



Home Office

EU Settlement Scheme Family Permit

Version 1.0

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About this guidance

This guidance tells you how to consider applications for an EU Settlement Scheme Family Permit (EUSS family permit) made under [Appendix EU \(Family Permit\) to the Immigration Rules](#) from 07:00 am on 30 March 2019 by an applicant outside the UK, who is a non-European Economic Area (EEA) citizen family member wishing to join in, or accompany to, the UK an EEA or Swiss citizen who has been granted settled status or pre-settled status under the EUSS.

The EU Settlement Scheme provides a basis, consistent with the draft Withdrawal Agreement with the European Union published on 14 November 2018, with the citizens' rights agreements reached with the other EEA countries and Switzerland and with the Government's policy on citizens' rights in a 'no deal' scenario, for EEA and Swiss citizens continuously resident in the UK and their family members to apply for the UK immigration status which they will require in order to remain here after the UK withdraws from the European Union. For guidance on the EUSS, see [EU Settlement Scheme: EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members](#)

The immigration status granted under the EU Settlement Scheme, under [Appendix EU to the Immigration Rules](#), is either indefinite leave to enter or indefinite leave to remain – also referred to for the purposes of the scheme as 'settled status' – or 5 years' limited leave to enter or limited leave to remain – also referred to as 'pre-settled status'.

Where this guidance refers to the 'specified date', this means 11:00 pm on 31 December 2020 where the UK withdraws from the European Union with a Withdrawal Agreement, or the date and time of withdrawal or such other date as will be specified in Appendix EU (Family Permit) in due course.

Application process

Applicants must apply by using the required application process.

Cost of application

There is no application fee.

Applicants for an EUSS family permit are not required to pay the Immigration Health Charge.

The best interests of a child

The duty in [section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009](#) to have regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child under the age of 18 in the UK, together with Article 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, means that consideration of the child's best interests is a primary consideration, but not only consideration, in immigration cases. This guidance and the Immigration

Rules it covers form part of the arrangements for ensuring that we give practical effect to these obligations.

Where a child or children in the UK will be affected by the decision, you must have regard to their best interests in making the decision. You must carefully consider all the information and evidence provided concerning the best interests of a child in the UK and the impact the decision may have on the child.

Although the duty in section 55 only applies to children in the UK, the statutory guidance – [Every Child Matters – Change for Children](#) – provides guidance on the extent to which the spirit of the duty should be applied to children overseas. You must adhere to the spirit of the duty and make enquiries when you have reason to suspect that a child may be in need of protection or safeguarding, or presents welfare needs that require attention. In some instances, international or local agreements are in place that permit or require children to be referred to the authorities of other countries and you are to abide by these and work with local agencies in order to develop arrangements that protect children and reduce the risk of trafficking and exploitation.

Contacts

If you have any questions about the guidance and your line manager or senior caseworker cannot help you or you think that the guidance has factual errors then email the European Migration Policy Team.

If you notice any formatting errors in this guidance (broken links, spelling mistakes and so on) or have any comments about the layout or navigability of the guidance then you can email the Guidance Rules and Forms Team.

Publication

Below is information on when this version of the guidance was published:

- version **1.0**
- published for Home Office staff on **04 April 2019**

Changes from last version of this guidance

This is new guidance.

Related content

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Related external links

[Appendix EU \(Family Permit\) to the Immigration Rules](#)

[EU Settlement Scheme: EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members](#)

[Appendix EU to the Immigration Rules](#)

[Section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009](#)

Purpose of the EUSS family permit

The EUSS family permit facilitates entry into the UK of an eligible non-EEA citizen family member without a valid biometric residence card – a valid residence card or permanent residence card issued by the UK under the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016 on the basis of an application made on or after 6 April 2015 – in order to join in, or accompany to, the UK an EEA or Swiss citizen who has been granted indefinite or limited leave under the EUSS.

A non-EEA citizen family member outside the UK with a biometric residence card can apply for an EUSS family permit to join or accompany an EEA or Swiss citizen who has been granted leave under the EUSS. However, a non-EEA citizen who is outside the UK and has a valid biometric residence card can travel to the UK with that document and a valid passport. From 07:00 am on 9 April 2019, they can also apply directly for leave under the EUSS from outside the UK.

Reference to ‘the Islands’ in this guidance is, as defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit), to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey or the Isle of Man.

Distinction from the EEA family permit

The EUSS family permit operates alongside the EEA family permit, which continues to provide a separate entry clearance route for those who qualify for it.

The EEA family permit provides for entry into the UK of a non-EEA citizen family member of an EEA or Swiss citizen who is exercising Treaty rights, as implemented in UK law through the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016 (the EEA Regulations). For further guidance, see [EEA family permit guidance](#)

Non-EEA citizen family members who may be eligible for the EEA family permit but are not eligible for the EUSS family permit include:

- extended family members as defined in the EEA Regulations: durable partners and dependent relatives
- persons with a derivative right of residence in the UK (i.e. ‘Chen’; ‘Ibrahim and Teixeira’; and ‘Zambrano’ cases)
- persons who have lived with a British citizen exercising EU Treaty rights in another EEA country before returning to the UK to live (‘Surinder Singh’ cases)
- persons whose EEA or Swiss citizen family member has not been granted leave under the EUSS

When to issue an EUSS family permit

You must issue an EUSS family permit where the applicant has made a valid application, meets the eligibility requirements, and is not to be refused on grounds of suitability.

Length of validity

An EUSS family permit is valid for **6 months** from the date of decision on the application. You must not post-date the start date of the family permit.

The applicant can enter the UK as many times as they wish within that period.

Related content

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Related external links

[Immigration \(European Economic Area\) Regulations 2016](#)

[Appendix EU \(Family Permit\) to the Immigration Rules](#)

[EEA family permit guidance](#)

Making an application: validity

A valid application for an EUSS family permit has been made, under rule FP4 of Appendix EU (Family Permit), where:

- it has been made using the required application process: the relevant on-line application form and a relevant process set out in that form for providing the required proof of identity and nationality and for providing the required biometrics
- the required proof of identity and nationality in the form of a valid passport – i.e. one that is genuine and has not expired or been cancelled or invalidated – has been provided at the relevant [visa application centre](#), as directed by the on-line application form
- the required biometrics have been provided at the relevant [visa application centre](#), as directed by the on-line application form: a facial photograph of the applicant (within the meaning of “biometric information” in section 15 of the UK Borders Act 2007); and the fingerprints of the applicant (also within that meaning of “biometric information”)

Where the application does not meet these criteria, it must be rejected as invalid under rule FP5 of Appendix EU (Family Permit).

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Making an application: eligibility

An applicant meets the eligibility requirements for an EUSS family permit under rule FP6 of Appendix EU (Family Permit), where you are satisfied that at the date of application:

- the applicant is a non-EEA citizen
- the applicant is a family member of a relevant EEA citizen
- the relevant EEA citizen is resident in the UK or will be travelling to the UK within 6 months of the date of application
- the applicant will be accompanying the relevant EEA citizen to the UK or joining them in the UK
- the applicant is not the spouse or civil partner of a relevant EEA citizen where a spouse or civil partner of either the applicant or the relevant EEA citizen has been granted an EUSS family permit or holds a valid EEA family permit, or a durable partner of the relevant EEA citizen holds a valid EEA family permit

EEA citizen

An EEA citizen is defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit) as a person who is a national of:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia,
- Republic of Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania

- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland

and who (unless they are a relevant naturalised British citizen) is not a British citizen.

Relevant EEA citizen

A relevant EEA citizen is defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit) as:

- an EEA citizen who has been granted indefinite leave to enter or remain or limited leave to enter or remain under Appendix EU (or under its equivalent in the Islands), which:
 - has not lapsed or been cancelled, curtailed or revoked
 - is evidenced by the Home Office reference number for that grant of leave (or by the equivalent evidence in the Islands)

Relevant naturalised British citizen

A 'relevant naturalised British citizen' is a dual British and EEA citizen who exercised free movement rights in the UK prior to the acquisition of British citizenship and who retained their EEA nationality of origin after acquiring British citizenship. This reflects the Court of Justice of the European Union judgment in Lounes. Such a person is a 'relevant EEA citizen' as defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit), where they have been granted leave under the EUSS, which has not lapsed or been cancelled, curtailed or revoked.

Non-EEA citizen

A non-EEA citizen is defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit) as a person who is not an EEA citizen and is not a British citizen.

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UK residence or intention to travel to the UK of the relevant EEA citizen

You will need to be satisfied, including in light of any relevant information and evidence provided by the applicant, that:

- the relevant EEA citizen is resident in the UK or will be travelling to the UK within 6 months of the date of application
- the applicant will be accompanying the relevant EEA citizen to the UK or joining them in the UK

Family member of a relevant EEA citizen

The applicant must be a family member of a relevant EEA citizen which is defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit) as a person who has satisfied you, including by the required evidence of family relationship (see assessing [family relationship](#)) that they are the:

- spouse of a relevant EEA citizen, where the marriage was contracted before the specified date or where the applicant was the durable partner of the relevant EEA citizen before the specified date (and held a relevant document as such under the EEA Regulations) and the partnership remained durable at the specified date
- civil partner of a relevant EEA citizen, where the civil partnership was formed before the specified date or where the applicant was the durable partner of the relevant EEA citizen before the specified date (and held a relevant document as such under the EEA Regulations) and the partnership remained durable at the specified date
- child (or grandchild or great-grandchild) of a relevant EEA citizen or of their spouse or civil partner (as defined above)
- dependent parent (or grandparent or great-grandparent) of the relevant EEA citizen or of their spouse or civil partner (as defined above)

A relevant document

Whenever this guidance makes reference to a 'relevant document' it means, as defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit), a family permit, residence card or permanent residence card which:

- was issued by the UK under the EEA Regulations (or is the equivalent document or other evidence issued by the Islands under the relevant legislation there evidencing the entitlement to enter or reside in the Islands or the right of permanent residence in the Islands through the application there of section 7(1)

of the Immigration Act 1988 or under the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations of the Isle of Man)

- was not subsequently revoked, or fell to be so, because the relationship or dependency had never existed or had ceased
- has not expired or otherwise ceased to be effective, and remained valid for the period of residence relied upon

Under transitional provisions in the EEA Regulations, a document issued under the 2000 or 2006 Regulations is to be treated as though issued under the EEA Regulations 2016.

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[EU Settlement Scheme: EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members](#)

Assessing family relationship

This section tells you how to assess, including in light of the required evidence of family relationship, the family relationship to a relevant EEA citizen of a non-EEA citizen applying for an EUSS family permit.

Where this guidance refers to ‘immigration status in the UK or the Islands’ it means:

- indefinite or limited leave to enter or remain in the UK or the Islands under or outside the relevant Immigration Rules
- exemption from immigration control
- the entitlement to reside in the UK or the right of permanent residence in the UK under regulations 13 to 15 of the EEA Regulations
- the entitlement to reside in the Islands or the right of permanent residence in the Islands through the application there of section 7(1) of the Immigration Act 1988 or under the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations of the Isle of Man

Where the applicant submits a copy of a document, including by uploading this as part of the required application process, you can require the applicant to submit the original document where you have reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the copy submitted.

Spouse

You must be satisfied, including by the required evidence of family relationship, that, at the date of application:

- the applicant is party to a marriage with a relevant EEA citizen and the marriage is recognised under the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland or of the Islands
- it is not a marriage of convenience
- neither party has another spouse, a civil partner or a durable partner with immigration status in the UK or the Islands based on that person’s relationship with that party

The required evidence of family relationship is either:

- a relevant document as the spouse of the relevant EEA citizen
- a valid document of record of a marriage recognised under the law of England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland or of the Islands

Civil partner

You must be satisfied, including by the required evidence of family relationship, that, at the date of application:

- the applicant is in a valid civil partnership (which exists under or by virtue of the Civil Partnership Act 2004 or under any equivalent legislation in the Islands), or is in a same sex relationship registered overseas which is entitled to be treated as a civil partnership under that Act or under any equivalent legislation in the Islands, with a relevant EEA citizen
- it is not a civil partnership of convenience
- neither party has another civil partner, a spouse or a durable partner with immigration status in the UK or the Islands based on that person's relationship with that party

The required evidence of family relationship is either:

- a relevant document as the civil partner of the relevant EEA citizen
- a valid civil partnership certificate recognised under the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland or under any equivalent legislation in the Islands
- the valid overseas registration document for a same sex relationship which is entitled to be treated as a civil partnership under the Civil Partnership Act 2004 or under any equivalent legislation in the Islands

A list of recognised foreign civil partnerships as listed in Schedule 20 to the Civil Partnership Act 2004 (and updated by a [2012 Order](#)) is available in Annex FM 2.1: eligibility, registration, dissolution and glossary of terms of [Appendix FM family members immigration directorate instructions](#).

Durable partner

The durable partner of a relevant EEA citizen, as defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit), is not able currently to apply for an EUSS family permit: they will be able to do so after the end of the planned implementation period on 31 December 2020. For the time being, they can apply for an EEA family permit.

Civil partnership or marriage of convenience

A civil partnership or marriage of convenience is defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit) as a civil partnership or marriage entered into as a means to circumvent either:

- any criterion the party would have to meet in order to enjoy a right to enter or reside in the UK under the EEA Regulations
- any other provision of UK immigration law or any requirement of the Immigration Rules
- any criterion the party would otherwise have to meet in order to enjoy a right to enter or reside in the UK under EU law
- any criterion the party would otherwise have to meet in order to enjoy a right to enter or reside in the Islands under the Islands law

Child under the age of 21

You must be satisfied, including by the required evidence of family relationship, that, where they are under the age of 21, the applicant is the direct descendant of the relevant EEA citizen or of their spouse or civil partner (see family members of a relevant EEA citizen) and this includes a grandchild or great-grandchild.

In addition, as defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit), a 'child' includes:

- an adopted child (adopted in accordance with a decision taken by the competent administrative authority or court in the UK or the Islands, or by the competent administrative authority or court in a country whose adoption orders are recognised by the UK or the Islands, or taken in a particular case in which that decision in another country has been recognised in the UK or the Islands as an adoption) of
- a child born through surrogacy (where recognised in UK law or Islands law) for
- a child in respect of whom a special guardianship order (within the meaning of section 14A(1) of the Children Act 1989) is in force appointing as their special guardian
- a child in respect of whom an order has been made under section 5 of the Children Act 1989 appointing as their guardian
- a child subject to a permanence order made under section 80 of the Adoption and Children (Scotland) Act 2007 vesting parental responsibilities and parental rights in a person who is
- a child who has a guardian appointed under section 7 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, or who is living with a person pursuant to an order made under section 11 of that Act, and that guardian or other person is
- a child in respect of whom an order has been made under Article 159 of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, or in respect of whom an appointment has been made under Article 160 of that Order, appointing as their guardian a person who is
- a child who has a guardian appointed under section 12 or 14 of the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law 2008 or section 12 or 13 of the Children (Sark) Law 2016, or who is living in the care of a person pursuant to an order made under section 14 of the 2008 Law or section 13 of the 2016 Law, and that guardian or other person is
- a child in respect of whom an order under Article 7 of the Children (Jersey) Law 2002 is in force appointing as their guardian
- a child in respect of whom a special guardianship order (within the meaning of section 17A of the Children and Young Persons Act 2001 of Tynwald) has been made appointing as their special guardian
- a child in respect of whom an order has been made under section 6 or 7 of the Children and Young Persons Act 2001 of Tynwald appointing as their guardian

the relevant EEA citizen or their spouse or civil partner.

'Child' does not include a child cared for by a relevant EEA citizen or their spouse or civil partner solely by virtue of a formal or informal fostering arrangement.

The required evidence of family relationship is either:

- a relevant document issued on the basis of the relevant family relationship
- their full birth certificate(s), i.e. a birth certificate recognised in the UK or the Islands which records the name of the mother and (where registered) the father
- other document(s) which satisfies you that the applicant is the direct descendant of (or otherwise a child of) the relevant EEA citizen or of their spouse or civil partner

In the case of an adopted child, surrogate child or a child subject to any of the guardianship orders referred to above, you must discuss the case with your senior caseworker who may refer to the European Migration Policy Team for further advice.

Child aged 21 or over

You must be satisfied, including by the required evidence of family relationship, that, where they are aged 21 or over, the applicant is the direct descendant of the relevant EEA citizen or of their spouse or civil partner (see family members of a relevant EEA citizen), and this includes a grandchild or great-grandchild, and the applicant is dependent on the relevant EEA citizen or on that spouse or civil partner.

'Dependent' means that, as demonstrated by relevant financial, medical or other documentary evidence:

- having regard to their financial and social conditions, or health, the applicant cannot meet their essential living needs (in whole or in part) without the financial or other material support of the relevant EEA citizen or of the spouse or civil partner
- such support is being provided to the applicant by the relevant EEA citizen or by the spouse or civil partner
- there is no need to determine the reasons for that dependence or for the recourse to that support

In addition, 'child' includes:

- an adopted child of
- a child born through surrogacy (where recognised in UK law or Islands law) for

the relevant EEA citizen or their spouse or civil partner.

The required evidence of family relationship is either:

- a relevant document issued on the basis of the relevant family relationship
- the full birth certificate(s), i.e. a birth certificate recognised in the UK or the Islands which records the name of the mother and (where registered) the father

- other document(s) which you are satisfied evidences that the applicant is the direct descendant of (or otherwise a child of) the relevant EEA citizen or of their spouse or civil partner

In the case of an adopted or surrogate child you must discuss the case with your senior caseworker who may refer to the European Migration Policy Team for further advice.

The applicant must also provide evidence which satisfies you that they are dependent on the relevant EEA citizen or on the spouse or civil partner. This evidence might take the form of:

- evidence of their dependency, for example, financial evidence of dependency, such as bank statements or money transfers to the applicant from the relevant EEA citizen or the spouse or civil partner
- evidence that the applicant needs and receives the personal care of the EEA citizen, or of their spouse or civil partner, on serious health grounds, for example a letter from a hospital consultant

Dependent parent

You must be satisfied, including by the required evidence of family relationship, that the applicant is the direct relative in the ascending line of the relevant EEA citizen or of their spouse or civil partner (see family members of a relevant EEA citizen). This includes a grandparent or great-grandparent. Their dependency on the relevant EEA citizen or on the spouse or civil partner is assumed, and the applicant is not required to provide evidence of this.

The required evidence of family relationship is either:

- a relevant document issued on the basis of the relevant family relationship
- the full birth certificate(s), i.e. a birth certificate recognised in the UK or the Islands which records the name of the mother and (where registered) the father
- other document(s) which you are satisfied evidences that the applicant is the direct relative in the ascending line of the relevant EEA citizen or of their spouse or civil partner

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[Appendix FM family members immigration directorate instructions](#)

Considering a valid application

You must consider a valid application made under Appendix EU (Family Permit) using both:

- the information and evidence provided by the applicant, including in response to any request you make for further information or evidence
- any other information or evidence made available to you (including from other government departments) at the date of decision

Where the applicant has not provided information or evidence which you require in order to decide whether they meet the eligibility requirements for an EUSS family permit, you must consult your senior caseworker with a view to contacting the applicant via the contact details provided in the application in order to obtain this.

Requesting further information or evidence and interviewing

For the purposes of deciding whether the applicant meets the eligibility requirements for an EUSS family permit, you may, under Annex 2 of Appendix EU (Family Permit), invite the applicant to:

- provide further information or evidence that they meet those requirements; or
- be interviewed by you in person, by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet

For the purposes of deciding whether the applicant meets the eligibility requirements for an EUSS family permit, you may, under that Annex, invite the relevant EEA citizen to:

- provide information or evidence about their relationship with the applicant; or
- be interviewed by you in person, by telephone, by video-telecommunications link or over the internet

If the applicant, or (as the case may be) the relevant EEA citizen, fails to provide the information or evidence that you have requested or, on at least 2 occasions, fails to comply with an invitation to attend an interview in person or with other arrangements to be interviewed, you may draw any factual inferences about whether the applicant meets the eligibility requirements for an EUSS family permit as appear appropriate in the circumstances.

You may decide, following the drawing of such a factual inference, that the applicant does not meet the eligibility requirements for an EUSS family permit.

You must not decide that the applicant does not meet the eligibility requirements for an EUSS family permit on the sole basis that the applicant, or the relevant EEA citizen, failed on at least two occasions to comply with an invitation to be interviewed.

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Suitability

Rule FP7 of Appendix EU (Family Permit) sets out the basis on which an application for an EUSS family permit will or may be refused on suitability grounds.

The assessment of suitability must be conducted on a case by case basis and be based on the applicant's personal conduct, including whether they have any relevant prior criminal convictions, and whether they have been open and honest in their application.

Under rule FP7(1), an application for an EUSS family permit will be refused on grounds of suitability where, at the date of decision, the applicant is subject to:

- a deportation order (as defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit)) or to a decision to make a deportation order
- an exclusion order or exclusion decision (as also defined in Annex 1)

If one of the orders or decisions specified in rule FP7(1) applies in respect of the applicant at the date the decision on the application for an EUSS family permit is made, the application must be refused.

Under rule FP7(2), an application for an EUSS family permit may be refused on grounds of suitability where any of the following apply at the date of decision:

- the applicant is subject to an Islands deportation order (as defined in Annex 1 of Appendix EU (Family Permit))
- the applicant is subject to an Islands exclusion decision (as also defined in Annex 1)

as made under the immigration laws of the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey or the Isle of Man.

Applicants (aged 18 or over) are required to provide information about previous criminal convictions in the UK and overseas and are only required to declare past criminal convictions which appear in their criminal record in accordance with the law of the State of conviction at the time of the application.

Applicants (aged 18 or over) are also required, as in other immigration applications, to declare whether they have any been involved in any terrorist related activities, war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide.

All applications are subject to a check against the Police National Computer (PNC) and the Warnings Index (WI).

Under rule FP7(3), an application for an EUSS family permit may also be refused on grounds of suitability where, at the date of decision, you are satisfied that it is proportionate to refuse the application where:

- in relation to the application and whether or not to the applicant's knowledge, false or misleading information, representations or documents have been submitted (including false or misleading information submitted to any person to obtain a document used in support of the application)
- the information, representation or documentation is material to the decision whether or not to grant the applicant an entry clearance for a EUSS family permit

Under rule FP7(4), an order or decision to which the applicant is subject does not include an order or decision which, at the date of decision on the application, has been set aside or no longer has effect in respect of the applicant.

You must consult your senior caseworker, who may refer to the European Migration Policy Team for further advice, before an application under Appendix EU (Family Permit) is refused on suitability grounds.

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Granting an application

Where a valid application has been made under Appendix EU (Family Permit), the applicant meets the eligibility requirements in rule FP6, and the applicant is not to be refused on grounds of suitability in accordance with rule FP7, you must grant the applicant an entry clearance – in the form of an EU Settlement Scheme Family Permit – valid for a period of 6 months from the date of decision.

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Refusing an application

There is no basis to refuse a valid application for an EUSS family permit beyond the eligibility and suitability conditions set out in Appendix EU (Family Permit).

Where a valid application under Appendix EU (Family Permit) does not meet the requirements for an EUSS family permit to be granted, you must refuse the application under rule FP8.

If you require further information you must discuss the case with your senior caseworker who may refer to the European Migration Policy Team for further advice.

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