meet the lower salary requirements, but your salary may also include allowances, such as London weighting. Any allowances must be guaranteed for the length of your stay. Jobs with different going rates For some jobs, the going rate for the Skilled Worker visa is different if you had a Tier 2 (General) visa. These going rates are based on a 40-hour working week. Occupation code for your Tier 2 (General) application Occupation code for your current application

Going rate 90% of going rate	80% of going rate	70% of going rate	2114 Physical scientists	2113 Physical scientists
£29,000 (£13.94 per hour)	£26,100 (£12.55 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)
2119 Natural and social science professionals not classified elsewhere	2119 Natural and social science professionals not classified elsewhere	£29,000 (£13.94 per hour)	£26,100 (£12.55 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)
£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)	2162 Other researchers, unspecified discipline	2119 Natural and social science professionals not classified elsewhere	£29,000 (£13.94 per hour)
£26,100 (£12.55 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)	2162 Other researchers, unspecified discipline	2311 Higher education teaching professionals
£33,000 (£15.87 per hour)	£29,700 (£14.28 per hour)	£26,400 (£12.69 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)	2311 Higher education teaching professionals
£33,000 (£15.87 per hour)	£29,700 (£14.28 per hour)	£26,400 (£12.69 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)	2322 Education managers
2311 Higher education teaching professionals	£33,000 (£15.87 per hour)	£29,700 (£14.28 per hour)	£26,400 (£12.69 per hour)	£24,750 (£11.90 per hour)

If you've changed job or employer You'll need to apply to update your visa instead. Fees Check how much it costs for your type of visa. You'll also need to have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken - there's no fee for this. Proving your identity and providing supporting documents As part of your application you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and the type of passport or resident permit you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign into your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. Apply to extend your Skilled Worker visa You must apply online before your current visa expires. Once you've started your application, you can save your form and complete it later. Apply now Continue your application Find out how to sign in to your account. How long it takes to get a decision You'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks of your application date. You'll be contacted if your application will take longer, for example because: your supporting documents need to be verified you need to attend an interview of your personal circumstances, for example if you have a criminal conviction You may be able to pay to get a faster decision - you'll be told if you can when you apply. After you apply If you need to change something in your application after you've sent it contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI). You can ask to cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if UKVI has not started processing your application. You'll get an email or a letter containing the decision on your application. This will explain what you need to do next.

- navigating to "Skilled Worker visa: Extend your visa - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Extend your visa You can usually apply to extend a Skilled Worker visa or a Tier 2 (General) work visa if all of the following are true: you have the same job as when you were given your previous permission to enter or stay in the UK your job is in the same occupation code as when you were given your previous permission to enter or stay in the UK you're still working for the employer who gave you your current certificate of sponsorship You must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until you get a

decision. Your application will be withdrawn if you do. Your partner and children Your partner or child's visa will not automatically extend if you extend yours. If they do not extend their visa, it will be valid until its original end date. They can either apply at the same time as you, or at any time before their current visa expires. If you're a care worker or a senior care worker, your partner and children may not be able to stay in the UK as your dependants when you extend your visa. If you have a Skilled Worker visa If you got your first certificate of sponsorship (CoS) before 4 April 2024 you may be able to meet lower salary requirements. If you have a Tier 2 (General) work visa You may be able to meet different eligibility requirements, depending on: whether you got the certificate of sponsorship for your first Tier 2 visa before or after 24 November 2016 your occupation code - some have different going rates The requirements will apply if you either: have a Tier 2 (General) work visa had a Tier 2 (General) work visa which you've extended as a Skilled Worker visa If you got your certificate of sponsorship on or after 24 November 2016 If you apply to extend before 1 December 2026, you will still need to meet the lower salary requirements, but your salary may also include allowances, such as London weighting. Any allowances must be guaranteed for the length of your stay. Jobs with different going rates For some jobs, the going rate for the Skilled Worker visa is different if you had a Tier 2 (General) visa. These going rates are based on a 40-hour working week. Occupation code for your Tier 2 (General) application Occupation code for your current application Going rate 90% of going rate 80% of going rate 70% of going rate 2114 Physical scientists 2113 Physical scientists £29,000 (£13.94 per hour) £26,100 (£12.55 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) 2119 Natural and social science professionals not classified elsewhere 2119 Natural and social science professionals not classified elsewhere £29,000 (£13.94 per hour) £26,100 (£12.55 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) 2162 Other researchers, unspecified discipline 2119 Natural and social science professionals not classified elsewhere £29,000 (£13.94 per hour) £26,100 (£12.55 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) 2162 Other researchers, unspecified discipline 2311 Higher education teaching professionals £33,000 (£15.87 per hour) £29,700 (14.28 per hour) £26,400 (£12.69 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) 2311 Higher education teaching professionals 2311 Higher education teaching professionals £33,000 (£15.87 per hour) £29,700 (14.28 per hour) £26,400 (£12.69 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) 2322 Education managers 2311 Higher education teaching professionals £33,000 (£15.87 per hour) £29,700 (14.28 per hour) £26,400 (£12.69 per hour) £24,750 (£11.90 per hour) If you've changed job or employer You'll need to apply to update your visa instead. Fees Check how much it costs for your type of visa. You'll also need to have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken - there's no fee for this. Proving your identity and providing supporting documents As part of your application you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and the type of passport or resident permit you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign into your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. Apply to extend your Skilled Worker visa You must apply online before your current visa expires. Once you've started your application, you can save your form and complete it later. Apply now Continue your application Find out how to sign in to your account. How long it takes to get a decision You'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks of your application date. You'll be contacted if your application will take longer, for example because: your supporting documents need to be verified you need to attend an interview of your personal circumstances, for example if you have a criminal conviction You may be able to pay to get a faster decision - you'll be told if you can when you apply. After you apply If you need to change something in your application after you've sent it contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI). You can ask to cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if UKVI has not started processing your application. You'll get an email or a letter containing the decision on your application. This will explain what you need to do next.

Skilled Worker visa: Update your visa if you change job or employer - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Update your visa if you change job or employer You'll need to apply to update your Skilled Worker or Tier 2 (General) work visa if: you want to change your job and your new job is with a different employer your job changes to a different occupation code, and you're not in a graduate training programme you leave a job that's on the immigration salary list for a job that is not on the list You do not need to apply again if you stay in the same job, but your job is taken off the immigration salary list. If you'll be doing a different job for your current employer, you only need to apply to update your visa if your new job is in a different occupation code. Your partner or children will need to apply separately to update their visa. They can either apply at the same time as you, or at any time before their current visa expires. Fees Check how much it costs for your type of visa. You'll also need to have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken - there's no fee for this. Eligibility and documents you'll need to apply Your new job must meet the eligibility requirements and you'll need a new certificate of sponsorship to prove this. You may be able to meet lower salary requirements if both of the following apply: you got your certificate of sponsorship for your first Tier 2 or Skilled Worker visa before 4 April 2024 you have continually held one or more Skilled Worker visas since then You'll only need to provide other evidence again if you've been in the UK for less than one year. If you're applying to add a second job to your current visa You must apply to update your visa if you take on a second job that is more than 20 paid hours a week in addition to the job you're being sponsored for. Your second job must meet the eligibility requirements and you'll need a new certificate of sponsorship to prove this. You'll also need to include a letter with your application explaining that you want to change your current permission to stay. Your letter must state: your name your date of birth your current certificate of sponsorship reference number the date when your current permission to stay runs out If your application is successful, you'll get a new visa giving you permission to do both jobs. You do not need to apply to update your visa if you're taking on additional work that has an eligible occupation code or you'll be doing less than 20 paid hours a week. When to apply to update your visa You can apply to update your visa up to 3 months before the start date of your new job. You can continue working in your current job while your new application is being considered, or to work out your notice period - as long as you apply before your current visa expires. You should not start your new job until you've got confirmation of your new permission. You must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until you get a decision. Your application will be withdrawn if you do. Proving your identity and providing supporting documents As part of your application you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and the type of passport you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign into your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. You'll also be told how to provide your supporting documents if you need to. Apply to update your visa You must apply online. Once you've started your application, you can save your form and complete it later. Apply now Continue your application Find out how to sign in to your account. How long it takes to get a decision You'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks of your application date. You'll be contacted if your application will take longer, for example because: your supporting documents need to be verified you need to attend an interview of your personal circumstances, for example if you have a criminal conviction You may be able to pay to get a faster decision - you'll be told if you can when you apply. After you apply If you need to change something in your application after you've sent it contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI). You can ask to cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if UKVI has not started processing your application. You'll get an email or a letter containing the decision on your application. This will explain what you need to do next.

Skilled Worker visa: Switch to this visa - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Switch to this visa You might be able to apply to change ('switch') to a Skilled Worker visa if you're already in the UK on a different type of

visa. You must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until you get a decision. Your application will be withdrawn if you do. Your partner and children Your partner or child's visa will not automatically switch to this visa if you switch yours. If they do not switch their visa, it will be valid until its original end date. They can either apply at the same time as you, or at any time before their current visa expires. If you're switching to this visa as a care worker or senior care worker, your partner or child will not be able to switch as your dependant to this visa. Eligibility You must meet the following requirements: your job meets the eligibility requirements you can speak, read, write and understand English If you're currently in the UK on a Student visa, you must also meet one of the following requirements: you have completed the course you were sponsored to study your job start date is after your course has finished you have studied for a PhD for at least 24 months Who cannot apply to switch to this visa You cannot apply to switch to this visa if you're currently in the UK: on a visit visa on a short-term student visa on a Parent of a Child Student visa on a seasonal worker visa on a domestic worker in a private household visa on immigration bail because you were given permission to stay outside the immigration rules, for example on compassionate grounds You must leave the UK and apply for a Skilled Worker visa from abroad if you're in one of these categories. Fees Each person applying will need to pay: the visa application fee the healthcare surcharge for each year of their stay - check how much you'll have to pay You'll also need to have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken - there's no fee for this. If you've been in the UK for less than 1 year, you'll also need to prove you have enough money to support yourself. Proving your identity and providing supporting documents As part of your application you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and the type of passport you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign into your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. Apply to switch to a Skilled Worker visa You must apply online before your current visa expires. Once you've started your application, you can save your form and complete it later. Apply now Continue your application Find out how to sign in to your account. How long it takes to get a decision You'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks of your application date. You'll be contacted if your application will take longer, for example because: your supporting documents need to be verified you need to attend an interview of your personal circumstances, for example if you have a criminal conviction You may be able to pay to get a faster decision - you'll be told if you can when you apply. After you apply If you need to change something in your application after you've sent it contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI). You can ask to cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if UKVI has not started processing your application. You'll get an email or a letter containing the decision on your application. This will explain what you need to do next.

Skilled Worker visa: Taking on additional work - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa Taking on additional work If you work overtime in the job you're being sponsored for, you do not need to update your visa. There's no limit to how many hours of overtime you can do. You can also work up to 20 hours a week in another job or for your own business, as long as you're still doing the job you're being sponsored for. Your work must be in an eligible occupation code. You can also do unpaid voluntary work. If you'll be doing more than 20 hours a week in another job You'll need to apply to update your visa so that you're being sponsored to do both jobs. You'll need to: get a new certificate of sponsorship from your second employer include a letter with your application explaining that you want to change your current permission to stay

Skilled Worker visa: If you work in healthcare or education - GOV.UK Skilled Worker visa If you work in healthcare or education There are different salary rules if you work in some healthcare or education jobs. Your salary must be at least £23,200 - or more if your job's 'going rate' is higher. The going rates for these jobs are based on the national pay scales set by the relevant independent body, for example the NHS.

View the list of eligible healthcare and education jobs to see if your job is included. National pay scales tables If your job is on the list, your salary must be at least the national pay scale rate for the job you'll be doing. These going rates apply whether you'll be working in the public or private sector. Check how much you'll need to be paid in the: table of national pay scales for eligible healthcare jobs - listed by NHS pay band and area of the UK table of national pay scales for eligible teaching and education leadership jobs - listed by role and area of the UK Ask your employer if you're not sure what your role or pay band will be.

<https://www.gov.uk/high-potential-individual-visa>

High Potential Individual (HPI) visa: Overview - GOV.UK High Potential Individual (HPI) visa Overview A High Potential Individual (HPI) visa gives you permission to stay in the UK for at least 2 years. To apply, you must have been awarded a qualification by an eligible university in the last 5 years. How long you can stay An HPI visa usually lasts for 2 years. If you have a PhD or other doctoral qualification, it will last for 3 years. If you want to stay longer in the UK You cannot extend your HPI visa. However, you may be able to switch to a different visa, for example a Skilled Worker visa. Check you can apply for another type of visa to stay in the UK. How to apply You must apply online. How you apply depends on whether you're: outside the UK and are coming to the UK inside the UK and switching from a different visa Your partner and children can apply to join you or stay in the UK as your 'dependants' if they're eligible. How long it takes As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity and provide your documents. You may need to allow extra time if you need an appointment to do this. You'll find out if you need one when you start your application. Getting a decision Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision on your visa within: 3 weeks, if you're outside the UK 8 weeks, if you're inside the UK How much it costs You, your partner or children will each need to: pay the application fee pay the healthcare surcharge for each year of your stay prove you have enough personal savings Check how much money you'll need. What you can and cannot do With an HPI visa you can: work in most jobs look for work be self-employed live in the UK with your partner and children, if they're eligible do voluntary work travel abroad and return to the UK You cannot: apply for most benefits ('public funds') work as a professional sportsperson extend this visa apply to settle permanently in the UK If your application is successful, you'll get a full list of what you can and cannot do with an HPI visa. Studying with an HPI visa You can only study with an HPI visa if your chosen course is not eligible for a Student visa. If your course is eligible for a Student visa, you can apply for a Student visa instead, or extend your Student visa if you already have one. You may need an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate if you're studying or researching sensitive topics.

High Potential Individual (HPI) visa: Eligibility - GOV.UK High Potential Individual (HPI) visa Eligibility To be eligible for a High Potential Individual (HPI) visa, you must have been awarded a qualification by an eligible university. Where you studied The list of eligible universities is based on rankings of universities from around the world. Check the list of eligible universities for the month and year you were awarded your qualification: 1 November 2024 to 31 October 2025 1 November 2023 to 31 October 2024 1 November 2022 to 31 October 2023 1 November 2021 to 31 October 2022 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2020 UK universities are not eligible. If you're already in the UK on a student visa you may be able to apply for a Graduate visa. Your qualification Your qualification must be at the same level as: a UK bachelor's degree a UK postgraduate degree a UK PhD or doctorate You must apply to Ecctis (formerly UK NARIC) to check your qualification is valid and at the right level. Ecctis will not check if your university is eligible. You must have been awarded your qualification in the last 5 years. Other eligibility criteria To apply for an HPI visa you must also: prove your knowledge of English prove that you have enough personal savings to support yourself in the UK, unless you've been in the UK with a valid visa for at least 12 months You do not need to have a job offer to apply. You can apply for an HPI visa from inside the UK or outside the UK. You can only apply for an HPI visa

once. You cannot apply for an HPI visa if: you have already been given a Graduate visa you have already come to the UK as a Doctorate Extension Scheme student

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/high-potential-individual-visa-global-universities-list/high-potential-individual-visa-global-universities-list-2024> This list of universities relates to qualifications awarded between 1 November 2024 and 31 October 2025. Alphabetical rankings lists 2024 (establishments from top 50 rankings which appeared on 2 or more lists) Country California Institute of Technology (Caltech) USA Columbia University USA Cornell University USA Duke University USA Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL Switzerland) Switzerland ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) Switzerland Fudan University China Harvard University USA Heidelberg University Germany Johns Hopkins University USA Karolinska Institute Sweden Kyoto University Japan Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) USA McGill University Canada Nanyang Technological University (NTU) Singapore National University of Singapore Singapore New York University USA Northwestern University USA Paris Sciences et Lettres - PSL Research University France Peking University China Princeton University USA Shanghai Jiao Tong University China Stanford University USA Technical University of Munich Germany The Chinese University of Hong Kong Hong Kong Tsinghua University China University of British Columbia Canada University of California, Berkeley USA University of California, Los Angeles USA University of California, San Diego USA University of Chicago USA University of Hong Kong Hong Kong University of Melbourne Australia University of Michigan-Ann Arbor USA University of Munich (LMU Munich) Germany University of Pennsylvania USA University of Texas at Austin USA University of Tokyo Japan University of Toronto Canada University of Washington USA Yale University USA Zhejiang University China

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California, Berkeley USA University of California, Los Angeles USA University of California, San Diego
USA University of Chicago USA University of Hong Kong Hong Kong University of Melbourne Australia
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor USA University of Pennsylvania USA University of Tokyo Japan
University of Toronto Canada University of Washington USA Yale University USA Zhejiang University
China

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between 1 November 2021 and 31 October 2022. Alphabetical Rankings Lists 2021 (establishments from
Top 50 rankings which appeared on 2 or more lists) Country California Institute of Technology (Caltech)
USA Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) Hong Kong Columbia University USA Cornell University
USA Duke University USA Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL Switzerland) Switzerland
ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) Switzerland Harvard University USA Johns Hopkins
University USA Karolinska Institute Sweden Kyoto University Japan Massachusetts Institute of
Technology (MIT) USA McGill University Canada Nanyang Technological University (NTU) Singapore
National University of Singapore Singapore New York University (NYU) USA Northwestern University
USA Paris Sciences et Lettres – PSL Research University France Peking University China Princeton
University USA Stanford University USA Tsinghua University China University of British Columbia Canada
University of California, Berkeley USA University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) USA University of
California, San Diego USA University of Chicago USA USA University of Hong Kong Hong Kong University
of Melbourne Australia University of Michigan-Ann Arbor USA University of Munich (LMU Munich)
Germany University of Pennsylvania USA University of Texas at Austin USA University of Tokyo Japan
University of Toronto Canada University of Washington USA Yale University USA

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qualifications awarded between 1 November 2020 and 31 October 2021. Alphabetical Rankings Lists
2020 (establishments from Top 50 rankings which appeared on 2 or more lists) Country California Institute
of Technology (Caltech) USA Columbia University USA Cornell University USA Duke University USA
Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne Switzerland ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of
Technology) Switzerland Harvard University USA Johns Hopkins University USA Karolinska Institute
Sweden Kyoto University Japan Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) USA McGill University
Canada Nanyang Technological University (NTU) Singapore National University of Singapore Singapore
New York University (NYU) USA Northwestern University USA Paris Sciences et Lettres – PSL Research
University France Peking University China Princeton University USA Stanford University USA Technical
University of Munich (Technische Universität München) Germany Tsinghua University China University of

British Columbia Canada University of California, Berkeley USA University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) USA University of California, San Diego USA University of Chicago USA University of Hong Kong Hong Kong University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign USA University of Melbourne Australia University of Michigan-Ann Arbor USA University of Pennsylvania USA University of Texas at Austin USA University of Tokyo Japan University of Toronto Canada University of Washington USA University of Wisconsin-Madison USA Washington University in St Louis USA Yale University USA

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High Potential Individual (HPI) visa: How much it costs - GOV.UK High Potential Individual (HPI) visa How much it costs When you apply for a High Potential Individual (HPI) visa, you'll need to have enough money to: pay £210 for Ecctis to check your qualification is valid (£252 if you're applying from the UK) pay the £822 application fee pay the healthcare surcharge - this is usually £1,035 for each year you'll be in the UK support yourself when you arrive in the UK - you'll usually need to have at least £1,270 available (unless you're exempt) You'll be told how much you need to pay when you apply. Healthcare surcharge You'll have to pay the healthcare surcharge when you apply. If you're eligible for an HPI visa for: 2 years - it will cost £2,070 3 years - it will cost £3,105 If you work in public sector healthcare If you get a job in public sector healthcare after you have paid the healthcare surcharge, you may be able to get a refund. Money to support yourself You must have at least £1,270 in your bank account to show you can support yourself in the UK. You will need to have had the money available for at least 28 days in a row. Day 28 must be within 31 days of applying for this visa. You'll usually need to show proof of this when you apply, unless you've been in the UK with a valid visa for at least 12 months. Your partner and children will also need to prove they can support themselves while they're in the UK. Check how much they'll need. Read the guidance on financial evidence for more information about the money you need and how to prove it.

High Potential Individual (HPI) visa: Documents you'll need to apply - GOV.UK High Potential Individual (HPI) visa Documents you'll need to apply Before you apply, you must pay for Ecctis to check your qualification is valid. When you apply you'll need to provide: a valid passport or other travel document that shows your identity and nationality proof of your knowledge of English You'll also need to provide the statement Ecctis sends to you when they've checked your qualification. If you had to apply to Ecctis to confirm that your qualification was taught in English, the statement is called an 'Academic Qualification Level Statement and English Language Proficiency Statement'. Otherwise, it's called an 'Academic Qualification Level Statement'. Other documents you might need Depending on your circumstances, you might be asked to provide: proof you have enough personal savings to support yourself in the UK, for example bank statements (unless you've been in the UK with a valid visa for at least 12 months) proof of your relationship with your partner or children if they're applying with you your tuberculosis test results if you're from a listed country If you're switching to this visa from another visa, you'll also need to provide either: your biometric residence permit (BRP) if you have one - this can be expired online proof of your immigration status if you have an eVisa - you'll need to get a share code If your documents are not in English or Welsh you'll also need to provide a certified translation.

High Potential Individual (HPI) visa: Knowledge of English - GOV.UK High Potential Individual (HPI) visa Knowledge of English You'll usually need to prove your knowledge of the English language when you apply, unless you did this in a previous successful visa application. Level of English You must prove you can read, write, speak and understand English to at least level B1 on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) scale. You can prove your knowledge of English by: passing a Secure English Language Test (SELT) from an approved provider having a GCSE, A level, Scottish National Qualification level 4 or 5, Scottish Higher or Advanced Higher in English, gained through study at a UK school that you began when you were under 18 having a degree-level academic qualification that was taught in English - if you studied abroad, you'll need to apply through Ecctis (formerly UK NARIC) for confirmation that your qualification is equivalent to a UK bachelor's degree, master's degree or PhD Who does not need to prove their knowledge of English You do not need to prove your knowledge of English if you're a national of one of the following countries or territories: Antigua and Barbuda Australia the Bahamas Barbados Belize the British overseas territories Canada Dominica Grenada Guyana Jamaica Malta New Zealand St Kitts and Nevis St Lucia St Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago USA

High Potential Individual (HPI) visa: Apply from outside the UK - GOV.UK High Potential Individual (HPI) visa Apply from outside the UK You must apply online for a High Potential Individual (HPI) visa. Check which documents you'll need to apply. There's a different process if you are already in the UK and are switching to the HPI visa from another visa. When to apply You must apply within 5 years of being awarded a qualification from an eligible university. Proving your identity and providing supporting documents As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and what type of passport you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign into your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a visa application centre You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. If you do need an appointment: the centre may need to keep your passport and documents while they process your application you may have to travel to get to your nearest visa application centre (this could be in another country) Apply for an HPI visa Once you've started your application, you can save your form and complete it later. Start now Continue your application You can sign back into your application if you've saved it. Find out how to sign in to your account. How long it takes to get a decision Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision within 3 weeks. You'll be contacted if your application will take longer, for example because: your supporting documents need to be verified of your personal circumstances, for example if you have a criminal conviction After you apply You can ask to

cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if UKVI has not started processing your application. You'll get an email containing the decision on your application. This will explain what you need to do next.

High Potential Individual (HPI) visa: Your partner and children - GOV.UK High Potential Individual (HPI) visa Your partner and children Your partner and children can also apply to join you or stay in the UK as your 'dependants' if they're eligible. If your partner or child's application is successful, their visa will usually end on the same date as yours. If a child's parents have visas with different expiry dates, the child's visa will end on the earlier date. A dependant partner or child is any of the following: your husband, wife, civil partner or unmarried partner your child under 18 - including if they were born in the UK during your stay your child over 18 if they currently have permission ('leave to enter' or 'leave to remain') to be in the UK as your dependant You'll need to provide evidence of your relationship to your dependant when you apply. Your partner You must be able to prove one of the following: you're in a civil partnership or marriage that's recognised in the UK you've been living together in a relationship for at least 2 years when you apply you've been in a relationship for at least 2 years when you apply but you cannot live together, for example because you're working or studying in different places, or it's not accepted in your culture If you're not living together, you'll need to prove that you have an ongoing commitment to each other, for example by providing evidence that you: communicate regularly with each other support each other financially care for any children you have together spend time together as a couple, for example on holiday or at events Your child They must: live with you, unless they're living away from home in full-time education - for example, at boarding school or university not be married or in a civil partnership You'll need to provide evidence of their address, such as: a bank statement credit card bills driving licence NHS registration document an official letter from their university or college Money they need to support themselves Your partner and children must have a certain amount of money available to support themselves while they're in the UK. You - or your partner or child - will need: £285 for your partner £315 for one child £200 for each additional child Example You - or your partner or child - would need to have £600 to bring your partner and one child with you to the UK (£285 for your partner and £315 for your child). You would also need to have £1,270 available to support yourself for your own application. You - or your partner or child - will need to have had the money available for at least 28 days in a row. Day 28 must be within 31 days of you or them applying for this visa. You'll usually need to show proof of this when they apply, unless either: you have all been in the UK with a valid visa for at least 12 months your employer can cover your family's costs during your first month in the UK - this must be confirmed on your certificate of sponsorship If your partner or child is applying at a different time to you, they'll only need to prove they have enough money to support themselves if they have been in the UK for less than 1 year. Healthcare surcharge Each family member will have to pay the healthcare surcharge when they apply. If you're eligible for a High Potential Individual (HPI) visa for 2 years, it will cost: £2,070 for each adult family member £1,552 for each child aged under 18 at the time you apply If you're eligible for a HPI visa for 3 years, it will cost: £3,105 for each adult family member £2,328 for each child aged under 18 at the time you apply If one of your family members works in public sector healthcare If one of your family members gets a job in public sector healthcare after they have paid the healthcare surcharge, they may be able to get a refund. Apply from outside the UK Your partner and children must either: apply online as your partner apply online as your child Each family member will need to complete a separate application and pay the visa fee. They must apply before they travel to the UK. They'll also need your application number - you'll get this when you apply. This number is called a Global Web Form (GWF) or a Unique Application Number (UAN). You'll find it on emails and letters from the Home Office about your application. Proving their identity As part of an application, your partner and children will need to prove their identity. They'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan their identity document - they'll also create or sign in to their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have their fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a visa application centre They'll be told what they need to do when they apply. If

they do need an appointment: the visa application centre may need to keep their passport and documents while they process their application they may have to travel to get to their nearest centre (this could be in another country) How long it takes to get a decision Once they've applied online, proved their identity and provided their documents, they'll usually get a decision within 3 weeks. Apply from inside the UK (switch their visa) If you switch your visa, your partner or child's current visa will still be valid until its original end date. Your partner or child need to apply to switch their visa, either: at the same time as you at any time before their current visa expires This includes children who have turned 18 during your stay. Your partner or children cannot apply to switch to your HPI visa as your dependants if they are currently in the UK: on a visit visa on a short-term student visa on a Parent of a Child Student visa on a seasonal worker visa on a domestic worker in a private household visa on immigration bail because they were given permission to stay outside the immigration rules, for example on compassionate grounds If your partner or child is currently in the UK on a Student visa, they can only switch if they have either: completed the course they were sponsored to study studied for a PhD for at least 24 months How to apply The application form will tell you if you can include your partner and children in your application or whether they need to apply separately. If your partner or child apply separately, they'll need to either: switch to your HPI visa as your partner switch to your HPI visa as your child They'll need your application number - you'll get this when you apply. This number is called a Global Web Form (GWF) or a Unique Application Number (UAN). You'll find it on emails and letters from the Home Office about your application. Proving their identity As part of their application, your partner and children will need to prove their identity. They'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan their identity document - they'll also create or sign in to their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have their fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point They'll be told what they need to do when they apply. They must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until they get a decision. Their application will be withdrawn if they do. How long it takes to get a decision Once they've applied online, proved their identity and provided their documents, they'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks. Children born in the UK If you have a child while you're in the UK, they do not automatically become a British citizen. You must apply for your child's dependant visa if you want to travel in and out of the UK with them. The form you fill in depends on if: your child is inside the UK your child is outside the UK You'll need to provide a full UK birth certificate for each child, showing the names of both parents. You must apply for their dependant visa before they turn 18 if they want to stay in the UK. What your partner or child can and cannot do Your partner or child can: work, except as a sportsperson or coach, study, travel abroad and return to the UK They cannot apply for most benefits (public funds), or the State Pension. If their application is successful, they'll get a full list of what they can and cannot do.

High Potential Individual (HPI) visa: Switch to this visa - GOV.UK High Potential Individual (HPI) visa Switch to this visa You might be able to apply to change ('switch') to a High Potential Individual (HPI) visa if you're already in the UK on a different type of visa. Your partner or child's visa will not automatically switch to this visa if you switch yours. They can either apply at the same time as you, or at any time before their current visa expires. You must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until you get a decision. Your application will be withdrawn if you do. When to apply You must apply within 5 years of being awarded a qualification from an eligible university. If you're currently in the UK on a Student visa, you must also have either: completed the course you were sponsored to study studied for a PhD for at least 24 months Who cannot apply to switch to this visa You cannot apply to switch to this visa if you're currently in the UK: on a visit visa on a short-term student visa on a Parent of a Child Student visa on a seasonal worker visa on a domestic worker in a private household visa on immigration bail because you were given permission to stay outside the immigration rules, for example on compassionate grounds You must leave the UK and apply for an HPI visa from abroad if you're in one of these categories. You cannot switch to this visa if you're on a Graduate visa. Fees Each person applying will need to pay: the visa application fee the healthcare surcharge for each year of their stay - check how

much you'll have to pay You'll also need to have your biometric information (fingerprints and a photo) taken. There's no fee for this. If you've been in the UK for less than 1 year, you'll also need to prove you have enough money to support yourself. Proving your identity and providing supporting documents As part of your application you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and the type of passport you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign in to your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account give your fingerprints and a photo (biometric information) at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. Apply to switch to an HPI visa You must apply online before your current visa expires. Once you've started your application, you can save your form and complete it later. Start now Continue your application You can sign back into your application if you've saved it. Find out how to sign in to your account. How long it takes to get a decision You'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks of your application date. You'll be contacted if your application will take longer, for example because: your supporting documents need to be verified you need to attend an interview of your personal circumstances, for example if you have a criminal conviction After you apply If you need to change something in your application after you've sent it contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI). You can ask to cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if UKVI has not started processing your application. You'll get an email or a letter containing the decision on your application. This will explain what you need to do next.

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: Visit as an academic - GOV.UK. Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor Visit as an academic If you're a scientist, researcher or academic you can: take part in formal exchange arrangements with UK counterparts carry out research, either as part of your job or independently If you're a senior doctor or dentist you can also: take part in research teach (as long as it's not a permanent teaching post) undertake clinical practice (as long as it's not a permanent position) To research certain subjects at postgraduate level or above, you may need to get an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate before you start your research. You can also visit if you're invited for certain paid engagements or events (a 'permitted paid engagement') - for example, to give a lecture or be an academic assessor. You'll need to show you're an expert in your profession. If you want to visit for up to 6 months You should: check you meet the basic eligibility requirements for a Standard Visitor check if you need a visa to visit the UK apply for a Standard Visitor visa online - if you need one If you want to visit for more than 6 months All academic visits lasting longer than 6 months require a Standard Visitor visa regardless of your nationality. You can: apply for a Standard Visitor visa before you travel to the UK that lasts for up to 12 months and costs £200 visit for up to 6 months and apply to stay longer when you're in the UK for a fee of £1,000 (you can stay up to 12 months in total) You must meet the basic eligibility requirements for a Standard Visitor and the additional eligibility requirements for academics. You must provide any required documents that show your eligibility. Your partner and children can apply to stay with you for up to 12 months. They can apply for a Standard Visitor visa in advance or visit for 6 months and extend their stay once in the UK. Eligibility requirements if you want to stay longer than 6 months You must prove you're: highly qualified in your field of expertise - this will usually mean you have a PhD or higher currently working in that field of expertise at an academic institution overseas not filling a permanent teaching post If you're an academic, but not a senior doctor or dentist, you must also prove you're visiting to do research or a formal exchange. If you're a senior doctor or dentist, you must also prove you're visiting to do research, clinical practice, a formal exchange or to teach. Documents you may need You need to show you meet the eligibility requirements, for example by providing a letter from: your employer outlining the dates of your sabbatical or exchange your employer outlining the research to be undertaken the UK host organisation confirming the arrangements for your research, exchange or clinical practice Depending on where you come from, you may need a certificate that proves you do not have tuberculosis (TB). Check if you'll need to take a TB test.

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: Visit to study - GOV.UK Skip to main content Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor Visit to study You can visit the UK for up to 6 months to: study at an accredited institution (this includes English language courses) do a short piece of research that's relevant to your course overseas do an 'elective' - an optional additional placement, if you're studying medicine, veterinary medicine and science, nursing, midwifery or dentistry sit an entrance exam, retake an exam or course module, or do a PhD oral exam (a viva) do an unpaid clinical attachment if you're a graduate from a medical, dental or nursing school take the Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) test or the Professional and Linguistic Assessment Board (PLAB) test You should: check you meet the basic eligibility requirements for a Standard Visitor and any relevant extra eligibility requirements listed below prepare any required documents that prove your eligibility check if you need a visa to visit the UK apply for a Standard Visitor visa online - if you need one To study or research certain subjects at postgraduate level or above, you may need to get an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate before you start your course or research. If you're visiting to study at an accredited institution You must prove that: you've been accepted onto a course provided by an accredited UK institution the course is no more than 6 months long (unless it's a distance learning course) The accredited UK institution cannot be an academy or state-funded school. Distance learning courses If you're doing a distance learning course, your course can last longer than 6 months. This is because most of your study will happen outside of the UK. You can visit the UK to do certain activities as part of your course, for example: attend induction weeks do face-to-face intensive learning have progress checks sit exams or assessments If you want to study for more than 6 months You'll need to apply for either a: Short-term study visa - for English Language courses up to 11 months Student visa - for courses run by licensed student sponsors Child Student visa - to study at an independent school if you're between 4 and 17 years old If you're visiting to do a short piece of research You must prove that: you're at least 16 years old you're already enrolled on a course overseas that is the equivalent of a UK degree you've been accepted by a UK higher education institution to take part in research that's relevant to the course you're studying overseas You can visit for up to 6 months to do your research. Documents you must provide You'll need to provide confirmation from your overseas course provider that the research or research tuition is part of, or relevant to, the course you're doing overseas. If you're visiting to do an elective You must prove that you're: at least 16 years old already enrolled on a course overseas that is the equivalent of a UK degree - the course must be in medicine, veterinary medicine and science, nursing, midwifery or dentistry doing an elective at a UK higher education institution as part of your course You can visit for up to 6 months to do your elective. Documents you must provide Your UK higher education provider will need to give written confirmation that you will not be treating patients or being paid for the elective. If you're visiting to do an unpaid clinical attachment or dental observer post If you're an overseas graduate from a medical, dental or nursing school you can do an unpaid clinical attachment or dental observer post for up to 6 months. If you want to stay longer than 6 months, you will need to pass the PLAB test and apply to stay in the UK. You must not treat patients. Documents you must provide You must provide written confirmation: of your clinical attachment or dental observer post offer that you've not done a clinical attachment or dental observer post in the UK before If you're taking the OSCE or PLAB test You can visit for up to 6 months to take the OSCE or PLAB test. If you do not pass the PLAB test, you can apply to stay in the UK for a further 6 months to retake the test. If you pass the PLAB test, you can apply to stay in the UK to do an unpaid clinical attachment or dental observer post. You can stay in the UK for up to 18 months in total. Documents you must provide You must provide a letter from the Nursing and Midwifery Council confirming your OSCE test registration. You'll need a letter from the General Medical Council confirming your PLAB test registration.

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UK-based organisation or client for a pre-arranged event or other permitted engagement can show you're an expert in your profession are 18 or over The engagement must be relevant to your expertise, qualifications and main job in your home country. You can come to the UK for up to 6 months, but you must do the engagement in the first month. You can be invited: as a professional artist, entertainer or musician as a professional sportsperson as a qualified lawyer - to represent a client to give a lecture or series of lectures to speak at a conference as an academic - to be a student examiner or assessor as an air pilot examiner You should: check you meet the basic eligibility requirements for a Standard Visitor check if you need a visa to visit the UK apply for a Standard Visitor visa online - if you need one Who can invite you and what you can use to show you're an expert depends on your profession. Professional artists, entertainers or musicians You can be paid to do an activity that relates directly to your profession including: performing talking about, presenting or launching your work to other professionals or the public giving lectures joining judging panels or debate panels taking part in professional conferences A 'professional artist' can be anyone working in the performing or creative arts. For example, poets, make-up artists, stylists, set designers, photographers and fashion models. Your invitation You must have an invitation from a UK-based: creative organisation, such as a gallery, university arts faculty, school or events venue agent or agency broadcaster Your expertise and employment The event or engagement must relate directly to your full-time profession. You must be able to show you're an established artist, entertainer or musician in your home country, for example: your published work publicity material for recent performances, screenings, concerts, talks, readings or exhibitions media coverage and reviews awards you've received Professional sportspeople You can be paid to do an activity that relates directly to your sporting profession. For example, taking part in a sporting event. Your invitation You must have an invitation from a UK-based: sports organisation that organises or hosts sporting events or matches agent or agency broadcaster Your expertise and employment The event or engagement must relate directly to your full-time profession. You must be able to show you're an established sportsperson in your home country, for example: proof of recent performances, awards and media coverage media coverage awards you've received Qualified lawyers You can be paid by a client to represent them in the UK at a court or tribunal hearing, arbitration or other form of legal dispute resolution. You can also be paid to visit the UK to prepare for the hearing. Your invitation You must have an invitation from your client, showing you've been asked to represent them in the UK. You must provide confirmation of your right of audience or 'temporary call'. Your expertise and employment You may need to show that you're a qualified lawyer, such as a practising certificate or certificate of good standing. Lecturers You can be paid to give a lecture or series of lectures about your area of expertise. You cannot take a full-time or part-time teaching post for your host organisation. Your invitation You must have an invitation from a UK-based: higher education institution research organisation arts organisation, such as a museum, theatre, art gallery, arts festival or other arts venue Your expertise and employment Your work overseas must be relevant to the lecture or lectures that you're giving. You must be able to show you're highly qualified in your area of expertise. For example, you can provide: a letter from your employer confirming where you work and your area of expertise examples of your published work evidence of lectures you've already given If you want to give a lecture on a subject not relevant to your current role, you may need to provide evidence of: any previous employment or posts held in this area publications on the subject other recognised qualifications You can visit for a permitted paid event or engagement, if you're semi-retired and earning an income from giving regular lectures. You cannot do this if you're retired. Speakers at conferences You can be paid to speak at a conference or seminar. Your invitation You must have an invitation to speak from the organiser of a conference or seminar in the UK. Your expertise and employment You must be able to show that the conference or seminar is relevant to your area of expertise and profession in your home country. Academic examiners or assessors You can be paid to: examine or assess students chair or take part in selection panels Your invitation You must have an invitation from a UK higher education institution or a UK-based research or arts organisation. Your expertise and employment Your work overseas must be relevant to the role you've been invited to do. You must be able to show you're highly qualified in your

area of expertise. For example, you can provide: a letter from your employer confirming where you work and your area of expertise, examples of your published work, evidence of lectures you've already given. You can visit for a permitted paid event or engagement if you're semi-retired and earning an income from regular examination work. You cannot do this if you're retired. Air pilot examiners You can be paid to examine UK-based air pilots, so they meet the national aviation regulatory requirements of your country. Your invitation You must have an invitation from a UK-based approved training organisation regulated by the UK Civil Aviation Authority. Your expertise and employment You must be able to show that you're in full-time employment overseas with your country's national aviation authority.

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: Apply for a Standard Visitor visa - GOV.UK Skip to main content Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor Apply for a Standard Visitor visa If you need a Standard Visitor visa, you must apply online before you travel to the UK and attend an appointment at a visa application centre. The earliest you can apply is 3 months before you travel. You must meet the eligibility requirements and only do permitted activities. Depending on your nationality, you may not need a visa to visit the UK. If you do not need a visa, you'll either: have to apply for an electronic travel authorisation (ETA), which allows you to visit the UK for up to 6 months be able to visit the UK for up to 6 months without needing a visa or an ETA You can check if you need a visa before you apply. Visa fees You can apply for a Standard Visitor visa, or if you visit the UK regularly you can choose to apply for a long-term Standard Visitor visa instead. Fee Maximum length of stay Standard Visitor visa £115 6 months Standard Visitor visa for medical reasons £200 11 months Standard Visitor visa for academics £200 12 months 2 year long-term Standard Visitor visa £432 6 months per visit 5 year long-term Standard Visitor visa £771 6 months per visit 10 year long-term Standard Visitor visa £963 6 months per visit Apply online Once you've started your application you can save your form and complete it later. If you're applying with family members, each person must have their own application and pay the fee. They need to attend their own appointment at a visa application centre. You can apply on behalf of your partner and child, if they cannot apply for themselves. Apply now Your application will not be accepted and you will not get a refund if you have the right of abode in the UK (for example you're a British citizen). You need to apply for a certificate of entitlement instead. Continue your application You can sign back into your application if you've saved it. Find out how to sign in to your account. Long-term Standard Visitor visas You can choose to apply for a long-term Standard Visitor visa if you visit the UK regularly. This visa lasts 2, 5 or 10 years. You can stay for a maximum of 6 months on each visit. If you're under 18 years old when you apply, your long-term Standard Visitor visa will only be valid for up to 6 months after you turn 18. You cannot get a refund on the fee. You may be given a shorter visa than requested if UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) believe you cannot meet the eligibility requirements for the duration of the visa you applied for. You will not get a refund of the application fee if you get a shorter visa or if your application is refused. Your visa may be cancelled if your travel history shows you are repeatedly living in the UK for extended periods. Documents and information you'll need to apply You must have a passport or travel document that is valid for the whole of your stay in the UK. There must be a blank page in your passport for your Standard Visitor visa. You'll need to provide the following information in your online application: the dates you're planning to travel to the UK where you'll be staying during your visit how much you think your trip will cost your current home address and how long you've lived there your parents' names and dates of birth (if known) how much you earn in a year (if you have an income) details of any criminal, civil or immigration offences you may have committed Depending on your circumstances, you might also need to provide: details of your travel history for the past 10 years your employer's address and telephone number your partner's name, date of birth and passport number the name and address of anyone paying for your trip the name, address and passport number of any family members you have in the UK a certificate proving that you've had a tuberculosis (TB) test if you're visiting for more than 6 months You need to provide additional documents if you're visiting the UK: to study as an academic for certain paid engagements or events (a 'permitted paid engagement' for medical reasons You must provide certified translations of any

documents that are not in English or Welsh. Proving your identity and providing your documents As part of your online application, you need to book an appointment at a visa application centre. Allow time to attend your appointment, as the visa application centre could be in another country. At your appointment, you'll need to: prove your identity with your passport or travel document have your fingerprints and a photo (biometric information) taken provide the required documents that show you're eligible for a Standard Visitor visa The visa application centre may keep your passport and documents while processing your application. How long it takes to get a decision Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision on your visa within 3 weeks. You can check to see if you can get your visa decision faster. You'll get an email when the Home Office has made a decision on your application. This will explain what you need to do next. If you need to change or cancel your application If you need to change something in your application after you've sent it, contact UKVI. You can ask to cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if the application has not been processed yet.

Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor: When you can extend your stay - GOV.UK Skip to main content Visit the UK as a Standard Visitor When you can extend your stay You may be able to extend your stay if you have permission to be in the UK for less than 6 months. You can extend your stay up to a total of 6 months. You can only apply to stay in the UK for longer than 6 months if you're: a patient receiving medical treatment an academic and you still meet the eligibility requirements a graduate retaking the Professional and Linguistic Assessment Board (PLAB) test or doing a clinical attachment You must apply to extend your stay and pay the £1,000 fee regardless of your nationality. You need to apply while you're still in the UK and before your current visa or permission expires. Fees It costs: £1,000 to extend your stay as a Standard Visitor an extra £1,000 if you use the super priority service You'll also need to have your fingerprints and a photo (biometric information) taken - there's no fee for this. If you have permission to be in the UK for less than 6 months You may be able to extend your stay as long as the total time you spend in the UK is no more than 6 months. You must meet the eligibility requirements and pay the £1,000 fee. For example, if you have been in the UK for 3 months, you can apply to extend your stay for 3 more months. This applies if you needed a visa to visit the UK and also if you did not need one. If you need to stay longer for medical treatment If you're already in the UK, you can apply to stay for a further 6 months if you: have paid for any treatment you've already had in the UK can and will pay the further costs of your treatment continue to meet the medical treatment eligibility requirements There is no limit on how many times you can extend your stay. It costs £1,000 each time you extend. Documents you must provide You must get a medical practitioner or NHS consultant who's registered in the UK to provide details of your medical condition that needs further treatment. If you're having treatment at an NHS hospital under a reciprocal healthcare arrangement, you will need to provide another authorisation form from your country's government saying they will pay for your treatment. If you need to stay longer as an academic If you're already in the UK and have permission to visit for less than 12 months, you can apply to stay for up to 12 months in total. Your partner and children can apply to stay for up to 12 months too. They must have their own application and each pay the £1,000 fee. You must prove you: are highly qualified in your field of expertise, for example you have a PhD or higher were working in that field of expertise at an academic institution overseas prior to your arrival in the UK are not filling a permanent teaching post If you're an academic, but not a senior doctor or dentist, you must also prove you're visiting to do research or a formal exchange. If you're a senior doctor or dentist, you must also prove you're visiting to do research, clinical practice, a formal exchange or to teach. Before you extend your stay, check if you need an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate. You may need one if you're researching certain subjects at postgraduate level or above. If you need to stay longer to retake the PLAB test If you're already in the UK, you can apply to extend your stay for up to 6 months to retake the PLAB test. You must provide written confirmation from the General Medical Council that you're retaking the test. If you want to do a clinical attachment or dental observer post If you pass the PLAB test, you can apply to stay longer to do

an unpaid clinical attachment or dental observer post. You can stay in the UK for up to 18 months in total. You must provide written confirmation: of your clinical attachment offer that you've not done a clinical attachment in the UK before You must not treat patients. Proving your identity and providing your documents When you apply, you'll be asked to make an appointment at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point to provide your fingerprints and a photo (biometric information). You'll also need to submit the supporting documents that prove your eligibility. You can: upload your documents into the online service have them scanned at your UKVCAS appointment You must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until you get a decision. Your application will be withdrawn if you do. Apply to extend your stay as a Standard Visitor Once you've started your application you can save your form and complete it later. Apply now Continue your application You can sign back into your application if you've saved it. Find out how to sign in to your account. Get help to apply online You can get help with completing the online form if you: do not feel confident using a computer or mobile device do not have internet access You can only use this service if you're applying to extend your stay in the UK. You cannot get immigration advice through this service. How long it takes to get a decision If you use the standard service, a decision will usually be made within 8 weeks of providing your supporting documents and proving your identity. If you use the super priority service a decision will be made: by the end of the next working day after your UKVCAS appointment if your appointment is on a weekday 2 working days after your UKVCAS appointment if your appointment is at the weekend Working days are Monday to Friday, not including bank holidays. You'll be contacted if your application is complex and will take longer, for example: if your supporting documents need to be verified if you need to attend an interview because of your personal circumstances (for example if you have a criminal conviction) Once you've applied you can stay in the UK until you've been given a decision, as long as you applied before your permission to be in the UK ended. If your application is successful You'll get an eVisa (an online record of your immigration status). Your decision email or letter will tell you how to get access to your eVisa. You'll need to create a UKVI account. Find out how to get your biometric residence permit (BRP) if you were told you'd get one when you applied.

Marriage Visitor visa: Overview - GOV.UK Skip to main content Marriage Visitor visa Overview You must apply for a Marriage Visitor visa if: you want to get married or register a civil partnership in the UK you want to give notice of a marriage or civil partnership in UK you're not planning to stay or settle in the UK after your marriage or civil partnership you meet the other eligibility requirements You do not need a Marriage Visitor visa to convert your civil partnership into a marriage - you can apply for a Standard Visitor visa. You also do not need a Marriage Visitor visa if one of the following is true: you have settled or pre-settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme you have applied to the EU Settlement Scheme, and have not got a decision yet you're an Irish citizen You cannot apply if you qualify for British citizenship - including if you can have dual nationality. You must apply for British citizenship instead. What you can and cannot do You can: marry or enter into a civil partnership in the UK within 6 months of your arrival - you must use a venue licensed for this purpose pass through the UK in transit (on your way to another country) You cannot: get public funds (benefits) bring in family members ('dependants') - they must apply separately live in the UK for extended periods through frequent visits extend your visa or switch to another visa work - except for permitted activities related to your work or business overseas, such as attending meetings study You can read detailed guidance about what you can and cannot do with a

Marriage Visitor visa. How long you can stay You can use this visa to visit the UK for up to 6 months.
When to apply and how long it takes If you need a visa, you must apply online before you come to the UK. As part of your application, you'll need to book an appointment at a visa application centre to prove your identity and provide your documents. Allow time to attend your appointment, as the visa application centre could be in another country. The visa application centre may keep your passport and documents while processing your application. The earliest you can apply is 3 months before you travel. Getting a decision
Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision on your visa within 3 weeks. You may be able to pay to get a faster decision. **Fees** It costs £115 to apply.

Marriage Visitor visa: Eligibility - GOV.UK Marriage Visitor visa Eligibility You must prove that: you're 18 or over you're free to give notice of marriage, to marry or enter into a civil partnership in the UK within 6 months of your arrival you're in a genuine relationship you're visiting the UK for less than 6 months you'll leave the UK at the end of your visit you'll not live in the UK for extended periods through frequent or successive visits, or make the UK your main home you're able to support yourself during your trip (or have funding from someone else to support you) you're able to pay for your return or onward journey (or have funding from someone else to pay for the journey) you have proof of any other activities you want to do in the UK, as allowed by the Visitor Rules.

Marriage Visitor visa: Documents you'll need - GOV.UK Marriage Visitor visa Documents you'll need You must provide a passport or travel document. Your passport should be valid for the whole of your stay in the UK and contain a blank page for your visa. You can supply the following to support your application: details of the marriage or civil partnership and proof that you've paid money for some of its costs proof that you're planning to get married in the UK, for example a booking confirmation or emails between you and the venue See the full list of documents you can provide to prove your eligibility. You'll need to provide a certified translation of any documents that are not in English or Welsh. If you've been married before You'll need to show proof that you're free to marry or enter into a civil partnership again, for example a: decree absolute death certificate of a previous partner You may need to provide additional documents depending on your circumstances.

Marriage Visitor visa: Apply from outside the UK - GOV.UK Marriage Visitor visa Apply from outside the UK If you need a visa, you must apply online before you travel to the UK. Check what documents you'll need to apply. **Proving your identity and providing supporting documents** As part of your online application, you need to book an appointment at a visa application centre. You'll have your fingerprints and photograph (known as 'biometric information') taken at your appointment. Allow time to attend your appointment, as the visa application centre could be in another country. The visa application centre may keep your passport and documents while processing your application. **Apply for a Marriage Visitor visa** Once you've started your application you can save your form and complete it later. **Apply now** Continue your application You can sign back into your application if you've saved it. Find out how to sign in to your account. **Apply with family members** Your partner must apply for their own Marriage Visitor visa and pay the fee if you both need one. Your child will need to apply as a standard visitor if they need a visa. You can apply on behalf of your partner and child, if they cannot apply for themselves. They must attend their own appointment at a visa application centre. **How long it takes to get a decision** Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision on your visa within 3 weeks. You may be able to pay to get a faster decision. You'll get an email when the Home Office has made a decision on your application. This will explain what you need to do next. If you need to change or cancel your application If you need to change something in your application after you've sent it contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI). You can ask to cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if the application has not been processed yet.

Get a faster decision on your visa or settlement application: Applying for a faster decision - GOV.UK Get a faster decision on your visa or settlement application Skip contents Applying for a faster decision You may be able to pay for a faster decision on a visa or settlement ('indefinite leave to remain') application. Using the 'priority service' means you'll usually get a decision within 5 working days, or 30 working days for Family visa applications from outside the UK. Using the 'super priority service' for visa and settlement applications means you'll usually get a decision by the end of the next working day. It can take longer to get a decision, for example, if the Home Office needs to ask you for more information or check your details with other government departments. You'll be told if this is the case. If the decision takes longer, you will not usually get your money back. Find out about getting a refund of your priority service fee. If you're in the UK: you must have permission to be here to apply for the priority or super priority service. You can only pay for a faster decision on certain visas Using the priority service. If you're eligible you can choose the 'priority service' when you apply. You'll need to pay £500 in addition to the application fee. Using the 'priority service' means you'll usually get a decision within 5 working days. Using the priority service usually takes up to 30 working days for Family visa applications from outside the UK if you're applying as a: partner or spouse parent child adult coming to be cared for by a relative The time starts from either: the day of your appointment, if you prove your identity in person the working day after you finished uploading your documents, if you use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app It can take longer, for example, if the Home Office needs to ask you for more information. You'll be told whether you can prove your identity in person or using the app when you apply. Using the super priority service If you're eligible you can choose the 'super priority service' when you apply. You'll need to pay £1,000 in addition to the application fee. How quickly you get a decision depends on when you prove your identity. If you prove your identity in person You'll usually get a decision: by the end of the next working day after your appointment, if your appointment is on a weekday 2 working days after your appointment, if your appointment is at the weekend or on a bank holiday It can take longer, for example, if the Home Office needs to ask you for more information or check your details with other government departments. You'll be told if this is the case. If you use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app You'll usually get a decision: by the end of the next working day if you finish uploading your documents on a weekday 2 working days after you finish uploading your documents if you upload them on a weekend or a bank holiday It can take longer, for example, if the Home Office needs to ask you for more information or check your details with other government departments. You'll be told if this is the case. Applying with family members For each family member applying with you, you'll need to pay an additional: £500, to get a decision within 5 working days £1,000, to get a decision by the end of the next working day Every family member will need to pay for a faster decision. You'll get a decision for everyone at the same time. If any of your family members need to have their fingerprints and photograph taken in person, a decision may take longer. After you've applied You'll get a letter or email telling you the Home Office has made a decision on your application. It will tell you what you need to do next. Check your email's spam folder if you're having problems getting messages from the Home Office. When you might wait longer for a decision You might wait longer for a decision if you need to provide more information. You'll be told how and when to provide it.

Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application: Overview - GOV.UK Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application Skip contents Overview Most people need to pay the immigration health surcharge (IHS) as part of their online immigration application. Whether you need to pay depends on the immigration status you're applying for. When you can start to use the NHS free of charge You can start using the NHS free of charge from the date your visa starts. You must have already paid the IHS if you need to. Find out who needs to pay the IHS. You may need to pay for NHS treatment if the Home Office has not made a decision on your visa yet. You'll still need to pay for certain types of services, such as prescriptions, dental treatment, eye tests and assisted conception. When you access healthcare in the

UK, you may need to: provide your biometric residence permit, if you have one prove your status online using a share code, if you have a digital immigration status

Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application: Who needs to pay - GOV.UK Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application Skip contents Who needs to pay You usually need to pay the healthcare surcharge if you're applying for a visa or immigration application: for more than 6 months, if you're applying outside the UK for any length of time, if you're applying inside the UK You do not need to pay if you're applying for a visitor visa or to remain in the UK permanently. You still need to pay even if you have private medical insurance. Who does not need to pay You'll be able to use the NHS without paying the surcharge or getting a reference number if: you're applying for indefinite leave to enter or remain you're a health and care worker who is eligible for a Health and Care Worker visa (or you're their dependant) you're applying to the EU Settlement Scheme you're a diplomat or a member of a visiting armed forces and not subject to immigration control you're a dependant of a member of the UK's armed forces you're the dependant of a member of another country's armed forces who is exempt from immigration control you're a British Overseas Territory citizen resident in the Falkland Islands you're an asylum seeker or applying for humanitarian protection (or you're their dependant) you're a domestic worker who has been identified as a victim of slavery or human trafficking you're applying for discretionary leave to remain in the UK as someone who has been identified as a victim of slavery or human trafficking (or you're their dependant) the Home Office's domestic violence concession applies to you (or you're their dependant) being made to leave the UK would be against your rights under Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights (or you're their dependant) you're an S2 Healthcare Visitor you're eligible for a Frontier Worker permit and have an S1 certificate you're a child under 18 who has been taken into care by a local authority you're a relevant civilian employee at NATO or the Australian Department of Defence in the UK (or you're their dependant) you're applying to stay in the UK as a victim of human trafficking or slavery (or you're the dependant of someone who is) you're applying to stay in the UK as a stateless person you're applying for the Ukraine Extension Scheme or for a visa under the Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme You need to pay the healthcare surcharge if you apply for indefinite leave to remain but are only given limited leave. You'll need to pay before you're given the leave. Visitor visas and short-term visas You do not need to pay the surcharge if you're applying for a: visitor visa visa for 6 months or less from outside the UK You will need to pay for any NHS care you get at the point you use it - unless it's a service that's free. If you're applying for a visa for the Isle of Man or Channel Islands You do not need to pay the IHS. You will need to pay for any NHS care you get at the point you use it.

Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application: How much you have to pay - GOV.UK Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application Skip contents How much you have to pay The exact amount you pay depends on the length of your visa. A visa may last longer than your course of study or period of employment. Cost for a year You'll have to pay: £776 per year for students, their dependants, and those on a Youth Mobility Scheme visa, for example £1,552 for a 2-year visa £776 per year for visa and immigration applicants who are under the age of 18 at time of application £1,035 per year for all other visa and immigration applications, for example £3,105 for a 3-year visa Cost for part of a year The amount you have to pay depends on the length of the visa you're given and where you apply from. 6 months or less You do not need to pay the surcharge if you're applying from outside the UK for 6 months or less. If you're applying from inside the UK, you'll have to pay half the yearly cost. For example: £388 for students, their dependants, Youth Mobility Scheme or under-18 applications £517.50 for any other application More than 6 months but less than one year Wherever you apply from, you'll have to pay the cost of a full year. Cost for more than one year If your visa is for more than a year, you'll have to pay: the yearly cost plus half the yearly cost, if it's for 18 months or less the cost of 2 full years, if it's for more than 18 months but less than 2 years Paying for dependants Dependants aged 18 or over usually need to pay the same amount as you. Calculate the cost Calculate how much you'll have to pay before you apply.

The exact amount you pay depends on the length of the visa you're given, which may last longer than your course of study or period of employment. This may mean your actual payment is more than the calculator shows. If you do not pay You'll get an email from UK Visas and Immigration if you do not pay the surcharge (or do not pay enough). The email will explain how to pay. It will go to the email address given in your visa application. Check your junk folder if you cannot see the email in your inbox. Once you get the email, you must pay the surcharge within: 10 working days if you're inside the UK 7 working days if you're outside the UK Your visa or immigration application will be turned down if you do not pay the full amount in this time.

Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application: Paying the healthcare surcharge - GOV.UK
Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application Skip contents Paying the healthcare surcharge You'll pay the immigration healthcare surcharge (IHS) when you apply for your visa. You must pay the healthcare surcharge by debit or credit card. You'll be asked for: the start and end dates on your certificate of sponsorship, if you have one your course dates, if you're applying as a student Family members When you apply, you'll need to give your own details and those of your dependants, if they're applying at the same time. You'll also need the details of anyone you're applying to join or remain with in the UK who is already here, unless: they're a UK citizen they have EU settled status they have permission to stay in the UK permanently You'll need their visa expiry date if you're joining someone in the UK (or IHS reference number if they have one). Finish your visa or immigration application You'll be sent an email with an IHS reference number. This will also be shown on screen when you've paid. You can only use this number once - you'll need to get another one if you reapply. Finish your application form and pay your visa or immigration application fee.

Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application: Refunds - GOV.UK Pay for UK healthcare as part of your immigration application Skip contents Refunds You'll get a full immigration health surcharge (IHS) refund if: you paid the IHS twice for the same visa application your visa application is refused you withdraw your visa application before a decision is made You'll get a partial IHS refund if your visa application's successful but: you get less time on your visa than you asked for any dependants on your visa application are refused a visa - you'll only get their IHS back you're applying to extend or switch your visa in the UK and have paid the IHS twice for the same period If you've paid twice for the same period and that period is 6 months or more, you'll get a partial refund rounded down to the nearest 6 months. For example, if you've paid twice for a 15 month period, you will get a refund for 12 months of IHS. If you have paid twice for the same period of less than 6 months, you will not get a refund. How you'll be refunded If you are due a full or partial refund for these reasons, you do not have to do anything to get it. It will be paid to the account or card you paid with. If someone else paid the IHS on your behalf, they'll receive your refund. When you will not get a refund You will not get a refund if: you withdraw your visa application after your visa is granted your visa application is successful but you do not come to the UK you leave the UK before your visa ends, for example to make a new application you're told to leave the UK before your visa expires you're applying for indefinite leave to remain you're switching to another visa which is exempt from the IHS If a visa applicant dies in the UK or before arriving, the IHS will not be refunded. If your healthcare is paid for by an EU country, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein If you have an S1 certificate You may get a full or partial IHS refund if you have an S1 certificate registered with the NHS Business Services Authority. Find out more about applying for a refund. If you're a student You can apply for a full or partial IHS refund if all of the following are true: you're a full-time student in UK higher education your visa started on or after 1 January 2021 you have a European Healthcare Insurance Card (EHIC) issued in an EU country, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein you do not work and you do not plan to work while you study If you're claiming as a full-time student with an EHIC, you can apply for a refund of the IHS you paid to cover any period starting on or after: 1 January 2021 - if your EHIC was issued in the EU or Norway 1 November 2021 - if your EHIC was issued in Switzerland 1

January 2024 - if your EHIC was issued in Iceland or Liechtenstein Applications open from 1 January 2022. The amount you're refunded will depend on the date your EHIC runs out. Find out more about applying for a refund as an EU or Swiss student. Apply for a refund as an EU or Swiss student. If you work in health or care and you have a visa You and your dependants may be able to get a refund of the IHS. You'll only get a refund for periods you worked in health or care for 6 months or more. If you worked in health or care for less than 6 months you will not get any money back. You will only get a refund for your dependants if their visa covers the same period as yours. Check if you're eligible for a refund as a health or care worker. How long it takes You usually get your refund within 28 days of getting a decision on your visa application. It can take longer if you appeal or ask for an administrative review after your visa application is refused. If you appeal or ask for an administrative review If you applied from: inside the UK - you'll get your refund up to 28 days after your appeal or administrative review is dismissed outside the UK - you'll get your refund up to 28 days after your visa application is refused You'll have to repay the IHS if your appeal or administrative review is successful and you've already got your IHS refund. You might have to repay a different amount if: the length of your stay changes you get less time on your visa than you asked for Contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) if your refund is not paid within 28 days.

Graduate visa: Overview - GOV.UK Graduate visa Skip contents Overview A Graduate visa gives you permission to stay in the UK for at least 2 years after successfully completing a course in the UK. You must be in the UK when you apply. Eligibility You can apply for a Graduate visa if all of the following are true: you're in the UK your current visa is a Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa you studied a UK bachelor's degree, postgraduate degree or other eligible course for a minimum period of time with your Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa your education provider (such as your university or college) has told the Home Office you've successfully completed your course You can ask your education provider if you're not sure whether they've told the Home Office you've successfully completed your course. Check if your course is eligible and how long you need to have studied in the UK. If you're not eligible for a Graduate visa, you may be eligible for another type of visa to stay in the UK. How long you can stay A Graduate visa lasts for 2 years. If you have a PHD or other doctoral qualification, it will last for 3 years. Your visa will start from the day your application is approved. If you want to stay longer in the UK You cannot extend your Graduate visa. However, you may be able to switch to a different visa, for example a Skilled Worker visa. Check you can apply for another type of visa to stay in the UK. How to apply You must apply online. Your partner and children can also apply to stay in the UK if they are eligible. When to apply You must apply before your Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa expires. You can apply after your education provider (such as your university or college) has told the Home Office that you've successfully completed the course you took with your Student or Tier 4 (General) student visa. You do not have to wait until you've graduated or have been given a certificate. As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity and provide your documents. Your application may take longer if you need an appointment to do this. You'll find out if you need one when you start your application. Getting a decision Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision on your visa within 8 weeks. You can stay in the UK while you wait for a decision. How much it costs When you apply for a Graduate visa, you'll need to: pay the £822 application fee pay the healthcare surcharge - this is usually £1,035 for each year you'll be in the UK Check how much it will cost. If you work in public sector healthcare If you're a doctor or nurse, or you work in health or adult social care, check if you're eligible to apply for the Health and Care Worker visa instead. It's cheaper to apply for and you do not need to pay the annual immigration health surcharge. If you get a job in public sector healthcare after you have paid the healthcare surcharge, you may be able to get a refund. What you can and cannot do With a Graduate visa you can: work in most jobs look for work be self-employed continue living in the UK with your partner and children, if they're eligible do voluntary work travel abroad and return to the UK You cannot: apply for most benefits (public funds), or the State Pension work as a professional sports person If your application is successful, you'll get a full list of what you can and cannot

do with a Graduate visa. Studying with a Graduate visa You can only study with a Graduate visa if your chosen course is not eligible for a Student visa. If your course is eligible for a Student visa, you can extend your Student visa instead. You may need an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate if you're studying or researching sensitive topics.

Graduate visa: The course you studied - GOV.UK Graduate visa Skip contents The course you studied To be eligible for a Graduate visa, you need to have successfully completed the course you took with your current Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa. Whether you can apply will also depend on: the education provider for your course, for example your university or college the kind of course you took how long you studied in the UK for If your education provider allowed you to change course without applying for a new Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa, you only need to have completed the course you changed to. Your education provider The education provider for your course must be a licensed sponsor with a 'track record of compliance'. Check if your education provider has a track record of compliance - it will have 'Student Sponsor - Track Record' in the 'Status' column. Your course You usually must have one of the following to apply: a UK bachelor's degree a UK master's degree a UK PhD or doctorate You can also apply if you completed any of the following: a law conversion course approved by the Solicitors Regulation Authority the Legal Practice Course in England and Wales, the Solicitors Course in Northern Ireland, or a Diploma in Professional Legal Practice in Scotland the Bar Practice Course in England and Wales, or the Bar Course in Northern Ireland a foundation programme in medicine or dentistry a Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) a Postgraduate Diploma in Education (PGDE) You may also be able to apply if passing your course made you eligible for a job that's regulated by UK law or a UK public authority. Your education provider can tell you if your course is eligible. If you're on a Student visa because you're a Student Union Sabbatical Officer You can apply for a Graduate visa if you're on your current Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa because you're a Student Union Sabbatical Officer. To be eligible, you need to have successfully completed one of these courses in the UK just before you started your current visa. How long you studied in the UK for You need to have studied in the UK for either: at least 12 months, if your course's total length is more than 12 months the total length of your course, if its total length is shorter than 12 months You must also be in the UK when you apply for a Graduate visa. What counts as time spent studying in the UK Studying your course in the UK means that you were in the UK when your education provider needed you to be there - for example, to go to lectures or meet with a tutor. Example If you were taking a 1 year master's degree, but left the UK during term breaks or on weekends, that would still count as studying in the UK for 1 year. If you could not study in the UK because of coronavirus (COVID-19) The rules on how long you need to have studied your course in the UK may not apply if you needed to study outside the UK because of COVID-19. Your Student visa or Tier 4 visa was for more than 12 months You can count any time spent studying outside the UK between 24 January 2020 and 30 June 2022 as time spent studying in the UK. Your Student visa or Tier 4 visa was for 12 months or less You can apply if either of the following are true: you started your course before 21 June 2021 and you entered the UK on a Student visa on or before 27 September 2021 you started your course between 21 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 and you entered the UK on a Student visa on or before 30 June 2022

Graduate visa: How much it costs - GOV.UK Graduate visa Skip contents How much it costs When you apply for a Graduate visa, you'll need to: pay the £822 application fee pay the healthcare surcharge - this is usually £1,035 for each year you'll be in the UK You'll be told how much you need to pay when you apply. Healthcare surcharge You'll also have to pay the healthcare surcharge when you apply. If you're eligible for a Graduate visa for: 2 years - it will cost £2,070 3 years - it will cost £3,105 If you work in public sector healthcare If you get a job in public sector healthcare after you have paid the healthcare surcharge, you may be able to get a refund.

Graduate visa: Documents you'll need to apply - GOV.UK Graduate visa Skip contents Documents you'll need to apply When you apply you'll need to provide: a valid passport or other travel document that shows your identity and nationality your Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies (CAS) reference number from when you applied for your Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa To prove you have a valid Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa, you'll need to provide either: your biometric residence permit (BRP) if you have one - this can be expired online proof of your immigration status if you have an eVisa - you'll need to get a share code Your CAS reference number was sent to you by your education provider when they offered you a place on the course you completed with your Student visa. If you cannot find it, ask your education provider what it is. Other documents you might need Depending on your circumstances, you might be asked to provide: proof of your relationship with your partner or children if they're applying with you a letter from your scholarship or sponsorship provider approving your application, if they paid for both your course fees and living costs in the last 12 months If your documents are not in English or Welsh you'll also need to provide a certified translation. When you've got your documents ready You can apply online once your documents are ready.

Graduate visa: Apply - GOV.UK Graduate visa Skip contents Apply You must apply online for a Graduate visa. Check which documents you'll need to apply. Your partner or children will need to apply separately. Proving your identity and providing supporting documents As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and the type of passport or resident permit you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign into your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. If you do need to go to a UKVCAS service point, they may need to keep your passport and documents while they process your application. You must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until you get a decision. Your application will be withdrawn if you do. Apply for a Graduate visa Once you've started your application, you can save your form and complete it later. Start now Continue your application You can sign back into your application if you've saved it. Find out how to sign in to your account. Get help to apply online You can get help with completing the online form if you: do not feel confident using a computer or mobile device do not have internet access You can only use this service if you're applying for a visa in the UK. You cannot get immigration advice through this service. How long it takes to get a decision Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks. After you apply You'll be contacted if your application will take longer, for example because: your supporting documents need to be verified of your personal circumstances, for example if you have a criminal conviction You can ask to cancel your application. You'll only get your fee refunded if UKVI has not started processing your application. If your application is successful You'll get an eVisa (an online record of your immigration status). Your decision email or letter will tell you how to get access to your eVisa. You'll need to create a UKVI account. Find out how to get your biometric residence permit (BRP) if you were told you'd get one when you applied.

Graduate visa: Your partner and children - GOV.UK Graduate visa Skip contents Your partner and children If your partner and children joined you in the UK as 'dependants' on your current Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa, they can apply to stay as dependants on your Graduate visa. If your child was born in the UK during your current Student or Tier 4 (General) student visa, they can also apply. If their application is successful, their visa will end on the same date as yours. A dependant partner or child is any of the following: your husband, wife, civil partner or unmarried partner your child under 18 - including if they were born in the UK during your stay your child over 18 if they currently have permission ('leave to enter' or 'leave to remain') to be in the UK as your dependant Your partner Your partner needs to have been a dependant on your Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa to apply. You'll also need

to show that they're still your partner. You must be able to prove one of the following: you're in a civil partnership or marriage that's recognised in the UK you've been living together in a relationship for at least 2 years when you apply you've been in a relationship for at least 2 years when you apply but you cannot live together, for example because you're working or studying in different places, or it's not accepted in your culture If you're not living together, you'll need to prove that you have an ongoing commitment to each other, for example by providing evidence that you: communicate regularly with each other support each other financially care for any children you have together spend time together as a couple, for example on holiday or at events Your child Your child must: live with you, unless they're living away from home in full-time education - for example, at boarding school or university not be married or in a civil partnership You'll need to provide evidence of their address such as: a bank statement credit card bills driving licence NHS registration document an official letter from their university or college If your child is under 18 Your child usually needs to have been a dependant on your Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa to apply. They do not need to have been a dependant if both of the following apply: they were born while you were in the UK on your current Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa they were born in the UK You'll need to provide proof that they're your child - for example, a UK birth certificate or a special guardianship order from a court. New dependants may be able to join you from outside the UK if you switch to a different visa, for example a Skilled Worker visa. If your child is 18 or over They must have been a dependant on your Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa. Apply Your partner and children must either: apply online as your partner apply online as your child Each family member will need to complete a separate application and pay the visa fee. They'll need to provide a valid passport or other document that shows their identity and nationality. To prove they're dependants on your Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa, they'll need to provide either: their biometric residence permit (BRP) if they have one - this can be expired online proof of their immigration status if they have an eVisa - they'll need to get a share code They'll also need your application number - you'll get this when you apply. This number is called a Unique Application Number (UAN). You'll find it on emails and letters from the Home Office about your application. If your scholarship or sponsorship provider paid your partner or child's living costs in the last 12 months, your partner or child will need a letter from the provider approving their Graduate visa application. Proving their identity As part of their application, your partner and children will need to prove their identity. How they do this depends on where they're from and the type of passport or resident permit they have. They'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan their identity document - they'll also create or sign into their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have their fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point They'll be told what they need to do when they apply. The UKVCAS service point may need to keep your partner's and children's passport and documents while processing their application. They must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until they get a decision. Their application will be withdrawn if they do. How long it takes to get a decision Once they've applied online, proved their identity and provided their documents, they'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks. If their application is successful They'll get an eVisa (an online record of their immigration status). Their decision email or letter will tell them how to get access to their eVisa. They'll need to create a UKVI account. They can find out how to get their biometric residence permit (BRP) if they were told they'd get one when they applied. Children born in the UK If you have a child while you're in the UK, they do not automatically become a British citizen. You must apply for your child's dependant visa if you want to travel in and out of the UK with them. You'll need to provide a full UK birth certificate for each child, showing the names of both parents.

Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work): Overview - GOV.UK Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work) Skip contents Overview You can apply for a Temporary Work - Religious Worker visa if: you want to do religious work in a non-pastoral role or religious order you meet the other eligibility requirements This visa has replaced the T5 (Temporary Worker) Religious Worker visa. Sponsorship You must have a certificate

of sponsorship from a licensed sponsor before you can apply to come to the UK to work. The work you do in the UK must relate to your sponsor organisation's work. How long it takes You can apply for a visa up to 3 months before the day you are due to start work in the UK. This date is listed on your certificate of sponsorship. As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity and provide your documents. You may need to allow extra time if you need an appointment to do this. You'll find out if you need one when you start your application. Getting a decision Once you've applied online, proved your identity and provided your documents, you'll usually get a decision on your visa within: 3 weeks, if you're outside the UK 8 weeks, if you're inside the UK You may be able to pay to get a faster decision. How much it costs You, your partner or children will each need to: pay the application fee pay the healthcare surcharge, which is usually £1,035 per year - you can check how much you'll have to pay prove you have enough personal savings - check how much in the eligibility requirements Application fee The application fee for each person applying is £298. The fee is the same whether you're applying from inside or outside the UK. How long you can stay You'll be given a visa to live and work in the UK for up to 24 months, or up to 28 days more than the time on your certificate of sponsorship. You may be sponsored for a shorter period. You can enter the UK up to 14 days before the start date of your job. What you can and cannot do You can: study - for some courses you'll need an Academic Technology Approval Scheme certificate work for your sponsor in the job described in your certificate of sponsorship do a second job in the same sector at the same level as your main job for up to 20 hours per week outside the hours of your main job do a job on the Skilled Worker immigration salary list for up to 20 hours per week outside the hours of your main job bring your partner and children with you as your 'dependants', if they're eligible You cannot get public funds.

Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work): Eligibility - GOV.UK Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work) Skip contents Eligibility You must: have a certificate of sponsorship reference number from your UK sponsor have enough money to support yourself in the UK - you'll usually need to have at least £1,270 available (unless you're exempt) be 18 or over when you apply You cannot get this visa if you were given a Religious Worker or Charity Worker visa in the last year, unless you can prove you were outside the UK for the whole of that time. Your employer must make sure your job pays at least the minimum wage and follows the UK rules for how many hours a week you work. If your employer does not do this, your application will be refused. Certificate of sponsorship A certificate of sponsorship is a unique reference number that holds information about the job you'll do and your personal details. It's not an actual certificate or paper document. Your sponsor will give you the certificate of sponsorship. Your sponsor must also give you the information they used on your certificate about your job, for example your working hours. Your sponsor must be recognised by the UK government to issue certificates of sponsorship. Your certificate of sponsorship is valid for 3 months from the date it is assigned to you. Money to support yourself You must have at least £1,270 in your bank account to show you can support yourself in the UK. You will need to have had the money available for at least 28 days in a row. Day 28 must be within 31 days of applying for this visa. You'll usually need to show proof of this when you apply, unless either: you've been in the UK with a valid visa for at least 12 months your employer can cover your costs during your first month in the UK, up to £1,270 Your partner and children will also need to prove they can support themselves while they're in the UK. Check how much they'll need. Read the guidance on financial evidence for more information about the money you need and how to prove it. If your employer can support you instead Your certificate of sponsorship must confirm this. Your employer will need to complete the 'sponsor certifies maintenance' section on your certificate. This is under 'Additional data'.

Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work): Documents you must provide - GOV.UK Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work) Skip contents Documents you must provide When you apply you'll need to provide: your certificate of sponsorship reference number - your employer will give you this a valid passport or other document that shows your identity and nationality evidence that you have enough personal savings

to support yourself in the UK, for example bank statements (unless your certificate of sponsorship shows your employer can support you) proof of your relationship with your partner or children if they're applying with you your tuberculosis (TB) test results if you're from a country where you have to take the test You need a blank page in your passport for your visa. You'll need to provide a certified translation of any documents that are not in English or Welsh. You may need to provide additional documents depending on your circumstances.

Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work): Apply - GOV.UK Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work) Skip contents Apply Read the full guidance before you apply. Apply from outside the UK You must apply online for this visa. As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and what type of passport you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign into your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a visa application centre You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. If you do need an appointment: the centre may need to keep your passport and documents while they process your application you may have to travel to get to your nearest visa application centre (this could be in another country) You may be able to pay to get a faster decision. Apply from inside the UK You can only extend your existing visa if you're already in the UK.

Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work): Your partner and children - GOV.UK Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work) Skip contents Your partner and children Your partner and children can also apply to join you or stay in the UK as your 'dependants' if they're eligible. If your partner or child's application is successful, their visa will usually end on the same date as yours. If a child's parents have visas with different expiry dates, the child's visa will end on the earlier date. A dependant partner or child is any of the following: your husband, wife, civil partner or unmarried partner your child under 18 - including if they were born in the UK during your stay your child over 18 if they currently have permission ('leave to enter' or 'leave to remain') to be in the UK as your dependant You'll need to provide evidence of your relationship to your dependant when you apply. Your partner You must be able to prove one of the following: you're in a civil partnership or marriage that's recognised in the UK you've been living together in a relationship for at least 2 years when you apply you've been in a relationship for at least 2 years when you apply but you cannot live together, for example because you're working or studying in different places, or it's not accepted in your culture If you're not living together, you'll need to prove that you have an ongoing commitment to each other, for example by providing evidence that you: communicate regularly with each other support each other financially care for any children you have together spend time together as a couple, for example on holiday or at events Your child They must: live with you, unless they're living away from home in full-time education - for example, at boarding school or university not be married or in a civil partnership You'll need to provide evidence of their address, such as: a bank statement credit card bills driving licence NHS registration document an official letter from their university or college Money they need to support themselves Your partner or children must have a certain amount of money available to support themselves while they're in the UK. You - or your partner or child - will need: £285 for your partner £315 for one child £200 for each additional child Example You - or your partner or child - would need to have £600 to bring your partner and one child with you to the UK (£285 for your partner and £315 for your child). You would also need to have £1,270 to support yourself for your own application. You - or your partner or child - will need to have had the money available for at least 28 days in a row. Day 28 must be within 31 days of you or them applying for this visa. You'll usually need to show proof of this when they apply, unless either: you have all been in the UK with a valid visa for at least 12 months your employer can cover your family's costs during your first month in the UK - this must be confirmed on your certificate of sponsorship If your partner or child is applying at a different time to you, they'll only need to prove they have enough money to support themselves if they have been in the UK for less than one year. Apply from outside the UK Your partner and children must either: apply online as your

partner apply online as your child Each family member will need to complete a separate application and pay the visa fee. They must apply before they travel to the UK. They'll also need your application number - you'll get this when you apply. This number is called a Global Web Form (GWF) or a Unique Application Number (UAN). You'll find it on emails and letters from the Home Office about your application. Proving their identity As part of an application, your partner and children will need to prove their identity. They'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan their identity document - they'll also create or sign into their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have their fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a visa application centre They'll be told what they need to do when they apply. If they do need an appointment: the visa application centre may need to keep their passport and documents while they process their application they may have to travel to get to their nearest centre (this could be in another country) How long it takes to get a decision Once they've applied online, proved their identity and provided their documents, they'll usually get a decision within 3 weeks. They may be able to pay to get a faster decision. Apply from inside the UK (extend or switch their visa) If you extend your visa, your partner or child's current visa will still be valid until its original end date. Your partner or child need to apply to extend or switch their visa, either: at the same time as you at any time before their current visa expires This includes children who have turned 18 during your stay. If your partner or child is currently in the UK on a Student visa, they can only switch if they have either: completed the course they were sponsored to study studied for a PhD for at least 24 months How to apply The application form will tell you if you can include your partner and children in your application or whether they need to apply separately. If your partner or child apply separately, they'll need to either: extend as a partner extend as a child They'll need your application number - you'll get this when you apply. This number is called a Global Web Form (GWF) or a Unique Application Number (UAN). You'll find it on emails and letters from the Home Office about your application. Proving their identity As part of their application, your partner and children will need to prove their identity. They'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan their identity document - they'll also create or sign into their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have their fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point They'll be told what they need to do when they apply. They must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until they get a decision. Their application will be withdrawn if they do. How long it takes to get a decision Once they've applied online, proved their identity and provided their documents, they'll usually get a decision within 8 weeks. They may be able to pay to get a faster decision. Children born in the UK If you have a child while you're in the UK, they do not automatically become a British citizen. You must apply for your child's dependant visa if you want to travel in and out of the UK with them. The form you fill in depends on if: your child is inside the UK your child is outside the UK You'll need to provide a full UK birth certificate for each child, showing the names of both parents. You must apply to add them to your visa before they turn 18 if they want to stay in the UK. What your partner or child can and cannot do Your partner or child can: work, except as a sports person or coach study travel abroad and return to the UK They cannot apply for most benefits (public funds), or the State Pension. If their application is successful, they'll get a full list of what they can and cannot do.

Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work): Extend your visa - GOV.UK Religious Worker visa (Temporary Work) Skip contents Extend your visa You can apply to extend your Temporary Work - Religious Worker visa. You should apply before your current visa expires. Eligibility You must continue to meet the eligibility rules. You must apply again if you want to change your job within the same organisation or move to a new organisation. How long you can stay You can apply to take your stay in the UK up to a maximum of 24 months, or the time on your certificate of sponsorship plus 14 days - whichever is shorter. Fees Check the fees for your visa. Apply to extend your Religious Worker visa You must apply online before your current visa expires. Once you've started your application, you can save your form and complete it later. Apply now Continue your application You can sign back into your application if you've saved it. Find out how to sign in to your account. Your partner and children Your partner or child's visa will not automatically extend

if you extend yours. If they do not extend their visa, it will be valid until its original end date. They can either apply at the same time as you, or at any time before their current visa expires. Providing biometric information and supporting documents As part of your application, you'll need to prove your identity. How you do this depends on where you're from and what type of passport you have. You'll either: use the 'UK Immigration: ID Check' app to scan your identity document - you'll also create or sign into your UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account have your fingerprints and photo (biometric information) taken at a UK Visa and Citizenship Application Services (UKVCAS) service point You'll be told what you need to do when you apply. You must not travel outside of the UK, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man until you get a decision. Your application will be withdrawn if you do. Get help to apply online You can get help with completing the online form if you: do not feel confident using a computer or mobile device do not have internet access You can only use this service if you're applying to extend your visa in the UK. You cannot get immigration advice through this service. How long it takes A decision will be made within 8 weeks of your application date if you use the standard service. You may be able to pay to get a faster decision. You'll be contacted if your application is complex and will take longer, for example because: your supporting documents need to be verified you need to attend an interview of your personal circumstances (for example if you have a criminal conviction) If your application is successful You'll get an eVisa (an online record of your immigration status). Your decision email or letter will tell you how to get access to your eVisa. You'll need to create a UKVI account. Find out how to get your biometric residence permit (BRP) if you were told you'd get one when you applied.

Alternative Visa Route:

For those intending to lead a congregation or perform pastoral duties, the Minister of Religion visa (T2) may be more appropriate.

[gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

For comprehensive guidance, refer to the official UK government website.

The authorities in the US set and enforce entry rules. If you're not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the US Embassy or a consulate in the UK. Passport validity requirements To enter the US, your passport must be valid for the length of your planned stay. If you're travelling through another country on your way to or from the US, check the entry requirements for that country. Many countries will

only allow entry if you have at least 6 months validity remaining on your passport. Dual nationals US law requires US citizens to enter and exit the US using a US passport. Contact the US Embassy or a consulate in the UK for more information. Visa requirements To enter or transit through the US, you must have either an Electronic System for Travel Authorisation (ESTA) or a visa. The US State Department has more information on visas. Applying for an ESTA ESTA is an automated system that determines the eligibility of visitors to travel to the US under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). You can apply for an ESTA via the Official ESTA Application Website or using the ESTA Mobile app on android or on iOS. All Visa Waiver Program (VWP) travellers intending to enter the US by land, sea and air will be required to obtain an approved ESTA prior to application for admission at land border ports of entry. Individuals who are not eligible to travel under the VWP may apply for a visa at any U.S. Embassy & Consulates. You may not be able to apply for an ESTA visa waiver if you have: been arrested (even if the arrest did not result in a criminal conviction) a criminal record been refused admission into, or have been deported from, the US previously overstayed under an ESTA visa waiver Information on whether you are eligible for an ESTA visa waiver can be found in the help section of the official ESTA Application Website. You cannot normally apply for an ESTA visa waiver if you were in the following countries on or after March 2011: Iran Iraq Libya North Korea Somalia Sudan Syria Yemen You cannot apply for an ESTA visa waiver if you travelled to or were in Cuba on or after 12 January 2021. If you are not eligible for an ESTA, you must instead apply for a US visa. Applying for a visa The US Embassy in London has information on how to apply for a visa. US visa appointments Visa appointments at the US Embassy in London are limited. Plan your application as far ahead as possible before travel. If you need to travel urgently, you can request an expedited interview through the US Embassy's appointment service provider. The US Embassy has more information on visa appointments. Children and young people Anyone aged 17 and under must: have a valid visa or ESTA on arrival be able to provide evidence about the purpose, location and length of their visit if asked by immigration officials have a letter of consent, preferably in English and notarized from one or both parents if travelling alone, with only one parent, or with someone who is not a parent or legal guardian The US authorities can stop you entering the country if they have safeguarding concerns about a child. If this happens, the US authorities will take the child into their care, and their return from the US could take months. The FCDO cannot speed up the return of British nationals aged 17 and under from the US. The US government has information about children travelling to the US. If you have questions, contact the US Embassy in the UK. Vaccine requirements For details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see TravelHealthPro's US guide. Customs rules There are strict rules about goods you can take into or out of the US. You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty. Global Entry The US Customs and Border Protection Trusted Traveller Program (TTP) Global Entry allows pre-approved, low-risk travellers expedited clearance at some US airports. If you're a British citizen, you can register to get a UK background check. If you pass the background checks, you'll be invited to apply for Global Entry for UK Citizens. Previous : Warnings and insurance Next : Safety and security Services and information Benefits Births, death, marriages and care Business and self-employed Childcare and parenting Citizenship and living in the UK Crime, justice and the law Disabled people Driving and transport Education and learning Employing people Environment and countryside Housing and local services Money and tax Passports, travel and living abroad Visas and immigration Working, jobs and pensions Government activity Departments News Guidance and regulation