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CHAPTER 9 REFUSAL OF ENTRY CLEARANCE OR LEAVE TO ENTER
SECTION 2 ON GENERAL GROUNDS (PARAGRAPH 320 HC 395)

1. REFUSAL UNDER PARAGRAPH 320 (1)-(7) OF HC 395

Subparagraphs (1)-(7) of Paragraph 320 set out grounds on which refusal of entry clearance or leave to enter is **mandatory**. In practice, however, entry clearance or leave to enter, as applicable, is **normally** refused on these grounds. This section provides guidance for interpreting Paragraph 320 and sets out occasions when refusal is **not** appropriate:

2. PARAGRAPH 320(1) - ENTRY IS SOUGHT FOR A PURPOSE NOT COVERED BY THE RULES

This ground is applicable where entry is sought in a category not covered by HC 395, where:

- * **there is no provision** to use discretion to consider granting entry either within the Rules or exceptionally, outside the Rules, to persons in that category; and
- * **there is a concession relating to that category** whereby consideration may be given to granting entry exceptionally, outside the Rules, but the applicant does not meet the provisions of the concession. Further guidance relating to refusal of such applications is provided in **Section 1** of this chapter.

3. PARAGRAPH 320(2) - SUBJECT OF A DEPORTATION ORDER

3.1. Identification

Where it is established that a person is the subject of a deportation order, refusal should be effected under Paragraph 320(2). If the person admits that he has been deported his statement should be recorded in the presence of another immigration officer or chief immigration officer. Where a person denies that he is subject to an order it may be necessary to obtain full details of the order from the Home Office file before refusal of entry clearance or leave to enter. Where the subject of a deportation order is an EEA National or a non EEA national family member of an EEA National, see **Chapter 7, Section 3 "EEA Nationals and their families"**.

Note: Returning residents and the spouses or children under 18 of persons settled in the United Kingdom are not exempted from refusal under this Paragraph

3.2. **Subjects of deportation orders given leave to enter in error**

Section 5(1) of the Immigration Act 1971 includes a provision whereby a deportation order is **not** invalidated if an immigration officer gives leave to enter in error. A person who enters the United Kingdom in breach of a deportation order, even with the leave of an immigration officer, is, by definition, an illegal entrant. Where it is discovered that leave to enter has been given in error, **that leave will not be valid**. The passenger and the carrying company should be served with removal directions under Paragraph 9 of Schedule 2 to the 1971 Act. If the passenger has left the control area and there is no doubt as to his being the subject of a deportation order the appropriate Enforcement Office should be contacted for advice. Where appropriate, the police should be notified of the address to which he was proceeding and should be requested to detain him.

3.3. **Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974**

If it appears that a person was made the subject of a deportation order following conviction for crime and the conviction has subsequently become spent under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, reference should be made to BCPI before refusing leave to enter under Paragraph 320(2).

3.4. **Subjects of Irish Deportation orders seeking entry to the United Kingdom**

An Irish Deportation Order should always be a relevant consideration in a case, however the fact that a person is the subject of an Irish DO does not in itself preclude his admission to the United Kingdom.

Should any person who is the subject of an Irish DO seek leave to enter the United Kingdom, the application should be considered on its merits, taking **all** relevant information into consideration. If he does not qualify for leave to enter, refusal under the relevant paragraph of the Rules (but **not** under Paragraph 320(2)) would be appropriate.

In some cases, details of persons in respect of whom Irish DOs are in force have been circulated on the Warnings Index, with supporting information indicating that they should be refused leave to enter. In such cases, the application should be considered on its merits, as outlined above. If any such cases come to attention, Warnings Index Data Entry should be advised so that the suspect circular can be amended.

4. **PARAGRAPH 320(3) - FAILURE TO PRODUCE A VALID PASSPORT OR TRAVEL DOCUMENT**

Where a passenger fails to produce a passport or travel document and he is unable by other means to establish his identity to the satisfaction of the immigration officer he should be refused leave to enter, unless there are strong compassionate or other reasons for granting leave.

5. **PARAGRAPH 320(4) - IN TRANSIT WITHIN COMMON TRAVEL AREA - NOT ACCEPTABLE TO AUTHORITIES THERE**

Guidance for establishing whether or not a passenger who arrives in the United Kingdom in transit to another part of the Common Travel Area is acceptable to the authorities there is provided in **Chapter 1, Section 2, ANNEX H "Persons arriving in the United Kingdom who intend to travel to the Republic of Ireland, Channel Islands or Isle of Man"** of these instructions.

6. **PARAGRAPH 320(5) - VISA NATIONALS - FAILURE TO PRODUCE VALID ENTRY CLEARANCE**

Paragraph 320(5) of HC 395 authorises an immigration officer to refuse entry to a visa national who fails to present a valid and current visa issued for the purpose for which entry is sought. See **Chapter 2 Section 2 "Visitors in Transit"** for details of the transit visa waiver concession and **Chapter 1 Section 4 "Entry Clearance"** for details of the Visa Exemption scheme and **Annex U "On entry - Practical considerations"** to that section for details of the limited discretion available to an immigration officer to give leave to enter to a visa national who does not present a visa.

7. **PARAGRAPH 320(6) - EXCLUSION CONDUCTIVE TO THE PUBLIC GOOD - SECRETARY OF STATE'S PERSONAL DIRECTION**

A passenger in respect of whom a direction has been given by the Secretary of State that his exclusion is conducive to the public good is to be refused entry clearance or leave to enter. Such a passenger has no right of appeal as the direction for his exclusion will have been given **personally** by the Secretary of State.

When a person is refused entry at the personal direction of the Secretary of State the appropriate refusal form is IS 82B.

Note: Returning residents and the spouses or children under 18 of persons settled in the United Kingdom are not exempted from refusal under this Paragraph.

7.1. **Recommendations that the Secretary of State should make an Exclusion Order**

If an immigration officer, in examining any passenger, discovers evidence of activities which make it undesirable in the public interest that the person should be given leave to enter and that the case is of such gravity that the Secretary of State should consider making an exclusion order, reference should be made to BCPI. The passenger should be detained pending further examination and **not served with a refusal notice before a decision has been made**. Such reference should be made only in exceptional circumstances.

It should be noted that persons who are the subject of an Exclusion order do not have a right of appeal against refusal of entry clearance or leave to enter.

8. PARAGRAPH 320(7) - REFUSAL FOR MEDICAL REASONS - CONFIRMED BY MEDICAL INSPECTOR

8.1. Immigration officer's discretion

Where the Medical Inspector has issued a certificate advising that it is undesirable for medical reasons that a person should be admitted, it will normally be appropriate for the immigration officer to refuse leave to enter on that ground alone. However, the immigration officer has the discretion not to do so if he considers admission warranted by strong compassionate reasons.

Leave to enter should only be granted on this basis after reference to a supervising officer. Each case must be considered on its merits but the hardship caused by the act of refusal in itself would not be sufficient reason to warrant admission.

8.2. Offers of treatment

Where a person refused entry on medical grounds subsequently claims that he will undergo private treatment, the immigration officer should not grant entry on that ground alone. He must be satisfied that the means available to the person are adequate and will be used for treatment (see **Chapter 2 Section 3 "Visitors for Private Medical Treatment"**). Where a passenger is suffering from a communicable disease, admission should not be considered unless the Medical Inspector is satisfied that there is no danger to public health.

Note: Returning residents who qualify under Paragraph 18 or 19 of HC 395 may not be refused entry under Paragraph 320(7).

9. REFUSAL UNDER PARAGRAPH 320 (8)-(19) OF HC 395

Subparagraphs (8)-(19) of Paragraph 320 set out grounds on which entry clearance or leave to enter **should normally** be refused:

10. PARAGRAPH 320(8) - FAILURE TO PRODUCE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE IMMIGRATION OFFICER

This relates to Paragraph 4(2) of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971, which requires a passenger to furnish the immigration officer with any information he may require for the purpose of establishing whether or not he **requires** leave to enter and, **if he does**, whether or not he **qualifies** for leave to enter.

This paragraph should only be used as a last resort, when, due to the passenger's inability or refusal to provide the necessary information, the immigration officer is unable to proceed with his examination.

11. PARAGRAPH 320(9) - RETURNING RESIDENTS - DOES NOT MEET REQUIREMENTS OF PARAGRAPH 18

Guidance relating to returning residents is provided in *Chapter 1, Section 3 "Returning Residents"* to these instructions.

12. PARAGRAPH 320(10) - PASSPORT OF AN AUTHORITY NOT RECOGNISED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, OR OTHER UNACCEPTABLE DOCUMENT

12.1. Governments not recognised by the United Kingdom

The governments of the following countries are not recognised by the United Kingdom Government:

The "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (but see 12.2. below)
Republic of China (Nationalist China - Taiwan) (but see 12.3. below)
Palestine (but see 12.4. below)

Passengers presenting only a document issued by one of these governments should be refused leave to enter.

If another document, eg. a Declaration of Identity for Visa Purposes (also known as a GV3 - see *Chapter 22 "Passports and Travel Documents"*), with a current entry clearance is also produced, and if the person otherwise qualifies for entry, leave to enter should be given by endorsing that document. Where leave to enter is given in the absence of an entry clearance, form IS 116 should be used.

12.2. The "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC)

The "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" is not recognised as a state by the United Kingdom Government and its passports **must not**, therefore, be endorsed by immigration officers. Holders of such documents should not be refused entry under Paragraph 320(10). Leave to enter, if granted, should be endorsed on the GV3.

12.3. Taiwan (The Republic of China)

Despite the fact that the British Government does not recognise Taiwan as a state or Taiwanese as a nationality, United Kingdom visas **will** be placed in travel documents issued by the Taiwanese authorities, **with the exception of official and diplomatic passports**. It follows, therefore, that where a visa has been placed in a Taiwanese travel document that the immigration endorsement may likewise be placed in the travel document. Where a GV3 is presented, the endorsement should be placed on the GV3.

12.4. The State of Palestine

The Palestinian Authority has begun issuing a travel document to residents of certain parts of the Occupied Territories. HMG has decided that Palestinian Authority Travel Documents may be accepted for travel to the United Kingdom, provided that the holder

is in possession of a UK visa. UK visas will be endorsed inside the document rather than on form GV3. Immigration officers should therefore, if appropriate, endorse the document with leave to enter in the usual way.

This does not imply recognition of a separate State of Palestine

12.5. **Other unacceptable travel documents**

A person who produces a passport or travel document issued by a government which does not accept valid United Kingdom passports for the purpose of its own immigration control, or a passport or travel document which does not comply with international passport practice (eg. "World Service" passports), may be refused on that ground alone.

13. **PARAGRAPH 320(11) - FAILURE TO OBSERVE TIME LIMIT OR CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO PREVIOUS STAY**

Whether or not a passenger satisfies the formal requirements of another paragraph of the Rules, under Paragraph 320(11) his previous immigration history may be taken into account. Refusal under this paragraph is appropriate where a person has shown by his previous conduct that he has contrived in a *significant* way to frustrate the purpose of the Rules. It is not intended that this paragraph should be used in a punitive manner, and the immigration officer should not seek to rely on, for example, a minor period of overstaying as a sole ground for refusal.

It must be borne in mind that where a current entry clearance is held, leave to enter is not to be refused except in the circumstances described in Paragraph 321 of HC 395 (see **Section 3** to this chapter).

14. **PARAGRAPH 320(12) - OBTAINING PREVIOUS LEAVE BY DECEPTION**

In assessing whether or not refusal under this paragraph is justified, it will be relevant to consider whether disclosure of the true facts would have resulted in refusal. Where, for example, the person concerned has failed to disclose certain facts in the course of a previous application for leave, refusal is unlikely to be justified if those undisclosed facts had no bearing on his application. On the other hand, where it is shown that he misrepresented the truth in respect of facts which were relevant to his case, refusal would be justified.

Where refusal under this paragraph is authorised, the refusal notice should adhere closely to the wording of the paragraph, saying broadly what is alleged against the passenger, eg. "You have sought leave to enter as a visitor for seven days, but when you entered the United Kingdom on (date) you obtained leave to enter by deception". In any subsequent appeal, express details would have to be given of the reasons for the allegation.

15. **(PARAGRAPH 320(13) - LACK OF RETURNABILITY (OR UNACCEPTABLE ELSEWHERE AFTER A STAY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM))**

This ground may not be used in respect of a person who qualifies for settlement, or a spouse being given limited leave to enter with a view to settlement (under Paragraph 282). It should not be used when the person has returnability of more than 2 months.

See also Chapter 22, "Passports and Travel Documents" for further guidance on restricted returnability

16. PARAGRAPH 320(14) - REFUSAL OF SPONSOR TO GIVE AN UNDERTAKING IN RESPECT OF SUPPORT AND ACCOMMODATION

Guidance relating to undertakings is provided in **Chapter 1, Section 7, ANNEX Y "Undertakings and Guarantees"** to these instructions.

17. PARAGRAPH 320(15) - WORK PERMIT HOLDERS - FALSE REPRESENTATIONS MADE OR NON-DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL FACTS

The guidance in **Section 3** of this chapter, relating to the refusal of holders of entry clearance, should be referred to when deciding whether or not refusal of work permit holders is justified on this ground.

See also **Chapter 5, Section 1, ANNEX A "On entry - general guidance"**.

18. PARAGRAPH 320(16) - CHILD UNDER 18 - NO WRITTEN CONSENT PROVIDED BY PARENT(S) OR GUARDIAN(S)

By virtue of Paragraph 320 (16) of HC 395, a child under the age of 18 should normally be refused entry clearance or leave to enter if his application is not in conjunction with one made by his parent(s) or legal guardian, and he does not produce to an entry clearance officer or an immigration officer, upon request, written consent to the application from either his parent(s) or legal guardian(s). Such an approach is not to be adopted if the child is seeking admission here for asylum.

19. PARAGRAPH 320(17) - REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Refusal will be the normal course of action in such cases. Where a passenger refuses to submit to medical examination, it is only in **most exceptional** circumstances that an immigration officer should contemplate granting leave to enter. This must be with the **full agreement** of the Port Medical Inspector, who may wish to require the passenger to report to a Medical Officer of Health. Further guidance is provided in **Chapter 1, Section 8** of these instructions, **"Medical Examination"**.

This requirement does not apply to persons settled here.

20. PARAGRAPH 320(18) - PERSONS CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Where it is established that a person has been convicted of an offence which was committed:

- * in the United Kingdom, and is punishable with imprisonment for 12 months or more; or
- * outside the United Kingdom but, if it had been committed in the United Kingdom, would have been punishable with imprisonment for 12 months or more,

refusal of leave to enter or entry clearance under Paragraph 320(18) of HC 395 should normally follow unless admission is justified for strong compassionate reasons.

The assistance of a Special Branch officer may enable the immigration officer to determine whether an offence is one of sufficient gravity but in cases of doubt reference should be made to BCPI.

20.1. **Implications of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974**

It is important to note that a person who has been convicted of any offence which is "spent" under the provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, **may not** be refused entry on the grounds of that conviction. The provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act are explained in **Chapter 32, Section 2 "The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974"** of these instructions and the guidance there should be applied as appropriate.

20.2. **Persons returning to resume a previous stay who have been convicted of offences**

If it is discovered in the course of examination that a person returning to resume a previous stay has been convicted in this country of such an offence, reference should be made to the Home Office file unless the passenger can produce a letter informing him what action the Home Office had decided to take following the conviction. If it is found that the Home Office had informed the person that he would not be required to leave the country, he should be admitted and a report submitted.

For guidance on the procedure to be followed in the case of an EEA national who has been convicted of any such offence, see **Chapter 7, Section 3**.

Note: Returning residents, who otherwise qualify for entry under Paragraphs 18 or 19, and the spouse or child under 18 of a person settled in the United Kingdom are not exempted from refusal under this Paragraph.

21. **PARAGRAPH 320(19) - EXCLUSION CONDUCTIVE TO THE PUBLIC GOOD - IMMIGRATION OFFICER'S DISCRETION**

The immigration officer has discretion under this Paragraph to refuse leave to enter to a person if it seems right to him to do so, for the public good, in the light of the passenger's character, conduct or associations. In the event of an appeal, the immigration officer will have to show in his explanatory statement that the public good was served by the refusal.

Where refusal could equally be justified under another paragraph, eg on the grounds of criminal record, that paragraph should be cited. In appropriate cases this Paragraph may additionally be used but the immigration officer must specify what past or future action of the person makes his exclusion conducive to the public good. Vague generalisations that a person's character, conduct and associations render his exclusion desirable will not suffice.

Where the case touches on matters of ***national security***, the terms of the refusal notice should be agreed by an ***Assistant Director*** before the refusal notice is served. The reason for refusal given to the passenger must be specific and ***not*** couched in the general terms that his exclusion was conducive to the public good.

Note: Returning residents, who otherwise qualify for entry under Paragraphs 18 or 19, and the spouse or child under 18 of a person settled in the United Kingdom are not exempted from refusal under this Paragraph.

21.1. Implications of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974

The provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 must be applied in any case where the immigration officer wishes to exercise his discretion to refuse entry under Paragraph 320(19) to a person who has been convicted of an offence or offences but where the offence(s) does/do not fall within the scope of Paragraph 320(18).

21.2. Prosecutions and convictions for drug offences

In all cases where a person is to be charged with a drug offence ***before his examination under the Immigration Act 1971 has been completed***, the instructions in ***Chapter 32, Section 1 "Prosecution Cases at Ports"*** must be followed.

Where a person charged with a drug offence has ***already been given leave to enter***, the power in Paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 (see ***Section 6 to this chapter "Refusal of Leave to enter - Procedure"***) to cancel the notice of leave to enter and to substitute refusal of leave to enter should not ***automatically*** be invoked. In these cases consideration should be given to the seriousness of the offence and the likely penalty on conviction. For example:

- * if the quantity of the drugs is small and the passenger has sufficient money to cover the likely fine and his proposed stay in the United Kingdom, no further action need be taken by the immigration officer other than the submission of a short report;
- * where there is a possibility that the payment of a fine will leave the passenger with insufficient funds for, for instance, a proposed visit, he should be refused leave to enter in accordance with Paragraph 43 of HC 395 and the position re-examined when the decision of the court is known;
- * if the quantity of drugs is such that there is good reason to believe that they are intended for sale, or if the passenger is addicted to the use of drugs or he has been involved in their regular use over a period of time, he should be refused leave to enter under Paragraph 320(19) of HC 395.

21.3. **Cases involving charges under the Rabies (Importation of dogs, cats and other animals) Order 1974 as amended**

When persons subject to control are charged with offences under this Order by HM Customs & Excise, the action taken by courts can range from a small fine to imprisonment. The immigration officer's only concern should be to satisfy himself that the person(s) would not fall a charge on public funds, taking account of the cost of any fine.

If a person cannot pay a fine and is sent to prison, refusal would again be on the ground of becoming a charge on public funds. Refusal on non-conducive grounds is not justified in this type of case.

Enquiries about the legal position involving the Order should be referred to a customs officer or the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

21.4. **Traffickers in pornography**

"Trafficking" should be taken to mean trading in commercial quantities and only if it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that a passenger is intending to trade commercially in the United Kingdom in pornographic material should it be used as a basis for refusal of leave to enter. Possession of pornographic material for personal use may be ignored unless it forms part of a case for refusal on other grounds.

Where a passenger subject to control is thought to be trafficking in obscene or pornographic material, the matter should be referred to HM Customs & Excise and to the police. The immigration officer should be guided by Customs or police opinions in deciding what is pornographic. Seizure of goods by Customs on the grounds that it is pornographic would constitute prima facie grounds for refusal of leave to enter in accordance with Paragraph 320(19) of HC 395, whether or not a prosecution resulted.

If the customs officer or police officer decides to bring a prosecution against the passenger, the instructions in **Chapter 32, Section 1 "Prosecution cases at Ports"** of these instructions should be followed.

21.5. **Forged or falsified passports or travel documents**

Where a passenger produces a forged passport or travel document and it is likely that **he knew it to be a forgery**, it may be appropriate to consider refusal of leave to enter under Paragraphs 320(19) **and** 320(3). In such cases, the wording of the refusal should be as follows:-

"You have asked for leave to enter the United Kingdom as abut I have reason to believe that the passport/travel document you have produced to me is forged. In the light of this I consider that your exclusion from the United Kingdom is conducive to the public good. Furthermore you have failed to produce a valid national passport or other document satisfactorily establishing your identity and nationality."

If, after presentation of a forged passport or travel document, a passenger later produces documentation which established his nationality and identity it will still be appropriate in most cases to refuse leave to enter under Paragraph 320(19).

See paragraph 4 (above), in cases where it is difficult to prove to a high degree of probability that the holder **knew** his passport or travel document to be forged.

23. SUMMARY OF EXCEPTIONS TO THE POWER TO REFUSE LEAVE TO ENTER UNDER PARAGRAPH 320

The Rules provide for certain exceptions to the power to refuse leave to enter. The categories of persons subject to control who are affected by these exceptions are set out in the table below:

CATEGORY	REFUSAL GROUNDS				
	Restricted Returnability Para 320(13)	Medical Grounds Para 320(7)	Criminal Record Para 320(18)	Subject of Deportation Order Para 320(2)	Non Conducive Para 320(6) or(19)
All persons subject to control who qualify for admission under Paragraphs 18 or 19 (as returning residents)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
The spouse and child under 18 of a person settled in the United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Paragraph 320 of HC 395 may not be invoked to refuse entry:

- * if removal would be contrary to the provisions of the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (Paragraph 334 of HC 395);
- * if the passenger holds a current entry clearance, unless the presumption of eligibility for admission conferred by the clearance has first been removed in the circumstances described in Paragraph 321 of HC 395 (see **Section 3** of this chapter).

24. PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

24.1. Refusal formulae

ANNEX A (at the end of this chapter) provides examples of refusal formulae.

24.2. Persons returning to the United Kingdom from a temporary absence abroad

In the case of a person returning to the United Kingdom from a temporary absence abroad, within a period for which he was previously given leave, reference *must* be made, before refusal, to **Chapter 1, Section 9, "Persons returning to resume previous leave"**.

24.3. Refusal codes

A6	Transit passenger - not satisfied able and intending to proceed at once to another country, and assured of entry there
B5	Work permit holder refused, including work permit obtained by deception or holder of forged, falsified or stolen permit
C3	Medically undesirable
D1	Convicted of a criminal offence in the UK/ abroad which if committed in the UK is/would be punishable with imprisonment for 12 months or longer
D2	Subject of a deportation order
D5	Exclusion conducive to the public good
E1	No passport or acceptable identity document
E2	Spurious passport and not qualified for entry
E3	Lack of returnability or inadequate entry facilities for country of ultimate destination - not allowed to proceed in transit
E4	Lack of required non-settlement entry clearance, including those set aside on grounds of misrepresentation, forgery, failure to disclose material facts or where a change of circumstances has removed the basis of claim to admission.
F1	For settlement without required entry clearance, including holder of forged entry clearance, entry clearance obtained by deception, or entry clearance where a change in circumstances has removed basis of claim to admission
F4	Claiming admission as returning resident but not qualified
Z1	Other reasons

24.3. Rights of appeal

Refusal on the grounds contained in Paragraph 320 may apply to persons seeking entry in *any* capacity and in a large variety of circumstances. A comprehensive list of appeal rights is provided in **Chapter 12, Section 1 "Rights of Appeal"** and should be consulted where guidance is required.

24.4. Refusal forms

IS 82A -	where the passenger presents a forged entry clearance or work permit or a forged British passport or Certificate of Entitlement and the forgery is not admitted. Should be used for all types of refusals under paragraph 320, except Secretary of State's exclusion, i.e. lack of EC, no/forged documents, medical refusals.
IS 82B -	where no right of appeal exists (persons excluded at the personal direction of the Secretary of State on "non-conducive grounds")
IS 82C -	where there is a right of appeal before removal

IS 82F - mixed appeal rights – suspensive Third Country and HR

The ***"Port Instructions for on-entry asylum applications"*** provides details of the appropriate forms to use in asylum and mixed asylum/non-asylum cases.