

# **Allocation Rules 2015-2016**

**With explanations and examples**

3 March 2015

**Icelandic Student Loan Fund (LÍN)  
2015**

## **Section I. Courses of Study Which Qualify for Loans**

### **1.1 General**

The Fund grants student loans for higher educational courses at recognized educational institutions which provide higher education leading to university (third-level) degrees. The Fund may grant student loans for special studies.

Courses of study qualify for loans if they are organised as full-time studies in the syllabus of an educational institution, 60 ECTS units of study ('ECTS' stands for 'European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System') in each academic year or at least 30 ECTS units each semester in cases where the course structure does not cover a complete academic year. Registration at an institution is the criterion for whether or not the student is pursuing a course of study which qualifies for a loan.

Loans may be granted to cover tuition fees for courses (not including maintenance) that are not organised as 60 ECTS units during the academic year (*cf.* the second paragraph of this Article). However, such courses must be organised as at least 45 ECTS units of study in each year of study, i.e. 75% of full studies (*cf.* Article 2.1), these to be completed in not more than 12 months.

Loans are not granted for studies that form part of paid employment under an employment contract. This applies, for example, to paid postgraduate studies by physicians.

Loans are not offered for preparatory studies or for studies which are further to a doctorate degree or a comparable qualification.

If the student has fully utilised his or her entitlement to receive loans for a particular course of study or a particular level of the educational system (*cf.* Article 2.1), then further studies in the relevant course or level shall not qualify for loans.

A condition for receiving a loan from the Fund is that the applicant is financially competent, or will be during the semester for which the loan is sought.

#### **1.1.1 Icelandic students' entitlements**

Icelandic citizens are entitled to student loans if they meet one of the following conditions (*cf.* Article 3 of the Regulation No. 478/2011):

1. They must have been continuously resident in Iceland for five continuous years preceding the application date.
2. They must have pursued paid employment in Iceland
  - a. for the last 12 months preceding the date of application, and shall have been continuously resident in Iceland over the same period, or
  - b. shall have worked for less than 12 months but been resident in Iceland for a total of two years over a period of five continuous years.
3. In cases where the applicant has not pursued paid employment continuously during the 12 months preceding the date of application, applications may nevertheless be accepted in certain circumstances which are defined in Article 3 of the Regulation No. 478/2011.

Furthermore, the board of the fund may, in special cases, accept an applicant's strong connections with Iceland as equivalent to having met the above conditions.

#### **1.1.2 Rights of Nordic students**

Students from the Nordic countries who are resident in Iceland and pursue courses of study in Iceland which qualify for loans have the right to loans on the same basis as Icelandic students, provided they do

not receive loans from their home countries under the agreement in place at any given time between the Nordic countries on these matters.

### **1.1.3 Rights of EEA citizens who are wage-earners/self-employed and of their family members**

Students who are **wage-earners/self-employed or have this status in accordance with the rules of EEA law and are** citizens of states in the European Economic Area, and their families and others who are supported by them, are entitled to student loans in accordance with the conditions of Article 4 of the Regulation No. 478/2011.

### **1.1.4 Rights of EEA citizens other than those specified in Article 1.1.3**

Students who are citizens of states in the European Economic Area, other than those specified in Article 1.1.3, are entitled to student loans in accordance with the conditions of Article 5 of the Regulation No. 478/2011.

### **1.1.5 Rights of other foreign students**

Foreign nationals acquire the right to loans on the same basis as Icelandic students in the semester in which it is agreed to grant them Icelandic citizenship.

Foreign nationals, other than nationals of Member States of the European Economic Area (EEA) may apply for loans for studies pursued in Iceland or in the other Nordic countries if they meet both the following conditions:

1. they are married to Icelandic citizens who meet the conditions of Article 1.1.1 and
2. they have been legally domiciled in Iceland for at least two years during the five years preceding the commencement of studies.

## **1.2 Courses of Study in Iceland Which Qualify for Loans**

### **1.2.1 University Courses**

University courses and other courses which make demands regarding preparatory study comparable to those made regarding university studies, qualify for loans. Courses at university level at the following institutions qualify for loans:

University of Iceland  
University of Akureyri  
Bifröst University  
University of Hólar  
Reykjavík University  
Icelandic College of Agriculture  
Iceland Academy of the Arts

### **1.2.2 Special Studies in Iceland**

Courses of special study in Iceland that qualify for loans include those that confer the legally protected right to engage in an industrial trade, and other upper-secondary level vocational courses of at least one year's duration that have been approved by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture under the Upper Secondary Schools Act, No. 92/2008, that also meet the following conditions:

1. the course must have been approved by the relevant professional council,

2. students on the course do not receive wages for it under a collective agreement over and above the level of basic support in Iceland (*cf.* Articles 3.1.1 and 3.2),
3. the conclusion of the course is on the third qualification level,
4. comparable courses of study are not generally on offer at university level in Iceland.

If a course of studies begins directly after the student has completed the final junior (compulsory) school examination, no support loan shall be granted for the first semester of the studies, and if the programme of studies is structured as covering more than five semesters then support loans shall not be granted for the first two semesters. The studies shall qualify for loans for a maximum of 75% of the entire study period, including the paid working period.

Courses of studies pursued in comprehensive schools, grammar schools and other schools offering courses which are part of preparation for the matriculation examination or another comparable examination are not eligible for loans under this article.

Appendix IV contains a guideline list of courses of special study which may be expected to qualify for loans; however, the final conclusion on this point will depend on whether or not the course in question ends on the third qualification level (see above).

### **1.3 Courses of Study Abroad Which Qualify for Loans.**

#### **1.3.1 University Courses**

Loans are granted for higher education at internationally recognised universities (third-level institutions) abroad which make demands of the students comparable to those made regarding university studies in Iceland (see, however, Article 4.5 regarding loans for tuition fees).

#### **1.3.2 Special Studies**

Loans may be granted for special studies abroad. Eligibility for a loan is subject to the condition that the educational institution is recognized by the educational authorities in the country, that the course is structured as at least a one-year programme of studies and that it is deemed sufficiently substantial, by the board of the Fund, in terms of its nature, structure, admission requirements and the professional entitlements it confers. The same demands are made regarding courses abroad which qualify for loans as for courses in Iceland, including the requirement that no comparable course of studies at university level is available. Loans are not made for vocational studies for which the student receives wages under a collective agreement over and above the level of basic support in Iceland as defined in Articles 3.1.2 and 3.2.

#### **1.3.3 Private Studies in Music**

The condition for qualifying for a loan for private studies in music shall be that the applicant has taken a recognized university degree in music. The maximum period for which a loan may be granted for private study shall be one year of study, or 60 ECTS units (*cf.*, however, Article 2.3.1).

Applicants shall submit information on the names and positions of their teachers, the subjects of study, the structure of the study, concerts (with programme details) and confirmations from their teachers. The general requirement is that the teacher be employed as, or have experience of employment as, a music teacher at university (post-secondary) level.

As from, and including, the academic year 2016-2017, private studies in music shall not qualify for loans from the Icelandic Student Loan Fund.

### **1.3.4 Language Courses as Preparatory Courses**

Loans may be granted for language courses if these constitute necessary preparation for studies that qualify for loans in a country where languages other than English or the Nordic languages (excluding Finnish) are spoken.

Preparatory language courses may be regarded as studies at the master's or doctorate level (*cf.* Article 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 if the student has completed undergraduate studies and intends to pursue master's or doctorate studies in the same subject

If the student has previously received a loan to study the language in question, then no loan shall be granted for preparatory language studies.

The maximum number of units for which loans are granted under this Article depends on the language involved, ranging from 30 to 90 ECTS units. Further details are to be found in Appendix III.

If, on completion of a language course, the recipient of a loan changes the country in which he pursues his course of study, he shall be denied a loan for the same length of time as he received a loan for the language course. If the student has the preparatory course assessed in order to shorten the new course of studies, the assessment shall have the effect of reducing the time during which he does not qualify for a loan.

Eligibility of a preparatory language course for a loan is subject to the condition that the course in question consists of at least a two-month programme of organised study that is deemed as sufficiently substantial, by the board of the Fund, in terms of its nature and structure (a minimum of 15 academic hours per week). Loans shall only be granted once for preparatory language studies.

Confirmation of admission to studies in another subject must be submitted before loans for preparatory language studies are fully processed.

### **1.3.5 Information about Courses Abroad that Qualify for Loans**

The Fund possesses information on educational institutions and courses of study for which loans have been granted. If an application is submitted for a loan for studies at educational institutions, or courses of study, for which loans have not been granted before, it must be discussed by the board of the Fund. In such cases, the student must provide detailed information on the educational institution and the course.

At any given time, the Fund may revise, and make a new evaluation of, whether educational institutions and courses qualify for loans from the Fund. The fact that an educational institution, or a course of study, has been accepted as qualifying for a loan in the past cannot be regarded as a guarantee that this will be so in the future.

## **Section II. Academic Progress**

### **2.1 General**

Generally, a student is considered as being in full-time studies if he completes 60 ECTS units, or the equivalent, in an academic year in one programme of study. If the student changes to a new educational institution, a new subject of study or a new academic degree, this shall constitute a new study programme.

Loans are granted for a maximum of 30 ECTS units in each semester, or 20 ECTS units in each quarter. Loans are granted for a maximum of 20 ECTS units during the summer semester. At no time are loans granted for more than 80 ECTS units during each year of study.

The total number of ECTS units for which loans are granted in individual courses of study shall take account of the structure of the academic institution approved by the board of the Fund. Only courses which lead to a final examination are taken into account; units assessed from previous studies are not counted as part of academic progress.

The amount of latitude permitted in order to complete studies depends on the rules of the Fund regarding academic progress (see the second paragraph of this Article) and the permitted total number of credits (*cf.* Article 2.3.). The student shall be regarded as having fully utilised his latitude when he has received a loan, or a postponement of the closure of the bond, for the number of ECTS units permitted with full latitude.

#### **2.1.1 Summer**

Studies during the summer semester shall be considered as part of the previous academic year. Students must complete a minimum of 15 ECTS units in a summer semester in order to qualify for summer loans. At no time shall loans be granted for more than 20 ECTS units during the summer semester and a total of 80 ECTS units during each year of study. Special applications must be submitted for summer loans. In order to be entitled to a special loan to cover tuition fees during a summer semester, the student must complete at least 60 ECTS during the year of study (*cf.* Article 4.5).

### **2.2 Units (Credits) Qualifying for Loans**

In order to be entitled to a loan, a student must complete at least 22 ECTS units or the equivalent each semester, or the corresponding proportion per term in the case of educational institutions operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis, in a single programme of study. Loans may only be granted for studies in two or more programmes of study during the same semester if the student is completing an undergraduate university course and has received permission from the university to begin master's studies in the same subject, The same shall apply if a student is required by the educational institution to take additional courses in an undergraduate programme of studies that qualifies for a loan concurrently with his master's studies. This authorisation shall be subject to the condition that the student shall not previously have fully utilised his latitude to draw loans (*cf.* Article 2.3).

A student who completes 22-30 ECTS units in a semester shall be entitled to a loan for the completed units (i.e., up to 30 units).

Loans are granted only once in respect of each completed unit, except in studies where student number restrictions (*numerus clausus*) are in force (*cf.* Article 2.4.1).

## **2.3 Length of Studies**

Students may receive loans for a total of up to 540 ECTS units, subject to the restrictions resulting from the division of their loan entitlements between levels of study. Further details of the division of loan entitlements between levels of study are given in Articles 2.3.1 – 2.3.5.

### **2.3.1 Basic (undergraduate) studies**

Students are entitled to receive loans for 180 ECTS units of basic study. ‘Basic study’ here refers to special studies, undergraduate (first degree) university studies and private studies in Music.

### **2.3.2 Master’s studies**

Students are entitled to loans for 120 ECTS units of master’s studies, or comparable studies following the completion of three years’ university studies according to the structure of an educational institution approved by the board of the Fund. In US universities, however, this shall apply to studies in excess of four years. Additional employment-related university studies lasting up to one year, which do not end with a higher degree, e.g. pedagogy (education) courses in order to gain the right to teach, social counselling, arts courses and academic counselling, may be considered as studies at master’s level.

### **2.3.3 Doctorate studies**

Students are entitled to loans for 120 ECTS units of doctorate studies. Where students have not fully used their latitude under Article 2.3.2, they may use the remainder of that entitlement for doctorate studies.

### **2.3.4 Common latitude**

In addition, each student shall be entitled to a loan for an additional 120 ECTS units, at the undergraduate, master’s or doctorate level, at his own choice.

### **2.3.5 Interim provision**

Students who began their studies under older rules, i.e. in the period 2011-2014, shall continue to hold the entitlements they would have had under the older rules as regarding the length of time they have in which to complete their academic programmes, subject to the condition that they have not taken a break of more than one year from their studies. This is a provisional rule, and shall only confer entitlements up to the end of the academic year 2016-2017.

### **2.3.3 The five-year and ten-year rules**

Students continuing in the same course of studies that they began prior to the year of study 2011-2012, and who have not taken more than one study year’s break from studies since 2010-2011, shall continue to enjoy the same entitlement to loans as is laid down in Articles 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 (the 5 and 10-year rules) as described in the Allocation Rules for 2010-2011.

## **2.4 Additional Latitude in Studies**

Students who do not fulfil the Fund’s conditions regarding minimum academic performance (*cf.* Article 2.2) may apply for exemption due to circumstances listed in Articles 2.4.1 – 2.4.6. In those instances where approval is given for exemptions, entitlement to loans shall be based on the minimum number of units, i.e. 22 ECTS units per semester at educational institutions using a semester structure or 15 ECTS units at institutions based on a quarterly (four-term) structure.

Where, in this Section, provision is made for demanding the medical certificates, the Fund reserves the right to seek information from the Fund’s consulting physician obtain information from the medical

practitioners concerned regarding medical certificates submitted and to comment on their contents. If such information is not given, the Fund may take the view that a satisfactory application for additional latitude in studies has not been submitted.

#### **2.4.1 General**

A student who completes more than 30 ECTS units in a semester shall be entitled to utilise the extra units in another semester in the same year of study providing that he fulfils the minimum requirements regarding achievement during that semester (*cf.* Article 2.2) or to transfer them to later years of study in the same study programme. If the student changes to a new educational institution, a new subject of study or a new academic degree, this shall constitute a new study programme.

At the end of the academic year (the autumn and spring semesters), the student's academic achievement for the year shall be assessed. Students who have completed at least 44 ECTS units for the academic year as a whole shall be entitled to loans in proportion to their achievement during the individual semesters of the academic year, though never for more than 30 ECTS units in each semester (*cf.* Article 2.1). If the student loses his right to units that he has previously earned, and received a loan to complete, he shall be considered as owing the number of units to which he has lost the right, and this debt shall be deducted from the units that he completes before his loan entitlement is assessed. However, unit debts that are more than ten years old shall not be counted. This applies, for example, when the student is obliged to repeat a course because of student number restrictions (*numerus clausus*) that are laid down in the regulations of the educational institution. However, a student who has achieved satisfactory results in the first semester, and has not made further academic progress solely because of the rules on student number restrictions, may be granted a loan to repeat the semester once.

If a student has received a loan for an exchange course abroad (e.g. Erasmus or Nordplus) and the credits in the exchange course are not utilised in full towards a final examination, then during the final semester of studies an exemption may be granted from Article 2.1 and a loan may be approved for the additional credits over and above the maximum number of credits for the course according to the structure of the academic institution.

This exemption permits the granting of a loan for 22 ECTS credits in an educational institution based on a semester system and 15 ECTS credits in an institution based on a quarterly system, per term, providing the student completes at least that number of credits.

#### **2.4.2 Assessment of Diligence**

A loan may be made on submission of a statement of the student's diligence in cases where the student takes examinations only once a year or at longer intervals. In such cases, loans are then made in accordance with academic results if academic progress is assessed in the statement. Loans may be granted for 30 ECTS credits if it is stated clearly in the assessment that the student has been engaged in full-time studies. Loans shall be reviewed when the results for the year of study are available. If it is then found that academic progress during the year of study was not satisfactory, the support loan for the spring semester will not be disbursed and loans granted in advance for tuition fees for the spring semester shall then be recalled as having been disbursed in excess of the correct amount (*cf.* Article 5.7).

If the student is completing studies, final disbursement of loans for the year of study may **not** take place until confirmation of completion of studies has been received.

#### **2.4.3 Illness**

The condition for qualifying for additional latitude under this Article is that the student shall previously have attained satisfactory achievement in a course of study eligible for a loan, or that he attains satisfactory achievement in the semester following the period in which he requires latitude.



When progress of studies is assessed, consideration may be given to situations in which the student falls seriously ill during the study period. In such cases, up to 6 ECTS credits (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis) may be added to the credits he has completed, so basing his loan entitlement on the minimum number of units (*cf.* Article 2.4). If the student falls ill in the latter half of a semester, or during examinations, up to 22 ECTS units (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis) may be added to the units he has completed, so that his loan entitlement will be based on the minimum number of units (*cf.* Article 2.4). In cases where the student is obliged to discontinue studies due to illness, a loan may be granted for the proportion of the time during which he did pursue studies, this being confirmed by the authorities of the educational institution, up to a maximum of 22 ECTS units (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis). In cases where the student has paid fees for the period, and receives no reimbursement from the institution (this being attested by the institution in question), he shall not be required to reimburse the loan for the fee to the institution as he would be in the case of an excessive loan disbursement. Generally, the maximum latitude permitted shall not be increased because of this.

The exceptions provided for here may also apply if serious illness affecting the student's spouse, child or parent has necessitated hospitalisation or comparable care, so substantially disrupting the student's personal circumstances.

The condition for this concession shall be that the student submit a medical certificate stating clearly when he consulted the doctor and for what period he was incapacitated, due to illness, in the opinion of the doctor, from pursuing studies. The condition for granting exemption due to illness of the student's spouse, child or parent shall be that a medical certificate be submitted stating when the a doctor was consulted, confirming that a substantial case of illness was involved and stating when care was required. Similarly, a death in the student's immediate family may be taken into account when assessing academic achievement. 'Immediate family' for this purpose shall be considered as covering, e.g., the student's spouse, children and parents and the student's siblings and their children.

A student who has received exemption due to illness but achieves fewer than 16 ECTS credits (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis) shall not be entitled to have illness taken into consideration again until he has made up the amount by which his achievement fell short this sum, so completing the aforementioned 16 ECTS units (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis).

#### **2.4.4 Childbirth**

The general condition for the student's being entitled to additional latitude under this Article is that he or she shall have been registered in a course of studies that qualifies for a loan during the preceding semester or that he or she shall achieve satisfactory results in the semester following that in which the latitude is necessary.

If a student has a baby during the period of study, up to 16 ECTS credits (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis) may be added to the number of units completed when the loan is calculated, the student's loan entitlement then being based on the minimum number of units (*cf.* Article 2.4). The maximum amount of latitude shall not be increased for this reason. The period during which it is possible for students in courses of study to avail themselves of this additional latitude due to the birth of a child shall never be longer than two semesters following the birth of the child. However, the mother may be entitled to additional latitude of up to 3 months prior to the birth of the child due to illness during pregnancy. Birth certificates/medical certificates shall be submitted in such cases.

Entitlement to additional latitude due to the birth of a child shall **not** be transferred between years of study unless the child is born during the spring or summer term.

A condition for this concession is that the student has custody of the child and that the child is legally domiciled with him or her, or demonstrably lives with him or her during the period of study. However, the combined additional latitude enjoyed by both parents in connection with childbirth shall not exceed 16 ECTS credits (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis).

#### **2.4.5 Disability**

If, due to a disability, a student is unable to attain minimum academic achievement (*cf.* Article 2.2), up to 13 ECTS units (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis) may be added to the units he has completed, his loan entitlement then being based on the minimum number of units (*cf.* Article 2.4).

The condition for the concession provided for under this Article is that an assessment by a physician shall have been submitted stating that the disability rating of the student concerned is at least 75%. A special application must be submitted to the board of the Fund for the aforementioned concession. The application must be accompanied by a medical certificate.

#### **2.4.6 Dyslexia and other specific learning difficulties**

If due to dyslexia or other specific learning difficulties a student is not able to complete the minimum academic requirement (*cf.* Article 2.2), up to 13 ECTS units (in the case of educational institutions operating on a semester basis, and a corresponding proportion in those operating on a quarterly (four-term) basis) may be added to the units he has completed, his loan entitlement then being based on the minimum number of units (*cf.* Article 2.4).

The condition for the concession provided for under this Article is that an assessment by a physician shall have been submitted confirming that the student is unable to achieve the minimum academic requirement due to dyslexia or other specific learning difficulties, taking into account the latitude allowed by the educational institution for the student in question to pursue studies, methods of taking examinations, etc. A certificate to the same effect from the educational institution shall also be submitted. Special application for the aforementioned exemption must be made to the Board of the Fund.

#### **2.4.7 Numbers of units completed under special circumstances and at the end of studies**

Students who are only able to pursue studies in units of 10 or 20 ECTS credits during a specific term may receive loans in direct proportion to the number of units they complete, providing that they complete not less than 20 ECTS credits.

The condition for this exception shall be that the student is registered in a full-time programme of studies (30 ECTS units) until the end of the term.

Students who have less than the equivalent of 22 ECTS units of a semester still to complete during the last semester of studies may receive loans in direct proportion to the amount they have yet to complete, providing that they do not complete **fewer** than 12 ECTS units.

## **Section III – Basic Support and Income**

### **3.1 Basic Support**

#### **3.1.1 Basic Support in Iceland**

Basic support during periods of study during the academic year shall be based on the student being in full-time studies (60 ECTS credits during the academic year), and is set forth in Appendix I.

#### **3.1.2 Basic Support Abroad**

The level of basic support abroad during periods of study during the academic year varies according to the country and city where the educational institution is located in accordance with the decision set forth in Appendix II and is based on the student being in full-time studies (60 ECTS credits during the academic year).

#### **3.1.3 Exchange Student Support**

Exchange students may apply to have their basic support rates take account of the cost of support in the country where they pursue their studies as exchange students; calculations shall be based on the exchange rate as of 1 June 2015. This does **not** apply to the recipients of Erasmus and Nordplus grants and other exchange students on comparable grants during their exchange studies.

#### **3.1.4 Support for Students in Distance-Learning Programmes**

Basic support for students in distance-learning programmes shall be based on basic support costs in Iceland. The same shall apply regarding additional loans to cover housing costs (see Article 4.2).

### **3.2 Student Support**

In addition to basic support, the factors in Articles 4.2 - 4.6 have an effect on the rate of student support. Dependent children aged younger than 18 years who are supported by the student are taken into account. Loans under Articles 4.7 - 4.9 are additional to loans for student support. Consequently, income may cause a reduction of these loans in accordance with the provisions of Article 3.3.

### **3.3 Income**

#### **3.3.1 Income**

The income of the student and his or her spouse during the year 2015, as defined by the board of the Fund, may affect the amount of the loan he or she receives during the study period of the academic year. If the student pursues studies abroad, his or her income will be converted into the currency of the country of study, based on the exchange rate valid on 1 June 2015.

Forty-five per cent of the student's income in 2015 over ISK 930,000 shall be deducted from the student loan. In cases where loans are granted for spouses, 45% of the joint income of the couple or individuals in a registered civil union in 2015 over ISK 1,395,000 shall be deducted from the student loan. Deductions made in respect of earnings shall normally be spread evenly over 60 ECTS credits.

#### **3.3.2 Resumption of studies after a break**

The level of income allowed without entailing a reduction of the student loan may be trebled in the case of a student resuming studies after a break (*cf.* Article 3.3.1), providing that it is demonstrated that he has not been studying during the past 6 months. The Fund reserves the right to demand materials in support of this if this is considered necessary.

#### **3.3.3 Income Estimate – Tax Returns**

Before a loan is granted for study during the autumn semester, the student shall submit information on his estimated income during the year 2015.

Before a loan is granted for study during the spring semester, confirmed tax-return information regarding the student's income during 2015 shall have been submitted to the Fund.

### **3.3.4 Final Adjustment According to Income**

A final adjustment shall take place after the tax authorities have assessed tax. If a loan recipient's income is estimated at that time, the Fund shall determine the amount of the student loan he is to receive in accordance with the estimate. This decision shall be final unless the loan recipient raises an objection against it within 30 days of being informed of the decision. It may then be reviewed, taking account of new income data that has been confirmed by the tax authorities.

### **3.3.5 Unsatisfactory Income Estimates**

The board of the Fund may amend an unsatisfactory income estimate.

## **3.4 What is Considered as Income?**

### **3.4.1 Income during 2015**

All income forming the tax base for the year 2015 shall be regarded as income for the purpose of calculating loans under Article 3.3.

### **3.4.2 Student Grants, Bursaries, etc.**

Taxable student grants, research grants and payments for teaching, e.g., teaching assistantships and 'utbildningsbidrag', shall be considered income (*cf.* Article 4.5).

### **3.4.3 Special Student Grants**

Grants made by Nordplus and Erasmus and other comparable student exchange organisations have no effect on loans.

### **3.4.4 Deductions from Income**

The following is deducted from income:

- a) university (college, etc.) fees for which the student does not receive a loan because he has used up his entitlement under Article 4.5 and
- b) fixed repayments of student loans which fall due and are paid during the loan period.

### **3.4.5 Disbursement of Additional Private Pension Savings in 2015**

Applicants who received disbursements of their additional private pension savings during 2015 may request to have them excluded when their student loans for the academic year are calculated. Applications for adjustment for the academic year must be submitted by 1 May 2016.

## **3.5 Obligations of Students and their Spouses to Declare Their Incomes**

By signing an application, the student and his spouse grant the Fund an authorization to examine their tax returns during the period in which loans are granted or repaid. Information regarding income shall be given in response to requests from the Fund.

## **Section IV – Loan Categories**

### **4.1. General Premises**

Loans generally take account of students' personal circumstances, family size and place of residence as recorded in the National Register on 1 September each year. If changes occur in their personal circumstances during the academic year after 1 September, these are nevertheless taken into account when loans are determined under Articles 4.2-4.5 and 4.9, resulting in an increase or reduction of that item, as appropriate.

## **4.2 Loans Taking Account of Housing/Accommodation**

Students who meet the Fund's requirements for receiving support grants are entitled to loans covering basic support under Article 3.1. Students may also qualify for additional loans to cover accommodation costs if they live in rented accommodation or their own accommodation. A student applying for such an additional loan shall demonstrate the payment of normal rent by submitting a copy of a payment slip to the tax authorities or demonstrate ownership of an apartment by means of a certificate from the copy of confirmation from the Land Registry of Iceland or a certificate of registration of ownership.

Students who do live neither in rented accommodation nor their own accommodation shall **not** be entitled to an additional loan to cover housing costs as provided for in Articles 4.2.1 – 4.2.3.

The amount of the additional loan to cover accommodation costs shall take account of the student's family circumstances, i.e. his or her marital status and the number of children in the home. The sums involved are set forth in further detail in Appendix I regarding studies in Iceland and Appendix II regarding studies abroad.

### **4.2.1 Single Persons Living in Rented Accommodation or Their Own Accommodation**

A single person living alone in rented accommodation or his or her own accommodation shall be entitled to an additional loan to cover housing costs amounting to ISK 10,125 for each ECTS unit in the case of studies in Iceland. Comparable additional loans to cover accommodation costs in other countries are set forth in Appendix II.

### **4.2.2 Persons Cohabiting or Married and Living in Rented Accommodation or Their Own Accommodation**

A person who is married or living in a registered partnership and lives in rented accommodation or his or her own accommodation shall be entitled to an additional loan to cover housing costs amounting to ISK 7,155 for each ECTS unit in the case of studies in Iceland. Comparable additional loans to cover accommodation costs in other countries are set forth in Appendix II.

### **4.2.3 Parents Living in Rented Accommodation or Their Own Accommodation**

#### **a) Cohabiting or married students living in rented accommodation or their own accommodation**

A student who is married or living in a registered partnership, with **one dependent child** and living in rented accommodation or his or her own accommodation shall be entitled to an additional loan to cover housing costs amounting to ISK 8,370 for each ECTS unit in the case of studies in Iceland. Comparable additional loans to cover accommodation costs in other countries are set forth in Appendix II.

A student who is married or living in a registered partnership, with **two or more dependent children** and living in rented accommodation or his or her own accommodation shall be entitled to an additional loan to cover housing costs amounting to ISK 9,045 for each ECTS unit in the case of studies in Iceland. Comparable additional loans to cover accommodation costs in other countries are set forth in Appendix II.

#### **b) Single students living in rented accommodation or their own accommodation**

A single parent with **one dependent child** and living in rented accommodation or his or her own accommodation shall be entitled to an additional loan to cover housing costs amounting to ISK 16,740 for each ECTS unit in the case of studies in Iceland. Comparable additional loans to cover accommodation costs in other countries are set forth in Appendix II.

A single parent with **two or more dependent children** and living in rented accommodation or his or her own accommodation shall be entitled to an additional loan to cover housing costs amounting to ISK 18,090 for each ECTS unit in the case of studies in Iceland. Comparable additional loans to cover accommodation costs in other countries are set forth in Appendix II.

In order to receive additional loans to cover housing costs under indents a) and b) in this Article, the student must meet the condition of exercising custody over the child (sole or joint custody).

#### **4.2.4 Students Living with Low-Income Parents/Single Parents**

Students who live with their parents may be granted additional loans to cover housing costs as if they were living in rented accommodation or their own accommodation if the income of the parent(s) and, as appropriate, the parent's cohabiting partner, is below the reference threshold. The reference threshold for this purpose shall be equivalent to ISK 3,330,000 in the case of a single parent or ISK 6,660,000 in the case of married couples or cohabiting partners (see Article 4.2.2).

#### **4.3 Additional Loans for Children**

Students may qualify for additional loans for the support of children under the age of 18 years. The amount of the additional loan for each child dependent on the student's support shall be ISK 4,050 for each completed ECTS unit.

Students shall be entitled to an additional loan to cover child maintenance payments which they demonstrably make in respect of children under the age of 18 years. The amount of the additional loan in respect of child maintenance payments shall be ISK 4,050 for each completed ECTS unit for each child for which the student demonstrably pays child maintenance.

Students shall **not** receive additional loans in respect of a child or children unless they exercise custody over the child or pay child maintenance for the child. An additional loan to cover the support of a child and an additional loan in respect of child maintenance payments for the same child may not be made to the same student.

#### **4.4 Loans for Spouses**

The following circumstances may lead to rate of support for a married student or a student in a registered cohabiting union being raised with respect to his or her spouse:

- a) Due to the spouse's illness or disability according to a medical certificate demonstrating that the spouse is completely unfit for work
- b) If the student and spouse have a chronically ill or disabled child whom they support and the spouse does **not** work in paid employment outside the home in order to care for the child. A condition for this is that the child must be legally domiciled with the student and spouse, and that a medical certificate be produced.
- c) If the student and spouse are resident abroad and have a dependent child, and the spouse does not qualify for a work permit in the country where studies are pursued. Students who received loans for spouses in the academic year 2009-2010 and who continue with the same programme of studies during the academic year shall retain their entitlement to apply for loans for their spouses.

If a loan is granted for a spouse, 50% is added to the student's basic support loan, additional loan to take account of location and additional loan to cover children. The spouse's income shall be deducted from the loan (*cf.* Articles 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).

**No loan** is granted with respect to a spouse if the spouse himself or herself is a loan recipient during the same term/semester.

The Fund reserves the right to request that the Fund's consulting physician at any given time obtain information from the medical practitioners concerned regarding medical certificates submitted and to comment on their contents. If such information is **not** given, the Fund may take the view that a satisfactory application has **not** been submitted.

#### 4.5 Loans for Tuition Fees

Loans for tuition fees, less non-taxable grants covering tuition fees, are granted for basic study ('basic study' here refers to special studies, undergraduate (first degree) university studies and private studies in Music), master's studies and doctorate studies (*cf.* Article 2.3). The total aggregate amount that may be obtained in the form of loans for tuition fees in all academic programmes is ISK 3,500,000 for studies in Iceland. The total amount loaned for tuition fees in the case of studies abroad is set forth in Appendix III, by country of study.

If a course of study is structured as in Medicine, i.e. a continuous course of study lasting more than 5 years, then an additional loan of up to ISK 1,500,000 may be granted for the sixth year over and above the aforementioned maximum loan for tuition fees, or the equivalent in foreign currency based on the exchange rate on 1 June 2015.

For those pursuing basic studies, the rule is that in no instance is a loan for tuition fees made in a single year of study that is more than 1/3 of the total amount that is loaned for tuition fees in the country of study. Thus, the annual maximum amount loaned for tuition fees in basic studies in Iceland is ISK 1,166,667, and the for basic studies overseas the same proportion (1/3) of the total amount of tuition-fee loans as shown in Appendix III is granted.

If a loan recipient changes his country of study, the proportion of the maximum granted for tuition fees which he has used in the previous country is calculated, and this proportion is applied in the next country of study when calculating the latitude available regarding further loans for tuition fees.

Loans are only granted for annual tuition fees exceeding ISK 75,000 which the student demonstrably pays. The following expenses are **not** included in tuition fees: study trips or other trips, accommodation, meals, computers or other technical equipment, material costs or book costs and other comparable expenses. The Fund reserves the right to require a breakdown of tuition fees and, where appropriate, to subtract from the tuition-fee loan all the expense items listed above before disbursing the tuition-fee loan.

Tuition-fee loans may only be granted for studies in a single academic course for each semester/term of the year of study. Furthermore, it is not normally permitted to grant tuition-fee loans for courses taken outside a course of studies which the Icelandic Student Loan Fund has not approved as qualifying for a loan.

Students must achieve results qualifying for loans as defined in Article 2.2 in order to be eligible for tuition-fee loans during the loan period. Loans for tuition fees are granted for each semester of the year of study following completion of 22 ECTS units, two semesters following completion of 44 ECTS units and for the summer semester following completion of 60 ECTS units. If the year of study is divided into four periods, loans for tuition fees shall be granted for one quarter following completion of 15 ECTS units, two quarters following completion of 30 ECTS units, for three quarters following completion of 45 ECTS units and for studies during the summer quarter following completion of 60 ECTS units.

Loans may be disbursed for tuition fees for one semester at the beginning of the study period to students other than first-year students, for the second semester following completion of 22 ECTS units and for the third semester on completion of 44 ECTS units. If the year of study is divided into four periods, payment in advance shall be permitted in the same way for the second quarter following completion of 15 ECTS credits, for the third quarter following completion of 30 ECTS units and for studies during the summer term following completion of 45 ECTS units. At no time shall a larger proportion of tuition fees be disbursed in advance at the beginning of a semester than is equivalent to full-time studies (30 ECTS units) during that semester; however, this may be reviewed when the

student's academic performance is known and it comes to the settlement of the loan amount for that semester/term.

NB: student's earnings may affect the amount loaned for tuition fees (*cf.* Article 3.4).

#### **4.6 Loans to Cover Disruption of the Student's Personal Circumstances**

In the event of an unforeseeable disruption of the student's personal circumstances which is not covered in another way by these rules, a student may be granted an additional loan corresponding to support for up to 7 ECTS units, taking his family size into account. This shall apply, for example, if it becomes practically impossible for a student to pursue his studies due to illness, disability, the support of his children or spouse, or for other reasons and he has utilized his full right to a loan. Any benefits he receives under the current insurance legislation shall be taken into account.

A student may be granted a special loan under this Article to cover additional travel if he has to go home at short notice because of a serious illness or death in his immediate family. Full information regarding the reasons for the journey, together with the appropriate medical certificate or death certificate, shall be presented. For the purpose of this rule, 'immediate family' shall be considered as covering, e.g., the student's spouse, children and parents and the student's siblings and their children. If an additional loan of this type is granted, it shall be disbursed together with the support loan (*cf.* Article 5.2.1).

#### **4.7 Loans for Medical Insurance**

Students who pay large sums for medical insurance may apply for loans to meet these expenses. Information from Icelandic insurance companies is taken into account when reasonable health insurance expenses are assessed. If loans are granted for medical insurance, they shall only be for that part of the expenses that is in excess of 5% of support expenses, taking family size and place of residence into account, though with a maximum of ISK 350,000 during the year of study. Additional loans may be granted for medical expenses abroad, part of which the student has had reimbursed by the Icelandic State Social Security Institute. When applications for this type of loan are processed, consideration shall be given to whether the student purchased normal health insurance. Loans may be granted to pay reasonable expenses in connection with pre- and post-natal care abroad if it is clear that neither the student's insurer nor the appropriate local authority in Iceland will cover any of the cost. Loans may also be granted during the study period to pay travel expenses if a pregnant student or student's spouse chooses to have her child in Iceland because of the excessive cost abroad. Consideration may not be given to medical expenses which the Icelandic State Social Security Institute has refused to pay.

#### **4.8 Grants for Interest Expenses**

When a student loan which is paid after each term, semester or academic year, is disbursed, a grant of ISK 290 to cover interest shall be paid for each ECTS credit completed. If it is found, on re-calculation of the student loan after the academic year, that a student has been allocated too high an interest grant, it shall be corrected by recording the excess grant amount paid as a loan during the year of study.

#### **4.9 Loans for Travel Expenses**

##### **4.9.1. Travel Expenses of the Student, Spouse and Children**

Loans for travel expenses shall be based on a certain sum; this varies according to the country of study and the locality where studies are pursued. If the student's spouse also applies for a loan during the year of study, the student shall **not** be entitled to an additional loan to cover travel by the spouse, and loans to cover children's travel shall then be based on half the amounts stated in Articles 4.9.2 and 4.9.3.



#### **4.9.2 Loans for Travel to a Place of Study Abroad**

Travel loans in connection with studies abroad shall be determined as follows in the case of applications for student loans during the academic year. For each individual, the travel loan for students and their spouses for travel to Denmark, Norway and Sweden shall be ISK 45,000 per person, and ISK 50,000 per individual for students and their spouses in other parts of Europe, ISK 65,000 in North America and ISK 105,000 per individual for students and their spouses in other places. Loans for children's travel shall be 10% of the amounts above if the child is under two years old, 75% in the case of children between the ages of two and eleven years old and 100% in the case of children aged twelve and over. It is not necessary to submit evidence of the journey. Recipients of grants from Nordplus and Erasmus are **not** entitled to travel loans from the Icelandic Student Loan Fund.

The sums above will be converted into the currency of the country of study based on the exchange rate as of 1 June 2015.

Travel loans are granted only once at each level of study.

#### **4.9.3 Loans for Travel to a Place of Study in Iceland**

Travel loans in connection with studies in Iceland shall be determined as follows in the case of applications for student loans during the academic year. For an individual and his or her spouse, ISK 20,000; loans for children's travelling shall be 10% of the amount above in the case of a child under two years old, 50% in the case of children between the age of two and eleven years old and 100% in the case of children aged twelve years and over. The precondition for students in Iceland qualifying for travel loans is that they must be domiciled at least 100 km from the metropolitan area or other location of the educational institution. It is not necessary that the student submit evidence of the journey.

Travel loans are granted only once at each level of study (see Article 2.3).

#### **4.9.4 Disbursement Time of Travel Loans**

Travel loans shall be disbursed together with support loans to those who meet the Fund's conditions regarding minimum academic achievement (*cf.* Article 2.2).

## **Section V. Applications and Disbursement of Loans**

### **5.1 Applications for Student Loans**

#### **5.1.1 Application Forms**

Applications for student loans shall be made electronically via "My space" that can be accessed on the student's on-line bank and island.is.

#### **5.1.2 Applications and Periods of Validity**

Applications for student loans shall be submitted for each year for which a loan is sought. Deadlines are as follows:

Autumn 2015: By 30 November 2015 (including that date).

Spring 2016: By 30 April 2016 (including that date).

Summer 2016: By 30 June 2016 (including that date).

#### **5.1.3 Accompanying Documents and Deadlines**

Documents which students are required to submit in connection with their applications should be received by the Fund not later than two months after the application deadline. Otherwise it may be regarded that the student has withdrawn his application. The same applies to certificates of examination results; these shall be submitted no later than two months after the end of the examination period.

#### **5.1.4 Loan Schedule**

Based on information submitted by students regarding, amongst other things, their income and family status, they will then receive a completed loan schedule from the Fund. After examining the loan schedule, the student shall inform the Fund if the information on which it is based is incorrect.

If it comes to light that a loan schedule is based on misleading information, errors or incorrect premises in terms of the allocation rules for the year of study for which a loan is sought, the loan schedule shall be amended to bring it into line with those rules.

#### **5.1.5 Agents**

A student abroad must have an agent in Iceland who shall, among other things, have authority to sign bonds on his behalf.

Dealings with an agent are equivalent to dealings with the student, irrespective of whether they take the form of e-mail, conversations or correspondence by mail. The agent is therefore responsible for informing the student he or she represents of all requests for documents and/or certificates, and of other announcements from the Fund. The agent shall also inform the student of other dealings with the Fund that may be of significance regarding the processing of an application or the granting of a student loan.

#### **5.1.6 Conditions to Be Met by Recipients of Loans**

The conditions to be met by recipients of loans in order to qualify as creditworthy and eligible to take loans from the Fund is that they are not on in arrears to the Fund when they apply for new loans, that their estates are not undergoing bankruptcy proceedings and have not previously been accepted for bankruptcy proceedings and that the Fund has not previously had to write off loans made to the persons in question.

If a student is not regarded as creditworthy for the reasons stated above, he may apply for exemption from this Article if he produces guarantees which the Fund considers adequate, such as a security or a personal guarantee advanced by a third party.

### **5.2 Disbursement of Student Loans**

#### **5.2.1 Disbursement of Student Loans**

The calculation of student loans and the publication of loan schedules for the academic year shall commence at the beginning of August 2015. At that time, loans for tuition fees (*cf.* Article 4.5) for the autumn semester shall be disbursed in advance to those who have previously completed studies that qualify for loans and requested such disbursement in advance in their applications.

Disbursement of support, book and travel loans in respect of the autumn semester and advance payment of tuition fees for the spring semester shall commence at the beginning of January 2016 to those who meet the Fund's conditions regarding minimum academic achievement during the semester (*cf.* Article 2.2). Subject to these same aforementioned conditions, disbursement of support loans in respect of the spring semester and advance payment of tuition fees for the summer semester shall commence at the beginning of May 2016. Disbursement of support loans in respect of the summer semester, to those who meet the foregoing conditions, shall commence at the beginning of August 2016.

The condition for this is that the student shall have submitted evidence of his academic achievement, income estimate or tax return and other relevant information. Loans shall be paid into an account in a commercial or saving bank in Iceland, which shall be in the name of the student.

Loans may be paid out at other times providing evidence is available to show that the student has met the Fund's requirements concerning productivity and academic achievement. However, the granting of loans for the year of study 2015-2016 shall be complete by 15 January 2017. After that date it shall not

be possible to process loans, or submit complaints or queries concerning the way loans were disbursed, for that year of study.

A condition for a student's receiving payment of tuition fees under Article 4.5 in advance is that he shall have previously completed a unit of academic achievement that qualifies for a loan. At no time shall a larger proportion of tuition fees be disbursed in advance at the beginning of a semester than is equivalent to full-time studies (30 ECTS units) during that semester; however, this may be reviewed when the student's academic performance is known and it comes to the settlement of the loan amount for that semester/term.

If the student fails to achieve the required minimum results following the relevant academic year, loans disbursed in advance shall be recoverable according to the rules on excess disbursement of loans.

### **5.2.2 Calculation of Loans Abroad**

Student loans are normally calculated in the currency of the relevant country of study. Income and grants are converted into the currency of the country of study, based on the exchange rate on 1 June 2015. When a loan, or part thereof, is due for disbursement, the sum to be disbursed is converted into Icelandic krónur (ISK) at the exchange rate on the day of disbursement.

### **5.2.3 Confirmation of Income**

Students shall submit a confirmation or amendment of their previous income estimates for 2015 before loans are paid out. If there is a substantial difference between the estimate and the actual income of the student and his spouse, the loan may be made repayable.

### **5.2.4 Bonds and Bank Accounts**

The disbursement of a loan shall be subject to the condition that the student shall have issued a bond in his own name as a guarantee for the repayment of the loan. The loan shall be paid into the bank account of the recipient involved; this account shall be in his own name at a commercial or savings bank.

## **5.3 Guarantees Applying to Student Loans; Rights and Obligations of Guarantors**

### **5.3.1 The Nature of Personal Guarantees**

The Guarantors Act, No. 32/2009, and also the provisions set forth here, shall apply to guarantees that have been undertaken since the commencement of that act, in addition to the terms stated here.

Those who act as guarantors for a student loan undertake personal liability for the debt; such liability obliges the guarantor to pay the debt for which a guarantee has been undertaken as soon as it is revealed that the borrower has not fulfilled his obligation to repay the loan.

The Fund may collect the guarantee directly from the guarantor, and shall not be required to make special attempts beforehand to have the debt paid by the borrower. The Fund may not, however, have recourse to the guarantor until it has been demonstrated that the borrower has not repaid any part of the loan on the due date. This shall not apply, however, if the borrower is declared bankrupt, in which case the entire loan shall become due for repayment in accordance with the Bankruptcy (Etc.) Act, No. 21/1991.

The Fund may take enforcement measures (make an attachment) for the payment of a debt by a personal guarantor without a previous court judgement or settlement before a court.

Personal liability shall always be limited to a specific maximum sum, which shall change according to the consumer price index; in addition, personal liability shall cover the payment, with interest, interest on arrears and all costs that may be incurred due to the late payment of the debt, including court costs and collection fees.

The stated sum guaranteed by a guarantor shall be based on the aforementioned index, and shall not normally exceed ISK 7 million. A personal guarantor may, however, undertake liability in excess of this amount in connection with a loan that is calculated as due to the student in the year of study when the guarantor's liability reaches ISK 7 million. The minimum amount of a personal guarantee shall be ISK 100,000.

### **5.3.2 Conditions to Be Met by Guarantors**

Guarantors shall confirm, by their signature on the bond or guarantee declaration, that they have acquainted themselves with the terms of the bond and the outcome of an examination of the borrower's capacity to repay the loan and, if appropriate, a statement from the arrears register.

Guarantors shall have reached the age of 18 and shall be competent to manage their financial affairs; no maximum age limit applies. A guarantee given by a legal entity instead of an individual shall be subject to the approval of the board, and the legal entity must be a state agency or financial institution that is monitored by the Financial Supervisory Authority. In such cases, the minimum guarantee period shall be 10 years following the first repayment due date or 15 years after the guarantee is given. The Fund shall then be able, with the approval of the loan recipient, to collect a fee for the guarantor party when the loan is disbursed. In other respects, guarantees given by legal entities shall be subject to the same rules as generally apply to personal guarantees given by individuals.

A minimum of one guarantor shall undertake personal liability for the recipient of a loan. Guarantors shall normally be Icelandic citizens domiciled in Iceland. Individuals who are on the arrears register, or are in arrears to the Fund, or whose estates are undergoing bankruptcy proceedings, or have been accepted for bankruptcy proceedings, may not be approved as guarantors for student loans.

If the status of a guarantor changes such that he is no longer regarded as meeting the above conditions, the borrower shall provide a new guarantor for his student loan before receiving further loans disbursed from the Fund. In such cases, the new guarantor shall guarantee all the loans that the borrower has received together with those that he may receive thereafter. The older guarantee shall not expire unless it is terminated and replaced by a new one with the approval of the Fund.

### **5.3.3 Legal Standing of Guarantors; Right of Recourse**

Where there is more than one guarantor, they shall bear undivided (*in solidum*) liability towards the Fund.

Where the liability borne by each of the guarantors is separate, e.g. where loans have been combined for repayment, each guarantor shall be able to pay his guarantee amount, together with interest and costs in the event of a default on the repayment of the student loan.

A guarantor may exercise the rights that the borrower has according to the bond and keep the loan paid up to date. In doing this, he may request that the Fund use the payment to reduce that part of the total debt that he has guaranteed.

The provisions of the bond regarding exemptions from payment shall not apply to a guarantor whose guarantee is called in and who has undertaken the repayment of the loan.

In the event of the death of a guarantor, the borrower may provide a new guarantor who meets the conditions set forth above; otherwise, the guarantor's heirs shall take over the guarantee in accordance with the ordinary rules, provided that the heirs have undertaken liability for the debts of the estate at death.

A guarantor may give notice of termination of his guarantee. This shall be done in a written letter to the Fund. The effect of this shall be only that his liability shall not increase above the level already agreed. The guarantor will nevertheless continue to be liable for the loans that have already been granted. The termination shall take effect as soon as the Fund has informed the borrower of it.

#### **5.3.4 Mortgages**

If the student wishes to put up real estate as collateral to guarantee the repayment of a student loan, he must submit the following items: a statement of mortgage loans from the mortgage registry, a copy of the last payment slips for current mortgages and the market valuation (*fasteignamat*) and replacement valuation (*brunabótamat*) of the property.

When student loans from the Fund are guaranteed by mortgages, the rule shall be that the encumbering loans, including the loan from the Fund, shall not exceed 65% of the market value of the residential property and that they shall be less than 65% of the replacement value. It shall also be possible to request a sale evaluation by a chartered property agent, in which case the criterion shall be that loans from the Fund shall not exceed 60% of the sale valuation.

#### **5.4 Payment of Membership Fees**

If the student so desires, the Fund will see to the collection of membership fees for the Association of Icelandic Students Abroad (SÍNE). The Fund will then deduct their membership fees from their student loans.

#### **5.5 Changes in Assistance**

##### **5.5.1 Students' Obligation to Report Changes**

Applicants shall be obliged to report all changes in their personal circumstances which could have a bearing on the provision of student loans, e.g. altered family circumstances, changes in financial position, changes of address and study programme, or illness which may lead to a lengthening of studies. Among other things, the Fund must be informed if a student marries or enters into a registered cohabitational partnership. Students shall also send the Fund all information that may be requested in connection with their loan applications or the postponement of the closure of bonds.

##### **5.5.2 Correction of Calculations**

If it is revealed that the Fund has granted assistance or calculated the amount of a loan based on false information, this shall be corrected in accordance with further provisions of this section. When this is done, consideration shall be given as to whether the student gave misleading or incorrect information intentionally, or whether negligence on his part or a mistake on the part of the Fund was involved. It shall normally be possible to negotiate the means by which repayment is made.

#### **5.6 Intentionally Misleading Information**

If a student intentionally gives the Fund incorrect or misleading information, all assistance to him shall be discontinued and any assistance which he may have received already on the basis of such information shall be reclaimable immediately with accrued indexation adjustment and the associated costs. This shall also apply if it is deemed regarding that the student made false statements of his income, according to the Fund's definition of income, when the relevant taxation year is over.

Conduct which infringes the law (e.g. forgery) may entail criminal liability.

#### **5.7 Excess Disbursement of Loans**

##### **5.7.1 Excess Disbursement of Loans**

If a student receives a loan without having met the Fund's conditions, or receives a loan payment in excess of the amount to which he is entitled, e.g., because his income has been underestimated, because he has failed to attain the required academic achievement or for other reasons, he shall be expected to repay the loan in a separate payment, with price-indexation adjustment. The student shall have the

choice of repaying the excess loan in cash or issuing a special repayment bond with one guarantor, the credit period of this bond normally not being longer than 15 months. In the case of excess loan disbursements in connection with tuition fees which have demonstrably been paid, when it is not possible to obtain a refund from the academic institution, the collection of the excess amount loaned may be postponed until the beginning of the next semester. If the student does not submit confirmation of his registration certificate at the same academic institution for the semester in question, a bond shall be prepared, the loan period normally not exceeding 15 months.

Further student loans shall be discontinued until the student has repaid the excess disbursed amount. Excess disbursement made to students abroad shall be converted into Icelandic krónur (ISK) at the rate of exchange applying on the date of disbursement.

### **5.7.2 Bonds**

Bonds for the repayment of excess disbursements shall normally carry interest at the ordinary rates on non-indexed loans determined by the Central Bank of Iceland, interest being calculated on the amount which the student is to repay from the disbursement date of the excess loan amount.

### **5.7.3 Interest**

The first interest date shall be stated in the bond.

### **5.7.4 Collection**

Excess loan disbursement shall be collected after the date on which a report on the student's academic achievement, and other documents are supposed to have been received by the Fund. If the student fails to repay excess disbursements by the deadline set, the bond shall be closed (*cf.* Article 7.1) and the excess disbursement shall be collected as an extra instalment on his student loan.

## **5.8 Monitoring of Income for the Final Loan**

### **5.8.1 Students in Iceland**

The Fund shall receive information from the Director of Internal Revenue on students' income according to their tax returns for the income year used as the basis for the last loan granted.

### **5.8.2 Students in the Nordic Countries**

Students elsewhere in the Nordic countries shall present certificates stating their income during the past year; in Denmark "*årsoppgørelse*"; in Norway "*skatteoppgjør*" and in Sweden, "*kontrollupgift/slutlig skatt*".

### **5.8.3 Students in Other Countries**

The Fund may request tax certificates from students in other countries.

## **5.9 Mistakes on the Part of the Fund**

If the Fund makes a mistake in connection with the granting of a loan, it shall be rectified as soon as it is discovered. Students are urged to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the provisions of these rules which apply to their individual cases and thereby help to have such mistakes rectified as soon as possible. The student will be informed of such mistakes and then a decision will be taken in each individual case as to how repayment is to be made.

## **Section VI – Common Nordic Rules on Loans in the Nordic Countries**

An applicant who is studying in the Nordic countries outside his home country may, if he meets certain conditions, qualify for a student loan from the country in which he is studying. The conditions for study assistance from the Icelandic Student Loan Fund (LÍN) shall be those set out in these rules, and also that the applicant is not entitled to receive study assistance (a loan or grant) from other Nordic loan funds (see below).

Further details may be obtained from the loan funds in each country.

### **DENMARK**

Styrelsen for Videregående Uddannelse  
og Uddannelsesstøtte (SU)  
Bredgadej 30  
DK-1260 København K  
Tel: 00-45-72317900  
Fax: 00-45-72317801  
Website:<http://www.su.dk/>

### **NORWAY**

Statens lånekasse for utdanning (SLK)  
P.boks 195, Østre Aker vei 20  
N-0510 Oslo 5  
Tel: 00-47-22726700  
Fax: 00-47-22642636  
Website:<http://www.lanekassen.no>

### **FINLAND**

Folkpensionsanstaltens Studiestödscentral  
P.O. Box 228  
SF-40 101 Jyväskylä 10  
Tel: 00-358-20-4346770  
Fax: 00-358-20-4346710  
Website:<http://www.kela.fi>

### **SWEDEN**

Centrala studiestödsnämnden (CSN)  
Norra Tjärngatan 2-6  
S-851 82 Sundsvall  
Tel.: 00-46-60-186290  
Fax: 00-46-60-186006  
Website:<http://www.csn.se>

## Section VII – Closure of Bonds

### 7.1 Closure of Bonds

Bonds are closed when the student ceases to receive the loan, based on the end of the last loan period. This applies equally to students who complete their studies and to those who abandon their studies without completing them. This is the point in time which is considered as the end of studies in the sense of the Icelandic Student Loan Fund Act, No. 21/1992 and the Regulation No. 478/2011 on the Icelandic Student Loan Fund.

When final arrangements for the closure of the bond begin, the loan recipient and, as appropriate, the guarantor, shall be sent details of the amount of the bond which is to be closed. The guarantor shall also be informed of the sum for which he is considered as providing surety.

When the bond has been closed, the loan recipient shall be sent itemised information on the loans granted under the bond, the date of closure and when interest will start being calculated on the bond. A period of 14 days is granted for making comments or raising objections. After this period, the bond may be filled in. Information sent by e-mail to the e-mail address which the student has provided to the Fund shall be considered as having been sent in a satisfactory manner.

Repayment shall commence two years after closure of the bond. If the student completes studies in the autumn or spring semester, the end of studies shall be taken as being 29 June, and the first date for repayment shall be 30 June two years later. If the end of studies falls in the summer term, which extends beyond 1 July, then the end of studies shall be taken as 31 August and the first date for repayment shall be 1 March two and a half years later. If the student has begun repaying earlier loans and resumes studies, **no further break from payment** shall be granted with respect to the repayment of the previous loans.

### 7.2 Deferment of Closure of Bonds

If the student announces that he has taken a break of not longer than one year from his studies, closure of the bond may be deferred if the student completes the academic attainments eligible for a loan in the first term following the break from studies. The student shall apply specially for the deferment not later than 30 November 2015. The condition for being able to defer closure of the bond shall be that the student completes the academic achievements that qualify for a loan during the period covered by the deferment. Closure of the bond may be deferred for a maximum of four years from the date on which the first assistance from the Fund was granted, providing the student continues to pursue studies that qualify for a loan without taking a student grant. An application for a new student loan during the first term after a year's break from studies shall be equivalent to an application for deferment of the closure of the bond.

If the student applies for the deferment of the closure of the bond covering studies that qualify for a loan which he pursued during the academic year 2014-2015, the documents requested in connection with that application shall be received by the Fund not later than by 15 December 2015. If, on the other hand, the student applies for deferment of the closure of the bond covering studies that qualify for a loan which he pursued in the autumn semester of 2015, the documents requested in connection with that application shall be received by the Fund not later than by 15 March 2016

Deferment of the disbursement of a student loan, e.g. because of late submission of information, shall **not** result in a deferment of the closure of the bond.

If the student takes a break of more than one year in his studies, he may **not** defer the closure of the bond, and the closing date shall be based on the end of the last loan period before the break in studies.



When the student resumes studies following such a break, this shall be regarded as a new period of studies, with a new bond being issued in the student's own name as surety for new loans (see Article 5.2.4). The student shall also pay instalments on the previous bond (see, however, Article 8.5 on exemptions from payment).

### **7.3 Uncertainty Regarding the Closure of Bonds**

In cases of uncertainty, the board of the Fund shall decide when bonds are closed.

## **Section VIII – Loan Terms**

### **8.1 Repayment of Student Loans**

Repayment of student loans shall be based on the terms of each bond and the legislation in force at the time when the loans were taken. In other respects, the Allocation Rules approved at any given time shall apply.

Supporting documents relating to applications shall be received by the Fund not later than two months after the deadline for submitting applications. In cases where the payer has received a revised calculation from the tax authorities, such recalculation may be taken into account even though materials are received after the deadline stated above, providing that the application for recalculation is received before the deadline for application for each year of application (see Article 8.4).

Recipients of loans who live abroad must send the Fund details of their addresses and/or have agents in Iceland to handle their affairs. Dealings with an agent are equivalent to dealings with the student, irrespective of whether they take the form of e-mail, conversations or correspondence by mail. The agent is therefore responsible for informing the student he or she represents of all requests for documents and/or certificates, and of other announcements from the Fund. The agent shall also inform the student of other dealings with the Fund that may be of significance.

### **8.2 Interest and Indexation on G-Loans**

#### **8.2.1 Loan Terms**

Loans under the Act No. 21/1992 are index-linked and carry interest of up to 3% from the date of closure of the bond.

If a loan is disbursed to the student after the date of closure of the bond, interest on that payment shall be calculated from the day following the date of disbursement. Indexation adjustment is based on changes in the consumer price index. Loan recipients shall pay a borrowing fee of 1.2% each time a loan is taken, and also the collection cost on each due date.

#### **8.2.2 Indexation**

Loans from the Fund shall be indexed with the consumer price index, based on the index on the first day of the month following disbursement. Following the decision to close the bond, the amount owed shall be updated and the basic index of the bond shall be based on the consumer price index on the date of closure.

### **8.3 Repayment Period**

#### **8.3.1 No Instalments During the First Two Years**

Repayment shall commence when two years have elapsed after the closure of the bond (*cf.* Article 7.1). This shall **not** apply, however, in cases where the loan recipient has begun repaying a loan but repayments have been deferred temporarily because the student has resumed studies. In such cases, repayment of older loans shall continue immediately in the next calendar year after the end of studies.

#### **8.3.2 Early Repayment of Student Loans**

Loan recipients may pay off their student loans before the dates specified in the bond.

A loan recipient who has paid off a student-loan bond that is not yet due shall be entitled to an early repayment discount equivalent to the Central Bank's overnight deposit interest rate on the date of payment in addition to a 1% premium. This authorisation shall be dependent on the repayment of the balance of the loan being made in a single payment. Individuals shall **not** be entitled to an early repayment discount when repaying their student loans unless the repayment of the student-loan bond has been begun (see Section VII).

Early repayment discounts shall be rebated to the party who pays off the student loan (this may be a person other than the debtor).

#### **8.4 Annual Repayments**

Annual repayments fall into two parts. One is a fixed payment which is collected on 1 March, though the first due date may fall on another day. The other is a supplementary payment which is collected on 1 September and depends on the loan recipient's income during the previous year. The fixed annual payment shall be calculated as is set out in Article 8 of the Icelandic Student Loan Fund Act, No. 21/1992, and updated according to the consumer price index on 1 January each year. The supplementary payment is based on 3.75% of the recipient's income base in the year prior to the repayment year; 'income base' here refers to the recipient's income base for municipal tax purposes with the addition of his investment earnings (*cf.* item *c* of Article 7 of the Act No. 90/2003). If the loan recipient is married or cohabiting in a registered partnership, the reference figure shall be 50% of his/her investment income and that of the spouse/partner, irrespective of whether this income is defined as private under a marriage settlement or is regarded as joint property. The figure so found shall be multiplied by the coefficient representing the change in the consumer price index between 1 July in the year in which the income is acquired and 1 July in the year of repayment. As is stated above, the previously mentioned fixed annual payment shall be deducted from the supplementary payment.

If the recipient's income base is estimated then that estimate shall be employed. Loan recipients who are not liable for tax on all their income and assets in Iceland during the repayment period shall be given the option of sending the Fund officially confirmed information on their income, and the annual supplementary payment will be determined accordingly. Overseas income shall be converted into Icelandic krónur at the Central Bank of Iceland's average exchange rate of the relevant currency for the income year on which it is based when the due date is determined. If the recipients do not do so, or if their information is regarded as improbable, and it is not possible to establish whether their income bases as stated are, in fact, accurate, then the board of the Fund shall estimate income bases for the calculation of the annual supplementary payment.

Loan recipients shall have the right to have their annual supplementary repayments recalculated if they are based on estimated income. They shall apply for recalculation not later than 60 days after the due date of the payment; however, an application shall not have the effect of deferring the due date. The recalculation will then be made when the Fund has received the best available information regarding recipient's income. When officially confirmed information regarding their income is available, it shall be submitted to the Fund and the revised calculation shall be reviewed accordingly. If the income base has been overestimated, the loan recipient shall have the amount he has paid in excess reimbursed with ordinary interest rates applying to non-indexed bank loans.

In cases of serious arrears on the repayment of student loans, or where the loan recipient has understated his income, the whole loan sum may be called in. Increases in the supplementary payment due to re-assessment of tax become due for payment immediately, with arrears interest as determined by the Central Bank of Iceland at any given time from the due date of the payment.

If the recipient of a loan is declared bankrupt, all claims against him or her shall be due for immediate repayment (*cf.* the Bankruptcy (Etc.) Act, No. 21/1991).

#### **8.5 Exemptions**

##### **8.5.1 Exemption in View of Substantial Financial Difficulty**

The board of the Fund may grant exemption from the annual repayment, in full or in part, if the pursuit of studies that qualify for a loan, illness, unemployment and/or unfitness for work due to illness, disability, pregnancy, the care of children, the care of a spouse or other comparable circumstances cause the recipient substantial financial difficulty. The general assumption is that exemptions will **not**

be granted if the loan recipient's annual income in the previous year is greater than ISK 3,330,000 and that of a married couple / couple in a registered partnership is greater than ISK 6,660,000 million.

'Studies that qualify for a loan' in the paragraph above refers to a situation in which the loan recipient's studies meet the conditions of Section I of the Allocation Rules regarding qualification for loans and that the student meets the conditions of Section II regarding academic progress.

A person who is entitled to receive disability benefit under the definition of the State Social Security Institute shall be regarded as unfit for work due to disability.

Generally, the circumstances causing the difficulty shall have applied for at least four months prior to the due date of the payment.

### **8.5.2 Exemptions Due to Sudden and Substantial Changes**

The board of the Fund may also grant an exemption from the annual repayment, entirely or in part, in the event of sudden and substantial changes in the personal circumstances of the loan recipient so his income base for municipal tax purposes, calculated in terms of his previous year's income, no longer fairly represents his financial position during a year in which repayment is to be made. Exemptions may be granted in cases of sudden and serious illness, accidents or other comparable circumstances leading to a substantial reduction of disposable income and the ability to earn income.

### **8.5.3 Application for Exemption**

Recipients who seek exemptions from the repayment of their student loans shall apply for them on special application forms and submit with them the information required on the form. Exemption must be applied for regarding each due date separately.

Applications for exemption from the repayment of a student loan shall be received by the Fund not later than 60 days after the due date of the repayment. If an application for exemption is received after this time, exemption may not be granted (*cf.* the seventh paragraph of Article 8 of the Act on the Fund).

If exemption is granted, it shall apply only to the due date for which exemption was sought in the application. Exemption granted from the repayment of an S- and/or V-loan shall have **no effect** on the number of repayment years, i.e., the repayment period shall be lengthened by the time granted in the exemption.

The Fund reserves the right to request that the Fund's consulting physician at any given time obtain information from the physician in question regarding medical certificates submitted and make statements on their contents. If such information is not forthcoming, the Fund may take the view that no satisfactory application has been submitted.

### **8.6 Repayment of Loans in More than One Category.**

Recipients who owe loans that are older than G-loans shall first repay the older loans. In the calendar year following that in which these repayments are completed, they shall begin repaying their G-loans.

Loan recipients who own R-loans and also V- or S-loans shall first repay their R-loans. If they are paying instalments on both V- and S-loans, their payments of their V-loans shall be deducted from those of their S-loans.

### **8.7 Arrears**

If a loan recipient does not pay an instalment due at the correct time and has not made an agreement with the Fund regarding payment, the Fund will send the matter to a lawyer for collection. If a claim against the loan recipient is already being collected by a lawyer, the new claim will also go straight into

the collection process. When the collection of an instalment is in the hands of a lawyer, the loan recipient is expected to negotiate the settlement of the claim directly with the lawyer, without the mediation of the Fund. If the recipient still does not pay the instalment, the Fund shall have the right to make the entire debt payable and to claim it with the maximum rate of arrears interest permitted by law.

## **Section IX – Doubtful Cases**

### **9.1 The Role of the Board**

One of the roles of the board is to make rulings on doubtful or unclear cases concerning individual loan recipients and other cases, its decisions being recorded in the form of minutes. Rulings by the board may be referred to the appeals committee (*cf.* Article 9.5).

Decisions by the board regarding applications, appeals (etc.) received by the Fund shall be backed with reasons and announced in writing unless this is evidently unnecessary. Decisions shall be binding when they are received by the persons concerned. Students or other parties involved may have cases re-examined (*cf.* Article 9.4) or may request a ruling from the Appeals Committee (*cf.* Article 9.5). Other aspects of procedure shall be in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, No. 37/1993.

### **9.2 Procedure**

Before the board makes a ruling on a doubtful or unclear case, a special subcommittee appointed from among the members of the board, a 'repayment committee' or 'doubtful cases committee', as appropriate, shall prepare and make proposals on the conclusion to be recorded by the board of the Fund. The committee shall examine how comparable cases, or cases considered to be closest to the one under discussion, have been dealt with.

### **9.3 Reasons**

In stating reasons, reference shall be made to the legal principles on which the Fund's decisions are based, legislation, regulations, allocation rules or minutes recorded by the board, as appropriate. To the extent that a decision is based on an estimate or evaluation, the principal considerations behind the estimate or evaluation shall be stated when reasons for the decision are given.

### **8.4 Re-Examination**

After the board of the Fund has taken a decision and it has been announced, the party to the case shall have the right to have it re-examined if the decision was based on insufficient or incorrect information on the facts of the case.

Requests for re-examinations shall normally be submitted within 3 months of the announcement to the party regarding the board's conclusion.

### **9.5 Appeals Committee**

The Minister of Education shall appoint an appeals committee consisting of three persons. The committee shall determine whether rulings made by the board are in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The committee may uphold, amend or set aside decisions by the board of the Fund. The committee shall state reasons for its decisions, which shall be final at the executive level.

Appeals shall be submitted to the Appeals Committee within 3 months of the announcement to the party regarding the board's conclusion.

## **Section X – Commencement**

These rules were approved by the board of the Icelandic Student Loan Fund on 13 February 2015. The rules shall take effect immediately after being confirmed by the Minister and published in the Government Gazette (*Stjórnartíðindi*) in accordance with Article 16 of the Icelandic Student Loan Fund Act, No. 21/1992.

These rules apply to the year of study 2015-2016.

These rules are approved subject to sufficient funding being obtained under the national budget for the year 2016. If sufficient funding is not obtained, these rules shall confer no entitlements and shall be revised in accordance with the final amounts allocated under the budget.

## Appendix I

### Basic support rates and explanations of the calculation of the basic support level for the academic year.

#### Basic Support Rates Used by the Fund.

Calculation of this basic support figure draws on the Ministry of Welfare's basic support reference figure, updated according to the rise in the consumer price index for 2014 published by Statistics Iceland. Housing/accommodation costs, on the other hand, are based on the rental charged in the university residences for single, double and family units.

Housing/accommodation costs take the student's family circumstances into account; thus, additional costs relating to residence by students in their own accommodation or rented accommodation is divided into six categories, as follows.

- i. Single student.
- ii Student who is married or cohabiting in a registered partnership (no child in the home).
- iii Student who is married or cohabiting in a registered partnership, with one child.
- iv Student who is married or cohabiting in a registered partnership, with two or more children.
- v Single parent with one child.
- vi Single parent with two or more children.

In the categories for cohabiting or married students, it is assumed that both partners in the union will share housing costs equally. Thus, the support figure is based on the actual support needs of various groups of students, based on the type of household and family size.

Support base used by LÍN	Per year (ISK)	Per month (ISK)	Loaned by LÍN	
			Per month (ISK)	Per ECTS (ISK)
Basic support (food, travel, books, etc.):				
Student living w. parents	1,015,560	84,630	76,167	11,425
Student	1,309,560	109,130	98,217	14,733
Housing/accommodation:				
i. Single student in rented accom. or own accommodation	900,000	75,000	67,500	10,125
ii Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, no child in the home	636,000	53,000 /106,000	47,700	7,155
iii Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, with one child	744,000	62,000 /124,000	55,800	8,370
iv Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, 2 or more children	804,000	67,000 /134,000	60,300	9,045
v Single parent w. 1 child	1,488,000	124,000 /124,000	111,600	16,740
vi Single parent with 2 or more children	1,608,000	134,000 /134,000	120,600	18,090

The above figures are those for an individual, i.e. without dependent children, where appropriate.

#### Disposable income

As in the previous year, students may have annual income of ISK 930,000 without any reduction of their loans (i.e. this is the income threshold). However, it is also assumed that this income level will

meet 10% of the student's support requirements during the study period (the figure for the previous academic year was 19%).

The following table shows estimated disposable income based on the above premises.

<b>Student's disposable income</b>	<b>Per year (ISK)</b>	<b>Per month (ISK)</b>
Student living with parents	1,615,503	134,625
Single student in rented or own accommodation	2,421,453	201,788
Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, no children in the home	2,243,253	186,938
Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, with one child	2,316,153	193,013
Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, with two or more children	2,356,653	196,388
Single parent with one child	2,818,353	234,863
Single parent with two or more children	2,899,353	241,613

The above figures are those for an individual, i.e. without dependent children, where appropriate.

### **Support loans granted by LÍN**

Support loans granted by LÍN for the study year 2015-2016 will be as follows:

<b>Support loans from LÍN</b>	<b>For the year</b>	<b>Per month (ISK)</b>	<b>Per ECTS (ISK)</b>
Student living with parents	685,503	76,167	11,425
Single student in rented or own accommodation*	1,491,453	165,717	24,858
Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, no children in the home*	1,313,253	145,917	21,888
Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, with one child*	1,386,153	154,017	23,103
Student is married or in reg. cohab. partnership, with 2 or more children*	1,426,653	158,517	23,778
Single parent with one child*	1,888,353	209,817	31,473
Single parent with two or more children*	1,969,353	218,817	32,823

(\* ) Applies to students living in rented accommodation or their own accommodation.

The above figures are those for an individual, i.e. without dependent children, where appropriate.



## Appendix II

### Appendix II for the academic year 2015-2016

Approved levels of support abroad. The following table takes account of accommodation costs of an individual living in rented or owned accommodation.

For others, allowance for accommodation costs takes account of family circumstances in accordance with the following coefficients:

<u>Home/family type</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Home/family type</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
Single student	100%	Marr./cohab. couple, 2 or more children	89%
Married/cohab. couple	71%	Single parent, 1 child	165%
Married/cohab. couple, 1 child	83%	Single parent, 2 or more children	179%

## Appendix II

### Loans for support abroad 2015-2016

Country	Curr.	Food etc.	Accom.	Total	Food etc. /ECTS	Accom. /ECTS	Total Child supp. /ECTS	/ECTS
Denmark	DKK	4,827	3,847	8,674	724	577	1,301	201
Århus	DKK	4,770	3,952	8,722	716	593	1,309	201
Copenhagen	DKK	5,011	4,699	9,710	752	705	1,457	201
Odense	DKK	5,227	3,474	8,701	784	521	1,305	201
Finland	EUR	587	463	1,050	88	69	157	27
Norway	NOK	6,646	3,946	10,592	997	592	1,589	237
Sweden	SEK	5,369	4,212	9,581	805	632	1,437	253
Austria	EUR	896	654	1,550	134	98	232	27
Belgium	EUR	560	597	1,157	84	90	174	27
Bosnia	EUR	794	272	1,066	119	41	160	27
Estonia	EUR	603	451	1,054	90	68	158	27
England	GBP	597	513	1,110	90	77	167	20
London	GBP	676	611	1,287	101	92	193	20
Northern Ireland	GBP	712	517	1,229	107	78	185	20
Scotland	GBP	529	528	1,057	79	79	158	20
Wales	GBP	460	589	1,049	69	88	157	20
France	EUR	605	563	1,168	91	84	175	27
Paris	EUR	632	684	1,316	95	103	198	27
Greece	EUR	559	704	1,263	84	106	190	27
Netherlands	EUR	555	602	1,157	83	90	173	27
Amsterdam	EUR	630	535	1,165	95	80	175	27
Irish Republic	EUR	791	671	1,462	119	101	220	27
Italy	EUR	737	583	1,320	111	87	198	27
Milan	EUR	598	760	1,358	90	114	204	27
Rome	EUR	901	770	1,671	135	116	251	27
Kosovo	EUR	677	405	1,082	102	61	163	27
Croatia	EUR	592	426	1,018	89	64	153	27
Cyprus	EUR	654	376	1,030	98	56	154	27
Latvia	EUR	698	356	1,054	105	53	158	27
Lithuania	EUR	814	223	1,037	122	33	155	27

Luxembourg	EUR	640	599	1,239	96	90	186	27
Malta	EUR	759	394	1,153	114	59	173	27
Mexico	USD	539	1,045	1,684	81	172	253	31
Monaco	EUR	358	1,114	1,472	54	167	221	27
Portugal	EUR	447	411	858	67	62	129	27
Poland	EUR	726	299	1,025	109	45	154	27
Serbia	EUR	684	333	1,017	103	50	153	27
Slovakia	EUR	608	467	1,075	91	70	161	27
Slovenia	EUR	561	428	989	84	64	148	27
Spain	EUR	653	510	1,163	98	77	175	27
Switzerland	CHF	1,526	993	2,519	229	149	378	28
Czech Republic	EUR	563	506	1,069	84	76	160	27
Hungary	EUR	905	517	1,422	136	78	214	27
Germany	EUR	643	451	1,094	96	68	164	27
Munich	EUR	652	560	1,212	98	84	182	27
USA A	USD	1,204	1,052	2,256	181	158	339	31
USA B	USD	896	866	1,762	134	130	264	31
Canada A	CAD	675	1,008	1,683	101	151	252	39
Canada B	CAD	505	1,161	1,666	76	174	250	39
Brazil	USD	404	815	1,219	61	122	183	31
Ecuador	USD	268	860	1,128	40	129	169	31
Peru	USD	539	758	1,297	81	114	195	31
Chile	USD	1,025	495	1,520	154	74	228	31
Philippines	USD	480	589	1,069	72	88	160	31
Iran	USD	536	567	1,103	80	85	165	31
Israel	EUR	546	636	1,182	82	95	177	27
Japan	JPY	117,894	76,523	194,417	17,684	11,478	29,162	3,591
Tokyo	JPY	116,392	76,932	193,324	17,459	11,540	28,999	3,591
China	USD	562	750	1,312	84	113	197	31
Malaysia	USD	927	427	1,529	110	119	229	31
UAE	USD	977	1,371	2,348	147	206	353	31
Singapore	USD	733	796	1,445	105	112	217	31
South Korea	USD	933	771	1,704	140	116	256	31
Thailand	EUR	647	548	1,195	97	82	179	27
Australia	AUD	1,117	905	2,022	168	136	304	39
New Zealand	AUD	847	944	1,791	127	142	269	39

It should be noted that a reduction may be expected in the amounts of support loans in some countries/cities in the coming years. Further information on this can be found on the home page of LÍN (the Icelandic Student Loan Fund). You may also contact LÍN and request further details.

## Appendix III

### Maximum tuition fees and length of language courses

Country	Currency	Maximum loaned for tuition fees	Maximum length of language course
Denmark	DKK	295,000	
Århus	DKK	295,000	
Copenhagen	DKK	295,000	
Odense	DKK	295,000	
Finland	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Norway	NOK	301,000	
Sweden	SEK	359,000	
Austria	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Belgium	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Bosnia	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Estonia	EUR	40,000	1 study year
England	GBP	27,400	
London	GBP	27,400	
Northern Ireland	GBP	27,400	
Scotland	GBP	27,400	
Wales	GBP	27,400	
France	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Paris	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Greece	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Netherlands	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Amsterdam	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Irish Republic	EUR	40,000	
Italy	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Milan	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Rome	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Kosovo	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Croatia	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Cyprus	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Latvia	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Lithuania	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Luxembourg	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Malta	EUR	40,000	
Mexico	USD	44,100	0.5 study year
Monaco	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Portugal	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Poland	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Russia	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Serbia	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Slovakia	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Slovenia	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Spain	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Switzerland	CHF	57,700	0.5 study year

Czech Republic	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Turkey	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Hungary	EUR	40,000	1 study year
Germany	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
Munich	EUR	40,000	0.5 study year
USA A	USD	44,100	
USA B	USD	44,100	
Canada A	CAD	57,800	
Canada B	CAD	57,800	
Brazil	USD	44,100	0.5 study year
Ecuador	USD	44,100	0.5 study year
Peru	USD	44,100	0.5 study year
Chile	USD	44,100	0.5 study year
Philippines	USD	44,100	0.5 study year
Iran	USD	44,100	1.5 study years
Israel	EUR	40,000	1.5 study years
Japan	JPY	4,560,000	1.5 study years
Tokyo	JPY	4,560,000	1.5 study years
China	USD	44,100	1.5 study years
Malaysia	USD	44,100	1.5 study years
UAE	USD	44,100	1.5 study years
Singapore	USD	44,100	1.5 study years
South Korea	USD	44,100	1.5 study years
Thailand	EUR	40,000	1.5 study years
Australia	AUD	62,100	
New Zealand	AUD	62,100	

# Appendix IV

Special studies in Iceland (guideline survey; *cf.* Article 1.2.2).

	Status/number of non-qualifying semesters	No. of qualifying semesters
<b>Comprehensive, industrial and vocational colleges</b>		
<b>Industrial trades</b>		
Automobile trades, basic studies	Non-qualifying	0
Automobile trades,	None	6
Civil Engineering /Construction, basic studies	Non-qualifying	0
Carpentry and furniture-making	None	6
Painting	None	6
Plastering	None	6
Tailoring/dressmaking	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> semesters	2
Clothing trade studies	None	6
Food and catering, basic studies	Non-qualifying	0
Food and catering trades	None	5-6
Metalworking trades, basic studies	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> semesters	2
Metalworking trades	None	4
Electrical trades, basic studies	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> semesters	2
Electrical trades	None	4
Gold- and silversmithing	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	6
Hairdressing	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	6
Master craftsman's studies	None	1-4
Plumbing	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	6
Telephone lineman	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	6
Cosmetology	Preliminary	6
Media and Information Studies	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	5
<b>Other vocational courses</b>		
Commercial Pilot's training (JAR)	None	3
Tourism	Practical training	2
Social support worker	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	3
Massage	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	4
Aircraft mechanic	None	5
Sound technician	None	3
Healthcare sector receptionist	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	3
Travel guiding	None	2
Pharmacy technician	Prolegomena	6
Medical secretary	Practical training	3
Multimedia studies	None	4
Food technician	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	5
Practical nursing	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> semesters	5
Vessel captain's training	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> semesters	6
Dental technician	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	4
Technical drawing (Draftsman)	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> semesters	4
Marine engineer	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> semesters	8
<b>Bifröst University</b>		
Conversion course division	None	2

<b>Reykjavík University</b>		
Conversion course division	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	3
<b>Isavia</b>		
Air traffic controller training	None	3
<b>Keilir</b>		
Professional pilot (JAR)	None	3
Personal fitness trainer	None	2
Aircraft mechanic's training	None	4
Háskólabrú	None	3
Adventure guiding (Ævintýraleiðsögn)	None	2
<b>Icelandic Cinematic School</b>		
Film making	None	4
<b>Photographic College</b>		
Photography	None	5
<b>Icelandic College of Agriculture</b>		
Flower arrangement	None	6
Agronomy	None	4
Market gardening	None	6
Forestry and nature conservation	None	6
Horticulture	None	6
<b>National Police College</b>		
Police training	Practical training	2
<b>Akureyri College of Art</b>		
Art	None	6
Graphic design	None	6
<b>Reykjavík College of Art</b>		
Three-dimensional art (sculpture, modelling)	None	4
Drawing	None	4
Textiles	None	4
<b>Beauticians' College (Snyrtiakademían)</b>		
Cosmetology (Beautician's training)	None	5
Chiropody	None	3
<b>Music schools</b>		
Postgraduate studies, instrum. and singing	None	2-4
Teachers' departments	None	4

## Definition of some important terms

- ECTS credit:** ECTS (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System) is a coordinated scale of assessment of studies in the European Union member states and other states participating in the Bologna process. 60 ECTS credits is the equivalent of a full year's studies..
- Quarter/semester:** If the academic year is divided into three periods (an autumn, winter and spring semester) then a student who completes these three quarters of the year (i.e. three semesters) is considered as having been in full-time studies. The summer semester is the fourth quarter of the year.
- Full studies:** Students who complete 60 ECTS credits during an academic year are considered as having completed full (full-time) studies.
- Basic support:** The amount representing the loan requirement of a student who lives in rented accommodation during the study period, as defined by the board of the Fund.
- Loan schedule:** When students have applied for loans and submitted the materials requested by the Fund, a calculation of their loan entitlements is made, taking into account their earnings and family circumstances. This schedule is then put on the net under "My page", and enables the student to receive temporary credit from his or her commercial bank. If it comes to light that a loan schedule is based on errors or incorrect premises in terms of the allocation rules for the year of studies for which a loan is sought, the Fund reserves the right to amend the loan schedule to bring it into line with those rules.
- Closure of bonds:** Bonds are closed at the end of the period during which the student receives a loan, i.e. at the end of the last assistance period. Interest is calculated on the loan from the date of closure of the bond, and the normal arrangement is that repayments are to begin two years later.
- Spouse:** A person who is married to, or cohabiting with the student in a registered partnership.
- Cohabitation:** When two individuals live together in a partnership that is registered with the National Registry.
- Semester:** If the academic year is divided into two periods, which are normally of equal length (an autumn and a spring semester), then completion of these two semesters is regarded as completion of full studies. The summer semester is then a third semester.
- Study programme:** A course of studies which ends with a specific degree by examination. If the student changes to another academic institution, subject of studies or degree programme, this constitutes the commencement of a new study programme.
- Length of studies:** Students' loan entitlements are expressed in terms of ECTS credits. If, for example, a student has completed 60 ECTS credits during an academic year, and received a loan corresponding to these credits, they are then deducted from the total number of credits of his loan entitlement.
- Excess disbursement:** If a student receives a higher loan amount than that to which he is entitled, e.g. because his income was underestimated or because he received an advance payment of tuition fees and failed to reach the academic achievement for which he received a loan during the semester or term, he shall be obliged to make a specific repayment of the loan amount.
- Private studies:** Studies related to a profession or trade which are not taught as part of a university (third-level) programme. Studies at upper-secondary school level leading to matriculation are not regarded as private studies.
- Personal guarantee:** When personal guarantees have been advanced, the guarantor is obliged to pay the debt on the due date even if the creditor has not attempted to have it paid by the main debtor.
- Academic year:** This is normally 9 months, beginning in the autumn and ending in the spring. 'Academic year' in these rules refers to the academic year 2015-2016.
- Latitude:** The minimum acceptable academic achievement and total loan period applying to a particular course of study, including the number of ECTS credits for which a loan can be made.
- Extra credits/units:** If a student's academic achievement amounts to more than 30 ECTS credits in either semester of the academic year, he shall be entitled to use the extra credits (units) either in the latter semester of the same academic year or later in the same study programme, providing that he attains the minimum required achievement (22 ECTS) during that semester.
- Currency of calculation:** Student loans are calculated in the currency of the country in which the student is studying. In certain cases, another currency may be used for purposes of calculation.
- Year of study:** This is normally 12 months, beginning in the autumn and ending in the summer. If students pursue studies during the summer semester, that semester constitutes part of the previous academic year. "Academic year" in these rules refers to the year of study 2015-2016.

# Appendix V

## Loans that the Fund has made

<i>Category</i>	<i>Granted</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Interval from end of studies to beginning of repayment</i>	<i>Repayment period</i>	<i>Payment dates</i>
M	1952-61	3.50%	3 yr	10 yr	1 May and 1 Nov.
N	1952-61	3.50%	3 yr	10 yr	1 Feb. and 1 Nov.
M	1961-67	3.50%	3 yr	15 yr	1 May and 1 Nov.
N	1961-67	3.50%	3 yr	15 yr	1 Feb. and 1 Nov.
L	1967-75	5%	5 yr	15 yr	1 June
K	1975	13%	1 yr	4 yr	1 Apr. and 1 Nov.
X*	1976-82	Index linked	3 yr	20 yr	1 July and 1 Nov.
T**	1982-92	Index linked	3 yr	40 yr	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.
R	1992-2005	up to 3% +index linked	2 yr	indef.	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.
G	2005-	up to 3% +index linked	2 yr	indef.	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.

\*called V-loans following merger

\*\*called S-loans when repayment begins.

### Principal changes made to the allocation rules for this academic year:

- Loans will be granted for one year's private studies in music, with the exception that students who began studies in the year 2014-2015 will be permitted to complete their second year on loans. As from and including the year 2016-2017, private studies in music will not be eligible for loans.
- The maximum number of ECTS credits for which a loan may be taken will be 540 ECTS credits instead of 600 ECTS credits. This means that a student who enters undergraduate studies (180 ECTS), a master's programme (120 ECTS) and a doctoral programme (120 ECTS) may receive loans covering 9 academic years by utilising the combined available latitude (120 ECTS).
- The rule to accommodate the needs of students who are in their final term of studies and still have 12-21 ECTS credits to complete has been readopted. The same applies to students who are only able to complete 15-21 ECTS during the term due to the way their courses are structured or how their previous studies are assessed. These students will receive loans in proportion to the credits they complete.
- The support base for students abroad has been updated in accordance with an analysis of requirements abroad by Analytica. Where the support base needs to be lowered, it is planned that this will be done in stages. Where the adjustment is 10% or less, it will be made in full in the academic year 2015-2016. In other cases, the adjustment will be spread over as many as three academic years, i.e. an adjustment of 10% will be made in the academic year 2015-2016, 20% in the academic year 2016-2017 and the remaining reduction will be made in full in the academic year 2017-2018. Increases in support abroad, on the other hand, where support requirements were assessed as being higher than the support base used by the Fund, will be made in a single step.
- Loans for the purchase of books in Iceland are raised from ISK 48,000 to ISK 78,000 based on full-time studies, i.e. 60 ECTS credits. In addition, loans for book purchases are included in the Fund's support base. Loans for book purchases for studies abroad take into account the results of the evaluation of support requirements abroad by Analytica, and are incorporated in the basic support figure.
- Fundamental changes are made to loans to cover accommodation; these take better account of family circumstances and other circumstances of the individual student. Thus, different amounts will be loaned to cover accommodation costs according to whether the student is (i) single or (ii) married or cohabiting in a registered partnership, (iii) married or in a registered partnership with one dependent child or (iv) married or in a registered partnership with two or more dependent children or is (v) a single parent with one dependent child or (vi) a single parent with two or more dependent children.
- Furthermore, it is assumed that every dependent child is supported by two persons. Thus, it is not possible to receive both a loan for the support of a child and payments of child maintenance in respect of the same child.



Sums loaned for the support of children take account of child maintenance payments from the Social Insurance Institute.

8. Exchange students who are also the recipients of grants as part of their exchange schemes are not entitled to support grants such as apply in the country in which they pursue their studies, since the grants are intended to cover the changes in the recipient's circumstances (this applies, for example to recipients under the Erasmus and Nordplus schemes).
9. If studies are structured as in Medicine, i.e. a continuous course lasting more than 5 years, then a loan for tuition fees may be added in the sixth year amounting to ISK 1.5 million.
10. The special exemption applying to the income threshold for students in MBA, MPM and comparable courses which are not eligible for support loans will be dropped so that this group will not also be entitled to a multiple income threshold in the second year of their course.
11. The discount for early repayment of student loans will be based on the Central Bank of Iceland's overnight deposit interest rate plus a premium of 1%.

## Support rates for 2015- 2016

Shows amount loaned per ECTS credit based on family size and household type (same amount applies to rented or student-owned accommodation).

	No. of children:	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	Single	Single
		in parental home	Rent	married/cohab Rent	married/cohab Rent	married/cohab Rent	married/cohab Rent	parent Rent	parent Rent
		0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2
Country	Currency:								
Austria	EUR		232	204	242	275	302	323	363
Australia	AUD		304	265	320	367	406	431	489
USA A	USD		339	293	343	384	415	473	526
USA B	USD		264	226	273	312	343	380	429
Belgium	EUR		174	148	186	218	245	260	299
Bosnia	EUR		160	148	180	209	236	214	246
Brazil	USD		161	130	174	211	242	262	308
Denmark	DKK		1.301	1.134	1.404	1.640	1.841	1.877	2.159
Århus	DKK		1.309	1.137	1.409	1.646	1.847	1.895	2.179
Copenhagen	DKK		1.457	1.253	1.538	1.781	1.982	2.116	2.416
Odense	DKK		1.305	1.154	1.417	1.650	1.851	1.845	2.119
Estonia	EUR		158	138	173	205	232	229	266
Ecuador	USD		169	132	178	217	248	284	333
England	GBP		166	144	173	198	218	236	267
London	GBP		193	166	197	223	243	273	306
Philippines	USD		160	134	176	212	243	248	292
Finland	EUR		157	137	172	203	230	229	266
France	EUR		175	151	188	220	247	257	295
Paris	EUR		198	168	207	241	268	292	333

		Student in parental home	Student Rent	Student married/cohab. Rent	Student married/cohab. Rent	Student. married/cohab. Rent	Student.. married/cohab. Rent	Single . parent Rent	Single parent Rent
No. of children:	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	
Country:	Currency								
Greece	EUR		190	159	199	232	259	286	328
Netherlands	EUR		173	147	185	217	244	259	298
Amsterdam	EUR		175	152	188	220	247	254	292
Iran	USD		165	140	182	218	249	251	294
Irish Republic	EUR		220	191	230	263	290	313	354
Iceland	ISK	11,425	24,858	21,888	27,153	31,878	35,928	35,523	40,923
Israel	EUR		177	149	188	221	248	266	306
Italy	EUR		197	172	209	241	268	281	320
Milan	EUR		204	171	212	245	272	305	348
Rome	EUR		251	217	258	292	319	353	397
Japan	JPY		29,162	25,833	30,802	35,081	38,672	40,214	45,412
Tokyo	JPY		28,999	25,652	30,628	34,912	38,503	40,091	45,298
Canada A	CAD		252	208	265	313	352	389	449
Canada B	CAD		250	200	259	309	348	402	465
China	USD		193	161	205	243	274	296	342
Kosovo	EUR		163	145	180	210	237	230	265
Croatia	EUR		153	134	169	200	227	222	258
Cyprus	EUR		154	138	171	202	229	217	252
Latvia	EUR		147	133	166	196	223	206	240
Lithuania	EUR		155	145	176	205	232	203	235
Luxembourg	EUR		186	160	198	230	257	272	311
Malaysia	USD		185	168	206	241	272	254	293
Malta	EUR		173	156	190	221	248	238	274
Mexico	USD		224	180	229	269	300	354	406

		Student Parental home	Student Rent	Student married/cohab. Rent	Student married/cohab. Rent	Student married/cohab. Rent	Student married/cohab. Rent	Single parent Rent
No. of children:	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	
Country:	Currency:							
Monaco	EUR		221	173	220	257	284	357
Northern Ireland	GBP		185	162	192	216	236	256
Norway	NOK		1,589	1,417	1,725	1,998	2,235	2,211
New Zealand	AUD		266	225	281	329	368	396
Peru	USD		187	155	199	237	268	289
Portugal	EUR		129	111	145	176	203	196
Poland	EUR		152	139	172	201	228	208
United Arab Emirates	USD		353	293	349	392	423	518
Serbia	EUR		143	129	162	192	219	201
Singapore	USD		217	185	229	267	298	321
Chile	USD		228	207	246	282	313	307
Scotland	GBP		158	135	165	189	209	229
Slovakia	EUR		161	141	176	207	234	234
Slovenia	EUR		148	129	164	195	222	217
Spain	EUR		175	153	189	221	248	252
South Korea	USD		256	222	267	305	336	362

Switzerland	CHF		378	335	381	418	446	503
Sweden	SEK		1,437	1,254	1,583	1,873	2,126	2,101
Czech Republic	EUR		158	136	172	204	231	234
Turkey	EUR		174	144	183	217	244	269
Thailand	EUR		179	155	192	224	251	259
Hungary	EUR		207	185	221	253	280	283
Wales	GBP		157	131	162	187	207	234
Germany	EUR		164	144	179	211	238	235
Munich	EUR		182	158	195	227	254	264

## Examples of calculation of student loans to a student in Iceland pursuing full-time studies (60 ECTS credits) in the academic year 2015-2016.

### Example A1:

Single student living in parental home.

Earnings	+	930,000
Earnings threshold	-	930,000
Difference	=	0
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>0</b>
Basic support	+	685,503
Accommodation	+	0
Loan for children	+	0
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>685,503</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	0
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>685,503</b>

### Example B1:

Single student living in parental home, commencing studies after working (i.e. after a long break).

Earnings	+	1,900,000
Earnings threshold	-	2,790,000
Difference	=	-890,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>0</b>
Basic support	+	685,503
Accommodation	+	0
Loan for children	+	0
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>685,503</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	0
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>685,503</b>

### Example A2:

Single student living in rented or self-owned accommodation.

Earnings	+	930,000
Earnings threshold	-	930,000
Difference	=	0
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>0</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	607,500
Loan for children	+	0
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>1,491,453</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	0
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>1,491,453</b>

### Example B2:

Single student living in rented or self-owned accommodation commencing studies after working (i.e. a long break).

Earnings	+	2,300,000
Earnings threshold	-	2,790,000
Difference	=	-490,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>0</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	607,500
Loan for children	+	0
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>1,491,453</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	0
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>1,491,453</b>

### Example A3:

Married or cohabiting student, without children,

### Example B3:

Married or cohabiting student, without children,

in rented or self-owned accommodation.

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>1,300,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	930,000
Difference	=	370,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>166,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	429,300
Loan for children	+	0
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>1,313,253</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	166,500
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>1,146,753</b>

in rented or self-owned accommodation  
commencing studies after working (i.e. a long break).

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>3,500,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	2,790,000
Difference	=	710,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>319,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	429,300
Loan for children	+	0
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>1,313,253</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	319,500
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>993,753</b>

**Example A4:**

Married or cohabiting student with 1 child,  
in rented or self-owned accommodation.

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>1,200,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	930,000
Difference	=	270,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>121,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	502,200
Loan for children	+	243,000
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>1,629,153</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	121,500
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>1,507,653</b>

**Example B4:**

Married or cohabiting student with 1 child,  
in rented or self-owned accommodation, commencing studies  
after working (i.e. a long break).

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>4,000,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	2,790,000
Difference	=	1,210,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>544,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	502,200
Loan for children	+	243,000
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>1,629,153</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	544,500
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>1,084,653</b>

**Example A5:**

Single student, cohabiting, with 1 child, living  
in rented or self-owned accommodation.

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>1,700,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	930,000
Difference	=	770,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>346,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	542,700
Loan for children	+	486,000
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>1,912,653</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	346,500
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>1,566,153</b>

**Example B5:**

Single parent, cohabiting, with 1 child, living  
in rented or self-owned accommodation commencing studies  
after working (i.e. a long break)

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>5,000,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	2,790,000
Difference	=	2,210,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>994,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	542,700
Loan for children	+	486,000
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	=	<b>1,912,653</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	994,500
<b>Total loan</b>	=	<b>918,153</b>

**Example A6:**

Single parent, 1 child, living

**Example B6:**

Single parent, 1 child, living

in rented or self-owned accommodation.

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>1,400,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	930,000
Difference	=	470,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>211,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	1,004,400
Loan for children	+	243,000
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>2,131,353</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	211,500
<b>Total loan</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>1,919,853</b>

in rented or self-owned accommodation commencing studies after working (i.e. a long break),

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>2,600,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	2,790,000
Difference	=	-190,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	-
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	1,004,400
Loan for children	+	243,000
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>2,131,353</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	-
<b>Total loan</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>2,131,353</b>

**Example A7:**

Single parent, 2 children, living in rented or self-owned accommodation.

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>1,100,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	930,000
Difference	=	170,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>76,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	1,085,400
Loan for children	+	486,000
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>2,455,353</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	76,500
<b>Total loan</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>2,378,853</b>

**Example B7:**

Single parent, 2 children, living in rented or self-owned accommodation commencing studies after working (i.e. a long break).

<b>Earnings</b>	+	<b>3,200,000</b>
Earnings threshold	-	2,790,000
Difference	=	410,000
<b>45% reduction</b>	-	<b>184,500</b>
Basic support	+	883,953
Accommodation	+	1,085,400
Loan for children	+	486,000
<b>Total support (60 ECTS)</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>2,455,353</b>
Reduction due to earnings	-	184,500
<b>Total loan</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>2,270,853</b>