



SUBMISSION TO THE C E R D COMMITTEE

Comments on the thirteenth Periodical Report of the UK
relating to the period up to 31 July 1994

Immigration and Asylum

At Annex 12 of the UK's thirteenth periodical report to the C E R D Committee the UK sets out its policy on immigration and the extent to which the policy and its implementation comply with the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

We would draw the Committee's attention to point 2 of the Annex where it is stated:

The Government is determined that immigration laws should be applied without any regard to race, colour or religion of the person seeking to enter or remain in the United Kingdom. This cardinal principle is reflected in the Immigration Rules and in the Home Office Immigration and Nationality Department's Policy Statement on Race Relations. The Policy Statement makes clear that in carrying out their duties under the United Kingdom immigration and nationality laws all staff have a responsibility to treat everyone fairly and without racial bias.

The Committee may note that no reference is made to the main UK anti-discrimination instrument, the Race Relations Act 1976, in this statement by the UK Government. As the Committee has seen that from the report elsewhere, the role of the Race Relations Act 1976 is fundamental in the UK's commitment to equality. However Section 75 of the Act excludes immigration control and enforcement from the scope of the Act. This exclusion has been accepted by the UK Courts since 1982¹.

¹ "The [Race Relations] Act does not make all discrimination unlawful. It is common ground that the existence of immigration control and the enforcement of that immigration control is not discrimination made unlawful by the Act..... the reasons why immigration control is not discriminatory for the purposes of the Act are as follows: discrimination is not defined in Section 3(3) of the Act as any

Members of the Committee may wish to ask the UK Government why, if the Government is committed to the principle that the Immigration Rules should be applied without any regard to race, colour or religion of the person seeking to enter or remain in the UK, the Government has not amended the Race Relations Act 1976 so that it applies inter alia to the field of immigration.

In view of the benefits expounded by the Government elsewhere in the report of the Race Relations Act 1976 to the elimination of race discrimination it is difficult to comprehend why such a simple step has yet to be taken.

At point 3 of the Annex it is stated:

The present Government attaches great importance to marriage and family life, and this principle is reflected in the provisions made in the Immigration Rules of the admission of fiance(e)s, spouses and children of persons who are settled in this country, whether they are British citizens or foreign nationals.

UK immigration law contains a restriction on family life between spouses in that in order for a foreign spouse to be allowed to enter or remain in the UK as such the parties to the marriage must satisfy the UK authorities that the possibility of remaining in the UK was not a factor in their decision to marry. This is called the "primary purpose" rule and has been the subject of very substantial litigation in the UK.

The former minister clarified the primary purpose rule in contrast to the concept of a genuine marriage in a letter to Mr G Allen MP on 24 May 1994 as follows:

"I tried to make clear as the debate drew to a close that we regard a marriage of convenience as a sham marriage entered into solely for immigration purposes where the couple have no

discrimination falling within Sections 1 or 2 of the Act. Both Sections 1 and 2, in defining discrimination, do so in respect of "any circumstances relevant for the purposes of any provision of this Act"... I am satisfied that the use of this reference to "any circumstances relevant for the purposes of any provision of this Act" confines the definition of discrimination to discrimination which is expressly made unlawful under Parts II to VI of the Act. Home Office v Commission for Racial Equality [1982] 1QB 385 at 395 and 396

intention of living together as man and wife in a settled and genuine relationship. *This is to be very clearly distinguished from a "primary purpose" marriage where although the main aim of the marriage is to gain admission to the United Kingdom, there may also be a genuine element to the relationship.*"

The application of this rule means that it is more difficult for a person settled in the UK either British or non-EC national to be joined by his or her foreign spouse than a national of another EC Member State who is entitled to family reunion with his or her spouse under the rules of Community law.²

At Annex 1 please find table 1.4 reproduced from the Home Office Statistical Bulletin issued 9/95 which sets out the numbers of spouses and children accepted for settlement 1992-1994. "Accepted for settlement" means admitted to the UK to live. The Committee will note that the numbers of husbands and wives admitted for settlement in 1994 from the Indian sub-continent accounted for up to 40% of all applications. This does not include those people who were refused. Also attached to this memorandum please find table 2.5 from the same Home Office Statistical Bulletin setting out the waiting times for applicants for entry clearance to come to the UK on the Indian sub-continent. The Committee will see that the length of time a person must wait varies from between under 1 month to over 12 months. No statistics are provided as regards such waiting periods in any other country and we understand no such queues exist elsewhere.

The Committee members may wish to ask the UK Government about the disproportionate impact of the primary purpose rule on spouses from the Indian sub-continent coupled with the delays which it registers as occurring.

As regards the contention of the UK Government at point 6 of Annex 12 the members of the Committee may wish to ask the UK Government what the refusal figures are for spouses and fiancé(e)s for the 12 months ending 31 December 1993. It is impossible to determine the validity of the Government's suggestion "the figures do not suggest that genuine applicants find it difficult to meet these requirements" unless the numbers of those admitted can be compared with the numbers of those refused. This also needs to be broken down by country

² EC regulation 1612/68 Article 10

of nationality in order to determine whether disproportionately large numbers of refusals occur as regards applicants from, for instance, the Indian sub-continent which could indicate *prima facie* evidence of discrimination contrary to the Convention.

At point 9 of Annex 12 it is stated:

The United Kingdom will continue to honour its obligations under the 1951 UN Convention on the status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. All applications are determined in accordance with the criteria of the 1951 Convention, regardless of race or nationality.

During the period under consideration by the Committee, the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993 was in operation and its first effects began to be apparent. Under Schedule 2 of the Act, paragraph 5, provision is made for the UK Government to determine that an asylum application is without foundation. This is permitted, in particular, if the asylum claim is stated not to raise any issue as to the UK's obligations under the Convention.

In accordance with the Rules adopted to implement the Act, this provision applies in particular if the UK Government is satisfied that there is a safe country to which the asylum applicant can be sent. The UK Government is specifically absolved under the Rules from any obligation to consult with the authorities of the third country before the asylum applicant is returned there.

What this means in practice, is that asylum applicants are discriminated against on the basis of which country they may have travelled through on their way to the UK. This random discrimination has been extended to more systematic discrimination.

In July 1994 the UK Government introduced a pilot scheme in respect of asylum applicants from particular countries who receive a different consideration of their asylum claim (primarily expedited) which raises concerns as to whether these asylum claims are dealt with to the same high degree of scrutiny which is applied to other claims. In announcing the change the head of the Asylum Division, Mr D A Cooke stated in a letter to the Refugee Council of 9 August 1994:

"We are simply trying to identify methods by which we can improve the timeliness of our decision making without compromising its quality. Experience has shown that in many cases involving Ghanaian, Indian and Romanian nationals the SCQ [self-completion questionnaire] does not significantly add to the sum of our knowledge. We therefore thought that we should, in the interests of efficiency, see whether we could decide these cases without going through the SCQ stage."

This pilot procedure has now been extended to other nationalities and indeed has the consequence of resulting in a very quick refusal of applications. By separating out certain nationalities for a particular treatment as regards their asylum claim which treatment presupposes that the applications are ill-founded a presumption is created against the asylum applicant irrespective of his or her personal circumstances. Persons from those nationalities which have been separated out are therefore much more likely to be refused and the increase in the numbers of asylum applicants refused from that particular state is then used to justify the application of a short form procedure with fewer procedural guarantees than those applied to nationals of other states. This is a pernicious cycle which results in discrimination against nationals of certain countries within the asylum procedure.

We would also note that asylum applicants from Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia over the period under consideration received differential treatment from other asylum applicants. In the appendix to this memorandum please find the Home Office Statistical Bulletin statistics for 1994 regarding asylum applicants from the former Yugoslavia. As regards those asylum applicants who were not recognised as refugees under the 1951 Convention, but were allowed to remain in the UK for the purposes of temporary protection, a special immigration status was created evidenced by the issue of a Home Office form GEN 19 (Yugo) which gives the holder permission to remain in the UK for one year only subject to a warning that a person will be expected to return to the country of origin as soon as possible. This one year is extended on year at a time always with the expectation the person will be returned to the place of origin. This is a form of the UK immigration status "exceptional leave to remain" but in respect of nationals from all other countries although the first grant is for one year all subsequent grants are for three years with the expectation of permanent residence at the end of seven years.

Accordingly, Bosnian asylum seekers in the UK have been subject to a regime which places them in a particularly precarious position in comparison with, for instance, Somalis fleeing the civil war in their country.

At point 1 of Annex 12 the UK Government states that its policy on immigration is, *inter alia*:

* To allow genuine visitors and students to enter the UK.

By virtue of the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Acts 1993 the UK Government abolished the right of appeal of visitors and short stay students refused either visas to come to the UK or permission to enter the UK. This means that there is no longer an effective judicial remedy against the refusal to admit visitors or students. It is therefore difficult to see how it can be objectively determined whether such persons are genuine or not.

In any event, discrimination applies as regards visitors who come to the UK and then change their intention and wish to become students. If foreign nationals do not require a visa to come to the UK as visitors then they are allowed to change their status from visitor to student while in the UK. If however they come from a country whose nationals require a visa to come to the UK for any purpose then they must return to their country of origin and obtain a separate visa as a student in order to come back to the UK to take studies.

The Committee will find at the appendix the list of countries whose nationals are subject to visa requirements for the UK for any purpose. The Committee may note that this includes all of the Indian sub-continent and most of Africa. However, wealthy first world countries do not figure on that list. Therefore those visitors who could best afford to return to their country of origin to obtain a new visa to study in the UK are not required to do so but those from the third world least likely to be able to afford the cost must do so.

The Committee may wish to enquire of the UK Government the ground for this discrimination as regards students.

In conclusion, we would draw the Committee's attention to the fact that if the Race Relations Act 1976 applied in the field of immigration law and control, many of the other issues which

we have raised in this submission could be dealt with by way of actions in the national court under that Act which would be most beneficial to the individuals concerned and the reputation of the UK Government.

19.2.96
EHG



CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION: STATISTICS UK THIRD AND FOURTH QUARTERS AND YEAR 1994

MAIN POINTS:

- Acceptances for settlement in the United Kingdom in 1994 provisionally totalled 55,100, some 600 less than in 1993 (paragraph 1)
- This change included a fall of 900 in spouses partly offset by a rise of 700 in work permit holder acceptances (paragraph 3)
- 15,500 applications for entry clearance for settlement were received in the Indian sub-continent in 1994, up 500 on 1993 but similar to applications received in 1992. Applications granted fell by 1,000 compared with 1993 to 10,400 (paragraphs 8 and 10)
- 16,500 spouses were admitted to the United Kingdom for a probationary year prior to settlement. In addition, 17,000 persons were granted a probationary year as a spouse after entry to the United Kingdom (paragraphs 17-20)
- 32,800 applications for asylum, excluding dependants, were received, over 10,000 more than in 1993. Of the 21,000 total decisions made, 4 per cent were to recognise the applicant as a refugee and grant asylum (paragraphs 24, 26 and 27)
- 5,000 persons left the United Kingdom as a result of enforcement action, compared with 6,100 in 1993 (paragraph 30)

Figure 1 TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT,
1972 to 1994

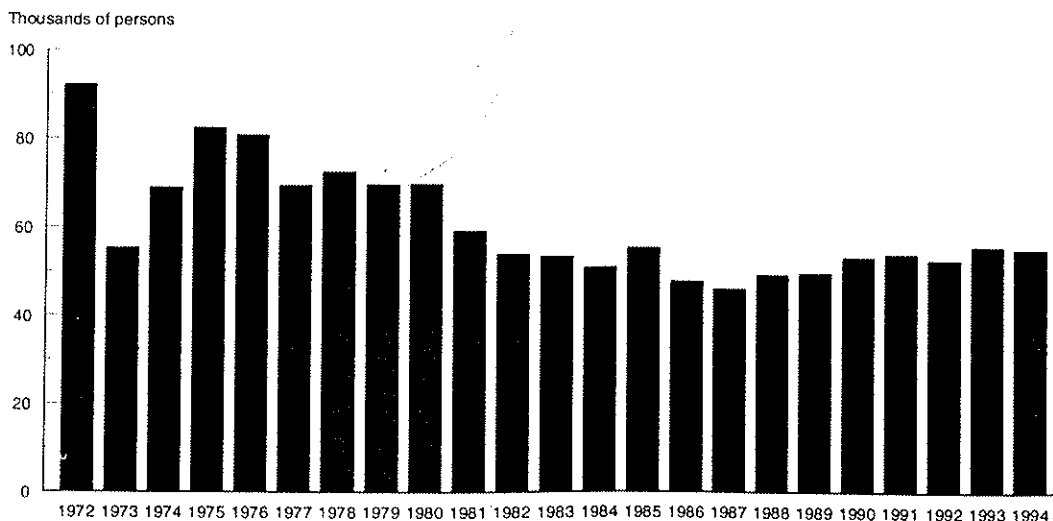


Table 1.4 Spouses and children accepted for settlement, 1992 to 1994

United Kingdom	Number of persons										
	1992	1993	1994	1993				1994			
				1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
			(P)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(P)	(P)
Husbands											
Europe	1,070	970	800	280	230	250	210	240	210	180	170
Americas	1,550	1,560	1,510	450	360	440	320	420	360	400	330
Africa	2,710	2,830	3,270	800	710	700	620	870	760	900	740
Indian sub-continent	3,350	4,380	4,810	1,000	950	1,250	1,180	1,430	1,210	1,220	950
Rest of Asia	1,110	1,090	920	340	260	270	210	280	200	240	200
Oceania	720	780	650	220	190	220	160	190	160	160	140
Other nationalities	380	390	110	110	110	100	80	30	30	40	20
All nationalities	10,880	12,000	12,080	3,200	2,810	3,230	2,780	3,470	2,930	3,140	2,540
Wives											
Europe	1,980	2,040	1,800	590	480	510	470	490	500	420	370
Americas	2,820	2,990	2,910	840	750	770	620	770	730	790	630
Africa	2,170	2,550	2,860	700	640	640	580	750	660	780	680
Indian sub-continent	6,250	5,570	5,280	1,650	1,410	1,390	1,120	1,380	1,230	1,440	1,220
Rest of Asia	3,670	3,970	3,920	1,100	950	1,000	920	1,090	920	1,000	900
Oceania	950	1,120	1,050	360	250	280	230	310	270	270	220
Other nationalities	760	860	280	230	240	230	170	70	80	80	50
All nationalities	18,580	19,100	18,100	5,480	4,710	4,800	4,110	4,880	4,380	4,770	4,070
Children (1)											
Europe	540	710	810	160	140	220	200	220	310	130	150
Americas	1,260	1,410	1,530	360	350	400	300	360	320	490	360
Africa	1,690	1,960	2,380	470	450	530	500	550	500	680	660
Indian sub-continent	2,250	1,560	1,610	500	410	370	280	330	330	470	470
Rest of Asia	1,770	1,850	2,370	490	400	550	400	620	560	580	620
Oceania	250	350	320	120	90	110	40	70	80	80	80
Other nationalities	600	710	260	210	160	180	160	60	70	70	60
All nationalities	8,350	8,550	9,280	2,320	2,000	2,360	1,870	2,210	2,180	2,500	2,390

(1) Excludes children of South-East Asian refugees.

Table 2.5 Waiting times to first interview ⁽¹⁾ for applicants in the settlement queues in the Indian sub-continent, 1991 to 1994

Queue (2)	Indian sub-continent										Number of months		
	1991		1992		1993				1994				
	4th Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr			
Bangladesh (Dhaka) (3)													
Queue 1	3	3	3	3	—	••	••	4	5 ½	3			
Queue 2	6	6	6	6	4	••	••	7	6 ½	5 ½			
Queue 3	8	7	7	7	7	••	••	6	4	6 ½			
Queue 4	10	9	9	9	10	••	••	9	9	6 ¾			
India (Bombay)													
Queue 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Queue 2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	(3)	
Queue 3	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	3	3	(3)	
Queue 4	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	5	5	(5)	
India (New Delhi)													
Queue 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(—)
Queue 2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	(2)
Queue 3	7	7	6	7	7	8	5	7	7	7	5	5	(5)
Queue 4	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	8	(8)
India (Madras) (4)													
	¾	—	—	1 ¾	1 ¾	2	1 ½	1 ½	½	¾	¾	¾	(1)
Pakistan (Islamabad)													
Queue 1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	(3)
Queue 2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	(3)
Queue 3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	(6)
Queue 4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	(9)
Pakistan (Karachi)													
Queue 1	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Queue 2	2	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Queue 3	3	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Queue 4	6	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#

In Karachi no queueing system is in operation.

(1) The number of months which the last applicant *interviewed* in that quarter had waited for his/her first interview. The figures in brackets relate to the number of months which the last person, who *applied* in that quarter, is expected to wait for his/her first interview.

(2) Queue 1: persons with a claim to the right of abode
dependent relatives over 70 years old
special compassionate cases
Queue 2: spouses
children under 18 years old
Queue 3: fiancé(e)s
other applicants for settlement

----- first-time
applicants

Queue 4: re-applicants

(3) Figures from the second quarter of 1994 for Dhaka show the average waiting time for applicants who are identified as requiring interview, from the date they are so identified to the date of interview. The majority of applications are resolved without interview.

(4) All applicants seeking settlement are placed in the same queue.

4. Applications and decisions by location

Table 4.3 Applications⁽¹⁾ received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, and initial decisions⁽²⁾⁽³⁾, by location of application and nationality, 1994

Nationality	Number of principal applicants & percentage of decisions									
	Applications received			Decisions ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾						
	Total applications (5)	Applied at port	Applied in country	Total decisions (4) (%)	Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum			Not recognised as a refugee but granted exceptional leave		
					Total granted asylum (4)(6) (%)	Applied at port	Applied in country	Total granted exceptional leave (4) (%)	Applied at port	Applied in country
Europe and Americas										
Bulgaria	235	15	215	130 (100)	- (-)	-	-	5 (3)	-	5
Colombia	405	275	130	410 (100)	5 (1)	5	-	15 (3)	5	10
Poland	360	140	220	90 (100)	- (-)	-	-	1 (1)	-	-
Romania	355	60	300	525 (100)	5 (1)	5	-	5 (1)	-	5
Turkey	2,045	595	1,450	1,145 (100)	90 (8)	50	40	55 (5)	35	20
Former USSR	595	50	540	200 (100)	5 (2)	5	-	10 (6)	5	5
Former Yugoslavia	1,385	310	1,075	1,765 (100)	25 (1)	10	15	1,265 (72)	725	540
Other	870	305	565	380 (100)	10 (3)	5	5	10 (2)	-	10
Total	6,250	1,755	4,495	4,650 (100)	140 (3)	80	60	1,365 (29)	765	595
Africa										
Algeria	995	130	865	440 (100)	20 (5)	5	15	10 (2)	10	-
Angola	605	155	455	375 (100)	5 (1)	-	-	1 (1)	-	-
Cameroon	75	10	65	65 (100)	- (-)	-	-	- (-)	-	-
Ethiopia	730	150	580	380 (100)	5 (2)	-	5	45 (12)	10	35
Ghana	2,035	445	1,590	1,640 (100)	5 (-)	-	-	25 (2)	5	20
Ivory Coast	705	425	280	320 (100)	- (-)	-	-	- (-)	-	-
Kenya	1,130	655	475	580 (100)	- (-)	-	-	- (-)	-	-
Liberia	140	80	55	100 (100)	1 (1)	-	-	50 (49)	35	15
Nigeria	4,340	500	3,840	1,495 (100)	- (-)	-	-	5 (-)	-	5
Sierra Leone	1,810	960	850	730 (100)	5 (-)	-	5	10 (2)	-	10
Somalia	1,840	785	1,055	1,730 (100)	5 (-)	-	5	1,575 (91)	660	915
South Africa	85	40	45	50 (100)	1 (2)	-	-	1 (4)	-	-
Sudan	330	75	255	195 (100)	30 (15)	-	30	20 (10)	5	15
Togo	55	10	45	30 (100)	1 (7)	-	-	- (-)	-	-
Uganda	360	105	255	465 (100)	15 (3)	5	10	45 (10)	35	15
Zaire	775	360	415	700 (100)	10 (2)	-	10	5 (1)	5	5
Other	950	370	585	330 (100)	10 (4)	-	10	10 (4)	5	5
Total	16,960	5,245	11,715	9,625 (100)	115 (1)	20	95	1,815 (19)	770	1,040
Middle East										
Iran	520	135	385	275 (100)	100 (36)	20	80	25 (8)	5	20
Iraq	550	250	300	645 (100)	380 (59)	150	230	220 (34)	115	105
Lebanon	215	70	145	160 (100)	10 (5)	-	10	15 (11)	5	10
Other	695	340	355	575 (100)	35 (6)	15	20	40 (7)	30	10
Total	1,985	795	1,185	1,655 (100)	520 (32)	190	335	300 (18)	155	150
Asia										
Afghanistan	325	250	75	20 (100)	5 (26)	5	-	1 (11)	-	-
China	425	275	150	295 (100)	15 (6)	-	15	10 (4)	5	10
India	2,030	275	755	1,445 (100)	5 (-)	5	-	30 (2)	10	20
Pakistan	1,810	200	1,610	1,995 (100)	5 (-)	-	5	25 (1)	5	20
Sri Lanka	2,350	1,270	1,080	1,070 (100)	10 (1)	5	5	105 (10)	70	35
Other	575	40	530	230 (100)	10 (3)	-	10	15 (6)	5	10
Total	7,515	2,310	5,205	5,060 (100)	50 (-)	10	40	180 (4)	100	90
Nationality not known	125	125	-	- (-)	- (-)	-	-	- (-)	-	-
Grand Total	32,830	10,230	22,600	20,990 (100)	825 (4)	300	530	3,660 (17)	1,785	1,875

(1) Provisional figures rounded to the nearest 5 with * = 1 or 2.

(2) Information is of initial determination decisions, excluding the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.

(3) Decision figures do not necessarily relate to applications made in 1994.

(4) Figures in brackets show decisions by type as a percentage of total decisions.

(5) Figures do not include applications made overseas: see explanatory note 12.

4. Applications and decisions by location

Table 4.3 Applications⁽¹⁾ received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, and initial decisions⁽²⁾⁽³⁾, by location of application and nationality, 1994 (continued)

							Number of principal applicants & percentage of decisions		
Decisions (2)(3)				Refused on safe third country grounds (4) (%)	Refused under para. 340 of Immigration Rules (4)(7) (%)	Applications withdrawn	Applications outstanding at end of year	Nationality	
Total refused (4) (%)	Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration		Applied at port						Applied in country
	Total refused asylum and exceptional leave (4) (%)	Applied at port		Applied in country					
Europe and Americas									
125 (97)	110 (82)	30	80	5 (2)	15 (12)	10	550	Bulgaria	
390 (96)	365 (89)	235	130	5 (1)	20 (5)	30	590	Colombia	
90 (99)	60 (66)	25	35	20 (21)	10 (12)	30	355	Poland	
520 (99)	460 (87)	50	410	30 (6)	30 (5)	80	805	Romania	
1,000 (87)	775 (67)	290	480	80 (7)	150 (13)	80	3,545	Turkey	
185 (92)	145 (73)	35	110	10 (5)	30 (14)	50	1,155	Former USSR	
475 (27)	375 (21)	65	310	25 (2)	75 (4)	200	5,990	Former Yugoslavia	
360 (95)	285 (75)	175	110	25 (7)	50 (13)	125	1,275	Other	
3,145 (68)	2,575 (55)	910	1,665	200 (4)	375 (8)	605	14,265	Total	
Africa									
410 (93)	285 (64)	55	225	65 (14)	65 (15)	20	.. (8)	Algeria	
370 (99)	145 (38)	65	80	40 (10)	190 (50)	*	1,815	Angola	
65 (100)	30 (49)	5	25	* (3)	30 (48)	*	175	Cameroon	
325 (86)	275 (72)	65	205	35 (9)	20 (5)	10	1,345	Ethiopia	
1,610 (98)	1,240 (76)	350	895	60 (4)	310 (19)	265	5,435	Ghana	
320 (100)	240 (75)	95	150	20 (6)	60 (19)	10	1,150	Ivory Coast	
575 (100)	530 (92)	430	100	10 (2)	35 (6)	15	1,160	Kenya	
50 (50)	20 (18)	10	10	25 (24)	10 (8)	5	105	Liberia	
1,485 (99)	910 (61)	245	665	40 (3)	535 (36)	200	5,100	Nigeria	
715 (98)	550 (75)	225	325	40 (6)	125 (17)	70	.. (8)	Sierra Leone	
150 (9)	25 (1)	15	10	50 (3)	80 (5)	10	1,025	Somalia	
45 (94)	35 (74)	20	20	5 (12)	5 (8)	15	90	South Africa	
145 (75)	125 (65)	15	110	5 (4)	10 (6)	20	510	Sudan	
25 (93)	15 (45)	5	10	- (-)	15 (48)	*	150	Togo	
405 (87)	365 (78)	245	120	5 (2)	35 (7)	15	1,275	Uganda	
680 (97)	260 (37)	130	130	40 (6)	385 (55)	15	3,575	Zaire	
305 (93)	175 (53)	55	120	25 (7)	105 (32)	155	4,355	Other	
7,695 (80)	5,220 (54)	2,015	3,205	460 (5)	2,010 (21)	835	27,270	Total	
Middle East									
150 (55)	120 (44)	20	100	15 (5)	15 (6)	15	805	Iran	
45 (7)	10 (2)	5	5	25 (4)	10 (2)	5	575	Iraq	
135 (84)	120 (73)	50	65	* (1)	15 (10)	25	475	Lebanon	
505 (87)	450 (78)	170	280	10 (2)	40 (7)	25	945	Other	
835 (50)	700 (42)	250	450	50 (3)	85 (5)	75	2,805	Total	
Asia									
10 (63)	5 (16)	5	-	5 (26)	5 (21)	10	.. (8)	Afghanistan	
265 (90)	225 (77)	125	100	30 (10)	10 (4)	40	860	China	
1,415 (98)	1,190 (82)	235	955	20 (1)	200 (14)	250	2,630	India	
1,970 (99)	1,765 (88)	135	1,630	15 (1)	190 (10)	370	2,760	Pakistan	
955 (89)	805 (75)	535	275	80 (7)	70 (7)	95	3,185	Sri Lanka	
210 (91)	170 (73)	45	125	10 (4)	30 (13)	50	1,405	Other	
4,825 (95)	4,160 (82)	1,080	3,080	155 (3)	510 (10)	815	10,840	Total	
- (-)	- (-)	-	-	- (-)	- (-)	60	80	Nationality not known	
16,500 (79)	12,655 (60)	4,255	8,400	865 (4)	2,985 (14)	2,390	55,255	Grand Total	

(6) Excluding South East Asian refugees: see Tables 3.1 and 11.1.

(7) See footnote 7 to Table 1.3 and explanatory note 9.

(8) Not separately identified. Included in "Other".

APPENDIX

VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Subject to paragraph 2 below the following persons need a visa for the United Kingdom:

(a) Nationals or citizens of the following countries or territorial entities:

Afghanistan	Gabon	Philippines
Albania	Georgia	Romania
Algeria	Ghana	Russia
Angola	Guinea	Rwanda
Armenia	Guinea-Bissau	Sao Tome e Principe
Azerbaijan	Haiti	Saudi Arabia
Bangladesh	India	Senegal
Belarus	Indonesia	Somalia
Benin	Iran	Sri Lanka
Bhutan	Iraq	Sudan
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Jordan	Syria
Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Taiwan
Burkina Faso	Kirgizstan	Tajikistan
Burma	Korea (North)	Thailand
Burundi	Laos	Togo
Cambodia	Lebanon	Tunisia
Cameroon	Liberia	Turkey
Cape Verde	Libya	Turkmenistan
Central African Republic	Macedonia	Uganda
Chad	Madagascar	Ukraine
China	Mali	Uzbekistan
Comoros	Mauritania	Vietnam
Congo	Moldova	Yemen
Cuba	Mongolia	Zaire
Djibouti	Morocco	The territories
Egypt	Mozambique	formerly comprising the
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Socialist Federal
Eritrea	Nigeria	Republic of Yugoslavia
Ethiopia	Oman	excluding Croatia and
	Pakistan	Slovenia.

(b) Persons who hold passports or travel documents issued by the former Soviet Union or by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(c) Stateless persons.

(d) Persons who hold non-national documents.

2. The following persons do not need a visa for the United Kingdom:

(a) those who qualify for admission to the United Kingdom as returning residents in accordance with paragraph 18;

(b) those who seek leave to enter the United Kingdom within the period of their earlier leave unless that leave:

(i) was for a period of six months or less; or

(ii) was extended by statutory instrument;

(c) those holding refugee travel documents issued under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees by countries which are signatories of the Council of Europe Agreement of 1959 on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees if coming on visits of 3 months or less.