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## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations amend the provisions of the Allocation of Housing and Homelessness (Eligibility) (Wales) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/2603 (W. 257)) (“the 2014 Regulations”), which prescribe the classes of persons subject to immigration control who are eligible for an allocation of housing accommodation under Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996 (c. 52), as well as the classes of persons from abroad, not subject to immigration control, who are ineligible for an allocation of housing accommodation under Part 6 of that Act. For these purposes, ‘person subject to immigration control’ has the meaning given in section 13(2) of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996 (c. 49).

Regulation 3 of the 2014 Regulations prescribes classes of persons subject to immigration control who are eligible for an allocation of social housing. Regulation 2(2) amends that provision by adding two further classes of person to the list, that is, those captured by section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016 (c. 19) and have either limited leave to remain under paragraph 352ZH of the immigration rules or Calais leave to remain under paragraph 352J of the immigration rules (laid before Parliament on 23 May 1994 (HC 395)) (“the immigration rules”).

Under regulation 4 of the 2014 Regulations, a person who is not subject to immigration control is ineligible for an allocation of social housing where they are not habitually resident in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland or their *only* right to reside in those places is—

- (a) as an EEA ‘jobseeker’ or as the ‘family member’ of an EEA jobseeker;
- (b) an initial right to reside for a period not exceeding three months under the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 2016/1052) (“the EEA Regulations 2016”);
- (c) because they are a non-EEA national primary carer of an EEA dependant under the EEA Regulations 2016.

Regulation 2(3) amends that provision. The effect of the amendment is to maintain the status quo so that where a person with a right to reside of the type mentioned above is also granted limited leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom pursuant to Appendix EU of the immigration rules, this does not affect their eligibility.

The 2014 Regulations refer to the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/1003) (“the EEA Regulations 2006”). Whilst the EEA Regulations 2006 have been revoked by the EEA Regulations 2016, the effect of paragraph 1 of Schedule 7 to the EEA Regulations 2016 is that references to the EEA Regulations 2006 in the 2014 Regulations are to be read as references to the corresponding provisions of the EEA Regulations 2016.

The Welsh Ministers’ Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, it was not considered necessary to carry out a regulatory impact assessment as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations.