



Home Office

Cancellation and curtailment of permission

Version 11.0

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About this guidance

This guidance tells caseworkers whether to cancel an individual's permission to enter or stay in the UK or curtail leave where this applies and when to consider using discretion. It is based on the Immigration Rules.

The guidance contains information about in-country cancellation decisions for:

- Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules
- appendices to the Immigration Rules (where there are cancellation or curtailment grounds)
- sham marriage cases
- marriage breakdown cases (ceasing to meet requirements of the rules)
- dependants
- points-based system cases

The guidance also contains information about in-country curtailment decisions for:

- EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) and EU Settlement Scheme (Family Permit) cases

This guidance does not cover:

- Revocation of Indefinite Leave
- Revocation of Humanitarian Protection
- Revocation of Refugee Status

This guidance does not apply to:

- border cases (where the person is at the UK border seeking leave to enter at the time of the cancellation decision)

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 Enforcement Policy.

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 **11.0**
- published for Home Office staff on **07 May 2026**

Changes from last version of this guidance

The following updates have been made:

- information relating to making a decision to curtail or cancel EUSS limited leave and EUSS family permit leave to enter obtained via Appendix EU or Appendix EU(FP) respectively, where the status holder is in the UK, has been removed - the relevant sections now direct caseworkers to the consolidated EUSS curtailment and cancellation guidance

Related content

[Contents](#)

Cancellation: definitions - legal basis and powers

This page tells caseworkers about the legislation that allows them to cancel an individual's permission to enter or stay in the UK, also referred to as limited leave to enter or remain, or in the case of leave granted under Appendix EU, 'pre-settled status'. Appeal and administrative review rights are also outlined.

Immigration Rules: definitions

The terms 'cancellation', 'permission to enter' and 'permission to stay' were introduced on 1 December 2020 in the changes to the [Immigration Rules](#) which took effect on 1 December 2020. See [paragraph 6.2 of the Immigration Rules](#) to access a list of definitions.

The term 'permission' has been used in this guidance and refers to 'permission to enter' and 'permission to stay' in the UK'. The guidance also refers to 'leave' or 'limited leave to enter or remain' where this is relevant to the referenced legislation.

'Permission to enter' has the same meaning as leave to enter under the Immigration Act 1971.

'Permission to stay' has the same meaning as leave to remain under the Immigration Act 1971 (and includes a variation of leave to enter or remain and an extension of leave to enter or remain).

The term 'cancellation' was introduced on 1 December 2020 and is now widely used in Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules and replaces the term 'curtailment', although 'curtailment' is still used in some sections of the Immigration Rules, such as [Appendix EU](#).

[Paragraph 6.2 of the Immigration Rules](#) provides the following definitions for 'cancellation' and 'curtailment':

Cancellation as referenced in Part Suitability of the [Immigration Rules](#) means cancellation, variation in duration, or curtailment, of entry clearance or permission, which can take effect immediately or at a specified future date and whether the person is in the UK or overseas. Use of the word 'cancellation' does not change the statutory powers and in particular does not imply any power to curtail indefinite permission in country; the only power to cancel such leave in country is the power to revoke contained in [section 76 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002](#).

For further information, see: [Cancellation: legislative sources](#).

Curtailement is referenced in relation to EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) cases and, in relation to the curtailment of a person's leave to enter or leave to remain, means cancelling or curtailing their leave, such that they will have a shorter period of leave remaining or no leave remaining.

Part Suitability replaced Part 9 of the Immigration Rules on 11 November 2025. 'Suitability requirements' is used in this guidance and encompasses 'grounds for refusal'.

Cancellation: legislative sources

[Section 3\(3\)\(a\) of the Immigration Act 1971](#) gives the power to cancel an individual's limited leave to enter or remain, whether the leave was granted under the rules or outside them. This is because section 3(3)(a) gives the power to vary leave and cancelling leave is a variation of leave.

The [Immigration \(Leave to Enter and Remain\) Order 2000](#) gives the power to cancel non-lapsing indefinite or limited leave, or cancel limited leave, when an individual is outside the UK. The relevant provisions in the order are article 13(6) and (7).

Article 8ZA of the order sets out how you may serve a notice which does not attract a right of appeal, including where you may serve a notice to file.

[Section 76 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002](#) gives the power to revoke indefinite leave to enter or remain when an individual either:

- is liable to deportation but they cannot be deported for legal reasons
- obtained leave by deception
- ceases to be a refugee because of their own actions

[Section 10 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999](#) (as amended by the Immigration Act 2014) states that an individual, as well as any family members who meet certain conditions set out in section 10, is liable to be removed from the UK if the person requires leave to enter or remain in the UK but does not have it.

[Regulation 16 of the Immigration \(Biometric Registration\) Regulations 2008](#) sets out when the Secretary of State may require an individual (who is covered by the regulations) to surrender their biometric residence permit (BRP), including when an individual's leave to remain is to be varied or cancelled. Regulation 23 sets out the steps the Secretary of State may take if an individual fails to comply with a requirement of the regulations, including cancelling or varying an individual's leave to enter or remain.

[Section 4 of the Immigration Act 1971](#) requires that the power to vary leave under s3(3)(a) of that act must be exercised by notice in writing given to the person affected.

Cancellation: appeal and administrative review rights

An individual does not have a right of appeal or administrative review in respect of a cancellation decision made on or after 6 April 2015.

For cancellation decisions made on or after 6 April 2015, either:

- their permission to enter or stay in the UK expires with immediate effect
- they are left with a period of permission to enter or stay in the UK following cancellation

You must make sure that the cancellation decision letter does not state that the individual has a right of appeal or administrative review.

This section does not apply where an individual comes under the EU Settlement Scheme, EU Settlement Scheme Family Permit or is an S2 Healthcare Visitor or Service Provider from Switzerland. For information on rights of appeal and administrative review for these cohorts, see the relevant section in this guidance: [Cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes.](#)

Curtailment decisions before 6 April 2015

In the context of decisions made before 6 April 2015, the terms ‘curtailment’ and ‘curtailing leave to remain’ are used. The terms ‘cancellation’ and ‘permission to stay’ took effect from 1 December 2020.

An individual may have had a right of appeal against a decision to curtail their leave with immediate effect, if the decision to curtail leave was made before 6 April 2015.

You must check the appeals section of the version of the curtailment guidance that applied on the date the leave was curtailed. In particular, you need to check:

- whether an individual had a right of appeal
- how to implement an allowed curtailment appeal

The previous versions of the guidance are in Cancellation – (archived guidance).

Related content

[Contents](#)

Related external links

[Immigration \(Leave to Enter and Remain\) \(Amendment\) Order 2013](#)

[Immigration Rules](#)

Immigration Rules: Part Suitability mandatory and discretionary cancellation grounds

Part 9 of the Immigration Rules was replaced by Part Suitability on 11 November 2025.

The tables below set out the previous Part 9 cancellation paragraph reference from 1 December 2020 to the 11 November 2025 and the existing cancellation paragraph reference under Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules which took effect from 11 November 2025. The tables are set out to show when it is mandatory (must) and when it is discretionary (can) for caseworkers to cancel an individual's entry clearance or permission to enter or stay in the UK under Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules.

Cancellation grounds under Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules do not apply in EU Settlement Scheme, asylum (except family reunion) or Settlement Protection cases. The grounds for curtailment, or cancellation, for these cohorts, are contained within the relevant appendices to the Rules. Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules also applies only partially to Appendix Domestic Worker who is a Victim of Modern Slavery and permission relating to the ECAA, see: SUI 1.1 and SUI 1.2 of the [Immigration Rules](#). Also see, in this guidance:

- [Appendices where Part Suitability cancellation grounds do not apply](#)
- [Cancellation and Curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes](#)

Application of Part Suitability: mandatory and discretionary cancellation

You must review and familiarise yourself with the wording used in Part Suitability of the [Immigration Rules](#), to ensure you are applying the cancellation ground as it was intended, on either a mandatory or discretionary cancellation basis. A summary of the mandatory and discretionary grounds contained within Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules are set out in the following tables.

As Part Suitability replaced Part 9 of the Immigration Rules on 11 November 2025, the tables below set out the cancellation paragraph reference under Part 9 which was in effect from 1 December 2020 to 11 November 2025 and the existing cancellation paragraph reference under Part Suitability from 11 November 2025.

Entry clearance and permission: mandatory cancellation

When you must cancel	Old cancellation paragraph under Part 9 (from 1 December 2020 to 11 November 2025)	Existing cancellation paragraph under Part Suitability (from 11 November 2025)
The Secretary of State has personally directed that the individual be excluded from the UK	9.2.2	SUI 2.2
The person is subject to a travel ban and is an excluded person (as per the defined sections of the Immigration Act 1971)	9.2.4	SUI 2.4
The individual's presence in the UK is not conducive to the public good because of their conduct, character, associations, or other reasons	9.3.2	SUI 3.2
The individual has either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • been convicted of a criminal offence for which they have received a custodial sentence of 12 months or more • is a persistent offender • their offending has caused serious harm 	9.4.2	SUI 5.2
Exclusion from asylum or humanitarian protection grounds: paragraph 339AA, 339AC, 339D or 339GB applies, or would apply but for the fact the individual has made a protection claim, or the protection claim was determined without reference to any relevant matters described in those paragraphs	9.5.2	SUI 4.2

Entry clearance and permission: discretionary cancellation

When you can cancel	Old cancellation paragraph under Part 9 (from 1 December 2020 to 11 November 2025)	Existing cancellation paragraph under Part Suitability (from 11 November 2025)
The individual has committed an offence for which they have received a custodial sentence of less than 12 months imprisonment, or, a non-custodial sentence, or an out-of-court disposal	9.4.5	SUI 5.5

When you can cancel	Old cancellation paragraph under Part 9 (from 1 December 2020 to 11 November 2025)	Existing cancellation paragraph under Part Suitability (from 11 November 2025)
The individual is, or has been, involved in a sham marriage or sham civil partnership	9.6.2	SUI 8.2
Making of false representations, submission of false documents or false information and failure to disclose relevant facts in relation to, or in support of an application	9.7.3	SUI 10.2
Use of deception (where the person's permission is extended under 3C)	9.7.4	SUI 9.2
Failure to comply with conditions of permission to enter or stay	9.8.8	SUI 11.8
The individual fails to comply with a reasonable requirement to: attend an interview, provide information or biometrics, to undergo a medical examination or provide a medical report	9.9.2	SUI 14.2
There is reason to believe that a person on the Innovator Founder route is or has been the subject of any serious civil or criminal action as listed; or disbarred from the roles listed	9.13A.2	SUI 7.2
The individual fails to produce a passport or other travel document which meets the requirements listed	9.15.3	SUI 21.3
It is undesirable to grant entry to the individual for medical reasons (as advised by a medical inspector)	9.163B.2	SUI 19.2
The individual has committed a customs breach (whether or not a criminal prosecution is pursued)	9.19.2	SUI 24.2
There has been such a change in circumstance since the initial grant	9.20.1	SUI 25.1
The individual's purpose in seeking entry is different from the purpose specified in their entry clearance	9.20.2	SUI 25.2
The decision maker is satisfied that a person has been rough sleeping in the UK and has repeatedly refused offers of suitable support and has engaged in persistent anti-social behaviour	9.21.2	SUI 27.2
The individual ceases to meet the requirements of the rules under which	9.23.1	SUI 29.1

When you can cancel	Old cancellation paragraph under Part 9 (from 1 December 2020 to 11 November 2025)	Existing cancellation paragraph under Part Suitability (from 11 November 2025)
entry clearance or permission was granted		
The individual's entry clearance or permission was granted as a dependant of another person whose permission is, or has been, cancelled	9.24.1	SUI 30.1
An individual's sponsorship or endorsement has been withdrawn and they have entry clearance or permission on any one of the specified routes	9.25.1	SUI 31.1
A student's sponsorship has been withdrawn because the student does not have a knowledge of English equivalent to level B2 or above	9.25.2	SUI 31.2
The prize named in Appendix Global Talent: Prestigious Prizes which the person used to qualify for the Global Talent route, has been withdrawn	9.25.3	SUI 31.3
The holder failed to undergo a contact meeting with their endorsing body on the Innovator Founder route (where the permission was granted on or after 13 April 2023)	9.25.4	SUI 31.4
The Student or Child Student does not start their studies with their sponsor, or their course of study has ceased, or will cease before the end date recorded, or the start date for the course is delayed for more than 28 days, or they cease to study with their sponsor	9.26.1	SUI 32.1
Worker does not start work or ceases their employment	9.27.1	SUI 33.1
The individual's sponsor does not have a sponsor licence, or their sponsor transfer the business for which the individual works, or at which they study, to another business or institution who fail to carry out one or more of the listed actions	9.28.1	SUI 34.1
Change of employer	9.29.1	SUI 35.1
Absence from employment	9.30.1	SUI 36.1
Change of job or lower salary rate	9.31.1	SUI 37.1

When you can cancel	Old cancellation paragraph under Part 9 (from 1 December 2020 to 11 November 2025)	Existing cancellation paragraph under Part Suitability (from 11 November 2025)
The endorsing body ceases to hold the status for the route in which they were endorsed (Global Talent, Start-up or Innovator Founder)	9.32.1	SUI 38.1

Related content

[Contents](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability Grounds for Cancellation](#)

Related external links

[Immigration Rules](#)

Immigration Rules: Part Suitability grounds for cancellation

This page outlines the cancellation grounds by section and paragraph of Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules. Part Suitability replaced Part 9 of the Immigration Rules on 11 November 2025. Links are provided to detailed guidance on each cancellation ground.

Page contents:

[Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules](#)

[Section 1: Application of Part Suitability](#)

[Section 2: Grounds for cancellation of entry clearance or permission](#)

[Section 5: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission](#)

Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules

You must review and familiarise yourself with the wording used in ‘Part Suitability of the [Immigration Rules](#), to ensure you are applying the cancellation ground as it was intended, on either a mandatory or discretionary cancellation basis.

The following information provides a summary of the in-country Part Suitability cancellation grounds only (section 3 of Part Suitability: ‘additional grounds for refusal of entry, or cancellation of entry clearance or permission, on arrival in the UK’ is not included because these grounds relate to cancellation at the border). For further information on each cancellation ground you must review the linked piece of guidance which is relevant to the cancellation ground. See also: Part Suitability for a list of guidance on Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules.

Section 1: Application of Part Suitability

There are a number of appendices, paragraphs and parts in the Immigration Rules, to which Part Suitability does not apply, or applies in part. See [paragraph SUI 1.1. and SUI 1.2. of the Immigration Rules](#). For more information, see: [Part Suitability cancellation grounds: appendices and application in this guidance](#).

Section 2: Grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission

Section 2 of Part Suitability of the [Immigration Rules](#) sets out the grounds for refusing, or cancelling, an individual’s entry clearance or permission to enter or stay in the UK. The paragraphs below set out the cancellation grounds only. The linked guidance provides further detail on both suitability requirements and cancellation.

Exclusion, deportation order or travel - ban grounds

Paragraph SUI 2.2 of the Immigration Rules applies to cancellation:

SUI 2.2. Entry clearance or permission held by a person must be cancelled where the Secretary of State has personally directed that the person be excluded from the UK.

SUI 2.4. Entry clearance must be cancelled where the person is subject to a travel ban and an excluded person, as defined by section 8B(4) of the Immigration Act 1971 and the person does not fall within section 8B(5A) or 8B(5B) of that Act.

Both paragraphs of the Immigration Rules state that you must cancel an individual's entry clearance or permission if the rule applies, that is, it is mandatory for you to do so. See Part Suitability guidance for further information on exclusion or deportation order grounds.

Non-conductive grounds

Paragraph SUI 3.2 of the Immigration Rules applies to cancellation:

SUI 3.2. Entry clearance or permission held by a person must be cancelled where the person's presence in the UK is not conducive to the public good.

Paragraph SUI 3.2 of the Immigration Rules states that you must cancel an individual's entry clearance or permission if the rule applies, that is, it is mandatory for you to do so. For further information on cancelling an individual's entry clearance or permission to enter or stay in the UK on non-conductive grounds, see: Part Suitability: non-conductive grounds.

Exclusion from asylum or humanitarian protection grounds

Paragraph SUI 4.2 of the Immigration Rules applies to cancellation:

SUI 4.2. Entry clearance or permission held by a person must be cancelled where a decision maker:

- (a) has at any time decided that paragraph 339AA (exclusion from Refugee Convention), 339AC (danger to the UK), 339D (exclusion from a grant of humanitarian protection) or 339GB (revocation of humanitarian protection on grounds of exclusion) of these rules applies to the applicant; or
- (b) has decided that paragraph 339AA, 339AC, 339D or 339GB of these rules would apply, but for the fact that the person has not made a protection claim in the UK, or that the person has made a protection claim which was finally determined without reference to any of the relevant matters described in paragraphs 339AA, 339AC, 339D or 339GB.

Paragraph SUI 4.2 states that you must cancel an individual's entry clearance or permission if the rule applies, that is, it is mandatory for you to do so. For further information on this cancellation ground, see: Part Suitability: Exclusion from Asylum or Humanitarian Protection.

Criminality grounds

Paragraphs SUI 5.2 and 5.5 of the Immigration Rules apply to cancellation under Criminality Grounds:

SUI 5.2. Entry clearance or permission held by a person must be cancelled where the person:

- (a) has been convicted of a criminal offence in the UK or overseas for which they have received a custodial sentence of 12 months or more; or
- (b) is a persistent offender who shows a particular disregard for the law; or
- (c) has committed a criminal offence, or offences, which caused serious harm

Cancellation under paragraph SUI 5.2 of the Immigration Rules is mandatory, whereas, the grounds for cancellation under paragraph SUI 5.5 are discretionary, so you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel an individual's permission in these circumstances:

SUI 5.5. Entry clearance or permission held by a person may be cancelled where the person:

- (a) has been convicted of a criminal offence in the UK or overseas for which they have received a custodial sentence of less than 12 months; or
- (b) has been convicted of a criminal offence in the UK or overseas for which they have received a non-custodial sentence, or received an out-of-court disposal that is recorded on their criminal record

In relation to paragraph SUI 5.5. see also: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion.](#)

Before you consider cancellation under Criminality grounds, you must check whether you need to [refer the case to Foreign National Offender Returns Command](#) to make an enforcement decision.

For further information on cancelling an individual's entry clearance or permission to enter or stay in the UK on criminality grounds, see: Part Suitability: Criminality grounds guidance.

Innovator Founder: fit and proper person grounds

SUI 7.2. Entry clearance or permission held by a person as an Innovator Founder may be cancelled if the decision maker has reason to believe that the applicant is or has been:

- (a) the subject of any serious civil or criminal action with regard to corruption or other financial crime or serious misconduct; or
- (b) disqualified from acting as a director or carrying out regulated financial activities in any country.

Cancellation under paragraph SUI 7.2 is discretionary, so you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel permission. See: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#).

There are other grounds of cancellation which apply to the Innovator Founder route. See SUI 31.1, SUI 31.4 and SUI 38.1 of the Immigration Rules to determine whether any one or more of these grounds apply.

For more information on the Innovator Founder route, see: Innovator Founder.

Involvement in a sham marriage or sham civil partnership grounds

Paragraph SUI 8.2 of the Immigration Rules applies to cancellation:

SUI 8.2. Entry clearance or permission held by a person may be cancelled where the decision maker is satisfied that it is more likely than not the person is, or has been, involved in a sham marriage or sham civil partnership.

Involvement includes where an individual has knowingly entered, or attempted to enter, into a sham marriage or civil partnership, or has assisted another person to enter into, or attempt to enter into, a sham marriage or civil partnership (whether or not they were successful).

A sham marriage or civil partnership is one in which:

- either or both of the parties is not a relevant national
- there is no genuine relationship between the parties to the marriage and
- either, or both, of the parties to the marriage or civil partnership enter into the marriage or civil partnership for one or more of these purposes:
 - avoiding the effect of one or more provisions of UK immigration law or the immigration rules
 - enabling a party to the marriage to obtain a right conferred by that law or those rules to reside in the UK

Cancellation under paragraph SUI 8.2 is discretionary, so you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel permission. See: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#).

For more information on the cancellation procedure in such cases, see: [Cancellation in sham marriage cases](#). See also: Part Suitability: involvement in a sham marriage or civil partnership grounds.

Full details of all removal pathways and related actions on the basis of involvement in a sham marriage or sham civil partnership, are provided in a summary table in: Marriage Investigations.

Deception grounds

SUI 9.2. Permission extended under section 3C of the Immigration Act 1971 may be cancelled where the decision maker is satisfied the applicant used deception by:

- (a) making false representations or providing false documents or false information in relation to an application (whether or not relevant to the application); or
- (b) not disclosing relevant facts in relation to an application.

Cancellation under this ground is discretionary, so you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel permission. See: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#). For further information see: Part Suitability: Deception, false representations, false documents and non-disclosure of relevant facts and 3C guidance.

False representations grounds

Paragraph SUI 10.2 of the Immigration Rules applies to cancellation:

SUI 10.2. Entry clearance or permission held by a person may be cancelled where the applicant or a third party, in relation to an application, or to obtain documents from the Secretary of State or a third party:

- (a) made false representations or provided false documents or false information in relation to an application (whether or not relevant to the application and whether or not to the applicant's knowledge); or
- (b) did not disclose relevant facts in relation to an application.

Cancellation under paragraph SUI 10.2. is discretionary, so you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel permission. See: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#). For further information see: Part Suitability: Deception, false representations, false documents and non-disclosure of relevant facts guidance.

Previous breach of immigration laws grounds

Paragraph SUI 11.8 of the Immigration Rules applies to cancellation:

SUI 11.8. Permission (including permission extended under section 3C of the Immigration Act 1971) may be cancelled where the person has failed to comply with the conditions of their permission.

When you consider cancellation on these grounds the breach must be of sufficient gravity to warrant such action. You must not cancel leave when the breach is so minor that it would mean cancellation would be disproportionate.

Cancellation under paragraph SUI 11.8 is discretionary, so you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel permission. See: [Cancellation](#)

[decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#). For further information, see guidance on: Part Suitability: previous breach of immigration laws.

For information on cancelling leave extended by section 3C see the section cancelling 3C leave in 3C and 3D leave.

Failure to provide required information grounds

Paragraph SUI 14.2 of the Immigration Rules applies to cancellation:

SUI 14.2. Any entry clearance or permission held by a person may be cancelled where the person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a reasonable requirement to:

- (a) attend an interview; or
- (b) provide information; or
- (c) provide biometrics; or
- (d) undergo a medical examination; or
- (e) provide a medical report

[Paragraph 39D of the Immigration Rules](#) provides that you may ask an individual who has entry clearance or permission to stay in the UK to do either or both of the following:

- provide additional information and evidence to the Home Office within 28 calendar days of the date the request is sent
- attend an interview

This is to help you assess whether any of the grounds of cancellation of entry clearance or permission under Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules apply.

Cancellation under paragraph SUI 14.2 is discretionary, so you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel permission. See also: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#).

See guidance on: Part Suitability: failure to provide required information for further information.

Section 5: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission

Section 5 of Part Suitability of the [Immigration Rules](#) sets out additional grounds for cancelling an individual's entry clearance or permission to enter or stay in the UK. The grounds for cancellation in this section largely relate to persons obtaining entry clearance or permission to enter or stay under the work and study routes. This section also deals with cancellation of entry clearance or permission for dependents.

To access a list of definitions for the routes referred to in this section, see [paragraph 6.2 of the Immigration Rules](#).

See also: Economic and work routes guidance.

Each of the listed cancellation grounds under section 5 of Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules are discretionary, so you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel an individual's permission in these circumstances. See also: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#). If you decide to cancel an individual's entry clearance or permission under any of the following cancellation grounds and you need to decide the expiry date of their leave, see [Deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission](#) for further information.

For more information on the cancellation grounds under section 5 of Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules see: Part Suitability: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission.

Ceasing to meet requirements of the rules

Paragraph SUI 29.1 of the Immigration Rules applies:

SUI 29.1. A person's entry clearance or permission may be cancelled if they cease to meet the requirements of the rules under which the entry clearance or permission was granted.

Specific examples of an individual ceasing to meet the requirements of the rules are contained in the Part Suitability: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission.

For more information on the process to follow when an individual no longer meets the requirements of the rules because their relationship has broken down, see: [Ceasing to meet rules requirements: relationship breakdown](#).

Dependant grounds

Paragraph SUI 30.1 of the Immigration Rules applies:

SUI 30.1. A person's entry clearance or permission may be cancelled where they are the dependant of another person whose permission is, or has been, cancelled.

There are various factors you must consider before cancelling a dependant's entry clearance or permission. See: [Cancelling the permission of dependants](#).

Withdrawal of sponsorship or endorsement grounds

Paragraphs SUI 31.1 to SUI 31.4 of the Immigration Rules as noted below apply:

SUI 31.1. A person's entry clearance or permission may be cancelled where their sponsorship or endorsement has been withdrawn and they have entry clearance or permission on one of the following routes:

- (a) Student; or
- (b) Child Student; or
- (c) Skilled Worker; or
- (d) Intra-Company Transfer; or
- (e) Intra-Company Graduate Trainee; or
- (f) Representative of an Overseas Business; or
- (g) T2 Minister of Religion; or
- (h) International Sportsperson; or
- (i) Temporary Worker; or
- (j) Start-up; or
- (k) Innovator Founder; or
- (l) Global Talent; or
- (m) Global Business Mobility routes; or
- (n) Scale-up (subject to paragraph SUI 39.1.)

SUI 31.2. A Student's permission may be cancelled where the sponsor withdraws their sponsorship of the student because, having completed a pre-session course, the student does not have a knowledge of English equivalent to level B2 or above in all four components (reading, writing, speaking and listening) of the Council of Europe's Common European Framework for Language Learning.

SUI 31.3. Entry clearance or permission held under the Global Talent route may be cancelled where the prize named in Appendix Global Talent: Prestigious Prizes which they used to qualify, has been withdrawn.

SUI 31.4. Entry Clearance or permission on the Innovator Founder route may be cancelled where that entry clearance or permission was granted on or after 13 April 2023 and where the holder fails to undergo a contact point meeting with their Endorsing Body.

Student does not start course or ceases to study

Paragraph SUI 32.1 of the Immigration Rules applies:

SUI 32.1. The entry clearance or permission of a student or child student may be cancelled if:

- (a) they do not start their studies with their sponsor; or
- (b) they or their sponsor confirm that their course of study has ceased, or will cease before the end date recorded on the Certificate of Acceptance for Studies; or
- (c) the start date for the course is delayed for more than 28 days; or
- (d) they cease to study with their sponsor.

Worker does not start work or ceases their employment

Paragraph SUI 33.1 of the Immigration Rules applies:

SUI 33.1. A person's entry clearance or permission on the Skilled Worker, Intra-Company, Global Business Mobility, Representative of an Overseas Business,

Scale-up Worker (subject to SUI 39.1.), T2 Minister of Religion, International Sportsperson or Temporary Worker routes, may be cancelled if:

- (a) they do not start working for their sponsor; or
- (b) they or their sponsor confirm that their employment, volunteering, training or job shadowing has ceased or will cease before the end date recorded on the Certificate of Sponsorship; or
- (c) the start date for the job, as recorded in the Certificate of Sponsorship, is delayed by more than 28 days; or
- (d) they cease to work for their sponsor.

Sponsor loses licence or transfers business

Paragraph SUI 34.1 of the Immigration Rules applies:

SUI 34.1. A person on the Student, Child Student, Skilled Worker, Intra-Company, Global Business Mobility, Scale-up Worker (subject to SUI 39.1.), T2 Minister of Religion, International Sportsperson or Temporary Worker routes, may have their entry clearance or permission cancelled if:

- (a) their sponsor does not have a sponsor licence; or
- (b) their sponsor transfers the business for which the person works, or at which they study, to another business or institution and that business or institution:
 - (i) fails to apply for a sponsor licence; or
 - (ii) fails to apply for a sponsor licence within 28 days of the date of a transfer of their business or institution; or
 - (iii) applies for a sponsor licence but is refused; or
 - (iv) makes a successful application for a sponsor licence, but the sponsor licence granted is not in a category that would allow the sponsor to issue a Certificate of Sponsorship or Confirmation of Acceptance for Studies to the person.

Change of employer

Paragraph SUI 35.1 of the Immigration Rules applies:

SUI 35.1. A person on the Skilled Worker, Intra-Company, Global Business Mobility, Scale-up Worker (subject to paragraph SUI 39.1.), T2 Minister of Religion, International Sportsperson or Temporary Worker routes, may have their permission cancelled where they have changed their employer, unless any of the following exceptions apply:

- (a) they are a person on the Government Authorised Exchange route, or a Seasonal Worker and the change of employer is authorised by the sponsor; or
- (b) they are working for a different sponsor unless the change of sponsor does not result in a change of employer, or the change in employer is covered by the [Transfer of Undertakings \(Protection of Employment\) Regulations 2006](#), equivalent statutory transfer schemes, or the Cabinet Office Statement of Practice on Staff Transfers in the Public Sector; or

(c) they have permission as an International Sportsperson and all of the following apply:

- (i) they are sponsored by a sports club; and
- (ii) they are sponsored as a player and are being temporarily loaned to another sports club; and
- (iii) player loans are specifically permitted in rules set down by the relevant sports governing body; and
- (iv) their sponsor has made arrangements with the loan club to enable the sponsor to continue to meet its sponsor duties; and
- (v) the player will return to working for the sponsor at the end of the loan.

When considering cancellation under paragraph SUI 35.1. you must be satisfied that none of the exceptions apply before cancelling an individual's permission on any one of the listed routes.

Absence from employment

Paragraph SUI 36.1 of the Immigration Rules applies:

SUI 36.1. A person on the Skilled Worker, Intra-Company, Representative of an Overseas Business, Scale-up (subject to SUI 39.1.), Global Business Mobility, T2 Minister of Religion, International Sportsperson or Temporary Worker routes who has been absent from work without pay, or on reduced pay, for more than 4 weeks during any calendar year may have their permission cancelled unless the reason for absence is one or more of the following:

- (a) statutory maternity leave, paternity leave, shared parental leave, neonatal care leave or parental leave; or
- (b) statutory adoption leave; or
- (c) sick leave; or
- (d) assisting with a national or international humanitarian or environmental crisis, providing their sponsor agreed to the absence for that purpose; or
- (e) taking part in legally organised industrial action; or
- (f) jury service; or
- (g) attending court as a witness.

See section 'Unpaid Leave' in [Workers and Temporary Workers: guidance for sponsors part 2: sponsor a worker – general information](#), for more information on calculating an individual's absence from work.

As cancellation under paragraph SUI 36.1 is discretionary, you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel an individual's permission. See: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#). See guidance on Part Suitability: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission.

Change of job or lower salary rate

Paragraphs SUI 37.1, 37.2 and 37.3 of the Immigration Rules apply:

SUI 37.1. A person on the Skilled Worker, Intra-Company, Representative of an Overseas Business, Scale-up (subject to SUI 39.1.), Global Business Mobility, T2 Minister of Religion or Temporary Worker routes may have their permission cancelled where they have changed jobs, or they receive a lower salary rate (unless any of SUI 37.2. or SUI 37.3. apply) if:

- (a) they are on an Intra-Company, Global Business Mobility, or Skilled Worker or a Scale-up Worker routes and have changed to a different job in the same SOC 2020 occupation code but the salary rate for the new job is lower than the salary rate for the old job as set out in the [Appendix Skilled Occupations](#)
- (b) they are a Skilled Worker and scored points for a job in [Appendix Immigration Salary List](#) (or the previous Appendix Shortage Occupation List) and the new job does not appear in Appendix Immigration Salary List
- (c) they have changed jobs and the new job has a different SOC 2020 occupation code to that recorded by the Certificate of Sponsorship (unless SUI 37.2. applies), or unless they are sponsored in a SOC 2010 occupation code and the change is a result of switching to a SOC 2020 occupation code; or
- (d) the person no longer meets the salary requirement or going rate requirement for the job.

SUI 37.2. The following exception applies to SUI 37.1(c):

- (a) the person is sponsored to undertake a graduate training programme covering multiple roles within the organisation; and
- (b) the person is changing to a job with a different SOC 2020 occupation code either as a part of that programme or when appointed to a permanent role with the sponsor at the end of that programme; and
- (c) their sponsor has notified the Home Office of the change of job and any change in salary.

SUI 37.3. The following exceptions apply to reduction in salary under SUI 37.1:

- (a) a reduction in salary coincides with an absence from employment permitted under paragraph SUI 36.1; or
- (b) the person is on an Intra-Company or Global Business Mobility routes and a reduction in salary coincides with working for the sponsor group while the person is not physically present in the UK; or
- (c) the person is a Skilled Worker and:
 - (i) if the person has permission under Appendix Skilled Worker, they would, after the change to the job, score 20 tradeable points in either the same option in the table in paragraph SW 4.2, or under paragraph SW 14.5(b), whichever they had scored points under when obtaining their most recent grant of permission; or
 - (ii) if the person has permission as a Tier 2 (General) Migrant, they would, after the change to the job, score 20 tradeable points under option A or F in the table in paragraph SW 4.2, or under paragraph SW 14.5(b), if they were to apply under Appendix Skilled Worker; or
 - (iii) if the person has permission as a Tier 2 (General) Migrant who was considered a new entrant in their application for that Tier 2 (General) permission, they would, after the change to the job, score 20 tradeable points

under option E in the table in paragraph SW 4.2, if they were to apply under Appendix Skilled Worker; or

(d) a reduction in salary coincides with a temporary reduction in the person's hours for individual health reasons, or a phased return to work for individual health reasons, in either case being supported by an occupational health assessment and where the reduction in pay does not result in the hourly rate falling below any requirement which applied when the person obtained their most recent grant of permission.

As cancellation under paragraph SUI 37.1 is discretionary, you must consider all the circumstances in deciding whether to cancel an individual's permission. See: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#). You must give consideration to the exceptions set out under SUI 37.2 and SUI 37.3, before you decide to cancel an individual's permission to stay under paragraph SUI 37.1. See guidance on Part Suitability: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission.

Endorsing body no longer approved

Paragraph SUI 38.1 of the Immigration Rules applies:

SUI 38.1. Where a person has entry clearance or permission on the Global Talent, Start-up or Innovator Founder route their entry clearance or permission may be cancelled if their endorsing body ceases to hold that status for the route in which they were endorsed.

See Innovator Founder guidance for more details if cancellation is considered due to the removal of the endorsing body from the Innovator Founder endorsing body list.

Exception for Scale-up Workers

Paragraph SUI 39.1 of the Immigration Rules provides: SUI 31.1. and SUI 33.1. to SUI 37.1 only apply to a Scale-up Worker during the 6- month period that the Scale-up Worker is required to work for a Sponsor under Appendix Scale-up.

Related content

[Contents](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability mandatory and discretionary cancellation grounds](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability Grounds for Cancellation](#)

[Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#)

[Cancellation procedures in specific case types](#)

Related external links

[Immigration Rules](#)

[Immigration Act 1971](#)

[Transfer of Undertakings \(Protection of Employment\) Regulations 2006](#)

Part Suitability cancellation grounds: appendices and application

Part Suitability applies to all routes under the Immigration Rules, except for those specified below. There are also appendices to which only the stated provisions of Part Suitability apply.

This page outlines in which instances cancellation grounds under Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules apply in part to various appendices, paragraphs or parts of the Immigration Rules and where they do not apply at all.

Part Suitability cancellation grounds: application to various appendices

The following table sets out the list of appendices, paragraphs or parts of the [Immigration Rules](#) to which certain paragraphs of Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules apply. Against each appendix, the list of cancellation paragraphs that apply to the named appendix are set out.

Appendix	Cancellation paragraphs that apply
Appendix Domestic Worker who is a Victim of Modern Slavery	SUI 2.2. SUI 3.2. SUI 5.2. SUI 5.5. SUI 10.2. SUI 14.2. SUI 19.2. SUI 25.1. SUI 29.1. SUI 30.1.
Part 11 (Asylum)	Part Suitability applies to paragraphs 352ZH to 352ZS and 352I to 352X
Applications for permission granted under the ECAA Association Agreement where the criminal offence or adverse conduct occurred after 11pm on 31 December 2020	SUI 2.2 SUI 3.2 SUI 5.2 SUI 5.5 SUI 8.2 SUI 10.2 SUI 27.2
Permission to stay under Appendix ECAA Extension of Stay where the criminal offence or adverse conduct occurred after 11pm on 31 December 2020	SUI 2.2 SUI 3.2 SUI 5.2 SUI 5.5 SUI 8.2 SUI 10.2 SUI 27.2

For further information on the appendices listed in the above table, see the linked guidance at:

- Part 11 Asylum, see: Permission to stay on a protection route for asylum claims lodged on or after 2 March 2026 and Permission to stay on a protection route for asylum claims lodged on or after 28 June 2022 and before 2 March 2026 guidance
- Appendix ECAA extension of stay
- for grounds for cancellation under Appendix Temporary Permission to stay for Victims of Human Trafficking or Slavery, see: Temporary Permission to Stay for Victims of Human Trafficking or Slavery

Appendices where Part Suitability cancellation grounds do not apply

There are appendices and parts of the Immigration Rules to which Part Suitability does not apply in full but applies in part. See: [Part Suitability cancellation grounds: application to various appendices](#) for further information.

Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules does not apply to the following appendices:

- Appendix EU
- Appendix EU (Family Permit)
- Appendix Settlement Protection
- Appendix Electronic Travel Authorisation

Cancellation and curtailment grounds for these appendices (with the exception of Appendix Settlement Protection, for which there are no listed cancellation or curtailment grounds) are contained within the relevant appendix, or annex to the relevant appendix, of the [Immigration Rules](#). See: [Cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes](#).

Related content

[Contents](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability mandatory and discretionary cancellation grounds](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability Grounds for Cancellation](#)

Related external links

[Immigration Rules](#)

Cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes

This page outlines the appendices to which Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules does not apply and sets out the appendix and annex to the Immigration Rules containing in-country curtailment grounds for leave granted under Appendix EU and Appendix EU (Family Permit) and the cancellation grounds within Appendix Electronic Travel Authorisation. Appendix Service Providers from Switzerland is referenced, but that route was closed on 31 December 2025 and any visa issued under it expired on that date (where it had not already done so).

Page contents:

[Appendix EU and Appendix EU \(Family Permit\): in-country curtailment](#)
[Appendix Service Providers from Switzerland](#)
[Appendix Electronic Travel Authorisation](#)

Appendix EU and Appendix EU (Family Permit): in-country curtailment

This section applies where the person is in the UK at the time of the curtailment decision (in-country).

Part Suitability does not apply to the curtailment of limited leave that has been granted under Appendix EU or by virtue of having arrived in the UK with an entry clearance granted under Appendix EU (Family Permit). Where you are considering curtailing limited leave granted under the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) in Appendix EU (also known as pre-settled status) or leave to enter granted by virtue of having arrived in the UK with an EUSS family permit, the relevant rules in Annex 3 to Appendix EU or Annex 3 to Appendix EU (Family Permit) apply.

Annex 3 to both appendices also contain cancellation grounds in respect of border, or out-of-country, cancellation of leave, which are not covered in this guidance. For further information on these cancellation grounds see:

- EU Settlement Scheme: Border Force guidance
- EU Settlement Scheme EU, other EEA, Swiss citizens and family members
- EU Settlement Scheme: suitability requirements
- EU Settlement Scheme: cancellation and curtailment

Annex 3 to both Appendix EU and Appendix EU (Family Permit) took effect on 1 December 2020.

Right of appeal

Where a person has been granted pre-settled status under the EUSS and a decision is taken after 11:00pm on 31 January 2020 to curtail that leave (to vary that leave so that the person does not have leave to enter or remain in the UK), there is a right of

appeal against that decision under regulation 3(1)(a) of the Immigration (Citizens' Rights Appeals) (EU exit) Regulations 2020 ("the Citizens' Rights Appeals Regulations"). This appeal right may be exercised in or out of country.

If the curtailment decision is taken while the person is in the UK, their pre-settled status will be extended while they are in-time to bring that appeal (that is, for 14 days). If they bring an appeal under regulation 3(1)(a) of the Citizens' Rights Appeals Regulations, their leave will be extended by regulation 13A of the Citizens' Rights Appeals Regulations until that appeal is finally determined, unless their removal is certified. Leave extended by regulation 13A will not lapse simply because a person has left the UK, though it may lapse in accordance with Article 13(4) of the Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000 if the person leaves the UK and Islands for more than 5 consecutive years (or more than 4 consecutive years in the case of Swiss nationals and their family members).

Where a person has leave to enter granted by virtue of having arrived in the UK with an EUSS family permit and a decision is taken after 11:00pm on 31 January 2020 to curtail that leave, there is a right of appeal against that decision under regulation 5(1)(d) of the Citizens' Rights Appeals Regulations. This appeal may be exercised in or out of country. Leave is not extended under regulation 13A while such an appeal is pending, though the appeal (unless certified under regulation 16 or 16A of the Citizens' Rights Appeals Regulations) will be suspensive of removal.

For further information, see guidance on Current rights of appeal.

Where a person is identified to be in the UK or you cannot determine whether the person is in the UK or outside the UK, their pre-settled status will be retained until their appeal rights are exhausted (ARE).

Administrative review

There is no right to administrative review for the EUSS (Appendix EU) and the EUSS family permit (Appendix EU (Family Permit)) cohort, where the eligible decision was made on or after 5 October 2023.

Eligible decisions made before 5 October 2023 could be challenged by administrative review under Appendix AR (EU) until 3 April 2024.

For further information, see: Administrative review EU Settlement Scheme, Service Providers From Switzerland and Healthcare Visitors.

Curtailment grounds applying to EUSS limited leave to enter or remain or EUSS family permit leave to enter

The curtailment grounds which apply to a person who has limited leave to enter or remain under the EUSS or who has leave to enter granted by virtue of having arrived in the UK with an entry clearance granted under Appendix EU (Family Permit) and who is in the UK at the time of the curtailment decision, are:

- false or misleading information, representations or documents being submitted in the application (whether or not this was done with the person's knowledge) and this was material to the decision to grant them EUSS leave or an EUSS family permit
- false or misleading information being submitted to any person to obtain a document used in support of the application (whether or not this was done with the leave holder's knowledge) and this was material to the decision to grant them EUSS leave or an EUSS family permit
- it is more likely than not that, after the end of the transition period at 11:00pm on 31 December 2020, the person has entered, attempted to enter or assisted another person to enter or to attempt to enter, a marriage, civil partnership or durable partnership of convenience (as defined in Appendix EU or Appendix EU (Family Permit))

An example of where the false representations curtailment ground may be applied is where a person has claimed to be a 'relevant EEA citizen' or the 'family member of a relevant EEA citizen' (as defined in Appendix EU or Appendix EU (Family Permit)) when they were not.

In Appendix EU cases only, further curtailment grounds apply where the person is in the UK at the time of the curtailment decision and either:

- the person ceases to meet, or never met, the requirements of Appendix EU
- it is more likely than not that, after the end of the transition period at 11:00pm on 31 December 2020, the person has assisted another person fraudulently to obtain, or to attempt to obtain, entry clearance to, or leave to enter or remain in, the UK

Where you consider curtailing a person's leave on any of these grounds, you must consider the exercise of discretion. See also: [Consideration of curtailment of limited leave: EUSS and EUSS family permit.](#)

In every case, you, as the decision maker, must also be satisfied that it is proportionate to curtail the person's leave. You must consider each case on an individual basis.

The relevant rules on curtailment of limited leave under Appendix EU can be found in full in Annex 3 to Appendix EU at paragraphs:

- A3.4.(a)
- A3.4.(b)
- A3.4.(c)
- A3.4.(d)

The relevant rules on curtailment of leave to enter granted by virtue of having arrived in the UK with an EUSS family permit can be found in full at Annex 3 to Appendix EU (Family Permit) at paragraphs:

- A3.5.(a)

- A3.5.(b)

For EUSS limited leave and EUSS family permit leave to enter cancellation grounds in border or out-of-country cases, see:

- EU Settlement Scheme: Border Force guidance
- EU Settlement Scheme EU, other EEA, Swiss citizens and family members
- EU Settlement Scheme: suitability requirements

Consideration of curtailment of EUSS limited leave or EUSS family permit leave to enter

A principle of evidential flexibility applies to all decisions made under the EUSS and in respect of an EUSS family permit. This enables you to exercise discretion in favour of the applicant where appropriate to minimise administrative burdens, but in doing so you must not overlook evidence of fraud or abuse. You must ensure that you are satisfied that it is proportionate to curtail a person's EUSS limited leave or EUSS family permit leave to enter, taking account of all the information and evidence available to you in the case.

What to consider before a referral to the Status Review Unit

The Status Review Unit (SRU) is the team responsible for EUSS curtailment decisions.

Referrals for curtailment of EUSS leave, including from Immigration, Compliance and Enforcement (ICE) teams, must be made to the SRU in line with the guidance in this section.

False or misleading information, representations or documents

When you are considering whether to refer a case to the SRU for curtailment of EUSS limited leave or EUSS family permit leave to enter, or the cancellation of EUSS indefinite leave on the grounds that it is proportionate to curtail that leave due to false or misleading information, representations or documents having been submitted in the relevant application, or to any person to obtain a document in support of the application (in either case, whether or not to the leave holder's knowledge), you must consider whether the false or misleading information, representation or documentation was material to the decision to grant the person that leave or an EUSS family permit. If it was not material to that decision, your referral for curtailment may be rejected by the SRU.

It is material if the false or misleading information, representation or documentation affects the applicant's ability to meet the requirements of Appendix EU (or Appendix EU (Family Permit) because discounting that information, representation or documentation means that the applicant is either not eligible for leave under Appendix EU or eligible for limited leave to enter or remain rather than indefinite leave to enter or remain.

Examples of false or misleading information, representations or documents include, but are not limited to the individual:

- providing false documentation, or using false information in order to acquire documentation, for example in respect of the individual's claimed period of continuous qualifying period of residence in the UK
- falsely declaring that they have been resident in the UK for a continuous qualifying period of 5 years
- falsely claiming a family relationship, dependence or retained right of residence that does not exist
- providing false identity and nationality documentation for an individual on whom the individual's eligibility for the scheme depends
- undeclared criminality conviction overseas that, had the Home Office been made aware of at the time of the decision, would have had a material difference as to whether to grant EU Settlement Scheme status

You must have evidence to show that, whether or not to the individual's knowledge and on the balance of probabilities, the individual or a third party had provided false or misleading information, representations or documents, which were material to the decision to grant the applicant indefinite or limited leave to enter or remain under Appendix EU or entry clearance under Appendix EU (Family Permit).

Marriage, civil partnership or durable partnership of convenience

In marriage and civil partnership of convenience cases you must consider whether the relationship was material to the grant of EUSS limited leave or an EUSS family permit (that is, directly because of the claimed relationship), or whether it involves a person whose own EUSS limited leave or EUSS family permit was not dependent on a marriage or civil partnership of convenience but their involvement in such behaviour (whether or not it was successful) would be grounds to curtail their EUSS limited leave or EUSS family permit leave to enter. Curtailment action should be considered in both scenarios. You must also consider when the relevant conduct started. See: Marriage Investigations: determining when relevant conduct commenced.

Where the person has EUSS limited leave or EUSS family permit leave to enter and you consider that curtailment is justified and proportionate on grounds that it is more likely than not that, since the end of the transition period at 11:00pm on 31 December 2020, they have entered, attempted to enter or assisted another person to enter or to attempt to enter a marriage or civil partnership of convenience (as defined in Appendix EU or Appendix EU (Family Permit)), you must make a referral to the SRU for consideration of curtailment.

Before referring the case to the SRU, the referring unit must first undertake any investigation necessary to satisfy themselves on a balance of probabilities, that the person has entered or attempted to enter into a marriage or civil partnership of convenience, or assisted another person to enter or attempt to enter into a marriage or civil partnership of convenience. Any marriage investigation should be conducted in accordance with the Marriage Investigations guidance.

If the marriage or civil partnership of convenience conduct was not material to the grant of EUSS limited leave or the EUSS family permit and commenced before 11:00pm on 31 December 2020, you need to refer the case to National Returns Progression Command European Casework for deportation consideration under public policy or security grounds.

Full details of all removal pathways and related actions on the basis of involvement in a marriage or civil partnership of convenience are provided in a summary table in: Marriage Investigations.

For further information see also: Suitability: sham marriage or civil partnership guidance.

Ceasing to meet, or never met, the requirements of Appendix EU (and Appendix EU Family Permit)

Where the person has EUSS limited leave they must continue to meet the eligibility requirements for that leave which they met at the date of application (except for any which relate to dependency as a child, dependent parent or dependent relative) or otherwise meet other eligibility requirements for EUSS limited leave.

For EUSS family permit holders where, since the entry clearance was granted, there has been a change in circumstances that is, or would have been, relevant to that person's eligibility for that entry clearance, their EUSS family permit must be considered for cancellation.

Referrals to the SRU can only currently be made on this basis when a relevant family relationship has broken down or a relevant continuous qualifying period of residence the person is relying upon has been interrupted by the serving of a sentence of imprisonment which did not end before the end of the transition period. While there may be other circumstances which lead you to believe the person has ceased to meet, or never met, the requirements of Appendix EU a referral should not be made to the SRU on that basis.

Relationship breakdown

When considering whether to refer a case to the SRU for curtailment of EUSS limited leave on the grounds that the relationship has broken down and therefore the person ceases to meet the requirements of Appendix EU, you must only make a referral to the SRU where both:

- there has been a legal termination of a marriage or civil partnership (either the leave holder's or that of a relevant EEA citizen family member)
- following that divorce / dissolution, the person no longer satisfies any of the eligibility criteria under Appendix EU

Under Appendix EU, the couple's relationship does not have to be subsisting whilst they remain legally married or in a civil partnership, although it must not be a marriage or civil partnership of convenience. Curtailment decisions must not be

made on the basis that a spouse or civil partner has separated from their relevant EEA citizen family member, if that marriage or civil partnership has not legally ended.

When considering whether to refer a case to the SRU, you must assess whether the person, notwithstanding the divorce or dissolution, still satisfies the eligibility criteria under Appendix EU. For example, they may be eligible for settled status under the EUSS by virtue of having completed a continuous qualifying period of residence of 5 years as the spouse or civil partner of a relevant EEA citizen before the divorce or dissolution, or they may be eligible for pre-settled or settled status under the EUSS as a family member who has retained the right of residence, as defined in Appendix EU.

Serving a sentence of imprisonment

When considering whether to refer a case to the SRU for curtailment of EUSS limited leave on the grounds that the continuous qualifying period of residence the person is relying upon has been broken due to the serving of a sentence of imprisonment, you must only make a referral to the SRU where both:

- there has been a sentence of imprisonment served that resulted in release after the specified date (either the leave holder's or that of a relevant EEA citizen family member)
- prior to that sentence of imprisonment being served, the person had not completed a continuous qualifying period of 5 years

Under Appendix EU, serving a sentence of imprisonment of any length in the UK and islands will break a EUSS limited leave holder's (or a relevant EEA citizen family member's) continuous qualifying period, unless the conviction which led to it has been overturned. A continuous qualifying period cannot be restarted after the specified date, unless the person is eligible under the EUSS as a joining family member.

When considering whether to refer a case to the SRU, you must assess whether the person, notwithstanding the period spent imprisoned, still satisfies the eligibility criteria under Appendix EU. For example, they may be eligible for settled status under the EUSS by virtue of having completed a continuous qualifying period of residence of 5 years before serving the sentence of imprisonment, or they may remain eligible for EUSS limited leave if their continuous qualifying period of residence restarted following the serving of a sentence of imprisonment and prior to the specified date.

Where the person ceases to meet, or never met, any of the eligibility criteria in Appendix EU, then you may consider referral to the SRU for curtailment of their leave where it is proportionate to do so. See also: EU Settlement Scheme EU, other EEA, Swiss citizens and family members guidance.

Assisting another person to fraudulently obtain, or attempt to obtain entry clearance to, or leave to enter or remain in, the UK

Where you are considering referring to the SRU a person with EUSS limited leave on grounds that it is more likely than not that, since the end of the transition period at 11:00pm on 31 December 2020, they have assisted another person fraudulently to obtain, or to attempt to obtain, entry clearance to, or leave to enter or remain in, the UK, you must refer initially to your senior caseworker, rather than directly to the SRU.

Examples could include where an EEA citizen has EUSS limited leave and they have been complicit in sponsoring, or seeking to sponsor, multiple EUSS or EUSS family permit applications (or applications under another part of the Immigration Rules) from individuals who are not family members as claimed, irrespective of whether or not those applications were granted.

Where the conduct took place before the end of the transition period (or the individual has EUSS indefinite leave to remain), you must still make a referral to your senior caseworker for further consideration of next steps.

Official – sensitive: start of section

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EUSS limited leave and EUSS family permit leave to enter curtailment process for the SRU

This section applies where the individual is in the UK at the time of the curtailment decision.

If you are a caseworker in the SRU, you must familiarise yourself with the full section of the guidance: [Appendix EU and Appendix EU \(Family Permit\): in-country curtailment](#).

Guidance on how to consider the curtailment or cancellation of an individual's EUSS limited leave or EUSS family permit leave to enter is available in EU Settlement Scheme: cancellation and curtailment.

If you are an ICE officer, you must also familiarise yourself with this section of the guidance: [Appendix EU and Appendix EU \(Family Permit\): in-country curtailment](#), including the section 'What to consider before referral to the Status Review Unit' You must also ensure you familiarise yourself with the: Guidance for Immigration Enforcement in respect of EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members.

Appendix Service Providers from Switzerland

Statement of Changes HC 1491 closed the Service Providers from Switzerland route from 1 January 2026 and removed any scope from that date to grant or cancel leave under Appendix Service Providers from Switzerland, or to apply for an administrative review of a decision under that route under Appendix AR (EU). Any leave granted under Appendix Service Providers from Switzerland was required to expire no later than 31 December 2025.

Appendix Electronic Travel Authorisation

An electronic travel authorisation (ETA) can be cancelled on any of the following grounds. You must note that the following cancellation grounds are mandatory, that is, you must cancel the person's ETA where the cancellation ground applies. See: [Immigration Rules Appendix Electronic Travel Authorisation](#).

Cancellation on exclusion or deportation order grounds

ETA 5.1. An ETA held by a person must be cancelled where:

- (a) the Secretary of State has personally directed that the applicant be excluded from the UK; or
- (b) the applicant is the subject of an exclusion order, or
- (c) the applicant is the subject of a deportation order, or a decision to make a deportation order.

Cancellation on criminality grounds

ETA 5.2. An ETA held by a person must be cancelled where the person:

- (a) has been convicted of a criminal offence in the UK or overseas for which they have received a custodial sentence of 12 months or more; or
- (b) has been convicted of a criminal offence in the UK or overseas unless more than 12 months has passed since the date of conviction

Cancellation on non-conducive grounds

ETA 5.3. An ETA held by a person must be cancelled where the person's presence in the UK is not conducive to the public good because of their conduct, character, associations or other reasons (including convictions which do not fall within the criminality grounds).

Cancellation on breach of immigration laws grounds

ETA 5.4. An ETA held by a person must be cancelled if, when they were aged 18 or over, the holder:

- (a) overstayed their permission (unless any of the exceptions apply as stated in the Appendix); or
- (b) breached a condition attached to their permission and entry clearance or further permission was not subsequently granted with knowledge of the breach; or
- (c) was (or still is) an illegal entrant; or
- (d) used deception in relation to an immigration application (whether or not successfully).

Cancellation on false representations, etc. grounds

ETA 5.5. An ETA held by a person must be cancelled where in relation to an ETA application:

- (a) false representations were made, or false documents or false information submitted (whether or not relevant to the application and whether or not to the applicant's knowledge); or
- (b) relevant facts were not disclosed.

Cancellation due to debt to the NHS

ETA 5.6. An ETA held by a person must be cancelled where a relevant NHS body has notified the Secretary of State that the holder has failed to pay charges under relevant NHS regulations on charges to overseas visitors and the outstanding charges have a total value of at least £500.

Cancellation due to unpaid litigation costs

ETA 5.7. An ETA held by a person must be cancelled where the holder has failed to pay litigation costs awarded to the Home Office.

Cancellation of an ETA where validity requirements are not met

ETA 5.8. An ETA held by a person may be cancelled where it has been issued and one or more of the requirements of ETA 1.1. and ETA 1.2. were not met either at the time of the application or subsequently.

Appeal and administrative review

There is no right of appeal or right of administrative review against a decision to refuse or cancel an ETA. The only right of appeal against such a decision is by way of an application for judicial review. But note that cancellation of an ETA will not on its own result in the cancellation of the person's leave. The ETA process is separate from the application for and grant of, leave.

Related content

[Contents](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability Grounds for Cancellation](#)

[Part Suitability cancellation grounds: appendices and application](#)

[Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#)

[Cancellation procedures in specific case types](#)

[Service of a cancellation decision](#)

Related external links

[Immigration Rules](#)

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

Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion

This page tells caseworkers the additional things they have to consider before cancelling an individual's permission to enter or stay in the UK.

Page contents

[Requesting further information before cancelling](#)

[Use of discretion when considering cancellation](#)

[Curtailed discretionary leave and leave outside the rules](#)

[Deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission](#)

Before you decide to cancel an individual's permission to enter or stay in the UK there may be other factors that you have to take into consideration before you make your final decision, for example:

- requesting further information before cancelling
- safety issues in contacting the UK settled spouse or partner
- discretionary leave and leave outside the rules:
 - if an individual is not having their leave curtailed immediately
 - they have less than 60 days remaining when an individual is outside the UK
- when not to cancel all of an individual's permission
- using discretion when considering cancellation

Requesting further information before cancelling

The Court of Appeal in the case of *Balajigari v Home Secretary* [2019] EWCA Civ 673 found that in certain cases where the Secretary of State is considering refusing an application, or cancelling permission, on the basis of false representations, etc. the applicant must be given an opportunity to address any allegation before a decision to cancel is made. See also: Part Suitability: Deception, false representations, false documents and non-disclosure of relevant facts.

When to consider asking for further information

You should make a cancellation decision on the basis of the available information, providing that is sufficient to inform your decision. In the majority of cases, you will be able to make a decision after reviewing the available information but in some circumstances, it may be appropriate for you to ask an individual to provide additional information before making a cancellation decision.

For further information on when to consider asking for further information see: [Deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission](#).

For further information on finding a suitable address and the order of preference in which addresses should be used, see: [Service of a cancellation decision](#).

You must note that an applicant may appoint a legal representative, or [change their legal representative](#), when they receive a request for further information.

Conducting interviews in advance of cancellation action

As noted under 'requesting further information before cancelling', there are certain cases where the Secretary of State must give an applicant the opportunity to address an allegation before a decision to cancel is made. UKVI staff will primarily follow the minded to cancel process and serve a minded to cancel notification letter, or conduct an interview, as appropriate.

For further information, see: Part Suitability: Deception, false representations, false documents and non-disclosure of relevant facts.

The section below applies to Immigration Compliance and Enforcement (ICE) staff who conduct interviews with individuals upon encounter, when they are considering cancelling the individual's extant permission.

For further information, see: Enforcement Interviews.

The interview process in cancellation for deception cases or breach of conditions cases

Allegations of conduct that could lead to permission being cancelled and require an interview to be carried out prior to taking cancellation action, include, but are not limited to:

- allegations of deception - in any application for permission to enter or stay
- breach of conditions for example:
 - working in breach of permitted hours
 - working when this is not permitted for example when in UK as a visitor

If you are considering cancelling a person's permission with immediate effect you must:

- put the allegation to the person that is, explain why you think cancellation may be appropriate
- give the person the opportunity to respond to the allegation

For further information on when it may be appropriate to cancel permission with immediate effect, see: [cancellation of permission with immediate effect](#) and [cancellation with immediate effect on discretionary grounds](#).

This process is part of your examination under Schedule 2 of the Immigration Act 1971 powers and may on its own, be termed a 'minded to cancel interview'.

Operational constraint issues

Where operational constraints do not allow for a 'minded to cancel interview' at the point of encounter, for example: where there is limited team resource to carry out the interviews immediately due to the number of persons encountered, or you do not have sufficient information to make a decision, but you consider cancellation may be appropriate, you must refer the case to the Status Review Unit in line with the below instruction.

Where you have information in advance of an enforcement visit, such as at the Tasking and Co-ordination Group / planning stage, that the number of persons encountered, or likely to be encountered, will be so substantial that your team know that it will not be possible to carry out the 'minded to cancel' interview for all persons due to be encountered on the enforcement visit, you must liaise with Status Review Unit to provide them with as much notice as possible of incoming referrals.

Referral to the Status Review Unit

Note that referrals of more than 50 cases must be discussed with the Status Review Unit in advance of referral.

Any cohorts of referrals to the Status Review Unit with fewer than 50 cases may be referred via email to Status Review Unit without prior agreement. Note that referrals to the Status Review Unit should only be made where Immigration Enforcement do not have operational capacity to deal with the case. Referrals to the Status Review Unit for potential cancellation action must be accompanied by any relevant evidence or documentation.

For further information, see: curtailment cancellation referral form.

Official – sensitive: start of section

The information in this section has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use.

Official – sensitive: end of section

Use of discretion when considering cancellation

In cases where the reasons for cancellation are discretionary, you must not automatically cancel an individual's entry clearance or permission if there are reasons that suggest it may not be appropriate to do so.

It is the Secretary of State's responsibility to establish the reasons why an individual's entry clearance or permission is to be cancelled. You must establish the relevant facts and then carefully consider all an individual's relevant circumstances and the proven facts of the case before you make a final decision.

You must consider any other facts or evidence about the individual's circumstances, such as those recorded on Atlas, provided with an application or stored on a case file that is relevant to your decision.

In cases where you must consider discretion, you must record your consideration and the reasons for your decision on whether to exercise discretion on the casework system. You must also explain your decision on whether you exercised discretion in the decision letter, so an individual can see that you considered the circumstances of their case.

See sample wording on exercise of discretion for inclusion in decision letters, where you have exercised your discretion and you have decided that cancellation action is justifiable and proportionate:

I have considered whether to exercise discretion regarding the cancellation of your entry clearance / permission. It is not considered that the circumstances in your case are such that discretion should be exercised in your favour because [insert reasons why you are not applying discretion, taking into consideration the full facts and circumstances of the case].

This will need to be tailored to the facts and circumstances of the case.

You must refer cases to a Higher Executive Officer (HEO) Senior Caseworker when either:

- you are unsure whether the evidence is good enough to justify cancellation
- there are exceptional circumstances, such as the case involving young children

Exceptional or compassionate circumstances

Cancellation may still be appropriate where there are compassionate or exceptional circumstances. It may be appropriate to expect an individual to apply to regularise their stay in another category more appropriate to their circumstances.

For example: where an individual is unable to leave the UK due to pregnancy, serious illness or a serious medical condition, they should make an application for permission to stay in another category or for [leave outside the Immigration Rules](#) to regularise their stay if, in view of their condition, it would be reasonable to expect them to be able to make such an application.

Pregnancy, serious illness or serious medical conditions

When you make a decision to cancel the permission of an individual who is pregnant (or has just given birth), has a serious illness or a serious medical condition, you must consider whether you should apply your discretion to allow them more than 60 days permission to stay in the UK.

There must be exceptional compassionate circumstances for you to apply discretion. The nature of the pregnancy, serious illness or serious medical condition must be such that it prevents an individual from:

- applying for further permission (if required)

- leaving the UK before the expiry of the 60 days permission to stay in the UK

Factors to include when you consider applying discretion:

- whether the pregnancy, serious illness medical condition mean that an individual is currently unfit to travel by air
- whether there are there any other methods of travel that an individual could realistically use
- how soon an individual will be able to travel
- in view of their circumstances, whether an individual could reasonably be expected to make an application for further permission to stay in a more appropriate immigration category

You may request further evidence, for example a letter from an appropriately qualified medical professional such as a National Health Service (NHS) consultant, if you need more information before you make a decision on whether to exercise discretion for this reason. You must ask your manager for advice if you are unsure about whether to request evidence.

Examples of exceptional compassionate circumstances could include:

- an individual who has been involved in a serious accident and is receiving critical care where making arrangements for their removal before they have recovered could result in risk to–their life - an individual is too unwell to make an application for permission to stay in the UK
- an individual in a coma with a good prognosis of regaining consciousness and being able to travel or make a fresh application within the next few months
- where an individual is receiving treatment for a serious medical condition in the UK which prevents them from travelling or making a fresh application and that treatment has a definitive end date in the next few months after which they could travel or make a fresh application

You would not normally exercise discretion in the following examples:

- where an individual has kidney failure, needs dialysis and wants to stay in the UK on the basis of receiving treatment for this condition
- where an individual has a long-term disability which they had when they came to the UK
- an individual is pregnant and unable to travel due to the late stage of the pregnancy, but is otherwise well and could reasonably be expected to make an application for permission to stay in the UK in a different immigration category

When you consider exercising discretion when cancelling an individual's permission to stay in the UK you must remember that being pregnant, having a serious illness or a serious medical condition does not generally stop somebody travelling but may require forward planning with travel operators.

You must cancel an individual's permission to stay in the UK if appropriate and the Home Office can make reasonable arrangements for an individual to leave despite

their pregnancy, serious illness or serious medical condition. If you need further advice on what is considered reasonable in a specific case, you must discuss it with your manager.

Pregnancy and post pregnancy

When you make a decision to cancel a pregnant individual's permission to stay in the UK, they may not be able to leave the UK before the expiry of 60 days permission to stay because:

- they are at a late stage in their pregnancy and no longer able to travel
- most airlines will allow women to fly up to 35 to 36 weeks into their pregnancy but some will not let pregnant passengers fly over 28 weeks without a letter from a registered doctor which confirms they are fit to fly
- they have just given birth and need time to recover before they are fit and able to travel

In these circumstances you must cancel permission to stay to the earliest period an individual is expected to be either fit to travel or to apply for further permission to stay.

For example: if an individual is pregnant, it would not be appropriate for the new permission expiry date to fall during the period where they are unable to fly (36 weeks and over), unless it is reasonable for her to leave the UK by other means (rail or boat).

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) guidelines allow airlines to carry pregnant women past 32 weeks into the pregnancy, but this may be different when the mother is carrying twins, multiple babies or where there are known complications.

You must consider the mother and baby's fitness to fly after the birth. There is no clear rule on how soon after giving birth a woman can travel. In general women who have a normal birth can travel one to 2 weeks after delivery and those who have had a caesarean section can travel 3 to 4 weeks after delivery.

If an individual claims to be unfit to travel beyond this period you must ask her to provide evidence from an appropriately qualified medical professional, such as an NHS consultant, to confirm this.

You must get authorisation from a senior caseworker before you use discretion in this way. When you have authorisation, the decision letter must set out the full reasons for your decision.

Curtailment of discretionary leave and leave outside the rules

You can only curtail discretionary leave or leave outside the rules under [section 3\(3\)\(a\) of the 1971 Immigration Act](#) instead of under the Immigration Rules. You

must not curtail discretionary leave or leave outside the rules using the general grounds set out under [Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules](#) This is because the leave was granted outside the rules (and therefore they do not apply).

For further information about discretionary leave, see Discretionary leave guidance.

For more information about leave outside the rules, see Leave outside the rules guidance.

When you curtail discretionary leave or leave outside the rules, you must use the wording shown in [Curtailment wording: discretionary leave or leave outside the rules](#) in the notice of decision.

You must make sure that the letter reflects the current policy on discretionary leave.

Deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission

Circumstances for which you must consult a Senior Caseworker

You must refer an individual's case to a Senior Caseworker for review where any action is being taken outside of the 'ordinary' approach. The following list is not exhaustive but includes where:

- permission is being cancelled immediately but otherwise this would normally be to 60 days
- permission is being cancelled to more than 60 days
- there are safeguarding issues
- the case is high profile
- there is a risk of domestic violence

Cancellation of permission with immediate effect

You must cancel permission to enter or stay in the UK with immediate effect if: cancellation is mandatory under paragraphs SUI 2.2, SUI 2.4, SUI 3.2, SUI 4.2 and SUI 5.2 of the [Immigration Rules](#) where an individual has:

- been excluded from the UK
- they are subject to a travel ban and are an excluded person
- their presence in the UK is not conducive to the public good
- been excluded from asylum or humanitarian protection grounds
- they have been convicted of a criminal offence in the UK or overseas for which they have received a custodial sentence of 12 months
- they are a persistent offender
- they have committed a criminal offence or offences which caused serious harm

With the exception of the mandatory cancellation grounds in Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules outlined above, where cancellation must be with immediate effect,

the remaining cancellation grounds under Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules are discretionary. See: [Part Suitability mandatory and discretionary cancellation grounds](#) for further information.

In discretionary cancellation cases where you would normally cancel permission with immediate effect, you may cancel so that an individual has permission to stay in the UK remaining if there are circumstances which mean that it is not appropriate to cancel with immediate effect. For more information on such circumstances, see [use of discretion when considering cancellation](#).

You must take care to use the correct cancellation decision letter template. For more information on the correct template to use, see [Cancellation: case specific letter template wording](#).

You must note that this particular section does not refer to curtailment or cancellation under Appendix EU or Appendix EU (Family Permit). For further information on curtailment or cancellation under these appendices, see: [Cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes](#).

Cancellation with immediate effect on discretionary grounds

The following list is not exhaustive, but for discretionary cancellation grounds, immediate cancellation will normally be appropriate where:

- an individual has been complicit in the reason for cancellation, such as cases where:
 - a points-based system (PBS) individual was complicit in the actions that resulted in their sponsor losing their licence
 - a PBS individual was complicit in the actions that resulted in their sponsor withdrawing their sponsorship, for example where the individual does not start, or ceases to work or study with their sponsor with no reasonable explanation and evidence - a reasonable explanation and evidence from the individual may include, but is not limited to, long-term sickness, or a family emergency, similar to the section on [exceptional or compassionate circumstances](#) - where such a reasonable explanation and evidence is provided, you may need to consider cancellation to 60 days, see: ['cancellation: points-based system: 60 days permission remaining'](#)
 - there is evidence that an individual has fraudulently obtained their permission to enter or stay in the UK and this was material to the decision to grant their permission
 - an individual has been involved in a sham marriage or civil partnership
- the level of non-compliance merits immediate cancellation, such as cases where:
 - an individual sponsored on a PBS route who has been dismissed by their employer or excluded by their academic sponsor for gross misconduct which is serious enough to mean that they should not be granted 60 days permission to switch to another sponsor
 - an individual sponsored on a PBS route whose sponsor ceased trading more than 60 days ago has not switched to another sponsor

- an individual poses a significant risk to a member or members of the public which means that immediate cancellation is appropriate, such as:
 - breakdown of relationship cases where there is evidence that the settled spouse has been a victim of domestic violence

If, having considered all the relevant circumstances, you decide to cancel, you should normally cancel permission with immediate effect in such cases, unless there are circumstances which mean that permission should be cancelled so that an individual has a period of permission to stay in the UK remaining (normally 60 days, see [Cancelling permission: points-based system: 60 days permission remaining](#)).

You must take care to use the correct cancellation decision letter template. For more information on the correct template to use, see [Cancellation decisions: case specific letter template wording](#).

Discretionary cancellation: reasons outside an individual's control

In cases where cancellation is discretionary, if your decision is to cancel an individual's permission but either:

- the reasons why permission is being cancelled are outside the individual's control
- it is not clear that an individual has failed to comply with the conditions of their permission

It will normally be appropriate to leave an individual with 60 days permission to stay in the UK. This will allow them either to make an application for further permission to stay or make arrangements to leave the UK. For example:

- when a college decides not to run, or withdraws, a course
- if a sponsor loses their licence and an individual was not knowingly involved in the actions that resulted in their sponsor losing their licence
- in breakdown of relationship cases where there is no evidence that the settled spouse has been the victim of domestic violence

Cancellation: individual has a period of permission remaining

Cancellation cannot be used to extend permission to enter or stay in the UK beyond the current date the permission is due to expire, see: [Patel \(Tier 4 – no '60-day extension'\) India \[2011\] UKUT 00187 \(IAC\)](#).

You must never cancel permission and give a new expiry date for the permission that extends an individual's permission beyond the original expiry date of their permission.

It follows that if you intend to cancel permission to 60 days you must only do so if an individual will have more than 60 days permission remaining on the date that they will receive the decision.

The same principle applies if you are considering cancelling permission so that an individual has more than 60 days permission remaining. For example: if you are deciding to cancel permission to 90 days an individual must have more than 90 days permission remaining on the date that they will receive the decision.

Cancellation: points-based system: 60 days permission remaining

You must consider cancelling permission to 60 days if an individual granted on a points-based system (PBS) route has failed to start, or ceased work or study, unless you decide it is appropriate to cancel permission with immediate effect (for one or more of the reasons set out above) or to a different date.

If you are cancelling an individual's permission because their employment, volunteering, training or job shadowing will end before the date recorded on the certificate of sponsorship, you must cancel their permission to the new end date plus any wrap-up period that was originally allowed.

Cancelling permission: student or child student

If you are cancelling a student or child student's permission because their studies will end earlier than originally expected, you must cancel their permission to the new end date for the studies plus any wrap up period that was originally allowed. For example: if an individual was originally granted permission until the end date of employment plus 14 days, you must cancel permission to expire 14 days after the new end date of employment.

If you are cancelling a student's permission because they have successfully completed their course early, you should normally cancel permission so that the individual is left with the same wrap-up period of permission after the new course end date as the period they were originally granted based on their original course end date. For example: if a student was originally granted permission with a wrap-up period that would have expired 4 months after the end date of their studies, you should normally cancel their permission such that they have 4 months permission remaining after the new end date of their studies.

Cancellation: individual has over 60 days permission remaining

You can cancel permission so an individual has more than 60 days permission to stay in the UK remaining, but you should only normally do so if there are exceptional compassionate circumstances that mean:

- an individual would be in a vulnerable position if you cancelled their permission to stay in the UK to 60 days or with immediate effect
- more time is needed so as to protect the welfare of a child affected by the decision under section 55 of the [Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002](#):

- for example: an individual has a dependent child and permission should be cancelled to a different date to allow the child to complete a course of medical treatment or academic exams before departing
- an individual is pregnant - seriously ill - has a serious medical condition which means they are unable to either:
 - apply for further permission (if required)
 - leave the UK before the expiry of their 60 days permission - for more information on this, see [use of discretion when considering cancellation](#)
- an individual is pregnant and they are unable to leave the UK before the expiry of their 60 days permission, because they are either:
 - are at a late stage in their pregnancy and no longer able to travel
 - has just given birth and needs to recover before they are fit and able to travel, for more information on this, see [use of discretion when considering cancellation](#)

You must get authorisation from a senior caseworker before you use discretion in this way. When you have authorisation, you must set out the full reasons for your decision in the decision letter.

Calculating the new date of expiry for permission cancelled to 60 days (or another period)

For more information on calculating the new date of expiry for permission cancelled to 60 days (or other period) see: Part Suitability: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission.

Cancellation decision notices: information to include

If, after having given full consideration to the facts and circumstances of the case, you decide that cancellation action is appropriate, you must include the following on a cancellation decision letter, or on a Notice of Liability to Remove (NOL) where you are cancelling permission with immediate effect:

- the ground for cancellation (for example: on the basis of 'failing to comply with the conditions of permission')
- the reason for cancellation in detail (that is, explain why you are taking cancellation action, including any facts, information and evidence to support your decision)
- exercise of discretion, where the cancellation ground is discretionary (that is, why you have decided it is appropriate to cancel the person's permission)
- the date the permission expires as a result of the cancellation action

For further information on using a NOL to cancel a person's permission see: Enforced removals – notice periods.

Note that where you are cancelling permission extended by 3C, you must follow the 3C guidance.

Authority to cancel permission using a NOL

Where an Immigration Officer (IO) is using the Notice of Liability to remove (NOL) to cancel a person's permission to enter or stay with immediate effect, authorisation is required from a Chief Immigration Officer (CIO). In Scotland, the power to cancel permission must only be exercised by an officer who has been substantively appointed to the specified grade / rank. For further information see: Enforced removals – notice periods.

Related content

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[Cancellation procedures in specific case types](#)

[Service of a cancellation decision](#)

Safeguard and promote child welfare

Related external links

[Immigration Act 1971](#)

[Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002](#)

Cancellation procedures: casework system actions

This page tells caseworkers the required casework system actions when cancelling an individual's permission to enter or stay in the UK.

When you consider cancelling an individual's permission, you must:

- update the casework system to show you are considering cancelling permission:
 - if you decide to cancel you must complete the required casework system actions and ensure the reason for cancellation is reflected
 - if you decide not to cancel you must add your reasons why to the casework system
 - if you require further information before you make a decision, note what you are asking for - why you are asking for it and the deadline given for a response to the casework system
- check whether there is an outstanding application for permission to stay in the UK which is undecided:
 - if there is, you must liaise with the team considering the application for permission to stay in the UK - the application must be decided first because if permission is granted, cancellation may not be necessary - the team considering the application may also need to consider the cancellation grounds as part of their consideration, for example: where there is evidence of adverse behaviour which mean the application should be considered for refusal on general grounds
- leave extended by section 3C can only be cancelled on the grounds that the applicant has either:
 - failed to comply with a condition attached to the leave
 - used deception by making false representations or providing false documents or false information in relation to an application (whether or not relevant to the application); or by not disclosing relevant facts in relation to an application
- consider the case as soon as possible if there is evidence to suggest an individual is violent or their actions are a cause for concern - for example: it might be a case in which an individual has been convicted of an offence involving violence, but it does not meet the criteria for Foreign National Offender Returns Command (FNORC) to pursue deportation
- cancel an individual's permission with immediate effect, if the ground is mandatory, see: [Part Suitability mandatory and discretionary cancellation grounds](#)
- write to an individual for clarification, if you do not have enough information to make the decision, set a reasonable deadline for an individual to respond (normally 10 days will be sufficient for straightforward requests for information an individual can easily access, although a longer deadline of 28 days may be appropriate if the information requested is extensive or harder to get) - for more information on this, see: [Requesting further information before cancelling](#)

- consider cancellation if, when requested, an individual does not reply within the deadline or does not send enough information to show either:
 - they continue to qualify for the permission they were granted
 - there are exceptional reasons why cancellation would be inappropriate
- discuss with managers when you are unsure if there is sufficient evidence

For information on cancelling leave extended by section 3C see the section cancelling 3C leave in 3C and 3D leave.

The higher executive officer (HEO) or senior executive officer (SEO) must note on the casework system the reason for any action taken when they endorse the decision.

For information on the processes and procedures to follow when cancelling permission in points-based system, sham marriage, marriage breakdown and dependants' cases, see: [Cancellation procedures in specific case types](#).

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[Immigration Act 1971](#)

Cancellation procedures in specific case types

This page tells caseworkers about the cancellation processes and procedures in specific case types, including how to make referrals to the relevant casework team where required.

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[Cancellation in sham marriage cases](#)

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[Cancellation in points-based system \(PBS\) cases](#)

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Criminality grounds: referrals to Foreign National Offender Returns Command (FNORC)

Before you consider cancellation under [Criminality grounds](#), you must check whether you need to refer the case to FNORC to make an enforcement decision. For more information on referring a case to FNORC, see the relevant section on: Foreign National Offender Returns.

There is more information on the [Immigration and Asylum Act 1999](#) and enforcement instructions on people liable to administrative removals under section 10.

Cancellation or curtailment in sham marriage or marriage of convenience cases

In a sham marriage or civil partnership case, or a marriage, civil partnership or durable partnership of convenience case, the removal pathway is dependent on the immigration status of the person and when the relevant conduct commenced, as outlined in the removal pathways section of the Marriage Investigations guidance.

If deportation is being pursued, it is not necessary to cancel or curtail extant leave, as the deportation order invalidates any permission the person already holds.

However, if a person with permission to enter or stay would be liable for removal by administrative removal following their involvement in sham marriage conduct (because they entered or attempted to enter a sham marriage themselves, or assisted another person to enter or attempt to enter a sham marriage), you must first consider whether it is proportionate to cancel or curtail their leave; likewise in a marriage, civil partnership or durable partnership of convenience case.

The grounds used to cancel or curtail permission will depend on the person's immigration status, whether the conduct was material to the grant of their own permission and when the relevant conduct commenced:

- where the person has EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) limited leave (known as pre-settled status) and the relevant conduct **was not** material to the grant of that leave, curtailment will be on marriage, civil partnership or durable partnership of convenience grounds (rule A3.4.(b) of Annex 3 to Appendix EU) - this only applies to relevant conduct which started after 31 December 2020, as those whose relevant conduct started before 31 December 2020 would be considered for deportation instead
- where the person has leave to enter granted by virtue of having arrived in the UK with an EUSS family permit and the relevant conduct **was not** material to the grant of the family permit, cancellation will be on marriage, civil partnership or durable partnership of convenience grounds (rule A3.5.(b) of Annex 3 to Appendix EU (Family Permit) - this only applies to relevant conduct which started after 31 December 2020, as those whose relevant conduct started before 31 December 2020 would be considered for deportation instead - see also [Appendix EU and Appendix EU \(Family Permit\): in-country curtailment](#)
- where the person has EUSS limited leave (pre-settled status), but the relevant conduct involved or amounted to deception that **was** material to the grant of that leave, curtailment will be on the basis of material false or misleading information or representation (rule A3.4.(a) of Annex 3 to Appendix EU) - the relevant conduct may have commenced at any time in such cases
- where the person has leave to enter granted by virtue of having arrived in the UK with an EUSS family permit, but the relevant conduct involved or amounted to deception that **was** material to the grant of that EUSS family permit, curtailment will be on the basis of material false or misleading information or representation (rule A3.5.(a) of Annex 3 to Appendix EU (Family Permit)) - the relevant conduct may have commenced at any time in such cases - see also [Appendix EU and Appendix EU \(Family Permit\): in-country curtailment](#)
- where the person holds permission to stay in the UK granted to them through another route (outside Appendix EU and Appendix EU (Family Permit)) cancellation will be under the discretionary sham marriage grounds of paragraph SUI 8.2 of section 2 of [Part Suitability to the Immigration Rules](#), where it is justified

If you cancel permission on sham marriage grounds, cancellation should normally be with immediate effect rather than to 60 days or another period, as the individual has been responsible for the actions which justify the cancellation of their permission. For more information see: [Deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission](#). Note however that those who have their EUSS limited leave (pre-settled status) curtailed in-country will have their leave extended while they have a pending appeal right or a pending appeal under the Citizens' Rights Appeals Regulations. See: [Appendix EU and Appendix EU \(Family Permit\): in-country curtailment](#).

For further information on sham marriage cases see: Part Suitability: Involvement in a sham marriage or sham civil partnership grounds guidance.

Immigration Compliance and Enforcement (ICE) team referral process

A process has been set up for ICE teams to refer individuals with permission to enter or stay in the UK for consideration of immediate cancellation where they have grounds to suspect individuals are involved in sham marriage.

This process does not apply to curtailment or cancellation of leave which has been granted under, Appendix EU or Appendix EU (Family Permit).

Some examples of when an individual was involved in a sham marriage are when they:

- are one of the parties who is getting married
- introduced the 2 parties who are getting married, knowing the marriage to be a sham
- acted as a witness to the sham marriage, knowing it to be a sham
- acted as a guest to make the sham marriage appear genuine, knowing it to be a sham

The ICE team will send their information to the Status Review Unit. Evidence may include factors such as:

- the alleged partners gave inconsistent or contradictory responses when interviewed:
 - for example: in reply to questions about how and when they met, their living arrangements or details of their alleged partner's occupation or family
- one or other alleged partner admits the marriage is a sham
- compelling circumstantial evidence:
 - for example: the alleged partners have no language in common
- other witness statements claim the marriage is genuine but provide information which contradicts the claims made by the alleged partners
- other witness statements which state the marriage is a sham
- supporting evidence from other Home Office casework systems:
 - for example: a European Economic Area (EEA) national has sponsored other partners but claims to be single, or has flown into the UK recently but claims to live here before the date of their arrival
- evidence provided by the police following criminal investigations into facilitation networks

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Making the decision

You must fully evaluate the evidence provided by the ICE team and any other relevant evidence or information about the individual, before you reach a decision on whether or not to cancel the individual's permission. Like other cancellation decisions, it must be made on the balance of probabilities, see Definitions of terms used in Immigration enforcement powers.

You must reflect in your case notes and decision letter that you have appropriately considered:

- all the available evidence
- the exercise of discretion

See: [Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#) for further information.

Ceasing to meet rules requirements: relationship breakdown

In non-EUSS cases you must consider cancelling an individual's permission where it was granted on the basis of their genuine relationship with a settled person under paragraph SUI 29.1 of the [Immigration Rules](#), if that relationship has broken down. In this case they no longer meet the requirements of the rules under which they were granted permission to enter or stay in the UK. See also [ceasing to meet the requirements of the rules](#) and guidance on Part Suitability: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission.

For further information on EUSS cases see: [Appendix EU and Appendix EU \(FP\): in-country curtailment](#).

Breakdown of a relationship on the British National (Overseas) (BN(O)) route

On their first application under the route, all family members applying to the BN(O) Status Holder route and the BN(O) Household Member route must be able to demonstrate that they meet a relationship requirement which links them to a BN(O) status holder or the BN(O) Household Member. However, in subsequent applications, following a successful grant of permission, it will be sufficient for the partner of a BN(O) status holder or BN(O) Household Member to show that they already hold permission on the route.

If a relationship breaks down, partners of the main applicant and partners of a BN(O) Household Member do not need to prove that their relationship is subsisting when applying for further permission on the route and can apply independently of them, including settlement applications.

You must therefore not cancel an individual's permission if referred for cancellation due to a relationship breakdown on the BN(O) route.

Relationship breakdown: examples

When spouse or partner informs the Home Office of a breakdown

A UK settled person contacts the Home Office with information that their spouse or partner, who arrived 4 months ago with a spouse visa, has left them. As the marriage or partnership no longer exists and the individual has outstanding permission to stay, you must consider referring the case for cancellation.

When the individual informs the Home Office of a breakdown

An individual who has remaining permission to stay in the UK as a spouse or partner, contacts the Home Office with information that their relationship with their settled spouse or partner has ended. As the marriage or partnership no longer exists and the individual has outstanding permission, you must consider referring it for cancellation.

When there is evidence in an application that a marriage or partnership has broken down

An illegal entrant is granted permission to stay in the UK on the basis that they are married to a UK settled person. After 2 years they apply for further leave as the partner of a different settled person and the application is refused because there is insufficient evidence that the relationship is genuine and subsisting.

There is evidence with the application that their marriage has broken down, so you must consider cancelling the remaining permission.

For more information on which teams to refer cancellation cases to, see [Referring breakdown of relationship cases for cancellation](#).

As the reasons for cancellation are discretionary, you must not automatically cancel an individual's permission if referred for cancellation. It may be appropriate to [exercise discretion](#).

Notification of relationship breakdown: casework actions

Acknowledgement of a referral from UK settled sponsor

If you are told by a spouse or partner that their relationship has broken down with the individual, you must:

1. Send 'cancellation acknowledgement and third-party information' letter to the spouse or partner to acknowledge the referral, but do not disclose any information to them when you make a decision on the case.
2. Make sure the spouse or partner's contact details are updated on the casework system (for example mobile or email).

3. Update the case notes if you receive permission to use the information. See: Deciding to cancel due to breakdown of a relationship.
4. Consider cancelling the individual's permission to 60 days, unless there are exceptional reasons to cancel permission with immediate effect.
5. Pass a copy of the information to your local intelligence team so that they can note any concerns and consider whether any further action is needed.

UK settled person does not give permission to use information

Where a sponsor will not sign either full consent or the public statement, you must:

1. Mark their letter on the file as 'do not disclose'.
2. Enter the following wording on the casework system at both the top and the bottom of the case notes:

'if the foreign national spouse or partner with permission to stay in the UK contacts the Home Office, they must not be told or given any indication that their UK settled spouse or partner has been in contact with the Home Office'

3. Update Home Office internal security systems with a warning that the UK settled spouse or partner has provided the information in confidence and that the individual must not be told or given any indication that their spouse or partner has been in contact with the Home Office.
4. Acknowledge the letter from the UK settled spouse or partner but do not disclose any information to them on the decision not to pursue cancellation, unless this has been agreed by a Senior Caseworker. See: [Requests from a spouse or partner for case updates and information](#).
5. Record 'rejected' on the casework system to reflect that no permission has been received. It must be made clear that cancellation was not pursued.

Referring breakdown of relationship cases for cancellation

If you decide it is appropriate to cancel an individual's permission to stay in the UK as their permission to stay was based on the fact that they were:

- a dependent on their partner's UK visa
- a spouse or partner on a 'family of a settled person' visa
- the partner of a British citizen, EEA national, 'settled' person with indefinite leave to remain, or someone with refugee status or humanitarian protection

and they have separated from or divorced their spouse or partner; you must refer their case to the Status Review Unit.

Referring externally (outside the Home Office)

You can refer the individual's case to the Status Review Unit via the automated form on: [Visas when you separate or divorce](#).

If you do not have access to the automated form, you can post a letter to:

UK Visas and Immigration
MARRIAGE BREAKDOWN
Status Review Unit
7th Floor
The Capital
New Hall Place
Liverpool
L3 9PP

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Individual has discretionary leave based on the relationship

If you think it is appropriate to cancel the non-settled spouse or partner's leave, you must refer the case to the team that granted the discretionary leave, or to temporary migration workflow, Sheffield, if that team no longer exists.

There is further guidance if an individual is applying for leave on the basis of domestic violence by their UK spouse or partner.

Breakdown of relationship: initial casework system actions

When you receive a relationship breakdown case you must:

- check the casework system for:
 - any indication that domestic violence has taken place or that either party in the relationship is at risk of such violence
 - any concerns that were noted when permission was previously granted
 - any other relevant intelligence or information that has been received
- get a central reference system printout as soon as you receive the case
- request a new file from record services compliance unit (RSCU1) if one does not exist and you need one to store any paper documents such as letters
- search landing cards and transfer, or create a new case on the casework system and select 'Cancellation Consideration – Spouse Partner'
- enter into case notes the date an individual's permission expires
- if there is an allegation that the UK settled spouse or partner has been the victim of domestic violence or threats, enter 'DV' on the casework system detailing the nature of the allegations
- put a standard minute on the casework system and internal Home Office security systems with the following wording:

- 'marriage / partner breakdown notified – this information must not be disclosed to the foreign spouse or partner or used to support cancellation or other action without the UK settled spouse's or partner's written agreement
- for non-domestic violence cases, send an acknowledgement to the UK settled spouse or partner

You **must not** cancel if:

- permission is to be cancelled to 60 days but the individual has less than 60 days permission to enter or stay in the UK left, unless there are exceptional reasons why immediate cancellation is appropriate
- there is a reliable indication that the individual has been the victim of abuse or domestic violence at the hands of the UK spouse or partner

Breakdown of relationship: cancellation considerations

Decision to cancel due to a breakdown of a relationship

As the reasons for cancellation are discretionary, you must not automatically cancel an individual's permission if referred for cancellation. It may be appropriate to use discretion, see [case considerations and use of discretion](#) when considering cancellation.

You must cancel an individual's permission following the breakdown of a relationship to 60 days unless:

- they have less than 60 days permission remaining
- there are exceptional circumstances which mean it is appropriate to cancel permission with immediate effect
- there are exceptional reasons to exercise discretion when cancelling so that the individual has more than 60 days permission remaining, for example an individual is due to have essential hospital treatment in 60 days' time and requires an additional period to recover before they can travel

Exceptional circumstances that may justify immediate cancellation include either:

- allegations that the UK settled sponsor has been the victim of domestic violence
- the individual has a history of immigration abuse
- other cases involving serious non-compliance or risk

Where permission is to be cancelled with immediate effect the decision must be signed off by a senior caseworker.

For more information about when an individual has less than 60 days permission, see:

- [Deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission](#)
- [Use of discretion when considering cancellation](#)

If you decide to cancel an individual's permission, you must:

- write to the UK settled partner to ask for their permission to use the information they have provided about the relationship breakdown using the 'cancellation further action – request to share sponsor information letter' as you will need a signed permission or public statement letter from the sponsor
- if it is appropriate, you must include the optional paragraphs giving advice about:
 - contacting the police
 - obtaining an injunction
 - domestic violence helplines
 - contacting the forced marriage unit

If you receive a letter that gives you permission to use the information on the relationship breakdown you must:

- cancel the individual's permission using existing criteria and processes
- update the casework system and internal Home Office security systems
- not disclose any decisions on the case to the spouse or partner without discussing with a Senior Caseworker what, if any, information can be provided - see: [requests from a spouse or partner for case updates and information](#)

For information on what to do if you do not get the UK settled person's permission, see [UK settled person does not give permission to use information](#).

Informing an individual of the decision not to cancel

If you decide not to cancel the individual's permission following a breakdown of their relationship, you must:

1. Create a note on the casework system explaining the reason for your decision.
2. Select 'Cancellation Not Pursued' on the casework system.
3. Send a 'cancellation not pursued' letter to the individual to notify them of the decision not to cancel their permission, where they have previously been sent a 'minded to cancel' letter. Note that this will not be done where the person has not given permission to use the information, see: [UK settled person does not give permission to use information](#).
4. Delete entry from the Home Office internal security systems where appropriate, for example reconciliation.

See also: [Requests from a spouse or partner for case updates and information](#).

Requests from a spouse or partner for case updates and information

If you receive a request from a spouse or partner for case updates and information on the individual's cancellation decision, you must:

1. Discuss the case with a Senior Caseworker to agree what information can or cannot be provided on any action UKVI is taking.
2. Send a 'cancellation acknowledgement and third-party information' letter to the sponsor.
3. Adapt the letter to cover the issues raised in the correspondence received following your conversation with a Senior Caseworker.
4. Delete the options about the police, seeking an injunction and domestic violence helplines where applicable and if there is no suggestion of domestic violence, forced marriage or threats.
5. Mark the letters from the UK spouse or partner 'do not disclose' if the UK settled spouse or partner has not given written permission for their disclosure.

Domestic violence and forced marriage cases: relationship breakdown

Allegations of domestic violence

If an individual has claimed to have been a victim of domestic violence from their UK settled partner or a member of their partner's family, it may not be appropriate to cancel the individual's permission to enter or stay in the UK.

You must check casework system records to establish if the individual's partner has claimed to be a victim of domestic violence and if they have applied for permission on this basis. If there are records of this on the casework system, you must refer the case to a senior caseworker and contact the team dealing with the application for permission.

If the individual has not applied for permission on the grounds of being a victim of domestic violence their permission may be cancelled to 60 days to allow them a reasonable period to apply for any permission which they are eligible for.

For information on the process to follow, see: [Informing an individual of the decision not to cancel.](#)

The allegation could concern a claim that the settled sponsor or the individual has been a victim of domestic violence.

If there is an allegation that the UK settled spouse or partner has been the victim of domestic violence or threats, you must:

- send a 'cancellation acknowledgement and third-party information' letter
- include advice about:
 - contacting the police
 - seeking an injunction
 - domestic violence helplines
 - contacting the forced marriage unit

You must discuss the cancellation case with a senior caseworker in the following circumstances:

- if the UK settled person is still living at the same address as their estranged foreign spouse or partner and you are concerned that they might be put at risk if the foreign spouse or partner reads the letter
- if there are concerns that the letter may be intercepted, how and where it will be safe for the Home Office to contact them, for example: mobile phone, email or work
- if the individual has threatened to use violence if their permission is cancelled, in such cases, you must warn the UK settled spouse or partner that you are going to cancel permission to stay in the UK before it is served
- if there is any indication at all of a forced marriage

If the senior caseworker is unable to resolve the issue, they may contact the appropriate operational policy team for advice.

If there is an allegation that the individual has been the victim of domestic violence or threats, you must:

- check the caseworking system to find out whether the individual has submitted an application as the victim of domestic violence (DV)
- if an application has been submitted to the Home Office, you must:
 - contact the relevant caseworking team who are dealing with the DV application
 - cease cancellation consideration against the individual partner
 - transfer ownership of the cancellation consideration to the team which is considering the DV application, the team considering the DV application will decide whether cancellation is appropriate if the application is refused
 - add a minute to the caseworking system to record the above actions
 - if the settled partner requests information, follow the guidance described in [requests from a spouse or partner for case updates and information](#)

You must consider whether, on the balance of probabilities, the evidence shows that the individual has been the victim of domestic violence.

You must bear in mind the difference between an allegation and evidence. For these purposes:

- an allegation - is a claim by an individual that domestic violence took place, for instance, a letter from an individual claiming that domestic violence took place, in the absence of any supporting evidence, is an allegation
- evidence - consists of verifiable facts and documentation that indicate that the allegation is true, for example:
 - a police report about attending a domestic incident that confirmed that domestic violence occurred
 - a court report showing that an individual was convicted of a domestic violence would be good forms of evidence

If there is an allegation that an individual spouse or partner has been the victim of domestic violence, you must follow the guidance on [allegations of domestic violence](#).

If there is evidence that an individual spouse or partner has been the victim of domestic violence, you must not:

- inform the UK settled spouse or partner of the outcome of the case

If an individual no longer meets the requirements under the rules and there is an allegation or evidence of domestic violence their leave should normally be cancelled to 60 days, under paragraph SUI 29.1 of the [Immigration Rules](#). You must also tell an individual that Appendix FM of the Immigration Rules provides a route for victims of domestic violence and they may wish to consider applying for further leave by that route.

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Cancellation in points-based system (PBS) cases

This section tells caseworkers any specific casework system actions they need to take in points-based system cases when an individual's employment or study has ended prematurely. An outline of the cancellation grounds for individuals who have been granted entry clearance or permission under the points-based system is

provided in this guidance at [Section 5: additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission](#). See also: Section 5 in [Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules](#).

For a detailed outline of the cancellation grounds in section 5, Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules, as well as cancellation considerations and wording for use in decision notices, see guidance: Part Suitability: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission.

Premature end of employment or study: consider cancellation

If the sponsor informs the Home Office, using the sponsor management system (SMS), that an individual has stopped working for them or stopped study with their sponsor, you must:

- update the casework system to reflect the fact that employment or study has ended prematurely
- check on the internal database systems to see if they have been granted permission in another category

Individual granted permission in another category

Update the casework system to reflect the following:

[Name of sponsor] has notified us that OSN left [employment / study] [on date if given]. OSN has since been granted permission as [insert details of new leave] therefore no further action required.

Individual has an outstanding immigration application

In this case, when you are considering the application, you must also consider cancelling the existing permission if the new application is refused. If the application is granted, no further cancellation action will be required.

You must note the casework system notes and person notes with:

[Name of sponsor] has notified us that OSN left [employment / study] [on date if given]. OSN has an outstanding application for further permission as [insert details of application] therefore no further action required until the application is decided.

The caseworker considering the application must consider cancelling the existing permission if the new application is refused.

Individual not granted in another category: less than 60 days permission left

If the circumstances of the case mean you would cancel the permission to 60 days, you must note the casework system notes and person notes with:

[Name of sponsor] has notified us that OSN ceased [employment / study] on [date if known]. OSN has less than 60 days permission to [enter / stay] therefore no further action is required.

You must continue to consider cancellation if the circumstances of the case justify cancelling with immediate effect. For more information, see [Deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission](#).

Premature end of employment or study: cancellation process

You must consider cancellation unless:

- further permission has been granted, in this case, do not consider cancelling the permission as it has already been superseded by the new grant of permission
- an application for further permission has been submitted and not yet decided, in this case, the caseworker considering the application must also consider cancelling the existing permission if the new application is refused
- the individual has less than 60 days permission remaining and you would cancel permission to 60 days

If an individual finishes their work placement or studies early due to pregnancy, serious ill health or a serious medical condition, you must take particular care when [deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission](#).

If you are considering cancellation, you must go into the casework system case to make sure the following registration details are correct:

- full name
- title
- family name
- nationality
- date of birth
- place of birth
- gender
- address and dispatch details
- representative (where applicable)

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- make sure the passport details have been inputted if you have the passport
- make sure the notes confirm a higher executive officer (HEO) has authorised the cancellation, if not you must return the case to your line manager
- make sure the certificate of sponsorship (CoS) reference number is in the sponsoring organisation tab

- add the following information to the casework system:
 - ‘Applicant’s permission as a (details) cancelled so as to expire on (date). (Letter template issued) Decision to be served (direct to applicant at last known address / via employer / via rep)’

For more information, see: [Cancellation procedures: casework system actions](#).

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Cancelling the permission of dependants

This section does not apply to EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) cases. In these cases, each individual with EUSS leave has leave in their own right and if you are curtailing an individual’s leave, the relevant test, including proportionality where relevant, will need to be met in respect of each individual. See: [Cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes](#).

When you consider cancelling a main applicant’s entry clearance or permission to enter or stay in the UK, you must also consider cancelling the permission of any dependants who were granted permission in line with the main applicant, under section 5, paragraph SUI 30.1 of the [Immigration Rules](#). See [dependant grounds](#) and guidance on: Part Suitability: Additional grounds for cancellation of entry clearance and permission for further information.

It will normally only be in exceptional cases that you would decide not to cancel a dependant’s permission when you cancel a main applicant’s permission. An example might be where the dependant has recently become estranged from the main applicant and has submitted an application for permission to enter or stay in the UK in their own right. In this case you must wait for the new application to be decided before you make a decision about whether to cancel the dependant’s permission. If possible, you must request that the new application be prioritised so you can make a decision on the dependant’s case at the same time as for the main application.

If you cancel the dependant’s permission in line with the main applicant’s permission, you should normally cancel their permission to expire on the same date. For example: if you cancel the main applicant’s permission to 60 days and you decide to cancel the dependant’s permission, you should normally also cancel the dependant’s permission to 60 days. You must serve the decisions for the dependants to the address provided for correspondence by the main applicant, unless the dependant has provided a different correspondence address, in which case you must use the dependant’s correspondence address.

For more information, see: [Service of a cancellation decision](#).

If there is evidence the relationship has broken down, such as a notification from the former partner, you must also consider whether the dependant's permission should be cancelled on that basis, if you do not cancel the permission under dependent grounds, paragraph SUI 30.1 of the Immigration Rules. In this situation, it is still appropriate to cancel the dependant's permission even if the main applicant's permission was not cancelled or was reinstated. For more information about when an individual no longer meets the requirement because their relationship has broken down, see: [Ceasing to meet rules requirements: relationship breakdown](#).

In cases where the dependant has been engaged in criminal activity, you must first consider whether you need to [make a referral to Foreign National Offender Returns Command](#) (FNORC) to make a decision on enforcement action.

As these grounds for cancellation are discretionary you must not automatically cancel an individual's permission for this reason. It may be appropriate to [exercise discretion](#).

Cancelling the permission of a deceased individual's dependants

If you receive notification that an individual has died, you must not cancel the deceased migrant's entry clearance or permission to enter or stay in the UK, or send any letter addressed to that person.

You must handle such cases with sensitivity and respect and with due regard to the needs of the deceased individual's family. You must allow a minimum period of one month after the date on which the individual died before you contact any dependants about the case.

Before you take any action, you must obtain evidence which confirms the main applicant has died to ensure that the notification is correct. You must telephone or write to the individual who notified you of the death to ask them to send you both the following:

- written notification
- certified copy of an individual's death certificate

If the Home Office holds the deceased applicant's passport you must also advise their family that the Home Office will return the passport (valid or expired) to the deceased individual's UK Embassy or High Commission to be cancelled and the family will receive a letter from us which confirms that. You do not need to request the passport if you do not have it.

If the individual has a biometric residence permit (BRP) which is not currently with the Home Office, you must request for it to be returned so it can be cancelled and destroyed.

Once you have confirmation of the death, you must record the individual's death on the casework system:

- if the case has been decided and the decision despatched, enter the case outcome 'Deceased' against their last grant of permission
- if the case has not been decided - enter the case outcome: 'Deceased' against their last grant of permission
- if the case has been decided but the decision notice has not yet been despatched you must amend the outcome to 'Deceased'

If the deceased individual had dependants who were granted permission on the basis of their relationship with the individual, you must consider cancelling the dependant's permission.

You must be aware of the sensitive nature of such cases and treat the dependants compassionately when you consider the case and communicate with them.

When you decide whether cancellation is appropriate, you must consider:

- how much permission the dependant or dependants have remaining - the longer the period of permission to stay they have remained the more likely you are to cancel:
 - do not cancel their permission if it will expire before the date to which you would cancel it, for example: if you would cancel the individual's permission to expire in 90 days' time and their permission will expire in 85 days' time, it is unnecessary to cancel the permission
- whether it is appropriate to exercise discretion due to the compassionate nature of the case
- the best interests of any child who will be affected by the decision

In EUSS cases, you must also consider whether the individual continues to satisfy the eligibility criteria under Appendix EU, notwithstanding the death. See also: [Cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes](#).

You must record your consideration and reasons for your decision in the casework system case notes and fully explain your decision in the decision letter, including your consideration of the exercise of discretion and the best interests of any children affected by the decision, ensuring you use a sympathetic tone.

Deciding the new permission expiry date

If you decide that cancellation is appropriate, you must consider whether to allow the individual longer than the usual 60 days to depart or make an application to vary their permission.

There may be grounds in individual cases to allow more time, but you must justify this in the case notes and decision letter.

You must consider the following factors when you decide the new permission expiry date:

- when the death occurred:
 - if it occurred recently, it may be appropriate to cancel permission allowing more than 90 days to depart
- whether there are any exceptional circumstances in the case, for example:
 - a suspicious death or outstanding coroner investigation
 - the involvement of children or vulnerable individuals
 - any other compassionate grounds that mean it would be appropriate to give more time

You must refer your decision to your higher executive officer (HEO) senior casework or team leader to approve before inputting your decision and sending out decision letters.

Permission granted as a dependant of a UK national

You must consider cancelling the dependant's permission, taking into account the same factors as above.

Where an individual was granted permission to enter or stay in the UK in this category, they may if they wish apply for indefinite leave to remain (ILR) as the spouse, partner or child of a deceased person under [Appendix FM of the Immigration Rules](#).

If you have the UK national's passport, you must send it to the UK Passport Office and ask for it to be cancelled and then returned to the individual's family members.

Related content

[Contents](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability Grounds for Cancellation](#)

[Cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes](#)

[Cancellation decisions: case considerations and use of discretion](#)

[Cancellation procedures in specific case types](#)

[Cancellation decisions: case specific letter template wording](#)

[Service of a cancellation decision](#)

Related external links

[Immigration and Asylum Act 1999](#)

[Immigration Rules](#)

Service of a cancellation decision

This page tells caseworkers how to serve both non-appealable and appealable cancellation decisions to an individual.

Service of a decision to cancel

Under section 4 of the [Immigration Act 1971](#), you must serve the decision to vary permission on the individual in writing. There is no right of appeal against any cancellation decision made on or after 6 April 2015, with the exception of curtailment decisions made under Appendix EU and Appendix EU (Family Permit).

For further information, see: [cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes](#).

The Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000 sets out the methods by which you may serve non-appealable decisions in writing. For more information on this legislation, see:

- [Immigration \(Leave to Enter and Remain\) Order 2000 \(see articles 8ZA and 8ZB\)](#)
- [Immigration \(Leave to Enter and Remain\) \(Amendment\) Order 2013](#)

[The Immigration \(Notices\) Regulations 2003](#) sets out the methods by which you may serve appealable decisions in writing.

Non-appealable decisions

For non-appealable decisions the notice cancelling permission may be:

- given by hand
- sent by fax
- sent by postal service to a postal address that an individual or the representative provided for correspondence
- sent electronically to an email address that an individual or the representative provided for correspondence
- sent by document exchange to a document exchange number or address
- sent by courier

Where an individual or representative has not provided a postal or email address for correspondence, or the notice sent to the correspondence address is returned as undelivered, you may send the notice:

- by postal service to the last known or usual place of either:
 - abode, study or business of the individual
 - business of the individual's representative
- electronically to the last known email address of either the:

- individual, including at the individual's last known place of study or place of business
- individual's representative

Appealable decisions

For appealable decisions the notice cancelling permission may be:

- given by hand
- sent by fax
- sent by postal service in which delivery or receipt is recorded to:
 - an address provided for correspondence by the person or their representative

Where no address for correspondence has been provided by the person, you may send the notice:

- by postal service in which delivery or receipt is recorded to either the last known or usual place of either:
 - abode, or place of business of the individual
 - place of business of the individual's representative

Service of cancellation notices to applicants aged under 18

If you cancel the permission of an individual who is under 18 years of age and does not have a representative, you may serve the notice to a responsible adult, aged 18 or over, who is either the child's parent, legal guardian, or an individual who currently has responsibility for the child. This can include a member of staff at the child's school who has responsibility for the pastoral care of the child but does not include:

- immigration officers
- officials of the Secretary of State
- police officers
- prison officers or persons employed at a removal centre
- persons acting on behalf of an authorised person under the regulations, for example a private contractor

Service of cancellation decisions to a UK address

Where you cannot give a notice to the individual in person and where the individual has elected to receive communication via post, you must where possible send communication to a UK postal address (care must be taken to ensure that the individual is still living at the address). You must not send to a UK postal address if records show the individual is not in the UK. The Home Office policy preference is to serve the decision to:

- a UK postal address, including to legal representatives if still acting for the individual, where this is possible and evidence indicates the individual is in the UK

- for non-appealable decisions only, to an email address where this is possible, particularly where there is information or evidence which indicates the individual is outside the UK

You must send the decision notice for a decision to, in order of preference:

- the UK postal address or email address (email applies to non-appealable decisions only) an individual or their representative provided for correspondence (post to be sent by recorded delivery)
- the last known or usual postal address of an individual, their last known or usual place of study (study applies to non-appealable decisions only) or place of business, or the last known or usual place of business of an individual's representative (by recorded delivery) - this must not be the address of a points-based system (PBS) individual's sponsor, unless that is the correspondence address the individual previously provided
- for non-appealable decisions only, the last known or usual email address of the individual or the individual's representative (by recorded delivery) - this must not be the email address of a points-based system (PBS) individual's sponsor, unless it meets the criteria set out below

You must identify a suitable postal or email address by looking through relevant systems and databases, for example:

- Atlas for in the UK application records and notes fields which may have further information
- CRS for out of country application records
- SMS notifications received from sponsors

In cases where the individual has used a representative to make their previous in country application, you must contact the representative to ask whether they still act for the individual. If they do, you must serve the decision to the representative. If they do not, you must record this fact on the casework system. You must not attempt to serve a decision to a former representative who is no longer acting for the individual.

You must make 2 attempts to serve a cancellation decision to a UK postal or email address (email applies to non-appealable decisions only), where available, before serving the decision to file. If only one address is available, you must make both attempts to serve to that address. If you attempt to serve to the individual's correspondence address and the notice is returned, you must make your second attempt to serve the notice by sending it to the individual's or representative's correspondence email address. If that is not available or is defective, use the last known or usual home address, place of study (study applies to non-appealable decisions only) or place of business, or their representative's business address, if one is recorded on the casework system. You must not attempt to serve to a place of study or place of business if it is known that the individual is no longer contactable there, for example because they have left their previous place of work.

If there is evidence that the individual or representative is still using the address, for example other Home Office letters are being successfully delivered there, you may exceptionally make an additional attempt to serve the notice to that address.

Service of non-appealable cancellation decisions to an email address

In non-appealable cases only, where you have a recorded email address and particularly where records show the individual is not in the UK or previous attempts to serve the notice to a correspondence address have failed, you must where possible serve the notice to an email address that the individual or their legal representative provided for the purpose of correspondence with the Home Office.

You must not serve a decision via email if you have no current email address, you know an individual is no longer contactable at the recorded email address, for example because they have left the place of study or business, or where an individual has elected to receive communication via post. Caution must also be taken where the email address is shared, rather than an individual address. You must where possible serve the notice, in order of priority, to:

- an email address an individual provided for the purpose of correspondence
- an email address their legal representative provided for the purpose of correspondence
- the last known email address for the individual, including at the individual's last known place of study or place of business
- the last known email address of the individual's representative

You need to identify a suitable email address by looking through relevant systems and databases, including:

- Atlas for in the UK application records and notes fields
- CRS for out of country application records
- SMS notifications received from sponsors

However, you must not use sponsor-based email addresses, for example: migrant@sponsor.co.uk or migrant@sponsor.ac.uk if either:

- permission is cancelled following an SMS notification from the sponsor that they have withdrawn sponsorship from an individual who is no longer studying or working with them
- the sponsor has stopped trading

When serving a cancellation decision to an email address, you must always:

- use the wording provided in the letter templates for the covering email message and the notice of decision, see: Part Suitability to access guidance on cancellation grounds under this part of the Immigration Rules and the appropriate wording to use in the templates
- send the decision notice in a secure, write protected format (PDF), you must:
 - create the notice on the casework system
 - then convert the notice to the PDF format
- send the decision with a 'delivery receipt' request
- record on the casework system:

- the email address that you sent the notice
- the date on which you sent it
- make sure the correct decision letter is attached to the email
- if you receive a delivery receipt, record the delivery receipt response on the casework system to confirm service

If you receive an automated response stating the email address was defective or the email was undeliverable, you must check you entered the correct email address.

If it was correct, make one further attempt to send the email. If your attempts to serve to the email address are unsuccessful or no email address has been provided for correspondence, you must try to serve the decision to the last known or usual postal address or email address of the individual or the individual's representative, where available. If these attempts are unsuccessful, you must serve the decision to their overseas correspondence address, if they have provided one. If there is no overseas address, they have not provided an overseas address and you have exhausted all other attempts to serve the decision to the individual via post and email, see [failure to serve the decision to a postal or email address](#) for next steps.

Failure to serve the decision to a postal or email address

If no postal or email contact for correspondence have been provided and the individual has an employment or educational sponsor, you must contact the individual's previous or current sponsor to request the individual's contact details, but only if the sponsor is still operating and has a valid sponsor licence. You must not contact an individual's former spouse or partner for this information. You must ask the sponsor to respond within 10 days. You must request both postal and email addresses for the individual. If the sponsor provides postal contact details, you must send the notice to the individual's postal address by recorded delivery. If no postal address is available but the sponsor provides an email address for the individual, you must send the notice to that email address.

If, exceptionally, the individual has a fax or document exchange (DX) address, you must attempt service to the individual by those methods before serving to file, although it will be extremely rare that an individual would not have a postal address but would have a functioning fax or DX address.

If you cannot serve the decision notice, because no address is known or any attempts to serve the notice by post or by email have failed, you must [serve the decision on file](#). You must record the reasons why the decision notice was served on file including what attempts you took to serve to an address and why they were unsuccessful. If the individual is subsequently located, you must give the individual a copy of the notice and details of when and how it was given.

Service of a cancellation decision to the file

The power to serve cancellation decisions to file comes from either the [Immigration \(Leave to Enter and Remain\) Order 2000](#) (non-appealable decisions) or the [Immigration \(Notices\) Regulations 2003](#) (appealable decisions).

In both non-appealable and appealable decisions, you must only serve a notice of cancellation on file when:

- no address has been provided to write to and there is no last known address to serve the notice to the individual
- you are serving to a possible address provided by the spouse or partner, but are also serving on the file as the address may not be reliable
- the address they have provided is defective, false or known to be no longer in use
- the applicant does not have a representative
- for non-appealable decisions only, the above list also includes where there is no suitable email address to which you can serve the notice

You must also read the guidance on [service of cancellation decisions to a UK address](#) and [service of non-appealable cancellation decisions to an email address](#) if you have details of an email or an address.

To serve a cancellation decision to the file you must follow the procedures below:

1. Create a Home Office file if one does not already exist and you need to store paper documents such as returned correspondence as evidence of attempted service - if there are no paper documents to store you may serve electronically to the casework system record.
2. Note on the case file (if applicable) and on the casework system notes the circumstances and reasons why you could not serve the notice normally, in accordance with the requirements of the regulations and order.
3. Explain in the notes why you were unable to use any other known addresses for service, which will assist in defending any potential future legal challenge about whether service to file was effective.

Where you are serving to a paper file:

1. Sign and date the decision notice and place in a pouch at the bottom of the file.
2. Create a minute on the case file noting the decision's presence and location on file.
3. Update casework system notes that the decision has been served on file and the reasons why.
4. Ensure that your notes refer to the correct legislation under which the decision was served - for cancellation decisions that do not have a right of appeal, the correct legislation is the Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000, for those that do have a right of appeal the correct legislation is the Immigration (Notices) Regulations 2003.

For more information on the wording to use, see: [Wording to use when serving a decision on file](#).

When you serve a notice on file, it:

- ends the case, if applicable

- ends the individual's permission, if permission was cancelled with immediate effect
- starts the 60-day period during which the individual must apply to regularise their stay or depart, for decisions to cancel permission to 60 days

If you locate the individual after you, or another caseworker, have served the notice on file, you must as soon as possible:

- send an individual a copy of the notice
- send them all the papers that relate to the right of appeal, if applicable in the case of a pre-6 April 2015 cancellation decision with a right of appeal or a curtailment decision made under Appendix EU or Appendix EU (Family Permit)
- give them with details of when and how the notice was given

For more information on permission expiring during the decision process, see 3C and 3D leave.

For more information on the individual's appeal rights, see [Appeal and administrative review rights](#).

Passports, identity cards and valuable documents

If leave / permission has been given in a passport and the passport is available, you must endorse it with the following words:

'Leave / permission [delete as appropriate] cancelled so as to expire on [insert date of action or new expiry date]'

You must keep any valid biometric residence permits (BRP) securely. You must not destroy them in case any error correction request is successful.

If you have the individual's passport, BRP or other valuable documents and are retaining them, you must handle them in line with the retention of valuable documents guidance or refer to the safeguarding valuable documents guidance.

Valuable documents must be kept if:

- the individual has been assessed as a harm A case
- leave / permission is cancelled with immediate effect
- the individual now has no remaining leave / permission, for example: if leave / permission expired while cancellation was being considered

Make sure any documents you keep are securely stored according to the instructions on managing sensitive personal information.

You must update the casework system to show that documents are held and where they are stored.

You must include a covering letter with the decision letter to tell the individual their passport has been kept.

For further information, see Removals documentation.

Related content

[Contents](#)

[Cancellation: definitions, legal basis and powers](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability Grounds for Cancellation](#)

[Cancellation and curtailment grounds: appendices and annexes](#)

[Cancellation procedures in specific case types](#)

[Cancellation decisions: case specific letter template wording](#)

Related external links

[Immigration Act 1971](#)

[Immigration Rules](#)

[Immigration \(Leave to Enter and Remain\) Order 2000](#)

[Immigration \(Leave to Enter and Remain\) \(Amendment\) Order 2013](#)

[The Immigration \(Notices\) Regulations 2003](#)

Cancellation decisions: case specific letter template wording

This page tells caseworkers the suggested wording for the notice of decision they send to an individual when cancelling their permission or leave in specific circumstances.

Page contents:

[Cancellation wording: grounds in Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules](#)

[Cancellation wording: breakdown of a relationship](#)

[Curtailed wording: discretionary leave or leave outside the rules](#)

[Cancellation wording: serving a decision on file](#)

Cancellation wording: grounds in Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules

When you cancel an individual's permission to enter or stay in the UK on a cancellation ground under Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules, you must use the appropriate wording, for the cancellation ground in your cancellation decision letter. See: Part Suitability to access the individual pieces of guidance related to either the relevant section, or paragraph, of [Part Suitability of the Immigration Rules](#) which contain the associated cancellation wording, or, to access all of the cancellation paragraphs in one document, see: Cancellation paragraphs for decision letters.

See also: [Immigration Rules: Part Suitability Grounds for Cancellation](#) for an outline of Part Suitability in-country cancellation grounds and links to the relevant piece of guidance.

Cancellation wording: breakdown of a relationship

For more information on what to do with a case when the relationship has broken down, see: [Ceasing to meet rules requirements: relationship breakdown](#).

Reason for cancellation	Wording to use
Use for all reasons when permission to enter or stay in the UK may be cancelled.	On [insert date] you were granted permission to [enter / stay in] the United Kingdom until [insert date] as a [insert details] / in order to [insert details]
Marriage break-up case. Relates to paragraph SUI 29.1 of the Immigration Rules (ceasing to meet requirements of the rules)	You entered the United Kingdom on [insert details] with a visa valid from [insert date] to [insert date], as the spouse of [insert name], an individual present and settled in the United Kingdom. The decision has been made to cancel your permission so that it expires on the date shown at the end of this notice. In view of the fact that you and [insert spouse's name] are no longer living together as spouses, the Secretary of State is not

Reason for cancellation	Wording to use
	satisfied that you and [insert spouse's name] intend to live permanently with each other as spouses or that your marriage is subsisting. You accordingly no longer meet the requirements of the Immigration Rules under which your permission to enter was granted. It is not considered that the circumstances in your case are such that discretion should be exercised in your favour.

Curtailment wording: discretionary leave or leave outside the rules

When you [curtail discretionary leave or leave outside the rules](#), you must state in the decision letter that the leave is being curtailed under 'section 3(3)(a) of the Immigration Act 1971'. You must not state that the discretionary leave is being curtailed under the Immigration Rules. You must adapt the following wording to explain the decision in the decision notice:

On [insert date] you were granted leave to [enter / remain in] the UK until [insert date] as a [insert details] in order to [insert details], but you have ceased to meet the requirements of the concession under which the leave to [enter / remain] was granted. The circumstances that justified your grant of leave to remain outside the Immigration Rules on a discretionary basis no longer apply because [insert reasons]. It is not considered that the circumstances of your case are such that discretion should be exercised in your favour. The Secretary of State has therefore decided to curtail your leave to [enter / remain] in the UK so as to expire on [insert date].

For more information on the wording to use if you are serving the notice on file, see [Cancellation wording: serving a decision on file](#).

Cancellation wording: serving a decision on file

Reason	Wording
Wording for file minutes when you have no address for the individual. [estranged partner cases]	Serving the decision on file [File reference number] It is clear that [name of individual] no longer lives at the address of the UK settled sponsor and the latter has been unable to provide an address for their estranged spouse. There is also no record that [name of individual] has informed the Home Office either of his / her change of circumstances or change of address. The individual did not provide an email address for correspondence and as [name of individual]'s whereabouts are not known and we have no record of any representative acting for

Reason	Wording
	<p>him / her nor do we know the individual's last known or usual place of study or business [delete as appropriate], it has not been possible to serve the notice of decision to an address. The notice of decision has therefore been placed on file and is deemed to have been given in accordance with article 8ZA of the Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000 / article 7 [insert paragraph 2 reference] of the Immigration (Notices) Regulations 2003 [delete as appropriate].</p>
<p>When you have a possible address for an individual provided by UK settled spouse or partner.</p>	<p>Serving the decision on file</p> <p>[File reference number]</p> <p>It is clear that [name of individual] no longer lives at the previous marital address and he / she has not notified the Home Office of his / her current address. We have been informed that he / she may be living at [insert details]. My attempt to serve the decision there was unsuccessful. There is also no record that [name of individual] has informed the Home Office either of his / her change of circumstances or change of address. As [name of individual]'s whereabouts are not known and we have no record of any representative acting for him / her, nor do we know the individual's last known place of business or study or have an e-mail address [delete as appropriate], it has not been possible to serve the notice of decision to an address. The notice of decision has been placed on file and is deemed to have been given in accordance with article 8ZA(4) of the Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000 / article 7 [insert paragraph 2 reference] of the Immigration (Notices) Regulations 2003 [delete as appropriate].</p>
<p>Include the following paragraph in the reason for refusal letter (RFRL) when a decision has only been served on file (no address known).</p>	<p>Serving the decision on file</p> <p>In his / her letter of [insert date] Mr / Ms [insert name] stated that you had left the marital home and that your present address was not known. Following the breakdown of your marriage and your departure from the marital home, you did not inform the Home Office of your change in circumstances or your change of address. Your whereabouts are not currently known and we have no record of any representative acting for you, nor do we know your last known place of business or e-mail address [delete as appropriate]. It was therefore not possible to serve you with the cancellation notice at the time of the decision. The notice of decision has been placed on file and is deemed to have been given in accordance with article 8ZA(4) of the Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000 / article 7 [insert</p>

Reason	Wording
	paragraph 2 reference] of the Immigration (Notices) Regulations 2003 [delete as appropriate].

Related content

[Contents](#)

[Immigration Rules: Part Suitability Grounds for Cancellation](#)

[Cancellation procedures in specific case types](#)

[Service of a cancellation decision](#)

Related external links

[Immigration Act 1971](#)

[Immigration \(Leave to Enter and Remain\) Order 2000](#)

[The Immigration \(Notices\) Regulations 2003](#)

[Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002](#)

[Immigration and Asylum Act 1999](#)

Actions following cancellation

This page tells caseworkers about the process to follow if they receive a cancellation error correction request from an individual, an individual's legal representative or sponsor.

Cancellation error correction

Process for making an error correction request

After an individual's permission has been cancelled, the following people may write to the Home Office to claim there was an error in the decision and request an error correction:

- the individual
- the individual's legal representative
- the individual's sponsor

Any error correction request must be made in writing, either by post or email to the team which made the original decision. These details can be found on the original decision letter.

The error correction request must:

- provide the individuals:
 - name
 - date of birth
 - nationality
 - any Home Office reference numbers
- clearly explain why they believe the decision was incorrect - for example: depending on the circumstances of the individual case, it must say which:
 - sponsor notification was incorrect (not considered, or incorrectly interpreted)
 - evidence was incorrect (not considered or incorrectly interpreted)
 - rules or policy were not applied or were incorrectly applied
- be sent within 14 calendar days of the deemed date of receiving the cancellation decision – the deemed date of receiving a decision sent by post to a UK address is 2 working days after the decision was posted, unless the individual can prove they received the decision on a later date

You should normally reject any error correction request which does not meet the above requirements without further consideration; however, you must consider whether it is appropriate to exercise discretion. For example: you may exceptionally accept a request if there are minor omissions in the information supplied and you can get it from elsewhere. For example: the Home Office reference number was not provided but you are able to identify the case from other information.

You must review a cancellation decision if you receive a claim that there was an error in the decision and the claim meets the above requirements. A cancellation

decision will not normally be reviewed for a second time unless the previous review resulted in changed cancellation reasons.

If an individual asks you how to raise an issue with cancellation following an incorrect sponsor notification, they should be advised to ask their sponsor to raise any error correction requests relating to incorrect notifications. This will mean the request can be processed more quickly without the need for the Home Office to contact the sponsor to verify the claim.

Individuals cannot use the error correction process to challenge a sponsor's decision to withdraw sponsorship. Individuals must raise any such challenge direct with their former sponsor.

The fact that an individual disagrees with, or legally challenges, their former sponsor's decision to withdraw sponsorship is not a reason to stop or reverse a cancellation.

Correspondence which is not an error correction request

Not all correspondence about a cancellation will be an error correction request. For example: an individual may write to complain about the retention of their documents or to state they intend to apply for judicial review of the decision. You must handle such correspondence according to the standard [How to make a complaint](#) procedures for complaints or litigation. There is also more information about Judicial reviews.

Individual's status after sending an error correction request

If an individual sends a cancellation error correction request this does not extend their permission. While a review of the cancellation decision is being undertaken and the review is of a cancellation where the 60-day period of permission has ended, or where cancellation was immediate, the individual will hold no permission, unless, or until the cancellation decision is changed. Read Applicant's status after submitting a reconsideration request in the reconsiderations guidance which applies to cancellation error correction requests.

Considering the request

The request must be considered by a caseworker who did not make the original decision. How you reconsider the decision will depend on who sent the request.

You must note the casework system with 'outcome to be considered' while you review the cancellation decision.

Requests from the individual's sponsor

A sponsor may write to the Home Office to claim an individual's cancellation decision was incorrect because they sent a sponsor notification in error. In this situation you

must reinstate the individual's permission unless there are other grounds on which their permission must be cancelled.

To correct the decision, follow the instructions in [the decision was incorrect](#).

You must pass the details of the incorrect notification to the sponsor licence unit so they can check whether there are any issues with the sponsor and take further action as required.

Requests from an individual or their legal representative

An applicant may appoint a legal representative, or [change their legal representative](#), when they make an error correction request.

If the claim is that cancellation was based on an incorrect sponsor notification, you must contact the sponsor to check whether this claim is correct.

If the sponsor confirms the notification was:

- correct, you must maintain the decision (unless it is incorrect for another reason)
- incorrect, you must follow the guidance below for requests sent by sponsors

If the individual has falsely claimed the sponsor notification was incorrect, you must consider if they have attempted to obtain permission by providing false or misleading information. If so, you may be able to cancel their permission with immediate effect on [false representations grounds](#). See also: Part Suitability: Deception, false representations, false documents and non-disclosure of relevant facts guidance for further information.

Where the individual or their legal representative claims that permission has been cancelled in error for other reasons and has clearly explained why they believe the decision was incorrect, as set out above, you must review the original decision to check that it was correct. You must check:

- the decision was supported by appropriate evidence
- the decision was made under the correct rules and policy
- any sponsor notification was linked to the correct individual
- any grounds for discretion were appropriately considered, where applicable
- permission was cancelled to the correct date, including consideration of exceptionally cancelling to a different date (if appropriate)
- the permission of any dependants was cancelled in line with the main applicant
- the decision notices were correct and served correctly
- any other matters raised by the individual in their request

Change of representative

If the applicant changes their representative, or instructs one for the first time, before you accept the instruction or change of representative, you must check the individual

has given the Home Office written authorisation for the representative to act on their behalf and any new representative the applicant nominates is either of the following:

- regulated by the [Immigration Advice Authority](#) (IAA)
- a solicitor

If the change of representative meets the above requirements, you must accept it and update the casework system with the new contact details.

If the representative is not appropriately regulated, or the individual does not send the authorisation, you must write to the applicant and their proposed representative to inform them you cannot speak to the new representative or comment on the case.

If you reject the individual's change of representative this alone is not a reason to reject the error correction request.

The decision was correct

If the original decision to cancel the individual's permission was correct you must take the following action:

- maintain the original decision
- record the decision and reasons on the casework system
- add a case note to the casework system to record your decision and explain why you are upholding the original decision
- write to the applicant to tell them the outcome of the review, using letter template ICD.1100
- address each of the grounds the individual raised in their letter
- include an explanation of why discretion did not apply or was not appropriate if the individual asked for this to be considered

Upholding the original cancellation decision is not itself a new immigration decision.

The decision was incorrect

If you find an error, you must correct it by re-making and re-serving a decision in line with the cancellation rules and policy guidance. Depending on the nature of the error, you must:

- cancel permission to end on a different date
- reinstate the previous permission (this does not apply to 3C leave cases, see: 3C and 3D guidance)
- consider granting a new period of permission if appropriate, where the permission has already been cancelled and there is no permission remaining

Record the new decision and reasons on the casework system. You must also send the individual an ICD.1100 letter to let them know the outcome of the review.

You must arrange for a new biometric residence permit (BRP) to be issued if both the following apply:

- permission / leave has been reinstated or cancelled to a different expiry date
- the old vignette or biometric residence permit had been cancelled

If the individual will have less than 60 days permission when you reinstate their permission, you should normally grant a period of permission so that the individual has a total of 60 days permission on the existing code. This gives the individual the chance to submit an in-time application for further permission, if they want to make a further application.

For more information, see: [Deciding the date of expiry for cancelled permission](#).

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