



Home Office



Ministry
of Defence

AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE ROUTE

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Introduction

1. On 19 December 2023, in response to the February 2022 data incident (the “data incident” hereafter), UK Government agreed to establish a new route to the UK for a targeted cohort of high-profile individuals and their dependants **and** who had also held *existing and confirmed links to the UK Government*. This route is known as “The Afghanistan Response Route” (ARR).
2. On 25 March 2024, UK Government agreed to expand the scope of the ARR to also offer relocation to the UK for the remaining highest-risk cohort, and to include a provision allowing individuals eligible under the new route to apply for relocation of their Additional Family Members (AFM). The route became operational in April 2024.
3. As the ARR was operating under the terms of a super injunction, it was not open to applications. Instead, the Ministry of Defence (MOD) issued *invitation letters* to those found eligible. *Invitation letters* issued under the ARR were drafted to mirror the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) in order to mitigate the risks of the route becoming public. The details of the injunction have been communicated publicly in the Secretary of State for Defence’s statement to Parliament on 15 July 2025.
4. In early 2025, the Secretary of State for Defence commissioned an independent review of the policy, which analysed the current level of threat experienced in Afghanistan by those impacted by the data incident. The review concluded that, despite the ongoing dangerous situation, the passage of time – four years after the fall of Kabul – meant that there was little evidence of any systematic killing campaign or reprisals against former officials by the Taliban, and it was “highly unlikely it would be the single, or definitive, piece of information” that would have prompted the Taliban to act.
5. As a result, on the 4 July 2025, UK Government decided to discontinue the ARR. The MOD has therefore ceased issuing new *invitation letters*. The route will not be open to applications. However, the MOD will honour the relocation of eligible *principals*, and their *immediate family members (IFM)*, who had received an *invitation letter* to the ARR. *AFM* of those *principals* who have completed the biographic stages of the process, and who have been supported by the UK Government into the next stage of the relocation process, will also be honoured, as long as any applications for *AFM* have been submitted within the 30-day window – that is, 30 calendar days from the date (UK GMT) at which *principals* respond to their ARR *invitation letter*. Existing, or new applications submitted for *AFM* by *principals* who had not entered or completed the biographics stage by 4 July 2025, will not be progressed for *entry clearance* into the UK. Conventional family migration routes for those in the UK remain available.
6. The remainder of this policy statement sets out more details on the eligibility criteria for the ARR, which applied to those who were judged to be at highest risk due to the data incident, and which will continue to be applied to decide the eligibility of *IFM* and *AFM* of those individuals. The policy relating to *AFM* has been amended to reflect the new policy on family members summarised above.

Policy intention

7. The ARR provides access to a route for relocation to the UK for eligible persons in response to the data incident.
8. It provides the ability for those eligible and invited *principals* to apply for their *IFM* and *AFM* to relocate to the UK.

Background

9. The ARR is in addition to the ARAP, which had settled thousands of Afghans who have worked with the UK Government, and their families; and the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS).
10. The ARAP closed to new applications on 1 July 2025. Also on 1 July 2025, UK Government confirmed there will be no further pathways, nor will it accept any further referrals, to the ACRS. Further information can be found here: [Afghan Resettlement Programme - GOV.UK](#).

General principles

11. The ARR has a two-stage process, similar to the process for the [ARAP](#) and [ACRS](#), comprising of an *eligibility stage* and an *entry clearance stage*.
12. As a relocation route, and in line with the two-stage process, the ARR is owned by the MOD and jointly administered with the Home Office. The MOD is responsible for the *eligibility stage*, and the Home Office is responsible for the *entry clearance stage*. Cases will continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis.
13. The existence of the ARR route does not recognise an obligation, nor imply a commitment, to assist those who worked for or with the UK Government in other countries or theatres of operation, past, present or future, nor to take any action in response to an incident comparable to the data incident.
14. Whilst discretionary, the ARR should not undermine existing immigration routes.
15. The existence of the ARR should not be considered an immigration application for the purpose of *entry clearance*, permission to stay or settlement on any other basis, including Leave outside the Immigration Rules (LOTR). As set out in the relevant published guidance, applicants overseas who wish to be considered for LOTR under compelling and compassionate circumstances should apply on the application form for the route which most closely matches their circumstances and pay the relevant fees and charges.
16. Once in the UK, those who wish to sponsor family members who are not eligible for the ARR can consider whether they can do so under the conventional family migration routes .

Relevant legislation

17. The ARR is a discretionary policy and confers LOTR to eligible individuals. With respect to eligibility, any reference to definitions in the Immigration Rules is for ease of reference only.

Definitions/Terms

Additional family members (AFM): Family members of the *principal* and/or their spouse/partner who do not fall within the category of those defined as an *IFM*.

AFM applications time limit: The MOD will honour the *AFM* applications of those *principals* who have completed the biographics stage of the process, and who have been supported by the UK Government into the next stage of the relocation process, as long as any applications for *AFM* have been submitted within the 30-day window – that is, 30 calendar days from the date (UK GMT) at which *principals* respond to their ARR *invitation letter*.

“Affected”: A data incident impacted individual who previously applied to ARAP as a *principal* applicant¹.

“Break-glass”: When the data incident became public knowledge on 15 July 2025.

DARR: The Defence Afghan Relocation and Resettlement team in the MOD.

Date of application: The date a principal submitted an ARAP application to the MOD. Pre break-glass, the date of application was used instead of the date of declaration in relevant decisions to mirror ARAP and mitigate the risk of break-glass.

Date of declaration (*Principals* and *IFM*): For the purposes of decisions relating to *Principals* and *IFM* post break-glass the *date of declaration* is considered to be one calendar day (UK GMT) after the MOD electronically issues/issued the ARR *invitation letter* to the eligible *principal*.

Date of declaration (*AFM*): For the purposes of decisions relating to *AFM* post break-glass, the *date of declaration* is considered to be the same calendar day (UK GMT) on which the MOD electronically receives an *AFM* application form from the *principal*².

Eligibility stage: The first stage of the ARR, where a decision is made on whether an individual is eligible for the ARR.

Entry clearance stage: The second stage of the ARR, where the MOD makes an application for processing *entry clearance* to the Home Office on behalf of an eligible *principal* and family member(s) and in their name(s). The Home Office grants an individual *entry clearance* to the UK, if they are both eligible and suitable for relocation to the UK.

Existing and confirmed link to the UK Government: Having been directly employed in Afghanistan by a UK Government department; or provided goods or services in Afghanistan under contract to a UK Government department (whether as, or on behalf of, a party to the contract); or worked in Afghanistan alongside a UK Government department, in partnership with or closely supporting and assisting that department.

Immediate family member (*IFM*): One spouse or partner of a *principal*, and the *principal's* dependent children under the age of 18.

¹ In some instances, *affected* individuals may have been those considered under the Ex-Gratia Scheme.

Invitation letter: The initial written communication from *DARR* (normally in the form of an electronic letter) in which *principals* and/or their *IFM* are notified that they are eligible for relocation to the UK under the ARR.

High-risk countries/country of risk: Afghanistan, or other countries where an individual faces risk of deportation to Afghanistan, or where an individual, due to the nature of the role they are linked to, may be at equivalent risk of reprisals in that country.

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Principal: An individual who meets the ARR eligibility criteria as a primary applicant.

Applications in respect of those with children

18. Section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 places an obligation on the Secretary of State for the Home Department to take account of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in the UK when carrying out immigration, asylum and nationality functions. That means that all decisions taken in respect of entry clearance must demonstrate that the child's best interests have been considered as a primary, but not necessarily the only, consideration.
19. Although Section 55 only applies to children in the UK, the statutory guidance, Every Child Matters - Change for Children, provides guidance on the extent to which the spirit of the duty should be applied to children overseas.

Offer under the ARR

Immigration status

20. Those who are relocated under the ARR will receive settled status ILE or ILR in the UK, with no restriction to rights or access to benefits and services. They will be able to apply for British citizenship after 5 years in the UK under existing rules, subject to the relevant fee.

Accommodation and integration tariff (“the resettlement offer”)

21. The Secretary of State for Defence announced the Afghan Resettlement Programme (ARP) on 18 December 2024, which brought together the existing Afghan resettlement schemes into a single, efficient pipeline, including the resettlement offer. The ARP includes the ACRS, ARR and ARAP. It went live in spring 2025. Further information can be found here: [Afghan Resettlement Programme - GOV.UK](#).
22. Under the ARP, ARR arrivals receive the same accommodation support from the MOD and package of integration support from Local Authorities, which are provided under the ARAP.

Eligibility of *Principals*

23. An ARR eligible *principal* is an individual who the “**decision maker**” assessed as being at highest risk by meeting all eligibility requirements in A, B, C & D below. The “**decision maker**” can be either *DARR* or the Secretary of State for Defence.

A. They are an *affected* individual.

AND

- B. They must have been positively assessed by the “**decision maker**” in accordance with the MOD’s caseworker guidance to have held, or claimed to have held

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- i. one or more of the roles in **Addendum A**; or
- ii. one or more of the roles in **Addendum B** and where it has been determined by the “**decision maker**” that the person’s role puts them at equivalent risk to an individual with one or more of the roles in **Addendum A**; or
- iii. a different high-profile role not listed in **Addendum A** or **Addendum B**, but where it has been determined by the “**decision maker**” that they held a role which puts them at equivalent risk to those in the identified roles.

AND

- C. They are an individual who has not previously been found eligible under either the ARAP, ACRS or any other route which provides settled status (ILE or ILR) in the UK.

AND

- D. They are considered to be, from the information available to His Majesty's Government (HMG), in a *high-risk country*, which is defined as:
- i. Afghanistan, or countries where the eligible *principal* faced risk of deportation to Afghanistan; **or**
 - ii. Third countries where there were UK national security concerns should that individual remain in that country; **or**

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Official – sensitive: Not for disclosure – End of section

24. It is the responsibility of a principal to provide truthful and sufficient evidence on their application. Failure to do so may result in their eligibility being withdrawn. Further detail can be found at the “*Assessing evidence: fraud*” and “*Withdrawing Eligibility*” sections.

Decision makers

25. To be eligible under the ARR the applicant must have received a positive eligibility decision from the MOD.
26. *DARR* acted as the “**decision maker**” for ARR eligibility decisions under Condition B (i) and (ii).
27. The Secretary of State for Defence acted as the “**decision maker**” for ARR eligibility decisions, on a case-by-case basis, under Condition B (iii).
28. Further detail to support “**decision makers**” on *principals* can be found in the relevant *DARR* caseworker guidance.

Eligibility of immediate family members (IFM)

29. *IFM* are considered as one spouse or partner of a *principal*, and dependent children under the age of 18.
30. For the purpose of decisions relating to family members, the *date of declaration*, as set out under *Definitions/Terms*, applies.
31. It is the responsibility of a principal to provide truthful and sufficient evidence to demonstrate the IFM's identity as well as their relation to their IFM. Failure to do so may result in their IFM being refused or their offer withdrawn. Where principals provide a) false information, b) false evidence or c) false representations in relation to their IFM, the principal's eligibility offer may also be withdrawn.

Spouse or partner

32. Eligibility will in any circumstance be considered in line with [partners, divorce, and dissolution guidance](#).
33. The following must apply for consideration of a spouse or partner:
- A person being considered eligible must be the spouse or partner of an *eligible principal* under the ARR;
 - A spouse or partner of that *principal* must meet the requirements set out in [Appendix Relationship with a Partner](#);
 - They must have been at least 18 years of age on the *date of declaration*;
 - If the *eligible principal* has more than one spouse or partner, including where the *principal* is in a polygamous or polyandrous marriage, only one spouse or partner can be found eligible and granted *entry clearance* under the ARR.

Divorces and polygamous marriages

34. Eligibility for a spouse or partner, particularly where there are concerns about divorce, polygamous or polyandrous marriages, will be assessed in line with the [Partners, divorce and dissolution guidance](#).
35. A divorced or separated ex-spouse or partner of an ARR-eligible *principal* cannot be found eligible as either an *IFM* or *AFM* of that *principal*.
36. A divorced or separated ex-spouse or partner of an ARR-eligible *IFM* or *AFM* cannot be found eligible as an *AFM* of the ARR-eligible *principal*.

Under 18 spouses/partners

37. A person cannot be found eligible under the ARR as a spouse or partner (of any person) if they are under the age of 18 at the relevant *date of declaration*.
38. A marriage or civil partnership that is lawfully contracted before the age of 18 overseas can only be taken into account for *entry clearance* or settlement in the UK as a partner once the eligible *principal* or *family member* and their spouse or partner are both 18 or older. A marriage which was contracted when one or both partners was aged under 18 is recognised once both partners are over 18, if:
- the marriage was valid in the country it took place; and
 - both parties to the marriage had the legal capacity under the law of their domicile to marry each other or enter into a civil partnership.
39. *Principals* who wish to sponsor a spouse or partner where the spouse is now over the age of 18, but who had not been found eligible for the ARR because they were under 18 at the *date of declaration*, can consider whether they can do so under other relevant immigration routes.

Dependent child under 18

40. To be considered as an eligible dependent child aged under 18, the child must meet the following conditions. They:

- a. must be under 18 on the *date of declaration* **and**
- b. must not be leading an independent life; **and**
- c. must not be married nor in a durable relationship; **and**
- d. must not have formed an independent family unit; **and**
- e. must be the child of the *principal* **and** the child's other parent is the *principal's* spouse or partner who is relocating under the ARR, unless one of the following applies:
 - i. the child is that of the *principal*: **and**
 - (a) the child's other parent is deceased; **or**
 - (b) the *principal* has sole parental responsibility for the child's upbringing;**OR**
 - ii. the child is the child of the *principal's* spouse or partner: **and**
 - (a) the child's other parent is deceased; **or**
 - (b) the *principal's* spouse/partner has sole parental responsibility for the child's upbringing;**OR**
 - iii. the child is not the biological child of either, but the “**decision maker**” is satisfied there has been a genuine transfer of parental responsibility to:
 - (a) The *principal*; **and/or**
 - (b) The spouse/partner of the *principal*; **and**
 - (c) Both of the child's natural parents are deceased.

41. Cases under iii. (above) will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The *principal* must produce sufficient evidence to satisfy the caseworker that circumstances are met. Information on sole parental responsibility can be found under [Appendix Children](#).

42. When determining eligibility decisions of dependent children who have turned 18 since the *principal's* original ARAP or Ex-Gratia Scheme (EGS) application, a “**decision maker**” had the discretion to, on a case-by-case basis, consider the date of original ARAP or EGS application as the *date of the declaration* (see *Definitions/Terms*). This is to ensure mitigation against *break-glass*. See pre *break-glass* considerations.

Newborns

43. Any newborn born after an *invitation letter* had been issued can be considered for ARR eligibility on a case-by-case discretionary basis by *DARR*. All individuals require a positive eligibility decision from *DARR* and individual *entry clearance* applications to the Home Office.

Adopted children

44. Adoption or guardianship arrangements for children in Afghanistan has no legal validity in the UK. Eligibility will be assessed in line with [Appendix Adoption](#) of the Immigration Rules. Arrangements of a sole parental responsibility are considered above.

Related external links:

[Appendix FM - GOV.UK](#)

[Partners, divorce and dissolution guidance](#)
[Appendix Adoption - GOV.UK](#)
[Appendix Children - GOV.UK](#)

Eligibility of additional family members (AFM)

45. *AFM* of eligible *principals* who have completed the biographic stage of the process and who have been supported by the UK Government into the next stage of the relocation process will continue to be progressed for entry into the UK.
46. Those *AFM* who had received an eligibility letter, but their *principal* had not by 4 July 2025 completed the biographic stage, have not been progressed for *entry clearance* into the UK. However, there may be instances whereby such an individual may still be found eligible for the ARAP. In these instances, the MOD will consider their *AFM* application in line with the ARAP *AFM*, as prescribed by Appendix ARAP of the Immigration Rules.
47. Those *AFM* who had a decision pending and whose *principal* had not completed the biographic stage by 4 July 2025, or whose *principal* had not yet been supported by the UK Government into the next stage of the relocation process by 4 July 2025, were not progressed for entry into the UK.
48. For those *AFM* who had a decision pending and whose *principal* had completed the biographic stage by 4 July 2025, and who had been supported by the UK Government into the next stage of the relocation process, these applications will be considered against the criteria below.
- The individual must be an *AFM* of an eligible *principal* and/or their eligible spouse or partner under the ARR; **and**
 - The *AFM* cannot be an additional spouse or partner of the *principal* where one spouse/partner has already been found eligible for the ARR, nor is already in the UK under any provision as a spouse or partner; **and**
 - The *AFM* cannot be an additional spouse or partner of the *IFM* spouse or partner who is relocating to the UK with the *principal* through the ARR; **and**
 - The *AFM* cannot be a former spouse or former partner of the *principal*, or of a former spouse or partner of the *principal's IFM* or of another *AFM*; **and**
 - Their *principal* must have completed the biographics stage, and been supported by the UK Government into the next stage of the relocation process, before 4 July 2025; **and**
 - The principal submitted the *AFM* application within the *AFM* Application time limit; **and**
 - The *AFM*
 - as a result of the eligible *principal's* eligibility under the now closed ARR scheme, the applicant must be at **current** elevated risk of targeted attacks, specific threats or intimidation, putting them at high risk of death or serious injury **or**
 - must face specific vulnerabilities which have led to an exceptional level of family dependence, and would be unable, even with the practical and financial help of the eligible *principal* or their spouse/partner, to obtain the required level of care outside the UK either because it is not available, and there is no other person who can reasonably provide it, or because it is not affordable.
49. Children under 18 may be found eligible as *AFM* if they meet the criteria above and the following additional criteria:

- h. The child must be found eligible alongside an eligible *AFM* who holds existing parental responsibility and decision-making role(s) for the child; **and**
 - i. Both of the child's natural parents are found eligible alongside the child and have also both been found as *AFM* eligible; **or**
 - j. One of the child's natural parents is found eligible alongside the child, had been found as *AFM* eligible with them, and the other natural parent is deceased; **or**
 - k. One of the child's natural parents is found eligible alongside the child, has also been found as *AFM* eligible with them and has parental sole responsibility for the child's upbringing; **or**
 - l. The child's natural parents are both deceased.
50. Children, including de facto adopted children, of the *principal* who meet the criteria outlined in paragraphs above, should only be found eligible as *IFM*.
51. It is the responsibility of a principal to provide truthful and sufficient evidence to demonstrate their *AFM*'s eligibility to the ARR. Failure to do so may result in their *AFM*'s eligibility being refused or withdrawn. Where principals provide a) false information, b) false evidence or c) false representations in relation to their *AFM*'s eligibility, the principal's eligibility offer may also be withdrawn.

Right to Review

52. The ARR is a discretionary policy and not set out in the Immigration Rules. It has operated on an invitation-only basis and does not carry a 'Right to Review' for *principals* or *IFM*.
53. The 'Right to Review' for *AFM*, however, mirrors the ARAP process. Where the "**decision maker**" makes an ineligibility decision for an *AFM* under the ARR, there is a right to seek one review of the decision if:
- a. the *principal* believes the decision was not made in accordance with the policy; and/or
 - b. The *principal* can supply new evidence to support their case that was not available when the decision was made.
54. From 28 April 2026, those *principals* whose *AFM* are deemed ineligible and receive an outcome letter advising them of this may seek a review of the decision within 28 calendar days of receipt of that letter, save for where there are compelling circumstances which have prevented them from meeting this deadline and which they provide evidence for. *Principals* who were sent an *AFM* ineligible decision before 28 April 2026 have 90 calendar days from the date of the decision letter to make a request for review, save for where there are compelling circumstances which have prevented them from meeting this deadline and which they provide evidence for.
55. Upon receipt of a review application, the MOD may make a Request for Further information (RFI). Applicants have 14 calendar days to respond to an RFI. Failure to respond to this RFI within this timeframe will result in the application being assessed using only the information already held.

Family member access to the ARR

Deceased *principals*

56. Bereaved IFM and those individuals who would have been considered as the *principal's* AFM had the *principal* not died will be considered under the ARR on a discretionary, case by-case basis, if the *principal* had died and the following circumstances apply:
- It must be demonstrated that the *principal* is deceased; **and**
 - It must be demonstrated that the family members are related as claimed and are eligible for the ARR; **and**
 - The *principal* confirmed their intention to take up their offer of relocation under the ARR before they died, and the eligible IFM were included in their *principal's* initial response to their *invitation letter* under the ARR. Eligible AFM will also be considered for relocation if the *principal* had applied for their relocation and they had been granted ILE by the Home Office, even if the *principal* had consequently died.

Assessing evidence: fraud

57. Assessing evidence and potential fraud for the purpose of establishing eligibility to the ARR is undertaken by the Ministry of Defence and so this section does **not** extend to, or inform, decision-making by other departments involved in subsequent stages of the process, including entry clearance or suitability assessments.
58. False information, false evidence and false representations refer to information, documentation, statements or material that are either not true or misleading, whether provided expressly or by omission. These concepts are distinct but overlapping:
- Information or evidence may be *not true* where it is factually incorrect.
 - Information or evidence may be *misleading* where, although not demonstrably incorrect, it creates a false impression or conceals material facts.
59. False information, false evidence and false representations refer to information, documentation, statements or material that are not true or are misleading. This includes inaccuracies arising from deliberate deception, errors, or omissions. A finding of deception requires evidence of a deliberate intention to mislead. Deception means an act which deliberately causes another to believe something that is not true.

Considering the circumstances of each individual case

60. DARR recognises that individuals may provide information in challenging circumstances, including limited access to documentation, fear, stress, or reliance on third parties. Applications must therefore be assessed on a fair and reasonable basis, having regard to the circumstances of the individual case and all relevant information available.
61. False information, false evidence or false representations may arise with or without deliberate intent. A finding that information is false or misleading does not, of itself, require a conclusion that the principal intended to mislead. In line with this approach, DARR caseworkers must consider whether inaccuracies or omissions may reasonably

be attributable to innocent mistake, misunderstanding, or lack of access to information, before reaching any conclusion about deception.

62. Deception refers to conduct involving a deliberate intention to cause another to believe something that is not true. Allegations or findings of deception must only be made where, on the balance of probabilities, there is evidence of such deliberate intent.
63. To support consistent and proportionate decision-making, DARR applies a structured framework of severity indicators:
 - a. Low-severity indicators reflect minor or contextual inaccuracies that do not undermine the overall assessment of eligibility and do not indicate deception. These should normally be addressed through clarification and appropriate record-keeping.
 - b. Medium-severity indicators may indicate uncertainty, misunderstanding, or partial inaccuracy in relation to material facts. These require proportionate further enquiries to determine whether the information can be substantiated.
 - c. High-severity indicators reflect strong evidence that false information or representations have been provided and may include evidence capable of supporting a finding of deliberate deception.
64. This framework enables decision-makers to distinguish between innocent error, false information without intent, and deliberate deception, ensuring that decisions are taken consistently, fairly, and in accordance with the civil standard of proof on the balance of probabilities.
65. Where an individual would otherwise appear to meet the ARR eligibility criteria, but has provided false information, false evidence or false representations in support of their application (including in relation to their IFM and/or AFM), this may be treated as a relevant consideration in the eligibility assessment.
66. DARR decision makers must consider:
 - a. whether the false information, false evidence or false representations is material to the assessment of eligibility.
 - b. whether, when the false information, false evidence or false representations is discounted, the applicant has demonstrated on the balance of probabilities that they meet the eligibility criteria; and
 - c. whether the nature and circumstances of the false information, false evidence or false representations indicate a deliberate attempt to influence the eligibility decision.
67. Not all instances of false or misleading information will justify refusal of eligibility where eligibility would otherwise be met. However, where, on the balance of probabilities, there is evidence of deliberate deception, a refusal of eligibility may be justified and proportionate in order to protect the integrity of the scheme.
68. All such decisions must be taken on a case-by-case basis and be clearly reasoned.
69. Where false information, false evidence or false representations are identified, this policy applies equally whether the information relates to:
 - the principal; or
 - persons claimed as IFMs or AFM in support of the principal's application.

70. False information provided about IFM and/or AFM may be treated as false information provided in support of the principal's eligibility and may therefore be relevant to the overall eligibility determination to the ARR.

Decision standards for fraud-based eligibility rejections

71. These decision standards apply equally to decisions to refuse eligibility on fraud-related grounds and to decisions to withdraw an existing eligibility determination where false information, false evidence or false representations are identified after an initial eligibility decision has been made.
72. Where concerns arise in relation to the accuracy, reliability or consistency of documents or information, decision makers must first consider whether these may reasonably be attributable to innocent or honest mistake, misunderstanding, or the practical difficulties of obtaining documentation in Afghanistan.
73. When communicating a rejection, decision makers must clearly state the reasons for the decision and the policy basis on which eligibility has been refused. If a principal applicant or family member is rejected or their eligibility is withdrawn on basis of fraud, they do not get a right of review.

Withdrawing eligibility

74. Withdrawing eligibility under the ARR is undertaken by the MOD, and its relevant guidance only applies to eligibility decisions made under the first stage of the ARR.
75. Where evidence emerges which indicates that the principal – or their family members where the principal is deceased – has provided false information or evidence in relation to their eligibility or has not disclosed relevant information and/or evidence in relation to their and/or their family members' eligibility, it is appropriate to consider withdrawing theirs and/or their family members' eligibility if they have not yet relocated to the UK.
76. The MOD may withdraw eligibility of a principal, who has yet to relocate to the UK, where they:
1. provide false information and/or evidence in relation to
 - a. their eligibility and/or
 - b. their family members' eligibility.
 2. make false representations in relation to
 - a. their eligibility and/or
 - b. their family members' eligibility.
 3. do not disclose relevant information and/or evidence in relation to
 - a. their eligibility and/or
 - b. their family members' eligibilitywhich would have otherwise made them and/or their family members ineligible to the ARR.
 4. no longer wish to be relocated to the UK (including where an individual has previously made this clear).
 5. stop responding to communications for over 12 months from the date their eligibility letter is sent.

77. The MOD may withdraw eligibility of a family member, who has yet to relocate to the UK:

1. Where the family member's principal
 - a. provides false information and/or evidence in relation to their family members' eligibility.
 - b. makes false representations in relation to their family members' eligibility.
 - c. does not disclose relevant information and/or evidence in relation to their family members' eligibility which would have otherwise made the family member ineligible to the ARR.
 - d. no longer wishes to be relocated to the UK.
 - e. stops responding to communications for over 12 months from the date the PA's eligibility letter is sent.
2. Where the family member
 - a. no longer wishes to be relocated to the UK.

78. Cases with circumstances not covered by this list may present themselves. The MOD reserves the right to withdraw eligibility from individuals who have yet to relocate to the UK wherever justified and reserves the right to revisit decisions on eligibility. Exceptional cases will be treated on a case-by-case basis.

Deceased Principals

79. Where applications are made from an alleged bereaved family member of deceased principals, their eligibility may be withdrawn if:

1. The principal is not deceased as claimed.
2. The alleged bereaved family member
 - a. provides false information and/or evidence in relation to their eligibility.
 - b. makes false representations in relation to their eligibility.
 - c. does not disclose relevant information and/or evidence in relation to their eligibility which would have otherwise made them ineligible to the ARR.

Right to make representations

80. In cases where refusing and/or withdrawing eligibility is considered, individuals should be given the opportunity to provide further information and/or explanations and/or make representations in relation to a proposed decision to refuse or withdraw eligibility, and any relevant information provided must be taken into account before a final decision on whether to refuse or withdraw eligibility is reached.

81. In these instances, caseworkers should send out a Request for Further Information before referring the case to their team leaders. Individuals will have 14 days to respond to requests for information. Failure to respond to any request for information within this timescale, unless exceptional circumstances apply, will result in caseworkers using the evidence already available.

82. A decision to refuse or withdraw eligibility cannot be appealed, and individuals will not have the right to a review of the decision by the MOD.

Process for the ARR

83. The ARR comprises of a two-stage process.

Stage 1: Eligibility

84. *Principal*: To be deemed as a *principal* for the ARR, an individual must be found eligible by the “**decision maker**”.
85. *IFM*: To be deemed eligible for the ARR, an *IFM* must be found eligible by the “**decision maker**”.
86. *AFM*: To be deemed eligible for the ARR, an *AFM* must be found eligible by the “**decision maker**”.
87. If, after receiving an eligibility notification, a *principal* stops responding to communications from the MOD prior to their relocation to the UK, the MOD will continue to make efforts to contact them for 12 months. If a response is not received within this time their offer of relocation will be withdrawn, meaning that the MOD will no longer make an application for *entry clearance* or settlement to the Home Office on their behalf and they will no longer be able to secure entry clearance into the UK under the ARR.

Relocation of minors

88. Any eligible children under the age of 18, who meet the criteria as an *IFM* or *AFM*, must travel at the same time as one or both of their eligible parents. Children under 18 will not be relocated if unaccompanied. This is not a relevant factor in their eligibility consideration.

Stage 2: Entry clearance

89. From 28 April 2026, *principals* and their *IFM* have 12 months from when they are sent their eligibility letter to attend a Visa Application Centre (VAC) in a third country and enrol their biometrics, where the MOD will finalise making an application for *entry clearance* on their behalf. *Principals* who received their eligibility letter before 28 April 2026, will have 12 months from 28 April 2026 to attend a VAC.
90. From 28 April 2026, eligible *AFM* will also have 12 months from when they are sent their own eligibility letter to attend a VAC in a third country and enrol their biometrics, where the MOD will finalise making an application for *entry clearance* on their behalf. *AFM* who received their eligibility letter before 28 April 2026 will have 12 months from 28 April 2026 to attend a VAC.
91. So that the MOD can finalise making an application for *entry clearance*, eligible individuals are required to take the following steps in the order set out below:
- [for IFM: provide the required documentation to corroborate their identity and their relation to their principal applicant]
 - Inform the MOD of their planned travel in advance.
 - Travel to a third country.

- d. Provide the required information to the MOD so that the MOD can book an appointment on their behalf at a VAC.
- e. Attend the VAC appointment.

All of these steps must be completed within the relevant 12-months period, starting from the date of the relevant eligibility letter being sent (or from 28 April 2026, where applicable).

92. **If the above steps are not completed within the required 12-month period, the MOD will not make a UK *entry clearance* application on behalf of the eligible person. As a result, they will not be able to relocate to the UK under the ARR. This requirement will be rigorously enforced, unless exceptional circumstances apply.**
93. Following the submission of biometrics, the Home Office will process *entry clearance* applications. To ensure compliance with *entry clearance* requirements, the Home Office reserves the right to seek clarity to enable robust eligibility decisions including (but not limited to) identity, relationship and age matters.
94. Suitability requirements apply to all routes and must be met in addition to validity and eligibility requirements. This includes Part Suitability: Grounds for Refusal of the Immigration Rules. Only those who successfully complete the *entry clearance* process will be granted *entry clearance*. As all *IFM* and *AFM* applications are reliant on their relation to the *principal*, they too would fall for refusal on validity grounds unless exceptional circumstances apply.
95. Cases where biometrics, security and other checks reveal adverse information will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, with reference to published policy which considers an individual's suitability for being granted UK *entry clearance*. Government departments, including the MOD and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), may have information on caseworking and other systems that is relevant to *entry clearance* considerations including on suitability for *entry clearance*, particularly given the two-stage process. For best practice, wherever possible, these should be communicated to the Home Office at the point of the *entry clearance* application by the MOD to support suitability considerations.
96. If a *principal* is found to meet the [non-conductive grounds for refusal or cancellation of *entry clearance*](#), their application will fall for refusal. In such cases, the application will fail suitability checks and the *principal* will be refused *entry clearance*. As all *IFM* and *AFM* applications are reliant on their relation to an eligible ARR *principal*, they too would fall for refusal on validity grounds, unless exceptional circumstances apply. All cases will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and the Home Office reserves the right to determine the final outcome of any *entry clearance* application.
97. Additionally, the Home Office may seek further information from the *principal*, any family members, or the MOD or other government departments for *entry clearance*, including, but not limited to, matters covered by Part Suitability in the Immigration Rules.

Evidential requirements and timelines

98. Individuals must respond to an *invitation letter* and, if they wish to be relocated, provide details of all *IFM* they wish to be considered for relocation under the ARR no later than 30 calendar days from the date (UK GMT) at which they were sent an ARR *invitation letter*.
99. Where an individual does not respond to the *invitation letter* within 30 calendar days, their invitation will not be progressed further. The “**decision maker**” will consider whether a response to an invitation offer beyond this period can be progressed where exceptional circumstances apply, and where evidence of the circumstances is provided.
100. It is the *principal's* responsibility (and where this is not possible, their family members') to provide sufficient evidence to show they are related as claimed to their *IFM* and *AFM* and to demonstrate how they meet relevant eligibility criteria. Where sufficient evidence to prove the claimed relationship has not been provided, or where there are concerns about any documentary evidence previously submitted, further information may be requested. Applicants have 14 calendar days from the date (UK GMT) from which they are sent a Request for Information (RFI) to respond. Failure to respond to any request for information within this timescale, unless exceptional circumstances apply, will result in the application being assessed using the evidence already available.
101. The “**decision maker**” will assess the eligibility of *IFM* and *AFM* using the information and evidence provided, as well as any further information available to HMG.

Pre “*break-glass*” considerations

102. “*Break-glass*” is the term used to describe the moment of the lifting of the super injunction. Pre “*break-glass*”, UK Government made best endeavours to mitigate against the risk of “*break-glass*” due to the potential risks deemed to be in play at that time. This including the policy and process of the ARR mirroring ARAP as closely as possible. The ARR included mitigations intended to minimise the risk that operationalising this route could have on breaking the glass.

ARR invitation letters & ARAP offer letters

103. *Invitation letters* issued under the ARR have been drafted to mirror the ARAP and therefore provide the same links to Appendix ARAP of the Immigration Rules. This will have assisted those *principals* who have already submitted Family Member applications to ensure consistency with the ARAP letter as much as possible, while also ensuring applicants can refer to published policy to assist them in their applications. However, all ARR *IFM* and *AFM* applications have been assessed against the criteria in this and previous iterations of ARR policy statement, which has necessary deviations from the *IFM* and *AFM* policy set out in Appendix ARAP.
104. There may also be instances whereby an individual has already been sent an *invitation letter* under the ARR, but they are expected to be found eligible for the ARAP.

In these instances, the MOD can consider their ARR *AFM* application on the basis of risk as well as dependency as set out in the ARAP *AFM*, as prescribed by Appendix ARAP of the Immigration Rules.

105. Some of those in scope of the ARR will also have had ARAP reviews pending. This includes those being reviewed as part of the 'Triples Review' announced on 1 February 2024 and Phase 2 announced on 16 May 2025. All individuals who are in scope of the 'Triples Review', and who were eligible for either ARAP or ARR, were offered access to a route for relocation to the UK as soon as it was practicable, and whichever route was determined first. For those who have received an *invitation letter* under the ARR and who have then been deemed eligible for ARAP, their ARAP *eligibility notification* was withheld "pre *break-glass*" in order to mitigate against the risks of "breaking-glass". All such *principals* will now receive this confirmation, and they and their family members will be progressed under the ARAP.