



# Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002

## 2002 CHAPTER 41

### PART 5

#### IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM APPEALS

##### *Appeal to adjudicator*

#### **84**      **Grounds of appeal**

- (1) An appeal under section 82(1) against an immigration decision must be brought on one or more of the following grounds—
  - (a) that the decision is not in accordance with immigration rules;
  - (b) that the decision is unlawful by virtue of section 19B of the Race Relations Act 1976 (c. 74) (discrimination by public authorities);
  - (c) that the decision is unlawful under section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42) (public authority not to act contrary to Human Rights Convention) as being incompatible with the appellant's Convention rights;
  - (d) that the appellant is an EEA national or a member of the family of an EEA national and the decision breaches the appellant's rights under the Community Treaties in respect of entry to or residence in the United Kingdom;
  - (e) that the decision is otherwise not in accordance with the law;
  - (f) that the person taking the decision should have exercised differently a discretion conferred by immigration rules;
  - (g) that removal of the appellant from the United Kingdom in consequence of the immigration decision would breach the United Kingdom's obligations under the Refugee Convention or would be unlawful under section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 as being incompatible with the appellant's Convention rights.

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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- (2) In subsection (1)(d) “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).
- (3) An appeal under section 83 must be brought on the grounds that removal of the appellant from the United Kingdom would breach the United Kingdom’s obligations under the Refugee Convention.