

## List of situations in which non-EU students can be treated as Belgian students

*In the event of a divergence between the different linguistic versions of these regulations, the French version shall prevail.*

Assimilation must be proven, by no later than 31<sup>st</sup> October of the academic year in question.

<b>ASSIMILATION CRITERIA</b>	<b>Documents must be submitted to the Registration Office during registration for a specific cycle to prove assimilation</b>
1. You have been granted residency or are recognised as a long-term resident in Belgium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'C' or 'K' Residence Card (ID card issued to foreigners giving unlimited residency in Belgium)</li> <li>• 'D' or 'L' Residence Card (ID card issued to long term residents)</li> </ul>
2. EITHER you are a refugee, are a refugee candidate, are stateless or have subsidiary <b>or temporary</b> protection status OR you have submitted a request to be given asylum or subsidiary <b>or temporary</b> protection status or a request to be considered stateless, but this request is still pending decision, or is subject to appeal. All claims will be considered until the final decision is made.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you have refugee status: A or a B Card on which the refugee status is indicated on the reverse of the card</li> <li>• If you are stateless: Official document from the local commune or the Immigration Office proving your stateless status</li> <li>• If you have subsidiary protection status: A or a B Card (certificate of registration on the immigration register) + decision from the Immigration Office attesting to the fact you benefit from subsidiary protection status (unlike those with refugee status, subsidiary protection status is not indicated on the reverse of the certificate of registration)</li> <li>• Temporary protection: A card + certificate from the General Directorate of the Immigration Office.</li> <li>• If you are an asylum seeker: Annex 26 and/or a document attesting to your request for asylum/subsidiary protection status/stateless person status which has not been rejected and, in case of appeal, a copy of the document proving an appeal has been launched (a solicitor's letter, registration for a 'carte orange'...).</li> </ul>
3. You are allowed to stay in Belgium for more than 3 months and earn an income from a professional activity or from income support (the professional activity must have been active for at least 6 of the last 12 months prior to registration, and the amount of salary must correspond to half of the average monthly salary set by the National Labour Council ( <i>Conseil national du Travail</i> – CNT).	<p><b>AND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence permit valid for more than 3 months</li> <li>• Professional activity: Proof of employment or employment contract supplemented by payslips corresponding to 6 months of the 12 months preceding registration (6 payslips) <b>OR</b> income support: proof of unemployment benefit, pension, social integration benefit or equivalent benefits from the CPAS, etc.</li> </ul>
4. You are supported by the Public Centre for Social Welfare (CPAS) and live in CPAS housing or housing appointed by the CPAS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recently issued attestation from the CPAS</li> </ul>
5. Your mother, father or legal guardian or legal cohabitant is an EU member state national or fulfils one of the criteria in points 1 to 4 above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ID card or documentation cited in points 1 to 4 above for your mother, father, legal guardian, spouse or legal cohabitant + official documentation providing proof of their relationship to you.</li> </ul>

6. You are a grant-holder (CFWB-CDVLP) in accordance with article 105 §2 of the "Paysage" Decree of the 7 <sup>th</sup> November 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proof of grant (CUD, CTB, etc.)</li> </ul>
7. You benefit from an authorisation to stay in Belgium granted in accordance with article 61/7 of the law of 15 <sup>th</sup> December 1980 on access to the territory, residence, establishment and removal of foreigners.	<p><b>AND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence permit valid for more than 3 months</li> <li>• Document attesting the long-term resident status obtained in another EU Member State.</li> </ul>

**NB:**

- Students holding a registration certificate for foreign nationals (unlimited stay - B card) are not covered by point 1. This provision only applies to students with a settlement permit (C card or K card) or long-term resident status (D card or L card). Students holding a B, F, F+, E or E+ card and, similarly, those listed in point 5 are also deemed to be assimilated. As with E, E+, F and F+ cards, the M.50 TUE residence permit is considered proof of long-term or permanent residence.<sup>1</sup>
- Status of diplomats and their relatives: Foreign nationals with the status of diplomat or the relative of a diplomat receive a special residence permit issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Due to this special status, they are not registered with the local authority. Therefore, the issue of a special residence permit is sufficient.<sup>1</sup>
- Official document proving filiation: household composition or, if they do not live at the same address as their parents, their birth certificate + father's or mother's identity card.
- Guardianship documents must be legalised by the Belgian embassies or consulates in the students' countries of origin.
- Foreign marriage certificates must be officially certified in Belgium by a local authority (see household composition).
- Legal cohabitation: document issued by the local authority certifying that a declaration of legal cohabitation has been registered.

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<sup>1</sup> Control Procedures - Funding and Access to Studies 2022-2023 – [https://www.comdel.be/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Procedure\\_Contrôle\\_22\\_23\\_valide-CR.pdf](https://www.comdel.be/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Procedure_Contrôle_22_23_valide-CR.pdf)