

Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Bill

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanatory notes to the Bill, prepared by the Home Office, are published separately as Bill 5—EN.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr Secretary Blunkett has made the following statement under section 19(1)(a) of the Human Rights Act 1998:

In my view the provisions of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Bill are compatible with the Convention rights.

Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Bill

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TO

Make provision about asylum and immigration.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

*Offences***1 Assisting unlawful immigration**

- (1) At the end of section 25 of the Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77) (offence of assisting unlawful immigration to member State) add—

“(7) In this section— 5

(a) a reference to a member State includes a reference to a State on a list prescribed for the purposes of this section by order of the Secretary of State (to be known as the “Section 25 List of Schengen Acquis States”), and

(b) a reference to a citizen of the European Union includes a reference to a person who is a national of a State on that list. 10

(8) An order under subsection (7)(a)—

(a) may be made only if the Secretary of State thinks it necessary for the purpose of complying with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Community Treaties, 15

(b) may include transitional, consequential or incidental provision,

(c) shall be made by statutory instrument, and

(d) shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

- (2) In section 25C(9)(a) of that Act (forfeiture of vehicle, ship or aircraft) for “(within the meaning of section 25)” substitute “(for which purpose “member State” and “immigration law” have the meanings given by section 25(2) and (7))”. 20

2 Entering United Kingdom without passport

- (1) A person commits an offence if when he is first interviewed by an immigration officer after arrival in the United Kingdom he does not have with him an immigration document which –
- (a) is in force, and 5
 - (b) satisfactorily establishes his identity and nationality or citizenship.
- (2) If at a person's first interview with an immigration officer after arrival in the United Kingdom he claims to be travelling with a dependent child, he commits an offence if he does not have with him an immigration document which –
- (a) is in force, and 10
 - (b) satisfactorily establishes the child's identity and nationality or citizenship.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1) to prove –
- (a) that he is an EEA national, or 15
 - (b) that he has a reasonable excuse for not being in possession of a document of the kind specified in subsection (1).
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2) in respect of a child to prove –
- (a) that the child is an EEA national, or 20
 - (b) that the person has a reasonable excuse for not being in possession of a document of the kind specified in subsection (2).
- (5) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4) –
- (a) the fact that a document was deliberately destroyed is not a reasonable excuse for not being in possession of it, unless it is shown that the destruction was – 25
 - (i) for a reasonable cause, or
 - (ii) beyond the control of the person charged with the offence, and
 - (b) in paragraph (a)(i) "reasonable cause" does not include the purpose of – 30
 - (i) delaying the handling or resolution of a claim or application or the taking of a decision,
 - (ii) increasing the chances of success of a claim or application, or
 - (iii) complying with instructions or advice given by a person who offers advice about, or facilitates, immigration into the United Kingdom. 35
- (6) A person shall be presumed for the purposes of this section not to have a document with him if he fails to produce it to an immigration officer on request.
- (7) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable – 40
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- (8) If a constable or immigration officer reasonably suspects that a person has committed an offence under this section he may arrest the person without warrant. 45

- (9) An offence under this section shall be treated as –
- (a) a relevant offence for the purposes of sections 28B and 28D of the Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77) (search, entry and arrest), and
 - (b) an offence under Part III of that Act (criminal proceedings) for the purposes of sections 28(4), 28E, 28G and 28H (search after arrest, &c.) of that Act. 5
- (10) In this section –
- “EEA national” means a national of a State which is a contracting party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 (as it has effect from time to time), and 10
 - “immigration document” means –
 - (a) a passport, and
 - (b) a document which relates to a national of a State other than the United Kingdom and which is designed to serve the same purpose as a passport. 15

3 Immigration documents: forgery

- (1) Section 5 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 (c. 45) (offences relating to various documents) shall be amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (5)(f) (passports) insert –
- “(fa) immigration documents;” 20
- (3) After subsection (6) add –
- “(7) In subsection (5)(fa) “immigration document” means a card, adhesive label or other instrument which –
 - (a) is designed to be given, in the exercise of a function under the Immigration Acts (within the meaning of section 22 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004), to a person who has been granted leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom, and 25
 - (b) carries information (whether or not wholly or partly electronically) about the leave granted.” 30

4 Trafficking people for exploitation

- (1) A person commits an offence if he arranges or facilitates the arrival in the United Kingdom of an individual (the “passenger”) and –
- (a) he intends to exploit the passenger in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or 35
 - (b) he believes that another person is likely to exploit the passenger in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.
- (2) A person commits an offence if he arranges or facilitates travel within the United Kingdom by an individual (the “passenger”) in respect of whom he believes that an offence under subsection (1) may have been committed and – 40
- (a) he intends to exploit the passenger in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or
 - (b) he believes that another person is likely to exploit the passenger in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

- (3) A person commits an offence if he arranges or facilitates the departure from the United Kingdom of an individual (the “passenger”) and –
- (a) he intends to exploit the passenger outside the United Kingdom, or
 - (b) he believes that another person is likely to exploit the passenger outside the United Kingdom. 5
- (4) For the purposes of this section a person is exploited if (and only if) –
- (a) he is the victim of behaviour that contravenes Article 4 of the Human Rights Convention (slavery and forced labour),
 - (b) he is encouraged, required or expected to do anything as a result of which he or another person would commit an offence under the Human Organ Transplants Act 1989 (c. 31) or the Human Organ Transplants (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/2408 (N.I. 21)), or 10
 - (c) he is subjected to force, threats or deception designed to induce him –
 - (i) to provide services of any kind,
 - (ii) to provide another person with benefits of any kind, 15
 - (iii) to enable another person to acquire benefits of any kind.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable –
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both. 20

5 Section 4: supplemental

- (1) Subsections (1) to (3) of section 4 apply to anything done –
- (a) in the United Kingdom,
 - (b) outside the United Kingdom by an individual to whom subsection (2) below applies, or 25
 - (c) outside the United Kingdom by a body incorporated under the law of a part of the United Kingdom.
- (2) This subsection applies to –
- (a) a British citizen, 30
 - (b) a British overseas territories citizen,
 - (c) a British National (Overseas),
 - (d) a British Overseas citizen,
 - (e) a person who is a British subject under the British Nationality Act 1981 (c. 61), and 35
 - (f) a British protected person within the meaning of that Act.
- (3) In section 4(4)(a) “the Human Rights Convention” means the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms agreed by the Council of Europe at Rome on 4th November 1950.
- (4) Sections 25C and 25D of the Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77) (forfeiture or detention of vehicle, &c.) shall apply in relation to an offence under section 4 of this Act as they apply in relation to an offence under section 25 of that Act. 40
- (5) At the end of section 25C(9)(b), (10)(b) and (11) of that Act add “or section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (trafficking people for exploitation).” 45

- (6) After paragraph 2(n) of Schedule 4 to the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 (c. 43) (offence against child) insert—
 “(o) an offence under section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (trafficking people for exploitation).” 5
- (7) At the end of paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29) (lifestyle offences: England and Wales: people trafficking) add—
 “(3) An offence under section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (exploitation).”
- (8) At the end of paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (lifestyle offences: Northern Ireland: people trafficking) add— 10
 “(3) An offence under section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (exploitation).”
- (9) After paragraph 2(l) of the Schedule to the Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/417 (N.I. 4)) (offence against child) insert— 15
 “(m) an offence under section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (trafficking people for exploitation).”

Treatment of claimants 20

6 Claimant’s credibility

- (1) In determining whether to believe a statement made by or on behalf of a person who makes an asylum claim or a human rights claim, a deciding authority shall take account of any behaviour by the claimant that the deciding authority thinks— 25
- (a) is designed or likely to conceal information,
 - (b) is designed or likely to mislead,
 - (c) is designed or likely to obstruct or delay the handling or resolution of the claim or the taking of a decision in relation to the claimant, or
 - (d) otherwise damages the claimant’s credibility. 30
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) the following kinds of behaviour shall be treated as designed or likely to conceal information or to mislead—
- (a) failure without reasonable explanation to produce a passport on request to an immigration officer or to the Secretary of State, 35
 - (b) the production of a document which is not a valid passport as if it were,
 - (c) the destruction, alteration or disposal, in each case without reasonable explanation, of a passport,
 - (d) the destruction, alteration or disposal, in each case without reasonable explanation, of a ticket or other document connected with travel, and 40
 - (e) failure without reasonable explanation to answer a question asked by a deciding authority.
- (3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) the fact that a person failed to take advantage of a reasonable opportunity to make an asylum claim

or human rights claim while in a safe country shall be treated as behaviour that damages his credibility.

- (4) In this section –
- “asylum claim” has the meaning given by section 113(1) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (subject to subsection (6) below), 5
 - “deciding authority” means –
 - (a) an immigration officer,
 - (b) the Secretary of State,
 - (c) the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal, or 10
 - (d) the Special Immigration Appeals Commission,
 - “human rights claim” has the meaning given by section 113(1) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (subject to subsection (6) below),
 - “passport” includes a document which relates to a national of a country other than the United Kingdom and which is designed to serve the same purpose as a passport, and 15
 - “safe country” means a country to which Part 2 of Schedule 3 applies.
- (5) A passport produced by or on behalf of a person is valid for the purposes of subsection (2)(b) if it – 20
- (a) relates to the person by whom or on whose behalf it is produced,
 - (b) has not expired,
 - (c) has not been altered otherwise than by or with the permission of the authority who issued it, and
 - (d) was not obtained by deception. 25
- (6) In subsection (3) a reference to an asylum claim or human rights claim shall be treated as including a reference to a claim of entitlement to remain in a country other than the United Kingdom made by reference to the rights that a person invokes in making an asylum claim or a human rights claim in the United Kingdom. 30
- (7) Before the coming into force of section 10 a reference in this section to the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal shall be treated as a reference to –
- (a) an adjudicator appointed, or treated as if appointed, under section 81 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (appeals), and
 - (b) the Immigration Appeal Tribunal. 35

7 Failed asylum seekers: withdrawal of support

- (1) In Schedule 3 to the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (withholding and withdrawal of support) after paragraph 7 insert –

“Fifth class of ineligible person: failed asylum-seeker with family

- 7A (1) Paragraph 1 applies to a person if – 40
- (a) he –
 - (i) is treated as an asylum-seeker for the purposes of Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (support) by virtue only of section 94(3A) (failed asylum-seeker with dependent child), or 45

- (ii) is treated as an asylum-seeker for the purposes of Part 2 of this Act by virtue only of section 18(2),
 - (b) the Secretary of State has certified that in his opinion the person has failed without reasonable excuse to take reasonable steps —
 - (i) to leave the United Kingdom voluntarily, or
 - (ii) to place himself in a position in which he is able to leave the United Kingdom voluntarily,
 - (c) the person has received a copy of the Secretary of State's certificate, and
 - (d) the period of 14 days, beginning with the date on which the person receives the copy of the certificate, has elapsed.
- (2) Paragraph 1 also applies to a dependant of a person to whom that paragraph applies by virtue of sub-paragraph (1).
- (3) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (1)(d) if the Secretary of State sends a copy of a certificate by first class post to a person's last known address, the person shall be treated as receiving the copy on the second day after the day on which it was posted.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations vary the period specified in sub-paragraph (1)(d)."
- (2) In paragraph 14(1) and (2) of Schedule 3 to the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (local authority to notify Secretary of State) for "paragraph 6 or 7" substitute "paragraph 6, 7 or 7A".
- (3) No appeal may be brought under section 103 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (asylum support appeal) against a decision —
 - (a) that by virtue of Schedule 3 to the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 a person is not qualified to receive support, or
 - (b) on the grounds of the application of a provision of that Schedule, to stop providing support to a person.
- (4) An order under section 26 providing for this section to come into force may, in particular, provide for this section to have effect with specified modifications before the coming into force of a provision of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.

Enforcement powers

- 8 Immigration officer: power of arrest**
- (1) Where an immigration officer in the course of exercising a function under the Immigration Acts forms a reasonable suspicion that a person has committed or attempted to commit an offence listed in subsection (2), he may arrest the person without warrant.
 - (2) Those offences are —
 - (a) the offence of conspiracy at common law (in relation to conspiracy to defraud),
 - (b) at common law in Scotland, any of the following offences —
 - (i) fraud,
 - (ii) conspiracy to defraud,

- (iii) uttering and fraud,
- (iv) bigamy,
- (v) theft, and
- (vi) reset,
- (c) an offence under section 57 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 (c. 100) (bigamy), 5
- (d) an offence under section 3 or 4 of the Perjury Act 1911 (c. 6) (false statements),
- (e) an offence under section 7 of that Act (aiding, abetting &c.) if it relates to an offence under section 3 or 4 of that Act, 10
- (f) an offence under section 53 of the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Scotland) Act 1965 (knowingly giving false information to district registrar, &c.),
- (g) an offence under any of the following provisions of the Theft Act 1968 (c. 60) – 15
 - (i) section 1 (theft),
 - (ii) section 15 (obtaining property by deception),
 - (iii) section 16 (obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception),
 - (iv) section 17 (false accounting), and
 - (v) section 22 (handling stolen goods), 20
- (h) an offence under section 1, 15, 16, 17 or 21 of the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 (c. 16) (N.I.),
- (i) an offence under section 1 or 2 of the Theft Act 1978 (c. 31) (obtaining services, or evading liability, by deception),
- (j) an offence under Article 3 or 4 of the Theft (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 (S.I. 1978/1407 (N.I. 23)), 25
- (k) an offence under Article 8 or 9 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19)),
- (l) an offence under Article 12 of that Order if it relates to an offence under Article 8 or 9 of that Order, and 30
- (m) an offence under any of the following provisions of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 (c. 45) –
 - (i) section 1 (forgery),
 - (ii) section 2 (copying false instrument),
 - (iii) section 3 (using false instrument), 35
 - (iv) section 4 (using copy of false instrument), and
 - (v) section 5(1) and (3) (false documents).
- (3) The following provisions of the Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77) shall have effect for the purpose of making, or in connection with, an arrest under this section as they have effect for the purpose of making, or in connection with, arrests for offences under that Act – 40
 - (a) section 28C (entry and search before arrest),
 - (b) sections 28E and 28F (entry and search after arrest),
 - (c) sections 28G and 28H (search of arrested person), and
 - (d) section 28I (seized material). 45
- (4) In section 19D(5)(a) of the Race Relations Act 1976 (c. 74) (permitted discrimination) –
 - (a) for “(within the meaning of section 158 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002)” substitute “(within the meaning of section 22 of

the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004”,
and

- (b) at the end add “and excluding section 8 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004”.

- 9 Fingerprinting** 5
- (1) Section 141 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (fingerprinting) shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (7) for paragraph (c) substitute –
“*(c)* any person (“*C*”) in respect of whom a relevant immigration decision has been made;” 10
- (3) In subsection (8) for paragraph (c) substitute –
“*(c)* for *C*, on the service on him of notice of the relevant immigration decision by virtue of section 105 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41);”.
- (4) In subsection (9) for paragraph (c) substitute – 15
“*(c)* for *C* –
(i) the time when the relevant immigration decision ceases to have effect, whether as a result of an appeal or otherwise, or
(ii) if a deportation order has been made against him, its revocation or its otherwise ceasing to have effect;” 20
- (5) After subsection (15) add –
“(16) “Relevant immigration decision” means a decision of the kind mentioned in section 82(2)(g),(h),(i),(j) or (k) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.” 25

Appeals

- 10 Unification of appeal system**
- (1) For section 81 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (appeals: adjudicators) substitute –
“Appeal to Tribunal” 30
- 81 The Asylum and Immigration Tribunal**
- (1) There shall be a tribunal to be known as the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.
- (2) Schedule 4 (which makes provision about the Tribunal) shall have effect. 35
- (3) A reference in this Part to the Tribunal is a reference to the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.”
- (2) In section 82(1) of that Act (right of appeal: general) for “to an adjudicator” substitute “to the Tribunal”.

- (3) In section 83(2) of that Act (appeal: asylum claim) for “to an adjudicator” substitute “to the Tribunal”.
- (4) For Schedule 4 to that Act (adjudicators) substitute the Schedule set out in Schedule 1 to this Act (Asylum and Immigration Tribunal).
- (5) The following provisions of that Act shall cease to have effect— 5
 (a) sections 100 to 103 (Immigration Appeal Tribunal), and
 (b) Schedule 5 (Immigration Appeal Tribunal).
- (6) Before section 106 of that Act (rules) insert—
- “105A Review by Tribunal**
- (1) The Tribunal shall review its decision on an appeal if requested to do so by a party to the appeal. 10
- (2) A review shall be conducted by reference only to written submissions.
- (3) On a review by the Tribunal of its decision on an appeal the Tribunal may—
 (a) uphold the decision, 15
 (b) substitute another decision, or
 (c) order a re-hearing by the Tribunal of the appeal.
- (4) On a review by the Tribunal of its decision on an appeal the Tribunal may act under subsection (3)(b) only if satisfied that the decision depended upon an erroneous construction or application of a provision of an Act. 20
- (5) On a review by the Tribunal of its decision on an appeal the Tribunal may act under subsection (3)(c) only if satisfied—
 (a) that the decision depended upon an erroneous construction or application of a provision of an Act, and 25
 (b) that, having regard to the nature or circumstances of the case and to the nature of the review, a re-hearing is necessary because an order under subsection (3)(b) would be inappropriate or undesirable.
- (6) The Tribunal shall not— 30
 (a) review its decision on an appeal more than once, or
 (b) review its decision on an appeal re-heard under this section.”
- (7) After section 108 of that Act (proceedings in private) insert—
- “108A Exclusivity and finality of Tribunal’s jurisdiction**
- (1) No court shall have any supervisory or other jurisdiction (whether statutory or inherent) in relation to the Tribunal. 35
- (2) No court may entertain proceedings for questioning (whether by way of appeal or otherwise)—
 (a) any determination, decision or other action of the Tribunal (including a decision about jurisdiction and a decision under section 105A), 40
 (b) any action of the President or a Deputy President of the Tribunal that relates to one or more specified cases,

- (c) any decision in respect of which a person has or had a right of appeal to the Tribunal under –
- (i) section 82, 83 or 109 of this Act, or
 - (ii) section 40A of the British Nationality Act 1981 (c. 61),
- (d) any matter which the Tribunal – 5
- (i) was obliged to determine in accordance with section 86 of this Act, or
 - (ii) would have been obliged to determine in accordance with that section had a right of appeal mentioned in paragraph (c) been exercised, or 10
- (e) a decision to remove a person from the United Kingdom, a decision to deport a person or any action in connection with a decision to remove a person from the United Kingdom or to deport a person, if the removal or deportation is in consequence of an immigration decision. 15
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) –
- (a) prevent a court, in particular, from entertaining proceedings to determine whether a purported determination, decision or action of the Tribunal was a nullity by reason of –
- (i) lack of jurisdiction, 20
 - (ii) irregularity,
 - (iii) error of law,
 - (iv) breach of natural justice, or
 - (v) any other matter, but
- (b) do not prevent a court from – 25
- (i) reviewing a decision to issue a certificate under section 94 or 96 of this Act or under Schedule 3 to the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (removal to safe country), or
 - (ii) considering whether a member of the Tribunal has acted in bad faith. 30
- (4) Section 7(1) of the Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42) (claim that public authority has infringed Convention right) is subject to subsections (1) to (3) above.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall prevent an appeal under section 2 or 7 of the Special Immigration Appeals Commission Act 1997 (c. 68) (appeals to and from Commission). 35
- (6) In this section “action” includes failure to act.
- 108B Reference to appellate court**
- (1) The President of the Tribunal may refer to the appropriate appellate court a point of law which arises in the course of proceedings before the Tribunal. 40
- (2) The President may refer a point of law under this section only if he thinks a reference appropriate because of –
- (a) the complexity or importance of the point of law, or 45
 - (b) an earlier decision of an appellate court on a related matter.

- (3) Where the President refers a point of law which arises in the course of proceedings –
- (a) the Tribunal shall submit to the appellate court –
 - (i) any findings of fact made by the Tribunal in the proceedings, and 5
 - (ii) the Tribunal’s opinion on the point of law referred,
 - (b) the Tribunal shall not determine the proceedings until after receiving the opinion of the appellate court,
 - (c) the appellate court shall give its opinion on the point of law to the Tribunal, and 10
 - (d) the Tribunal shall determine the proceedings, and any other proceedings, having regard to the opinion of the appellate court.
- (4) The President may refer a point of law only if the proceedings in the course of which the point arises – 15
- (a) have not been determined by the Tribunal,
 - (b) are the subject of a review under section 105A that has not been completed, or
 - (c) having been determined are again awaiting determination as the result of an order for re-hearing made on a review under section 105A. 20
- (5) Rules of court may make provision about –
- (a) the procedure to be followed by an appellate court on a reference under this section;
 - (b) the constitution of an appellate court for the purposes of a reference under this section; 25
 - (c) costs.
- (6) No appeal shall lie to the House of Lords from any decision of an appellate court in relation to the giving of an opinion under this section.
- (7) In this section “the appropriate appellate court” means – 30
- (a) in relation to proceedings which are being heard or are to be heard by the Tribunal sitting in England or in Wales, the Court of Appeal,
 - (b) in relation to proceedings which are being heard or are to be heard by the Tribunal sitting in Scotland, the Court of Session, and 35
 - (c) in relation to proceedings which are being heard or are to be heard by the Tribunal sitting in Northern Ireland, Her Majesty’s Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland.
- (8) A nomination under subsection (1)(b) may apply generally or only in cases or circumstances specified in the nomination.” 40
- (8) Schedule 2 (which makes amendments consequential on this section, and transitional provision) shall have effect.

11 Unfounded human rights or asylum claim

- (1) In section 94 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (no appeal from within United Kingdom for unfounded human rights or asylum 45

- claim) after subsection (5) insert –
- “(5A) If the Secretary of State is satisfied that the statements in subsection (5) (a) and (b) are true of a State or part of a State in relation to a description of person, an order under subsection (5) may add the State or part to the list in subsection (4) in respect of that description of person. 5
- (5B) Where a State or part of a State is added to the list in subsection (4) in respect of a description of person, subsection (3) shall have effect in relation to a claimant only if the Secretary of State is satisfied that he is within that description (as well as being satisfied that he is entitled to reside in the State or part). 10
- (5C) A description for the purposes of subsection (5A) may refer to –
- (a) gender,
 - (b) language,
 - (c) race,
 - (d) religion, 15
 - (e) nationality,
 - (f) membership of a social or other group,
 - (g) political opinion, or
 - (h) any other attribute or circumstance that the Secretary of State thinks appropriate.” 20
- (2) For section 94(6) of that Act substitute –
- “(6) The Secretary of State may by order amend the list in subsection (4) so as to omit a State or part added under subsection (5); and the omission may be –
- (a) general, or 25
 - (b) effected so that the State or part remains listed in respect of a description of person.”
- (3) After section 112(5) of that Act (orders, &c.) insert –
- “(5A) If an instrument makes provision under section 94(5) and 94(6) –
- (a) subsection (4)(b) above shall apply, and 30
 - (b) subsection (5)(b) above shall not apply.”

Removal and detention

12 Removing asylum seeker to safe country

- (1) Schedule 3 (which concerns the removal of persons claiming asylum to countries known to protect refugees and to respect human rights) shall have effect. 35
- (2) Sections 11 and 12 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (removal of asylum claimant to country under standing or other arrangements) shall cease to have effect.
- (3) The following provisions of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) shall cease to have effect – 40
- (a) section 80 (new section 11 of 1999 Act), and

- (b) section 93 (appeal from within United Kingdom: “third country” removal).

13 Detention pending deportation

- (1) In paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 3 to the Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77) (detention pending deportation on recommendation by court) for the words “and that person is neither detained in pursuance of the sentence or order of any court nor for the time being released on bail by any court having power so to release him” substitute “and that person is not detained in pursuance of the sentence or order of any court”. 5
- (2) In paragraph 2(2) of that Schedule (detention following notice of deportation) for the words “and he is neither detained in pursuance of the sentence or order of a court nor for the time being released on bail by a court having power so to release him” substitute “and he is not detained in pursuance of the sentence or order of a court”. 10

14 Deportation or removal: cooperation

- (1) The Secretary of State may require a person to take specified action if the Secretary of State thinks that— 15
- (a) the action will or may enable a travel document to be obtained by or for the person, and
- (b) possession of the travel document will facilitate the person’s deportation or removal from the United Kingdom. 20
- (2) In particular, the Secretary of State may require a person to—
- (a) provide information or documents to the Secretary of State or to any other person;
- (b) obtain information or documents; 25
- (c) provide fingerprints, submit to the taking of a photograph or provide information, or submit to a process for the recording of information, about external physical characteristics (including, in particular, features of the iris or any other part of the eye);
- (d) make, or consent to or cooperate with the making of, an application to a person acting for the government of a State other than the United Kingdom; 30
- (e) cooperate with a process designed to enable determination of an application;
- (f) complete a form accurately and completely; 35
- (g) attend an interview and answer questions accurately and completely;
- (h) make an appointment.
- (3) A person commits an offence if he fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement of the Secretary of State under subsection (1).
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3) shall be liable— 40
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both, or
- (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

- (5) If a constable or immigration officer reasonably suspects that a person has committed an offence under subsection (3) he may arrest the person without warrant.
- (6) An offence under subsection (3) shall be treated as—
- (a) a relevant offence for the purposes of sections 28B and 28D of the Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77) (search, entry and arrest), and 5
 - (b) an offence under Part III of that Act (criminal proceedings) for the purposes of sections 28(4), 28E, 28G and 28H (search after arrest, &c.) of that Act.
- (7) In subsection (1)—
- “travel document” means a passport or other document which is issued by or for Her Majesty’s Government or the government of another State and which enables or facilitates travel from the United Kingdom to another State, and
- “removal from the United Kingdom” means removal under—
- (a) Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 (control on entry) (including a provision of that Schedule as applied by another provision of the Immigration Acts), 15
 - (b) section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (removal of person unlawfully in United Kingdom), or 20
 - (c) Schedule 3 to this Act.
- (8) An order under section 26 providing for this section to come into force may, in particular, provide for this section to have effect with specified modifications before the coming into force of a provision of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) or of this Act. 25

15 Electronic monitoring

- (1) In this section—
- (a) “residence restriction” means a restriction as to residence imposed under—
 - (i) paragraph 21 of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 (control on entry) (including that paragraph as applied by another provision of the Immigration Acts), or 30
 - (ii) Schedule 3 to that Act (deportation),
 - (b) “reporting restriction” means a requirement to report to a specified person imposed under any of those provisions, 35
 - (c) “employment restriction” means a restriction as to employment or occupation imposed under any of those provisions, and
 - (d) “immigration bail” means—
 - (i) release under a provision of the Immigration Acts on entry into a recognizance or bail bond, and 40
 - (ii) bail granted in accordance with a provision of the Immigration Acts by a court, a justice of the peace, the sheriff, the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal, the Secretary of State or an immigration officer (but not by a police officer or by the Special Immigration Appeals Commission). 45
- (2) Where a residence restriction is imposed on an adult—
- (a) he may be required to cooperate with electronic monitoring, and

- (b) failure to comply with a requirement under paragraph (a) shall be treated for all purposes of the Immigration Acts as failure to observe the residence restriction.
- (3) Where a reporting restriction could be imposed on an adult –
- (a) he may instead be required to cooperate with electronic monitoring, and 5
- (b) the requirement shall be treated for all purposes of the Immigration Acts as a reporting restriction.
- (4) Immigration bail may be granted to an adult subject to a requirement that he cooperate with electronic monitoring; and the requirement may (but need not) be imposed as a condition of a recognizance or bail bond. 10
- (5) In this section a reference to requiring an adult to cooperate with electronic monitoring is a reference to requiring him to cooperate with such arrangements as the person imposing the requirement may specify for detecting and recording by electronic means the location of the adult, or his presence in or absence from a location – 15
- (a) at specified times,
- (b) during specified periods of time, or
- (c) throughout the currency of the arrangements.
- (6) In particular, arrangements for the electronic monitoring of an adult – 20
- (a) may require him to wear a device;
- (b) may require him to make specified use of a device;
- (c) may prohibit him from causing or permitting damage of or interference with a device;
- (d) may prohibit him from taking or permitting action that would or might prevent the effective operation of a device; 25
- (e) may require him to communicate in a specified manner and at specified times or during specified periods of time;
- (f) may involve the performance of functions by persons other than the person imposing the requirement to cooperate with electronic monitoring (and those functions may relate to any aspect or condition of a residence restriction, of a reporting restriction, of an employment restriction, of a requirement under this section or of immigration bail). 30
- (7) In this section “adult” means an individual who appears to be at least 18 years old in the opinion of a person who – 35
- (a) imposes a residence restriction,
- (b) could impose a reporting restriction, or
- (c) grants immigration bail.
- (8) The Secretary of State –
- (a) may make rules about arrangements for electronic monitoring for the purposes of this section, and 40
- (b) when he thinks that satisfactory arrangements for electronic monitoring are available in respect of an area, shall notify persons likely to be in a position to exercise power under this section in respect of the area. 45
- (9) Rules under subsection (8)(a) may, in particular, require that arrangements for electronic monitoring impose on a person of a specified description responsibility for specified aspects of the operation of the arrangements.

- (10) A requirement to cooperate with electronic monitoring—
- (a) shall comply with rules under subsection (8)(a), and
 - (b) may not be imposed in respect of an adult who is or is expected to be in an area unless the person imposing the requirement has received a notification from the Secretary of State under subsection (8)(b) in respect of that area. 5
- (11) Rules under subsection (8)(a)—
- (a) may include incidental, consequential or transitional provision,
 - (b) may make provision generally or only in relation to specified cases, circumstances or areas, 10
 - (c) shall be made by statutory instrument, and
 - (d) shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (12) Before the commencement of section 10 a reference in this section to the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal shall be treated as a reference to— 15
- (a) a person appointed, or treated as if appointed, as an adjudicator under section 81 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (appeals), and
 - (b) the Immigration Appeal Tribunal.

Immigration services 20

16 Immigration Services Commissioner: power of entry

After section 92 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (offences: enforcement) insert—

“92A Investigation of offence: power of entry

- (1) On an application made by the Commissioner a justice of the peace may issue a warrant authorising the Commissioner to enter and search premises. 25
- (2) A justice of the peace may issue a warrant in respect of premises only if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that— 30
- (a) an offence under section 91 has been committed,
 - (b) there is material on the premises which is likely to be of substantial value (whether by itself or together with other material) to the investigation of the offence, and
 - (c) any of the conditions specified in subsection (3) is satisfied.
- (3) Those conditions are— 35
- (a) that it is not practicable to communicate with a person entitled to grant entry to the premises,
 - (b) that it is not practicable to communicate with a person entitled to grant access to the evidence,
 - (c) that entry to the premises will be prevented unless a warrant is produced, and 40
 - (d) that the purpose of a search may be frustrated or seriously prejudiced unless the Commissioner can secure immediate entry on arrival at the premises.

- (4) The Commissioner may seize and retain anything for which a search is authorised under this section.
- (5) A person commits an offence if without reasonable excuse he obstructs the Commissioner in the exercise of a power by virtue of this section.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (5) shall be liable on summary conviction to— 5
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or
 - (c) both.
- (7) In this section— 10
- (a) a reference to the Commissioner includes a reference to a member of his staff authorised in writing by him,
 - (b) a reference to premises includes a reference to premises used wholly or partly as a dwelling, and
 - (c) a reference to material includes a reference to material— 15
 - (i) whether or not it is material subject to legal privilege, excluded material or special procedure material (in each case within the meaning of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60)), and
 - (ii) whether or not it would be admissible in evidence at a trial. 20
- (8) In the application of this section to Scotland a reference to a justice of the peace shall be taken as a reference to the sheriff or a justice of the peace.”
- 17 Offence of advertising services 25**
- After section 92A of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (inserted by section 16 above) insert—
- “92B Advertising**
- (1) A person commits an offence if— 30
- (a) he offers to provide immigration advice or immigration services, and
 - (b) provision by him of the advice or services would constitute an offence under section 91.
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1) a person offers to provide advice or services if he— 35
- (a) makes an offer to a particular person or class of person,
 - (b) makes arrangements for an advertisement in which he offers to provide advice or services, or
 - (c) makes arrangements for an advertisement in which he is described or presented as competent to provide advice or services. 40
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

- (4) Subsections (3) to (7) of section 91 shall have effect for the purposes of this section as they have effect for the purposes of that section.
- (5) An information relating to an offence under this section may in England and Wales be tried by a magistrates' court if –
- (a) it is laid within the period of six months beginning with the date (or first date) on which the offence is alleged to have been committed, or 5
 - (b) it is laid –
 - (i) within the period of two years beginning with that date, and 10
 - (ii) within the period of six months beginning with a date certified by the Immigration Services Commissioner as the date on which the commission of the offence came to his notice.”
- 18 Appeal to Immigration Services Tribunal 15**
- Section 87(3)(f) of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (appeal to Tribunal against deferral of decision) shall cease to have effect.
- 19 Professional bodies**
- (1) Section 86 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (designated professional bodies) shall be amended as follows. 20
- (2) For subsection (2) substitute –
- “(2) The Secretary of State may by order remove a body from the list in subsection (1) if he considers that the body –
- (a) has failed to provide effective regulation of its members in their provision of immigration advice or immigration services, or 25
 - (b) has failed to comply with a request of the Commissioner for the provision of information (whether general or in relation to a particular case or matter).”
- (3) For subsection (9)(b) substitute –
- “(b) report to the Secretary of State if the Commissioner considers that a designated professional body – 30
- (i) is failing to provide effective regulation of its members in their provision of immigration advice or immigration services, or
 - (ii) has failed to comply with a request of the Commissioner for the provision of information (whether general or in relation to a particular case or matter).” 35
- (4) After subsection (9) insert –
- “(9A) A designated professional body shall comply with a request of the Commissioner for the provision of information (whether general or in relation to a specified case or matter).” 40
- (5) For paragraph 21(2) of Schedule 5 to the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999

(c. 33) (Commissioner: annual report) substitute –

“(2) The report must, in particular, set out the Commissioner’s opinion as to the extent to which each designated professional body has –

- (a) provided effective regulation of its members in their provision of immigration advice or immigration services, and
- (b) complied with requests of the Commissioner for the provision of information.”

5

Fees

20 Fees

- (1) In prescribing a fee for an application or process under a provision specified in subsection (2) the Secretary of State may, with the consent of the Treasury, prescribe an amount which is intended to –
 - (a) exceed the administrative costs of determining the application or undertaking the process, and
 - (b) reflect benefits that the Secretary of State thinks are likely to accrue to the person who makes the application, to whom the application relates or by or for whom the process is undertaken, if the application is successful or the process is completed.
- (2) Those provisions are –
 - (a) section 41(2) of the British Nationality Act 1981 (c. 61) (fees for applications, &c. under that Act),
 - (b) section 5(1)(a) and (b) of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (fees for application for leave to remain, &c.), and
 - (c) section 122 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (fees for work permit, &c.).
- (3) An Order in Council under section 1 of the Consular Fees Act 1980 (c. 23) (fees which prescribes a fee in relation to an application for the issue of a certificate under section 10 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (right of abode: certificate of entitlement) may prescribe an amount which is intended to –
 - (a) exceed the administrative costs of determining the application, and
 - (b) reflect benefits that in the opinion of Her Majesty in Council are likely to accrue to the applicant if the application is successful.
- (4) Where an instrument prescribes a fee in reliance on this section it may include provision for the refund, where an application is unsuccessful or a process is not completed, of that part of the fee which is intended to reflect the matters specified in subsection (1)(b) or (3)(b).
- (5) Provision included by virtue of subsection (4) –
 - (a) may determine, or provide for the determination of, the amount to be refunded;
 - (b) may confer a discretion on the Secretary of State or another person (whether in relation to determining the amount of a refund or in relation to determining whether a refund should be made).

21 Transfer of leave stamps

- (1) Section 5 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33) (charges) shall be amended as follows.
- (2) For subsection (1)(c) (transfer of indefinite leave stamp to new document) substitute – 5
- “(c) the fixing of a limited leave stamp or indefinite leave stamp on a passport or other document issued to the applicant where the stamp was previously fixed on another passport or document issued to the applicant.”
- (3) For subsection (5) substitute – 10
- “(5) In this section –
- (a) “limited leave stamp” means a stamp, sticker or other attachment which indicates that a person has been granted limited leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom, and
- (b) “indefinite leave stamp” means a stamp, sticker or other attachment which indicates that a person has been granted indefinite leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom.” 15

*General***22 Interpretation: “the Immigration Acts”**

- (1) A reference to “the Immigration Acts” is to – 20
- (a) the Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77),
- (b) the Immigration Act 1988 (c. 14),
- (c) the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993 (c. 23),
- (d) the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996 (c. 49),
- (e) the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999, 25
- (f) the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41), and
- (g) this Act.
- (2) This section has effect in relation to a reference in this Act or any other enactment (including an enactment passed or made before this Act).
- (3) For section 158(1) and (2) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 substitute – 30
- “(1) A reference to “the Immigration Acts” shall be construed in accordance with section 22 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004.”
- (4) In the following provisions for “section 158 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002” substitute “section 22 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004” – 35
- (a) section 32(5) of the Immigration Act 1971, and
- (b) section 167(1) of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

23 Interpretation: immigration officer

In this Act “immigration officer” means a person appointed by the Secretary of State as an immigration officer under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77).

24 Money

5

There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament –

(a) *any expenditure incurred by a Minister of the Crown in connection with this Act, and*

(b) *any increase attributable to this Act in the sums payable under any other enactment out of money provided by Parliament.*

10

25 Repeals

The enactments listed in Schedule 4 are hereby repealed to the extent specified.

26 Commencement

(1) Sections 2 and 14 shall come into force at the end of the period of two months beginning with the date on which this Act is passed.

15

(2) The other preceding provisions of this Act shall come into force in accordance with provision made –

(a) in the case of section 10 or Schedule 1 or 2, by order of the Lord Chancellor, and

(b) in any other case, by order of the Secretary of State.

20

(3) An order under subsection (2) –

(a) may make transitional or incidental provision,

(b) may make different provision for different purposes, and

(c) shall be made by statutory instrument.

(4) Transitional provision under subsection (3)(a) in relation to the commencement of section 10 may, in particular, make provision in relation to proceedings which, immediately before commencement –

25

(a) are awaiting determination by an adjudicator appointed, or treated as if appointed, under section 81 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41),

30

(b) are awaiting determination by the Immigration Appeal Tribunal,

(c) having been determined by an adjudicator could be brought before the Immigration Appeal Tribunal,

(d) are awaiting the determination of a further appeal brought in accordance with section 103 of that Act,

35

(e) having been determined by the Immigration Appeal Tribunal could be brought before another court by way of further appeal under that section,

(f) are or could be made the subject of an application under section 101 of that Act (review of decision on permission to appeal to Tribunal), or

40

(g) are or could be made the subject of another kind of application to the High Court or the Court of Session.

(5) Provision made under subsection (4) may, in particular –

- (a) provide for the institution or continuance of an appeal of a kind not generally available after the commencement of section 10,
- (b) provide for the termination of proceedings, or
- (c) make any other provision that the Lord Chancellor thinks appropriate.

27 Extent

5

- (1) Sections 4 and 5 shall extend to—
 - (a) England and Wales, and
 - (b) Northern Ireland.
- (2) The remainder of this Act extends (subject to subsection (3)) to—
 - (a) England and Wales, 10
 - (b) Scotland, and
 - (c) Northern Ireland.
- (3) An amendment effected by this Act has the same extent as the enactment, or as the relevant part of the enactment, amended.
- (4) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that section 6 is to extend, with or without modification or adaptation, to— 15
 - (a) any of the Channel Islands;
 - (b) the Isle of Man.

28 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004. 20

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 10

NEW SCHEDULE 4 TO THE NATIONALITY, IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM ACT 2002

SCHEDULE 4

THE ASYLUM AND IMMIGRATION TRIBUNAL

5

Membership

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | The Lord Chancellor shall appoint the members of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal. | |
| 2 | A person is eligible for appointment as a member of the Tribunal only if he— | |
| | (a) has a seven year general qualification within the meaning of section 71 of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (c. 41), | 10 |
| | (b) is an advocate or solicitor in Scotland of at least seven years' standing, | |
| | (c) is a member of the Bar of Northern Ireland, or a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Northern Ireland, of at least seven years' standing, | 15 |
| | or | |
| | (d) in the Lord Chancellor's opinion, has legal experience which makes him as suitable for appointment as if he satisfied paragraph (a), (b) or (c). | |
| 3 | (1) A member— | 20 |
| | (a) may resign by notice in writing to the Lord Chancellor, | |
| | (b) shall cease to be a member on reaching the age of 70, and | |
| | (c) otherwise, shall hold and vacate office in accordance with the terms of his appointment (which may include provision for dismissal). | |
| | (2) Sub-paragraph (1)(b) is subject to section 26(4) to (6) of the Judicial Pensions and Retirement Act 1993 (c. 8) (extension to age 75). | 25 |
| 4 | The Lord Chancellor may by order make provision for the title of members of the Tribunal. | |

Presidency

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 5 | (1) The Lord Chancellor shall appoint— | 30 |
| | (a) a member of the Tribunal as its President, and | |
| | (b) one or more members of the Tribunal as Deputy President. | |
| | (2) A Deputy President— | |
| | (a) may act for the President if the President is unable to act or unavailable, and | 35 |

- (b) shall perform such functions as the President may delegate or assign to him.

Proceedings

- 6 The Tribunal shall sit at times and places determined by the Lord Chancellor. 5
- 7 (1) The jurisdiction of the Tribunal shall be exercised by such number of its members as the President may direct.
- (2) A direction under this paragraph –
- (a) may relate to the whole or part of specified proceedings or to the whole or part of proceedings of a specified kind, 10
- (b) may enable jurisdiction to be exercised by a single member,
- (c) may require or permit the transfer of the whole or part of proceedings –
- (i) from one member to another,
- (ii) from one group of members to another, 15
- (iii) from one member to a group of members, or
- (iv) from a group of members to one member,
- (d) may be varied or revoked by a further direction, and
- (e) is subject to rules under section 106.
- 8 (1) The President may make arrangements for the allocation of proceedings to members of the Tribunal. 20
- (2) Arrangements under this paragraph –
- (a) may permit allocation by the President or another member of the Tribunal,
- (b) may permit the allocation of a case to a specified member or to a specified class of member, 25
- (c) may include provision for transfer, and
- (d) are subject to rules under section 106.

Staff

- 9 The Lord Chancellor may appoint staff for the Tribunal. 30

Money

- 10 *The Lord Chancellor –*
- (a) may pay remuneration and allowances to members of the Tribunal,
- (b) may pay remuneration and allowances to staff of the Tribunal, and
- (c) may defray expenses of the Tribunal. 35
- 11 *The Lord Chancellor may pay compensation to a person who ceases to be a member of the Tribunal if the Lord Chancellor thinks it appropriate because of special circumstances.*

SCHEDULE 2

Section 10

ASYLUM AND IMMIGRATION TRIBUNAL: CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS AND
TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

PART 1

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

5

Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876 (c. 59)

- 1 After section 3 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876 (House of Lords: appellate jurisdiction) insert—

“3A No appeal against asylum or immigration ruling

Section 3 is subject to section 108B(6) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (no appeal from appellate court in reference from Asylum and Immigration Tribunal).”

10

Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77)

- 2 (1) Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 (control on entry) shall be amended as follows.

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- (2) In the following provisions for “adjudicator” (or “an adjudicator” or “the adjudicator”) substitute “the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal”—

- (a) paragraph 22(1A), (2) and (3),
(b) paragraph 23(1) and (2),
(c) paragraph 24(2), and
(d) paragraph 25.

20

- (3) In paragraph 24(3) for “An adjudicator, justice of the peace or sheriff before whom a person is brought by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(a) above” substitute “Where a person is brought before the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal, a justice of the peace or the sheriff by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(a), the Tribunal, justice of the peace or sheriff”.

25

- (4) In paragraph 29—

- (a) in sub-paragraph (2) for “an adjudicator or the Immigration Appeal Tribunal” substitute “the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal”,

- (b) in sub-paragraph (3)—

30

- (i) for “An adjudicator” substitute “The Asylum and Immigration Tribunal”,
(ii) for “that or any other adjudicator” substitute “the Tribunal”,
(iii) omit the words from “and where an adjudicator dismisses” to the end,

35

- (c) omit sub-paragraph (4), and

- (d) in sub-paragraph (6)—

- (i) for “an adjudicator or the Tribunal” substitute “the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal”,
(ii) for “the adjudicator or Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”,
and

40

- (iii) for “the adjudicator or the Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”.
- (5) In paragraphs 30, 31, 32 and 33 –
- (a) for “an adjudicator and the Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”,
 - (b) for “an adjudicator or the Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”, 5
 - (c) for “the adjudicator or the Tribunal, as the case may be” substitute “the Tribunal”,
 - (d) for “the adjudicator or Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”,
 - (e) for “the adjudicator or the Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”,
 - (f) for “an adjudicator or Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”, and 10
 - (g) for “before an adjudicator or before the Tribunal” substitute “before the Tribunal”.
- (6) In paragraph 33 –
- (a) in sub-paragraph (2)(a) for “before an adjudicator” substitute “before the Tribunal”, 15
 - (b) in sub-paragraph (2)(b) for “before that adjudicator or before the Tribunal, as the case may be” substitute “before it”, and
 - (c) in sub-paragraph (3) for “An adjudicator, justice of the peace or sheriff before whom a person is brought by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(a) above” substitute “Where a person is brought before the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal, a justice of the peace or the sheriff by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(a), the Tribunal, justice of the peace or sheriff”. 20

House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 (c. 24)

- 3 (1) Schedule 1 to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 (disqualifying offices) shall be amended as follows. 25
- (2) In Part II for the entry relating to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal substitute –
- “The Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.”
- (3) In Part III omit the entry relating to immigration adjudicators. 30

Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975 (c. 25)

- 4 (1) Schedule 1 to the Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975 (disqualifying offices) shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In Part II for the entry relating to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal substitute – 35
- “The Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.”
- (3) In Part III omit the entry relating to immigration adjudicators.

British Nationality Act 1981 (c. 61)

- 5 In section 40A of the British Nationality Act 1981 (deprivation of citizenship: appeal) – 40
- (a) in subsection (1) for “an adjudicator appointed under section 81 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (immigration appeal)” substitute “the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal”, and

- (b) omit subsections (3) to (5).

Legal Aid, Advice and Assistance (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/228 (N.I. 8))

- 6 (1) For paragraph 6A of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Legal Aid, Advice and Assistance (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (proceedings for which legal aid may be given under Part II of that Order) substitute – 5
- “6A. Proceedings before the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal or the Special Immigration Appeals Commission.”
- (2) The amendment made by sub-paragraph (1) is without prejudice to any power to amend or revoke the provision inserted by that sub-paragraph.

Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (c. 41) 10

- 7 In Schedule 11 to the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (judges barred from legal practice) for the entries relating to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal and immigration adjudicators substitute –
- “President or other member of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal”.
- 15

Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992 (c. 53)

- 8 (1) The Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In section 7 (dismissal) omit subsection (3).
- (3) In Schedule 1 (tribunals under supervision of Council) for the entry for immigration appeals substitute – 20

“Immigration and asylum

22. The Asylum and Immigration Tribunal constituted under section 81 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.”

Judicial Pensions and Retirement Act 1993 (c. 8) 25

- 9 (1) The Judicial Pensions and Retirement Act 1993 shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In Schedule 1 (qualifying judicial offices) for the entries relating to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal and immigration adjudicators substitute (in the place occupied by the first of those entries) –
- “President or other member of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal”.
- 30
- (3) In Schedule 5 (retirement: relevant offices) for the entries relating to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal and immigration adjudicators substitute –
- “President or other member of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal”.
- 35

Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993 (c. 23)

- 10 Section 9A of the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993 (bail) shall cease to have effect.

Special Immigration Appeals Commission Act 1997 (c. 68)

- 11 The Special Immigration Appeals Commission Act 1997 shall be amended as follows.
- 12 (1) In Schedule 1 (constitution, &c.) for paragraph 5(b) substitute –
- “(b) at least one is or has been a member of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.” 5
- (2) A person is qualified for the purposes of paragraph 5(b) of that Schedule as it has effect after the commencement of sub-paragraph (1) above if he is qualified for the purposes of paragraph 5(b) as it had effect at any time since its commencement. 10
- 13 (1) Schedule 3 (bail) shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In paragraph 1(2) for ““adjudicator”” substitute ““Tribunal””.
- (3) In paragraph 1(3)(a) for “adjudicator”” substitute “the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal””.
- (4) In paragraph 1(3)(b) for “adjudicator”” substitute “the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal””. 15
- (5) In paragraph 1(4)(a) and (b) for “adjudicator”” substitute “the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal””.
- (6) In paragraph 2(2)(a) for ““an adjudicator”” substitute ““the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal””. 20
- (7) In paragraph 2(2)(b) for ““the adjudicator”” substitute ““the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal””.
- (8) In paragraph 2(3)(a) for ““an adjudicator”” substitute ““the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal””.
- (9) In paragraph 2(3)(b) for ““the adjudicator”” substitute ““the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal””. 25
- (10) In paragraph 6(2)(a) for ““an adjudicator or the Tribunal”” substitute ““the Tribunal””.
- (11) In paragraph 6(2)(b) for ““the adjudicator or the Tribunal, as the case may be,”” substitute ““the Tribunal””. 30
- (12) In paragraph 6(2)(c) for ““the adjudicator or Tribunal”” substitute ““the Tribunal””.
- (13) In paragraph 6(3)(a) for ““an adjudicator or the Tribunal”” substitute ““the Tribunal””.
- (14) In paragraph 6(3)(b) for ““the adjudicator or Tribunal”” substitute ““the Tribunal””. 35
- (15) In paragraph 7(a) for ““an adjudicator or the Tribunal”” substitute ““the Tribunal””.
- (16) In paragraph 7(b) for ““the adjudicator or Tribunal”” substitute ““the Tribunal””. 40
- (17) In paragraph 7(c) for ““the adjudicator or the Tribunal”” substitute ““the Tribunal””.

Access to Justice Act 1999 (c. 22)

- 14 For paragraph 2(1)(h) of Schedule 2 to the Access to Justice Act 1999 (Community Legal Service: excluded services) substitute—
“(h) the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.”

Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33)

5

- 15 In section 156(3) of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (escorts and custody) for paragraphs (a) and (b) substitute—
“(a) the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.”

Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41)

- 16 The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 shall be amended as follows. 10

17 In section 72(10) (serious criminal) omit “adjudicator.”

- 18 (1) In the provisions listed in sub-paragraph (2)—
(a) for “an adjudicator” substitute “the Tribunal”,
(b) for “the adjudicator” substitute “the Tribunal”, 15
(c) for “he” in relation to an adjudicator substitute “it”, and
(d) for “his” in relation to an adjudicator substitute “its”.

- (2) The provisions are—
(a) section 85 (matters to be considered),
(b) section 86 (determination of appeal), and 20
(c) section 87 (successful appeal: direction).

- 19 In section 87—
(a) for subsection (3) substitute—
“(3) But a direction under this section shall not have effect—
(a) while a review under section 105A has been 25
requested and not completed, or
(b) where the appeal having been determined is again
awaiting determination as the result of an order for
re-hearing made on a review under section 105A.”,
and 30
(b) omit subsection (4).

- 20 In section 104 (pending appeal)—
(a) for subsection (2) substitute—
“(2) An appeal under section 82(1) is not finally determined for
the purposes of subsection (1)(b)— 35
(a) while a review under section 105A has been
requested and not completed, or
(b) where the appeal having been determined is again
awaiting determination as the result of an order for
re-hearing made on a review under section 105A.”,
and 40
(b) omit subsection (3) (remittal to adjudicator).

-
- 21 In section 106 (rules) –
- (a) in subsection (1)(a) for “, 83 or 101” substitute “or 83 or by virtue of section 109”,
 - (b) in subsection (1)(b) for “, 83, 101(1) or 103” substitute “or 83 or by virtue of section 109”, 5
 - (c) after subsection (1) insert –
 - “(1A) In making rules under subsection (1) the Lord Chancellor shall aim to ensure –
 - (a) that the rules are designed to ensure that proceedings before the Tribunal are handled as fairly, quickly and efficiently as possible, and 10
 - (b) that the rules where appropriate confer on members of the Tribunal responsibility for ensuring that proceedings before the Tribunal are handled as fairly, quickly and efficiently as possible.”, 15
 - (d) in subsection (2)(d) for “an adjudicator or the Immigration Appeal Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”,
 - (e) in subsection (2)(e) omit “an adjudicator or”,
 - (f) in subsection (2)(g) for “an adjudicator” substitute, in each place, “the Tribunal”, 20
 - (g) in subsection (2)(h) for “an adjudicator” substitute, in each place, “the Tribunal”,
 - (h) omit subsection (2)(j) and (k),
 - (i) in subsection (2)(o) omit “an adjudicator or”,
 - (j) in subsection (2)(p) omit “an adjudicator or”, 25
 - (k) in subsection (2)(q) omit “an adjudicator or”,
 - (l) in subsection (2)(r) omit “an adjudicator or”,
 - (m) in subsection (2)(s) omit “an adjudicator or”,
 - (n) after subsection (2)(s) insert –
 - “(t) may make provision about the number of members exercising the Tribunal’s jurisdiction; 30
 - (u) may make provision about the allocation of proceedings among members of the Tribunal (which may include provision for transfer);
 - (v) may confer on members of the Tribunal responsibility for supervising other members and staff of the Tribunal; 35
 - (w) must provide for a period within which a request for review under section 105A may be made (and may not enable the Tribunal to permit a request out of time); 40
 - (x) may make other provision in relation to requests for review, and reviews, under section 105A (which may, in particular, include provision restricting the matters that may be adduced or considered); 45
 - (y) may make provision about the making of a reference to an appellate court under section 108B (which may include provision about the procedure to be followed in a case in relation to which a reference is made);

-
- (z) may make provision about the form and content of decisions of the Tribunal.”,
- (o) in subsection (3)(a) omit “an adjudicator or”,
- (p) in subsection (3)(d) omit “an adjudicator or”,
- (q) in subsection (3)(e) omit “an adjudicator or”, 5
- (r) for subsection (3)(f) substitute –
- “(f) may enable the Tribunal to certify that an appeal or a request for a review had no merit (and shall make provision for the consequences of the issue of a certificate).”, and 10
- (s) in subsection (4) omit “an adjudicator or”.
- 22 (1) In section 107 (practice directions) –
- (a) for “the Immigration Appeal Tribunal” substitute “the Tribunal”,
- (b) omit subsection (2), and
- (c) at the end add – 15
- “(3) A practice direction may, in particular –
- (a) enable the President to require the Tribunal to treat a decision of the Tribunal specified by the President as authoritative in respect of a particular matter, and
- (b) require the Tribunal to comply with a requirement imposed in accordance with paragraph (a).” 20
- (2) The reference to a decision of the Tribunal in section 107(3) (as added by sub-paragraph (1) above) shall be treated as including a reference to a decision of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal.
- 23 In section 108 (forged document: proceedings in private) – 25
- (a) in subsection (1)(a) for “, 83 or 101” substitute “or 83”, and
- (b) in subsection (2) for “The adjudicator or the Immigration Appeal Tribunal” substitute “The Tribunal”.
- 24 At the end of section 112 (regulations, &c.) add –
- “(7) An order under paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 – 30
- (a) may include consequential or incidental provision (which may include provision amending, or providing for the construction of, a reference in an enactment, instrument or other document to a member of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal), 35
- (b) must be made by statutory instrument, and
- (c) shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

Access to Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/435 (N.I. 10))

- 25 (1) For paragraph 2(i) of Schedule 2 to the Access to Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 (civil legal services: excluded services) substitute – 40
- “(i) proceedings before the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal or the Special Immigration Appeals Commission,”.
- (2) The amendment made by sub-paragraph (1) is without prejudice to any power to amend or revoke the provision inserted by that sub-paragraph. 45

PART 2

TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

- 26 In this Part “commencement” means the coming into force of section 10.
- 27 A person who immediately before commencement is, or is to be treated as, an adjudicator appointed under section 81 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (appeals) (as it has effect before commencement) shall be treated as having been appointed as a member of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal under paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 to that Act (as it has effect after commencement) immediately after commencement. 5
10
- 28 A person who immediately before commencement is a legally qualified member of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal (within the meaning of Schedule 5 to that Act) shall be treated as having been appointed as a member of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal under paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 to that Act immediately after commencement. 15
- 29 A person who immediately before commencement is a member of staff of adjudicators appointed or treated as appointed under section 81 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 or of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal shall be treated as having been appointed as a member of the staff of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal under paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 to the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 immediately after commencement. 20

SCHEDULE 3

Section 12

REMOVAL OF ASYLUM SEEKER TO SAFE COUNTRY

PART 1

25

INTRODUCTORY

- 1 (1) In this Schedule –
- “asylum claim” means a claim by a person that to remove him from or require him to leave the United Kingdom would breach the United Kingdom’s obligations under the Refugee Convention, 30
- “Convention rights” means the rights identified as Convention rights by section 1 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42) (whether or not in relation to a State that is a party to the Convention),
- “human rights claim” means a claim by a person that to remove him from or require him to leave the United Kingdom would be unlawful under section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (public authority not to act contrary to Convention) as being incompatible with his Convention rights, 35
- “immigration appeal” means an appeal under section 82(1) of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (appeal against immigration decision), and 40

“the Refugee Convention” means the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva on 28th July 1951 and its Protocol.

- (2) In this Schedule a reference to anything being done in accordance with the Refugee Convention is a reference to the thing being done in accordance with the principles of the Convention, whether or not by a signatory to it. 5

PART 2

FIRST LIST OF SAFE COUNTRIES (REFUGEE CONVENTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS)

- 2 This Part applies to— 10
- (a) Austria,
 - (b) Belgium,
 - (c) Republic of Cyprus,
 - (d) Czech Republic,
 - (e) Denmark,
 - (f) Estonia, 15
 - (g) Finland,
 - (h) France,
 - (i) Germany,
 - (j) Greece,
 - (k) Hungary, 20
 - (l) Iceland,
 - (m) Ireland,
 - (n) Italy,
 - (o) Latvia,
 - (p) Lithuania, 25
 - (q) Luxembourg,
 - (r) Malta,
 - (s) Netherlands,
 - (t) Norway,
 - (u) Poland, 30
 - (v) Portugal,
 - (w) Slovak Republic,
 - (x) Slovenia,
 - (y) Spain, and
 - (z) Sweden. 35
- 3 (1) This paragraph applies for the purposes of the determination by any person, tribunal or court whether a person who has made an asylum claim or a human rights claim may be removed—
- (a) from the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) to a State of which he is not a national or citizen. 40
- (2) A State to which this Part applies shall be treated, in so far as relevant to the question mentioned in sub-paragraph (1), as a place—
- (a) where a person’s life and liberty are not threatened by reason of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, 45

- (b) where a person will not be treated in a manner which is inconsistent with his Convention rights (whether by removal from the State or otherwise), and
 - (c) from which a person will not be sent to another State otherwise than in accordance with the Refugee Convention. 5
- 4 Section 77 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (no removal while claim for asylum pending) shall not prevent a person who has made a claim for asylum from being removed –
 - (a) from the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) to a State to which this Part applies; 10provided that the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion the person is not a national or citizen of the State.
- 5 (1) This paragraph applies where the Secretary of State certifies that –
 - (a) it is proposed to remove a person to a State to which this Part applies, and 15
 - (b) in the Secretary of State’s opinion the person is not a national or citizen of the State.
- (2) The person may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(2) or (3) of that Act (appeal from within United Kingdom: general).
- (3) The person may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(4)(a) of that Act (appeal from within United Kingdom: asylum or human rights) in reliance on – 20
 - (a) an asylum claim which asserts that to remove the person to a specified State to which this Part applies would breach the United Kingdom’s obligations under the Refugee Convention, or 25
 - (b) a human rights claim in so far as it asserts that to remove the person to a specified State to which this Part applies would, because of circumstances of or relating to that State, be unlawful under section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998.
- (4) The person may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(4)(a) of that Act in reliance on a human rights claim to which this sub-paragraph applies if the Secretary of State certifies that the claim is clearly unfounded. 30
- (5) Sub-paragraph (4) applies to a human rights claim if, or in so far as, it asserts a matter other than that specified in sub-paragraph (3)(b). 35
- 6 A person who is outside the United Kingdom may not bring an immigration appeal on any ground that is inconsistent with treating a State to which this Part applies as a place –
 - (a) where a person’s life and liberty are not threatened by reason of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, 40
 - (b) where a person will not be treated in a manner which is inconsistent with his Convention rights (whether by removal from the State or otherwise), and
 - (c) from which a person will not be sent to another State otherwise than in accordance with the Refugee Convention. 45

PART 3

SECOND LIST OF SAFE COUNTRIES: REFUGEE CONVENTION ONLY

- 7 (1) This Part applies to such States as the Secretary of State may by order specify.
- (2) An order under this paragraph— 5
- (a) shall be made by statutory instrument, and
- (b) shall not be made unless a draft has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.
- 8 (1) This paragraph applies for the purposes of the determination by any person, tribunal or court whether a person who has made an asylum claim may be removed— 10
- (a) from the United Kingdom, and
- (b) to a State of which he is not a national or citizen.
- (2) A State to which this Part applies shall be treated, in so far as relevant to the question mentioned in sub-paragraph (1), as a place— 15
- (a) where a person's life and liberty are not threatened by reason of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and
- (b) from which a person will not be sent to another State otherwise than in accordance with the Refugee Convention. 20
- 9 Section 77 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (no removal while claim for asylum pending) shall not prevent a person who has made a claim for asylum from being removed—
- (a) from the United Kingdom, and
- (b) to a State to which this Part applies; 25
- provided that the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion the person is not a national or citizen of the State.
- 10 (1) This paragraph applies where the Secretary of State certifies that—
- (a) it is proposed to remove a person to a State to which this Part applies, and 30
- (b) in the Secretary of State's opinion the person is not a national or citizen of the State.
- (2) The person may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(2) or (3) of that Act (appeal from within United Kingdom: general).
- (3) The person may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(4)(a) of that Act (appeal from within United Kingdom: asylum or human rights) in reliance on an asylum claim which asserts that to remove the person to a specified State to which this Part applies would breach the United Kingdom's obligations under the Refugee Convention. 35
- (4) The person may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(4)(a) of that Act in reliance on a human rights claim if the Secretary of State certifies that the claim is clearly unfounded. 40
- 11 A person who is outside the United Kingdom may not bring an immigration appeal on any ground that is inconsistent with treating a State to which this Part applies as a place— 45

- (a) where a person’s life and liberty are not threatened by reason of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and
- (b) from which a person will not be sent to another State otherwise than in accordance with the Refugee Convention.

5

PART 4

COUNTRIES CERTIFIED AS SAFE FOR INDIVIDUALS

- 12 This Part applies to a person who has made an asylum claim if the Secretary of State certifies that –
- (a) it is proposed to remove the person to a specified State, 10
 - (b) in the Secretary of State’s opinion the person is not a national or citizen of the specified State, and
 - (c) in the Secretary of State’s opinion the specified State is a place –
 - (i) where the person’s life and liberty will not be threatened by reason of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and 15
 - (ii) from which the person will not be sent to another State otherwise than in accordance with the Refugee Convention.
- 13 Where this Part applies to a person section 77 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41) (no removal while claim for asylum pending) shall not prevent his removal to the State specified under paragraph 12. 20
- 14 Where this Part applies to a person –
- (a) he may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(2) or (3) of that Act (appeal from within United Kingdom: general), 25
 - (b) he may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(4)(a) of that Act (appeal from within United Kingdom: asylum or human rights) in reliance on an asylum claim which asserts that to remove the person to the State specified under paragraph 12 would breach the United Kingdom’s obligations under the Refugee Convention, 30
 - (c) he may not bring an immigration appeal by virtue of section 92(4)(a) of that Act in reliance on a human rights claim if the Secretary of State certifies that the claim is clearly unfounded, and
 - (d) he may not while outside the United Kingdom bring an immigration appeal on any ground that is inconsistent with the opinion certified under paragraph 12(c). 35

PART 5

AMENDMENT OF LISTS

- 15 (1) The Secretary of State may by order amend a list specified in paragraph 2 or under paragraph 7 so as to – 40
- (a) add a State;
 - (b) remove a State.
- (2) An order under this paragraph –
- (a) may include transitional provision,

- (b) shall be made by statutory instrument, and
- (c) may not be made unless a draft has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament (but this paragraph is subject to sub-paragraph (3)).
- (3) If the Secretary of State is satisfied that it is necessary by reason of urgency to make an order under this paragraph without complying with sub-paragraph (2)(c) – 5
- (a) he may make the order without complying with that provision,
- (b) the preamble to the order must record that the Secretary of State is satisfied that it is necessary to make the order without complying with that provision, 10
- (c) the Secretary of State shall arrange for the order to be laid before Parliament as soon as is reasonably practicable after being made, and
- (d) the order shall cease to have effect at the end of the period specified in sub-paragraph (4) (but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done in reliance on the Order) unless during that period the order is approved by resolution of each House of Parliament. 15
- (4) The period mentioned in sub-paragraph (3)(d) is the period of 40 days –
- (a) beginning with the day on which the requirement to lay the order before Parliament is satisfied, and 20
- (b) calculated in accordance with section 7(1) of the Statutory Instruments Act 1946 (c. 36) (disregard of adjournments, &c.).

SCHEDULE 4

Section 25

REPEALS

25

<i>Short title and chapter</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i>	
Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77)	In Schedule 2 – (a) in paragraph 29(3), the words from “and where an adjudicator dismisses” to the end, and (b) paragraph 29(4).	30
House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 (c. 24)	In Part III of Schedule 1, the entry relating to immigration adjudicators.	
Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975 (c. 25)	In Part III of Schedule 1, the entry relating to immigration adjudicators.	35
British Nationality Act 1981 (c. 61)	Section 40A(3) to (5).	
Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992 (c. 53)	Section 7(3).	40
Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993 (c. 23)	Section 9A.	

<i>Short title and chapter</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i>
Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (c. 33)	Sections 11 and 12. In section 72(10), “adjudicator”. Section 87(3)(f).
Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c. 41)	Section 80. 5 Section 87(4). Section 93. Sections 100 to 103. Section 104(3). In section 106— 10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in subsection (2)(e), “an adjudicator or”, (b) subsection (2)(j) and (k), (c) in subsections (2)(o), (p), (q), (r) and (s), (3)(a), (d), (e) and (4), “an adjudicator or”. Section 107(2). 15 Schedule 5.

Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Bill

A

B I L L

To make provision about asylum and immigration.

*Presented by Mr Secretary Blunkett
supported by
The Prime Minister, Mr Secretary Prescott,
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Mr Secretary Straw, Mr Secretary Darling,
Mr Secretary Murphy, Mr Peter Hain,
Beverley Hughes and David Lammy.*

*Ordered, by the House of Commons,
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