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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2006 No. 1003**

**The Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006**

**PART 4**

**REFUSAL OF ADMISSION AND REMOVAL ETC**

**Exclusion and removal from the United Kingdom**

**19.**—(1) A person is not entitled to be admitted to the United Kingdom by virtue of regulation 11 if his exclusion is justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health in accordance with regulation 21.

(2) A person is not entitled to be admitted to the United Kingdom as the family member of an EEA national under regulation 11(2) unless, at the time of his arrival—

- (a) he is accompanying the EEA national or joining him in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) the EEA national has a right to reside in the United Kingdom under these Regulations.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), a person who has been admitted to, or acquired a right to reside in, the United Kingdom under these Regulations may be removed from the United Kingdom if—

- (a) he does not have or ceases to have a right to reside under these Regulations; or
- (b) he would otherwise be entitled to reside in the United Kingdom under these Regulations but the Secretary of State has decided that his removal is justified on the grounds of public policy, public security or public health in accordance with regulation 21.

(4) A person must not be removed under paragraph (3) as the automatic consequence of having recourse to the social assistance system of the United Kingdom.

(5) A person must not be removed under paragraph (3) if he has a right to remain in the United Kingdom by virtue of leave granted under the 1971 Act unless his removal is justified on the grounds of public policy, public security or public health in accordance with regulation 21.

**Refusal to issue or renew and revocation of residence documentation**

**20.**—(1) The Secretary of State may refuse to issue, revoke or refuse to renew a registration certificate, a residence card, a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card if the refusal or revocation is justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health.

(2) The Secretary of State may revoke a registration certificate or a residence card or refuse to renew a residence card if the holder of the certificate or card has ceased to have a right to reside under these Regulations.

(3) The Secretary of State may revoke a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card or refuse to renew a permanent residence card if the holder of the certificate or card has ceased to have a right of permanent residence under regulation 15.

(4) An immigration officer may, at the time of a person's arrival in the United Kingdom—

- (a) revoke that person's residence card if he is not at that time the family member of a qualified person or of an EEA national who has a right of permanent residence under regulation 15, a family member who has retained the right of residence or a person with a right of permanent residence under regulation 15;
  - (b) revoke that person's permanent residence card if he is not at that time a person with a right of permanent residence under regulation 15.
- (5) An immigration officer may, at the time of a person's arrival in the United Kingdom, revoke that person's EEA family permit if—
- (a) the revocation is justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health; or
  - (b) the person is not at that time the family member of an EEA national with the right to reside in the United Kingdom under these Regulations or is not accompanying that national or joining him in the United Kingdom.
- (6) Any action taken under this regulation on grounds of public policy, public security or public health shall be in accordance with regulation 21.

#### **Decisions taken on public policy, public security and public health grounds**

**21.**—(1) In this regulation a “relevant decision” means an EEA decision taken on the grounds of public policy, public security or public health.

- (2) A relevant decision may not be taken to serve economic ends.
- (3) A relevant decision may not be taken in respect of a person with a permanent right of residence under regulation 15 except on serious grounds of public policy or public security.
- (4) A relevant decision may not be taken except on imperative grounds of public security in respect of an EEA national who—
  - (a) has resided in the United Kingdom for a continuous period of at least ten years prior to the relevant decision; or
  - (b) is under the age of 18, unless the relevant decision is necessary in his best interests, as provided for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20th November 1989(1).
- (5) Where a relevant decision is taken on grounds of public policy or public security it shall, in addition to complying with the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, be taken in accordance with the following principles—
  - (a) the decision must comply with the principle of proportionality;
  - (b) the decision must be based exclusively on the personal conduct of the person concerned;
  - (c) the personal conduct of the person concerned must represent a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society;
  - (d) matters isolated from the particulars of the case or which relate to considerations of general prevention do not justify the decision;
  - (e) a person's previous criminal convictions do not in themselves justify the decision.
- (6) Before taking a relevant decision on the grounds of public policy or public security in relation to a person who is resident in the United Kingdom the decision maker must take account of considerations such as the age, state of health, family and economic situation of the person, the person's length of residence in the United Kingdom, the person's social and cultural integration into the United Kingdom and the extent of the person's links with his country of origin.
- (7) In the case of a relevant decision taken on grounds of public health—

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(1) Cmd 1976.

- (a) a disease that does not have epidemic potential as defined by the relevant instruments of the World Health Organisation<sup>(2)</sup> or is not a disease to which section 38 of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984<sup>(3)</sup> applies (detention in hospital of a person with a notifiable disease) shall not constitute grounds for the decision; and
- (b) if the person concerned is in the United Kingdom, diseases occurring after the three month period beginning on the date on which he arrived in the United Kingdom shall not constitute grounds for the decision.

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(2) The relevant instrument of the World Health Organisation for these purposes is currently the International Health Regulations (2005).

(3) [1984 c. 22](#); section 38 applies to a “notifiable disease”, as defined in section 10 of the Act and has been applied to an additional list of diseases by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations S.I. [1988/1546](#).