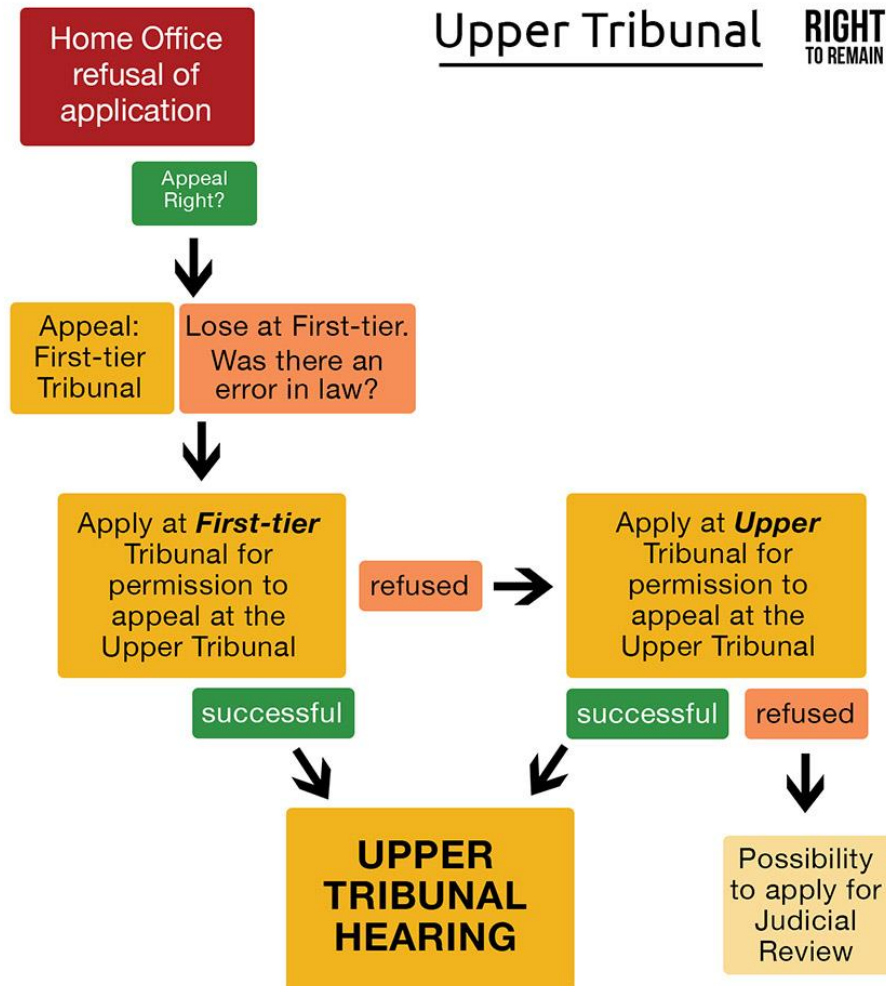


## Glossary - Immigration Tribunal

Terms often heard.



**(ACQ)** During the asylum claim, people are asked to complete an asylum claim questionnaire.

**ARC- Application Registration Card (ARC)** The ARC is evidence that an asylum claim in the UK has been submitted.

**Asylum** To qualify for asylum under the terms of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, to which the United Kingdom is a signatory, a claimant must show that they have a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political group.

**Country Expert Report:** Report on conditions in the country where it is proposed the Claimant be removed to (on topics such as political situation, ability of the State to protect an individual from persecution, ability for an individual to relocate elsewhere in the country, availability/access to medical treatment or support for victims of trafficking).

**Deportation** Deportation Order was made by virtue of section 32(5) of the UK Borders Act 2007 -decisions may be refusal of protection and human rights claim. Decision to deport pursuant to the immigration act 1971 and the UK borders act 2007.

"*Foreign criminal*" on section 32(1) because they are not a British Citizen and convicted in the UK of an offence for which they received a sentence of at least 12 months. Under section 32(5) of the UK Borders Act 2007, the Secretary of State must make a deportation order in respect of a foreign criminal, unless one or more of the exceptions set out in section 33 of the same Act applies. There are also some deportation orders made under the Immigration Act 1971.

**'Deportation - One-Stop Notice'**. This is served under section 120 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (as amended by the Immigration Act 2014).

The Secretary of State may certify a human rights claim under section 94B of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 so that any appeal can only be brought after the person has left the United Kingdom unless to do so would cause serious irreversible harm or otherwise breach human rights. In those cases, we will consider any reasons that you provide as to why you cannot be expected to appeal from outside the United Kingdom.

All references to deportation relate to individuals who are considered to be a risk – generally they have criminal convictions and once subject to a deportation order are prevented from returning to the UK. Individuals who are not being deported will be administratively removed from the UK.

**FTT** The First-tier Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber are responsible for handling appeals against some decisions made by the Home Office relating to: permission to stay in the UK. deportation from the UK. entry clearance to the UK.

**Forced labour** The International Labour Organization defines forced labour as:

“All work or service that is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.”

**Detention duty scheme** If in an immigration removal centre (IRC), People are eligible for free legal (legal aid funded) advice under what is called the Detention Duty Advice Scheme.

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**HO** Home Office

**Humanitarian Protection**, raises issues under Articles 2, 3 of and/or Protocol 6 to the 1950 Rome Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, (commonly referred to as the ECHR).

It prohibits arbitrary deprivation of life; torture, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment; slavery and forced; arbitrary arrest or detention; arbitrary interference with privacy; war propaganda; discrimination; and advocacy of racial or religious hatred. A successful claim for humanitarian protection leads to 5 years limited leave to remain in the UK.

**HOPO / PO** Home Office Presenting Officer – represents the Secretary of State for the Home Department

**ILR - Indefinite Leave to Remain** Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) is an immigration status within the United Kingdom, offering non-British citizens the opportunity to reside in the country without any time restrictions.

**Limited Leave to Remain** – enables an individual to remain in the UK for a limited period of time.

**Modern slavery** is a complex crime and may involve multiple forms of exploitation. It encompasses:

- human trafficking
- slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour

An individual could have been a victim of human trafficking and/or slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.

**NINO** A NINO is a unique personal reference number that links an individual with their records of national insurance contributions, social security benefits, tax payments and student loans. While the NINO is a unique personal number in isolation it is not proof of an individual's identity, immigration status, right to work in the UK, nor does it confer entitlement to benefit.

**NRM The National Referral Mechanism (NRM)** is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support.

**PTSD Post Traumatic Stress Disorder** is characterised by impaired episodic long-term memory beyond the traumatic event, and these deficits are particularly pronounced in verbal memory (Petzold & Bunzeck, 2022). Episodic memory is a type of long-term memory that involves conscious recollection of previous experiences together with their context in terms of place and time, the associated emotions, and so on. This therefore is related to ability to **provide accurate chronology**. Trauma history may also be a potential factor in poor memory functioning in that it is known that high levels of emotion have potential to impair any memory (Deffenbacher, 1983; cited in Herlihy & Turner, 2007). In PTSD, individuals do experience difficulties retrieving memories of specific events (e.g. Williams et al., 1995; cited in Herlihy & Turner, 2007). The link between trauma, PTSD and memory should be held in mind as it would not be unusual to present with memory distortion, inconsistency, or indeed lack of detail or disclosure due to post-traumatic avoidance.

**Reasons for Refusal** Home Office decision which generally gives rise to a right of appeal to the FTT.

**SS** Secretary of State

**SCA Single Competency Authority** The Single Competent Authority is often shortened to the SCA. The SCA is part of the Home Office, and is one of the competent authorities who identify and support potential and confirmed victims of modern slavery through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

**SEF** Statement of Evidence Form. The Statement of Evidence Form (SEF) plays a vital role in identifying which cases will need to progress to an asylum interview and ensuring relevant information is captured.

**Substantive hearing** Full appeal hearing.

**Stitched bundle** Everything put together for substantive hearing.

### **Trafficking - Human trafficking**

It consists of three basic parts:

**An action** - the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person

**A means** - the threat or use of force or other form of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, a position of vulnerability, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to control a person for the purpose of exploitation

**Exploitation** – which can include slavery, forced labour or services, servitude, forced criminality, sexual exploitation or the removal of organs  
Once initial control is secured victims are usually moved to a place where there is a market for their services. This is often a location where they lack the language skills or other basic knowledge which would allow them to seek help. There may be one person trafficking the victims or a number of different individuals. Victims may also be passed or sold to different traffickers.

**Trauma Informed Assessment** A trauma informed approach pays particular attention to rapport building and informed consent, assesses immediate and longer-term concerns for safety, provides an assessment of needs and goals, strengths and deficits, and provides a history which explores past events without re- traumatisation.

**Upper tribunal** UTIAC is responsible for appeals against decisions of the First-tier Tribunal concerning  
(i) deprivation of citizenship, and  
(ii) with the rights of EU nationals and those connected with them to enter and remain in the UK.

It also handles applications for judicial review of certain decisions made by the Home Office, normally relating to immigration, asylum and human rights claims.

## Links

- <https://righttoremain.org.uk/toolkit/>
- [Asylum Screening \(First\) Interview](#)
- [Asylum Substantive \(Big\) Interview](#)
- [Home Office Asylum Decision \(grant of status/refusal\)](#)
- [Your Appeal Hearing at the First-tier Tribunal](#)
- [Appealing at the Upper Tribunal \(after First-tier refusal\)](#)

## Government

- <https://www.gov.uk/claim-asylum>
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms/guidance-on-the-national-referral-mechanism-for-potential-adult-victims-of-modern-slavery-england-and-wales>
- <https://righttoremain.org.uk/toolkit/ut/>

## Reason for refusal

- <https://www.ein.org.uk/bpg/chapter/1>

## Refugee convention

- <https://www.unhcr.org/media/convention-and-protocol-relating-status-refugees>
- <https://www.saunders.co.uk/news/what-is-the-statutory-charge/>

## Vulnerability

- <https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/FTTPPracticeDirectionChildVulnerableAdultandSensitiveWitnesses281008.pdf>
- <https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/ChildWitnessGuidance.pdf>