

Immigration, Asylum and Refugee Act

This version is out of date

Principal Act

Act. No. 1962-12		<i>Commencement</i>	1.6.1962
		<i>Assent</i>	31.5.1962
Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date	
Act. 1963-20	s. 31		
1967-11	s. 11		
Regs. of 28.5.1970	s. 14(1)		
Act. 1972-19	ss. 3, 39-52, 66, Schs.1-2		
1976-02	—		
1976-17	ss. 2(1), 15-16, 24-27, 29, 32-33		
1982-12	s. 59(2)-(4)		
1983-07	ss. 2(2)-(3), 13		
1983-12	ss. 14(1), 18(3), 35, 38(2)		
1983-42	ss. 12(2), 20(3)		
1985-02	ss. 2(1), 17(1), 41, 43, 49-50, 45(4), 46(4)-(5), 44(1)(a), 50A, Sch.1	5.2.1985	
1985-21	ss. 2, 39(1), 39B, 46(6)-(7), Sch.1	1.1.1986	
1986-04	s. 12(2)	27.3.1986	
1990-28	s. 19	14.6.1990	
1993-09	ss. 10-11, 17, marginal notes of 21 to 25, 26, 56-57, 59, 61-67, 24	8.3.1993	
“	ss. 2, 39, 44,	1.7.1993	
2000-08	ss. 2(1), 3, 14(1A), 23(1), 39-50K, 65, Schs.1-2	27.7.2000	
2000-16	s. 18(1), (3)	12.10.2000	
2001-14	s. 11	7.6.2001	
2002-14	ss. 61, 63(2)-(5), 63A(1)	16.12.2002	
2003-10	ss. 39, 39A-B, 40(4), 42(3), 43(1), 44(1)-(2), 48(1), 49(7), 50(1), 50F(1)-(2), (c), 50G(2), 50I-50K, 65	31.7.2003	
2004-31	ss. 39(1)-(2), 41(3), 46A, 49(9), Sch.1	4.11.2004	
2004-33	ss. 63A(1), (3)-(4), Sch.3	4.12.2004	
2005-06	ss. 63(6), 63A-63C, Sch.3	9.2.2005	
2005-19	s. 3A	16.6.2005	
2006-47	s. 11A	21.12.2006	
2006-30	s. 46A, Sch.1	1.1.2007	
2008-12	ss. 1, 2(1), 3, 3A, 5, (2), 23, 39-50K, 55, 55A-55X, 65, 66(1)(h), 67(c)-(d), 68, Sch.3	1.10.2008*	
2009-02	ss. 2(1), 3B, 21(1)-(2), 23(2), 63(5)	2.10.2008	

* Notice of Commencement see LN. 2008/074

	“	s. 20(1)-(2), (4)	15.1.2009
2010-09		s. 52A	22.4.2010
2010-24		s. 18(3)	11.11.2010
2013-04		ss. 2(1), 6A, 11A(1), (3), (3A)-(3B), (4), (6)-(8), 17A, 52(1A), 53(1)	28.2.2013
2014-10		ss. 14(1)(b), 15(1)-(2), (3)(b), (d), 18(3)(a), 26, 35(a), 55A, 55F(1)(a)-(c), (2)(a), 55G(2)-(3), (6)(a), 55H(3)(a)(iii), (5)(d)(ii)-(iii), 55I(2)(b), 55N(2)(c)(iii), 55O(4)(b)(ii)	28.3.2014
LN. 2016/193		s. 55ZA	6.10.2016
2020/559		s. 55A(1), Sch.1	1.1.2021
Act. 2021-09		s. 2(2)(e)	9.2.2021
2023-12		ss. 18(1)(ef), (4), 55C(5A)	23.3.2023
2025-03		ss. 20(4), 55A(1)	11.7.2025 ¹
LN. 2025/246		s. 55NA	6.10.2025
2026/166		ss. 18-34, 55ZA, 55A-55X	14.7.2026

Transposing:

Directive 64/221/EEC
 Directive 68/360/EEC
 Directive 72/194/EEC
 Directive 73/148/EEC
 Directive 75/34/EEC
 Directive 75/35/EEC
 Directive 90/364/EEC
 Directive 90/365/EEC
 Directive 93/96/EEC
 Directive 2001/55/EC
 Directive 2002/90/EC
 Decision 2002/946/JHA
 Directive 2004/38/EC

¹ *Notice of Commencement – LN.2025/146*

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**PART I
GENERAL**

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Immigration, Asylum and Refugee Act.

Interpretation.

- 2.(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Advisory Committee” means the Advisory Committee established under Part III of the Gibraltar Status Act¹;

“certificate” means a certificate of permanent residence issued under this Act and includes a subsidiary certificate issued under section 35;

“EEA State” has the meaning given in section 55A;

“EEA national” has the meaning given in section 55A;

“entry permit” means an entry permit issued under section 17A;

“Gibraltarian” has the meaning given in the Gibraltar Status Act;

“Gibraltarian by birth” has the same meaning as in the Gibraltar Status Act;

“Gibraltarian woman” means a woman who is entitled to be registered in the Register of Gibraltarians established under section 11 of the Gibraltar Status Act;

“immigration officer” means the Principal Immigration Officer and any person appointed to be an immigration officer under the provisions of section 4;

“passport” means any valid passport issued to a person by or on behalf of the Government of the state of which he is a subject or a valid passport or other travel document issued to a person by an authority recognised by Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom, such passport or document being complete and having endorsed upon it all

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particulars, endorsements, photographs and visas required from time to time by the Government or authority issuing such passport or document and by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and by any law:

Provided that where the Government or authority issuing such passport has exempted the holder from the requirement of attaching a photograph to that passport then such passport shall be valid without such photograph;

“permit” means any entry permit or permit of residence;

“permit of residence” means a permit of residence issued under section 18, 19 or 42(1) (for the purpose of clarity, it does not include a residence permit);

“Principal Immigration Officer” means the person appointed to be the principal immigration officer under section 4;

“residence permit” means a residence permit issued under the Asylum Regulations 2008;

“unlawful” means contrary to any provision of this Act;

“valid” means in force at the relevant time;

“visa requiring national” means a person who requires a visa to enter Gibraltar.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a British Overseas Territories citizen has a connection with Gibraltar if, but only if, at least one of the following criteria is applicable to him and he fulfils all of the following criteria that are applicable to him:

- (a) where his birth in a overseas territory is a material qualification, that he was born or is deemed under the British Nationality Act, 1981, to have been born in Gibraltar;
- (b) where the citizenship of one of his parents at any time after commencement is a material qualification, that that parent is at that time or is deemed under the British Nationality Act, 1981, to have been at that time a British Overseas Territories citizen having a connection with Gibraltar;
- (c) where the fact that one of his parents has at any time settled in a overseas territory is a material qualification, that that parent is at that time settled, or is deemed under the British Nationality Act, 1981, at that time to have been settled, in Gibraltar;
- (d) where Crown service under the Government of a overseas territory is a material qualification, that the overseas territory is Gibraltar;

- (e) where the person is a British Overseas Territories citizen by virtue of registration, or by virtue of an adoption order or parental order, that he was so registered in Gibraltar or, as the case may be, that the adoption order or parental order was made in Gibraltar;
- (f) where the person is a British Overseas Territories citizen by virtue of naturalisation, that he was naturalised in Gibraltar and that Gibraltar was the relevant territory for the purposes of Schedule 1 to the British Nationality Act, 1981;
- (g) where the residence or presence of any person in a overseas territory is a material qualification, that the overseas territory is Gibraltar;
- (h) where the citizenship of a spouse is at any time after commencement a material qualification, that the spouse is at that time a British Overseas Territories citizen having a connection with Gibraltar;
- (i) where an appropriate qualifying connection with a overseas territory is, within the meaning of the British Nationality Act, 1981, a material qualification, that the overseas territory is Gibraltar;
- (j) in the case of a person who acquired British Overseas Territories citizenship on commencement of the British Nationality Act, 1981, where the birth, naturalisation or registration of the person or his parent or grandparent or any other relevant person in a overseas territory is a material qualification, that the overseas territory was Gibraltar.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (2), ‘material qualification’ means any matter that it is necessary for a person to establish in order to be entitled or eligible to be a British Overseas Territories citizen, whether or not it is the only such qualification.

Application: EEA Nationals and their family members.

3. The provisions of sections 6, 7(2), 12(1), 14(1) and (2), 15 to 38, 52, 53 and 64 shall not apply to any person to whom, for the time being, sections 55A to 55X apply.

Application: Persons enjoying temporary protection.

3A. The provisions of sections 6, 18(2) and (3), 20, 21, 23, 52, 53, and 54 shall not apply to persons enjoying temporary protection in Gibraltar under the Temporary Protection Act 2005.

Application: asylum applicants, refugees, persons with subsidiary protection and dependant family members.

3B.(1) The provisions of sections 6, 12(1), 23, 52, 53, 59, 62 and 64 do not apply to a person who is an asylum applicant or the dependant family member of an asylum applicant.

(2) The provisions of sections 6, 12(1), 52, 53 and 59 do not apply to a person with refugee status or subsidiary protection status or the dependant family member of such a person.

(3) The provisions of section 66(1)(f) do not apply to the persons listed in subsection (4) to the extent that the passport, permit, certificate or other document or visa or endorsement was used or possessed by the person for the purpose of leaving his country of origin in connection with making a claim for asylum or otherwise in connection with making a claim for asylum.

(4) The persons listed in this subsection are—

- (a) an asylum applicant or the dependant family member of an asylum applicant;
- (b) a person with refugee status or subsidiary protection status or a dependant family member of such a person.

(5) In this section—

“asylum applicant” means an “applicant” as defined in Asylum Regulations 2008;

“dependant family member” has the meaning given in the Asylum Regulations 2008;

“refugee status” has the meaning given in the Asylum Regulations 2008; and

“subsidiary protection status” has the meaning given in the Asylum Regulations 2008.

Appointment and powers of immigration officers.

4.(1) The Governor shall, by notice in the Gazette, appoint a Principal Immigration Officer and such other immigration officers as he may consider necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Principal Immigration Officer, by writing under his hand, may delegate all or any of his powers under this Act to such other immigration officers or other persons as he may think fit.

General powers.

5.(1) For the purposes of carrying out of the provisions of this Act, any immigration officer may—

- (a) without a search warrant, enter upon and search any vessel, aircraft or vehicle in Gibraltar;
 - (b) interrogate and scrutinize the passport of any person who wishes to enter or leave Gibraltar;
 - (c) interrogate and scrutinize the passport of any person whom he suspects of being a prohibited immigrant;
 - (d) interrogate and scrutinize the passport of any person whom he believes can give information with regard to any infringement suspected to have been committed against this Act;
 - (e) require any person who wishes to enter or leave Gibraltar to complete such form as may be specified by the Principal Immigration Officer;
 - (f) require any person whom he reasonably suspects of being a non-Gibraltarian and who has entered Gibraltar or who wishes to enter or leave Gibraltar to submit to examination by a medical practitioner and to such medical treatment as may be advised by a medical practitioner;
 - (g) require the master of any vessel or the captain of any aircraft or the person in charge of any vehicle entering or leaving Gibraltar to furnish a list of names of all persons, or persons of any class or category, in the vessel, aircraft or vehicle and such other information as the Principal Immigration Officer may specify;
 - (h) arrest without a warrant any person whom he reasonably suspects of having contravened or of being about to contravene any provisions of this Act;
 - (i) arrest without a warrant any person whom he reasonably suspects of being a prohibited immigrant or whose presence in Gibraltar he reasonably suspects of being unlawful;
 - (j) require the production to him of any proof or evidence which he may consider necessary to substantiate any statement made for the purpose of obtaining any permit.
- (2) In respect of a person to whom section 55J, 55L, 55M or 55N applies subsection (1)(f) is subject to section 55T(8).

Power to require deposit or bond.

6. The Principal Immigration Officer may require any person seeking any permit to deposit such sum as the Principal Immigration Officer may specify or to furnish security for such amount as the Principal Immigration Officer may deem sufficient.

Power to require deposit of passport.

6A. The Principal Immigration Officer may require any person seeking any permit under this Act, or to whom a direction made under section 11A(1) applies, to deposit their passport or such other document as the Principal Immigration Officer may specify for such period and with such person as the Principal Immigration Officer may deem appropriate.

Power to require production of permits and certificates.

7.(1) Any immigration officer or police officer may require any person whom he reasonably suspects of being a non-Gibraltarian present in, or seeking to enter, Gibraltar to produce the permit or certificate authorizing such person to enter or be within Gibraltar.

(2) Any non-Gibraltarian required by this Act to hold a permit or certificate who fails without reasonable excuse to produce his permit or certificate when required to do so shall be deemed to be a person unlawfully within Gibraltar.

Power to photograph suspects, etc.

8. Where any person reasonably suspected of being a non- Gibraltarian is in lawful custody under the provisions of this Act, the Principal Immigration officer may cause such steps to be taken, using such force as may be reasonably necessary therefor, to photograph, measure, fingerprint and otherwise identify such person.

Power to enter and search aircraft.

9. It shall be lawful for any immigration officer without a warrant to enter any aircraft, vehicle or vessel wherein he shall have reason to believe that any non-Gibraltarian may be harboured or concealed contrary to the provisions of this Act and to search for and to take into custody such non-Gibraltarian to be dealt with according to law.

Power to enter hotels, etc.

10.(1) It shall be lawful for any immigration officer at any time to enter any hotel, lodging-house, rooms or apartment let or used as lodgings, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of all persons lodging therein, and whether such persons are non-Gibraltarians or claim to be Gibraltarians.

(2) A person who refuses to permit such entry, and a person who gives false information, are guilty of offences and are liable, on summary conviction, to a fine at level 2 on the standard scale.

Entry into and exit from Gibraltar.

11. No person who seeks to enter or exit Gibraltar overland shall enter or exit other than—

- (a) through the pedestrian or vehicular gates at the frontier, or
- (b) through the commercial gates at the frontier at a time when it is open for authorized commercial traffic under the supervision and control of an immigration officer.

11A.(1) The Government may direct the Principal Immigration Officer to waive the carrying out in circumstances described in such directions of any controls, powers or functions required or permitted under this Act on any persons or category of persons who enter or leave Gibraltar or who are in transit by land, sea or air through the airport to any other country specified in such direction.

(2) A direction under sub-section (1) may include a waiver of the requirement to be in possession of a valid entry permit under section 12(1) and upon the issue of any such direction, the provisions of section 12(1) shall not apply to any person to whom the direction relates to the extent that it requires such person to be in possession of a valid entry permit.

(3) Any direction issued under sub-section (1) may be revoked or modified by the Government at any time and from time to time and may impose restrictions on the period that such persons or categories of person may remain in Gibraltar.

(3A) Any direction under subsection (1) which relates to a category of persons described by virtue of their being nationals of particular countries who hold valid multiple entry Schengen Visas shall be published in the Gazette.

(3B) Any direction under subsection (1) to which subsection (3A) applies shall—

- (a) include a waiver under subsection (2) of the requirement to be in possession of a valid entry permit under section 12(1);
- (b) confirm that a waiver issued under subsection (2) does not entitle the holder to seek employment in Gibraltar or entitle him to have access to publicly funded benefits in Gibraltar;
- (c) specify a period that such a person is authorised to remain in Gibraltar which shall not exceed—

- (i) 21 days; or
- (ii) where the multiple entry Schengen Visa is due to expire before 21 days from the entry of the person into Gibraltar, the remainder of the period of validity of such multiple entry Schengen Visa less 7 days.

(4) Subject to section 17A(5), the Principal Immigration Officer shall be bound by, and shall implement, any direction issued under sub-section (1).

(5) The Government may by regulations make such further or different provisions as it may think necessary or desirable to give effect to the arrangements set out in the Ministerial Statement on Gibraltar Airport made at Cordoba on the 18th September 2006, inter alia by the Chief Minister and any such regulations may have retrospective effect to the date on which this section comes into operation.

(6) The Government may direct that particular persons be excluded from the remit of any direction under subsection (1) where it is of the opinion that the exclusion of that person from Gibraltar is conducive to public security.

(7) In coming to its decision the Government may take into account the person's character, conduct and associations.

(8) The Government shall direct that particular persons be excluded from the remit of any direction under subsection (1) pursuant to subsection (6) where—

- (a) the reason for the exclusion is the safeguarding of the internal security or defence of Gibraltar;
- (b) the reason for the exclusion is of such a nature as to fall within the Governor's constitutional responsibilities; and
- (c) the Governor has informed the Government that such exclusion pursuant to subsection (6) needs to be made.

PART II

GIBRALTAR IMMIGRATION LAW *Requirement of permits and certificates.*

Restriction on entry or residence without permit or certificate.

12.(1) Subject to the provisions of section 14, no non-Gibraltarian shall enter or remain in Gibraltar unless he is in possession of—

- (a) a valid entry permit;

(b) a valid permit of residence; or

(c) a valid certificate.

(2) Where the Governor is satisfied that any person who would, but for his inability to comply with the requirements of paragraphs 5(2)(c) or 7(c) of Schedule 1 to the British Nationality Act 1981, be otherwise eligible to apply for naturalisation as a British Overseas Territories citizen under the provisions of section 18 of the British Nationality Act 1981 the Governor may, in his absolute discretion, by order exempt any such person from compliance with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section:

Provided that any order made under this subsection may be revoked by the Governor, acting in his absolute discretion, if –

(a) the person exempted by such order fails to apply for naturalisation as a British Overseas Territories citizen under section 18 of the British Nationality Act 1981 within three months of the date of the making of the order; or

(b) any such application for naturalisation as a British Overseas Territories citizen under section 18 of the British Nationality Act 1981 is refused.

No permit or certificate required by Gibraltarians.

13. Nothing in this Act shall require any Gibraltarian or British Overseas Territories citizen having a connection with Gibraltar to obtain or hold any permit or certificate, which may be issued under this Act.

Exemption for certain non-Gibraltarians.

14.(1) Nothing in this Act shall require any non-Gibraltarian who is–

(a) a British subject employed in Gibraltar in Her Majesty's service or in the service of the Government of Gibraltar whilst so employed; or

(b) the wife, civil partner, any unmarried male child under eighteen and any female child of any such person residing with him in Gibraltar,

to obtain or hold any permit or certificate which may be issued under this Act, and any such person shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to hold a valid permit during the period of such employment.

(1A) A person shall not under the provisions of this Act require leave to enter or remain in Gibraltar in any case where he is entitled to do so by virtue of an enforceable Community right or any provision made under section 4(1) of the European Communities Act.

(2) The Governor may, from time to time, by notice in the Gazette, declare that the provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply to any class or category of British subject and any reference in this Act to section 14 shall be construed as a reference to subsection (1) as varied in its effect by any such notice.

Entitlement to permits of residence.

Right of residence of men married to Gibraltar women or civil partners.

15.(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a man who is married to a Gibraltar woman or has a Gibraltar civil partner shall have the right to a permit of residence if his wife is living in Gibraltar.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1), the Principal Immigration Officer may refuse a permit of residence to a man married to a Gibraltar woman or has a Gibraltar civil partner –

- (a) on grounds of public policy, public security or public health;
- (b) if the parties are legally separated; or
- (c) if he is satisfied that, notwithstanding that the parties are not legally separated, they are not living together.

(3) A permit of residence issued under the provisions of this section may be cancelled at any time by the Principal Immigration Officer–

- (a) on grounds of public policy, public security or public health;
- (b) if the marriage or civil partnership is ended by divorce or dissolution;
- (c) if the parties become legally separated;
- (d) if the woman or Gibraltar civil partner dies; or
- (e) if the parties cease to live together.

(4) Only the following diseases and disabilities shall be diseases and disabilities, which in the interests of public health may justify the refusal or cancellation of a permit of residence–

- (a) diseases which constitute a potential danger to public health, namely—
 - (i) infectious diseases subject to quarantine referred to in International Health Regulation No. 2 of the 25th day of May, 1951, of the World Health Organisation;
 - (ii) tuberculosis of the respiratory system in active state or showing a tendency to develop;
 - (iii) syphilis;
 - (iv) other infectious or parasitic contagious diseases in as far as they are the subject of provisions for the protection of the nationals of Gibraltar;
- (b) diseases and disabilities constituting a potential danger to public interest or public safety—
 - (i) toxicomania;
 - (ii) profound mental disturbance, manifest conditions of psychotic disturbance with agitation, delirium, hallucinations or confusion.

Right of residence of children of Gibraltarian women.

16.(1) The child under the age of eighteen of a Gibraltarian woman shall have a right to reside within Gibraltar if his mother resides within Gibraltar and he is residing with her.

(2) A child who is residing in Gibraltar by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1) shall, on attaining the age of eighteen, have the right to a permit of residence so long as his mother is residing in Gibraltar.

(3) In this section the expression “child” includes an illegitimate child

Issue of frontier worker certificates and permits of residence.**Issue of frontier worker certificates**

17. Provision may be made by rule for the issue to frontier workers of registration certificates in accordance with the provisions of rules made under this section and such rules may make different provision in respect of frontier workers of different categories.

Entry permits.

17A.(1) The Principal Immigration Officer or the Authority may issue an entry permit, in such form as may be approved from time to time by the Authority, to any person who requires such a permit under this Act.

(2) A permit issued under this section shall be valid for the period specified therein unless cancelled under the provisions of section 20 and shall be subject to such conditions as the Principal Immigration Officer or the Authority, as the case may be, thinks fit.

(3) A permit issued under this section shall entitle the holder thereof to enter into Gibraltar and remain in Gibraltar during the period of validity of the permit.

(4) The holding of an entry permit shall not of itself entitle the holder thereof to undertake employment in Gibraltar or entitle him to have access to publicly funded benefits in Gibraltar.

(5) Where, from information available to him, an Immigration Officer is of the opinion that—

(a) it is undesirable to give a person leave to enter into Gibraltar, notwithstanding that such person is a member of a class to which a direction made under section 11A(1) applies; and,

(b) his opinion is on the ground that the person's exclusion from Gibraltar is conducive to the public good or public security,

the Immigration Officer may—

(c) refuse that person leave to enter into Gibraltar; and

(d) where such refusal takes place, he shall report that exclusion to the Principal Immigration Officer and the Authority.

(6) Notwithstanding the generality of subsection (5), in coming to his decision the Immigration Officer may take into account the person's character, conduct and associations.

(7) For the purposes of this section "the Authority" has the same meaning as in section 20(4).

18. to 34. *Repealed*

Subsidiary certificates.

Issue of certificates to grantee's spouse and children.

35. Where a certificate is issued to any person, a subsidiary certificate shall be issued to—

- (a) the spouse or civil partner of such holder;
- (b) any male unmarried child under the age of eighteen of such person; and
- (c) any unmarried female child of such person.

Effect of certificates

Certificate not to confer status of Gibraltarian.

36. The granting of a certificate to a person shall not confer upon that person any right to have his name entered in the Register of Gibraltarians established under the Gibraltarian Status Act, nor shall it confer upon him any rights or privileges conferred by law upon Gibraltarians and such person shall, for all purposes other than as set out in this Act, be considered to be a non-Gibraltarian.

Cancellation and duration of certificates.

Cancellation of certificates.

37. The Governor may at any time cancel a certificate of permanent residence issued under this Part if he is satisfied that the holder thereof—

- (a) has shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty;
- (b) has at any time been sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months; or
- (c) has failed to comply with any of the conditions to which the certificate is subject.

Duration of certificates.

38.(1) A certificate shall remain in force until cancelled under the provisions of section 37 or until the death of the holder thereof whichever is the sooner and shall thereupon determine.

(2) A subsidiary certificate issued under the provisions of section 35 shall lapse—

- (a) upon the death or the cancellation of the certificate of the person by virtue of whose holding of a certificate such subsidiary certificate was issued;
- (b) in the case of a person included therein by virtue of paragraph (b) of section 35, upon his reaching the age of eighteen or marrying;

- (c) in the case of a person included therein by virtue of paragraph (c) of section 35, upon her marriage.

Sections 39-50K Repealed.

Section 51 Repealed

Prohibited immigrants

Power to declare prohibited immigrants.

52.(1) The Principal Immigration Officer may declare to be a prohibited immigrant any non-Gibraltarian who seeks to enter, enters or has entered Gibraltar and at the time of his so seeking to enter, or of his entry, is or, if he has already entered, was—

- (a) a destitute person;
- (b) a person of unsound mind;
- (c) a person who refuses to submit to examination by a medical practitioner or to medical treatment when required to do so under the provisions of paragraph (f) of section 5;
- (d) a person who is certified by a medical practitioner to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease which makes his presence in Gibraltar potentially dangerous to members of the public;
- (e) a person who has been convicted in any place of any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed upon him and who, by reason of the circumstances connected therewith, is deemed by the Principal Immigration Officer to be an undesirable immigrant:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to offences, which, in the opinion of the Principal Immigration Officer, are of a political character;

- (f) a person who, in consequence of any information received from any source considered by the Principal Immigration Officer to be reliable or from any government, is deemed to be an undesirable immigrant* ;

* Note: names in Notice of Declaration of Prohibited Immigrants LN. 2002/072;

- (g) a person against whom there is in force any order for his removal from Gibraltar under any law;
- (h) a dependent of any person to whom any of the preceding paragraphs of this subsection refers;
- (i) a person whose presence in or entry into Gibraltar is or, at the time of his entry, was unlawful under this Act or any other law; or
- (j) a person who has no passport in his possession at the time of his entry into Gibraltar.

(1A) The Government shall direct the Principal Immigration Officer to declare to be a prohibited immigrant any non-Gibraltarian where—

- (a) it is necessary for the safeguarding of the internal security or defence of Gibraltar;
- (b) the declaration is of such a nature as to fall within the Governor's constitutional responsibilities; and
- (c) the Governor has informed the Government that such a declaration needs to be made.

(2) Any person declared a prohibited immigrant under the provisions of this section may appeal to the Governor, who may confirm or cancel such declaration and whose decision shall be final.

(3) A prohibited immigrant shall not be entitled to enter or remain in Gibraltar while his appeal to the Governor under subsection (2) is being considered.

Prohibited immigrants by reason of international obligations.

52A.(1) The Minister with responsibility for personal status may by regulation designate an instrument if it is a resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations or an instrument made by the Council of the European Union and it—

- (a) requires that a person is not admitted to Gibraltar (however that requirement is expressed); or
- (b) it recommends that a person should not be admitted to Gibraltar (however that recommendation is expressed).

(2) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), a person—

- (a) named by or under; or
- (b) of a description specified in,

a designated instrument, shall for the purposes of this Act be a prohibited immigrant.

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to such exceptions (if any) as may be specified in the regulation designating the instrument in question.

(4) The Principal Immigration Officer may not grant a permit under section 53(1) in respect of a person within subsection (2) above without the consent in writing of the Minister with responsibility for personal status.

(5) The Principal Immigration Officer shall inform the Minister with responsibility for personal status of any order made under section 53(3) in respect of a person within subsection (2) above.

Effect of declaration.

53.(1) The entry into and presence within Gibraltar of any prohibited immigrant is unlawful:

Provided that the Principal Immigration Officer may—

- (a) where the person is a prohibited immigrant by virtue of a declaration under section 52(1), with the consent of the Government;
- (b) where the person is a prohibited immigrant by virtue of section 52(1A), with the consent of the Governor; or
- (c) where the person is a prohibited immigrant by virtue of section 52A, with the consent of the Minister with responsibility for personal status,

grant a permit to a prohibited immigrant permitting him to enter and remain in Gibraltar for such period and subject to such conditions as the Principal Immigration Officer may direct.

(2) The burden of proof that a person is not a prohibited immigrant shall be upon that person.

(3) Any prohibited immigrant found in Gibraltar may be detained by order of the Principal Immigration Officer, for not more than forty-eight hours, in such place and manner as he may specify.

(4) Any prohibited immigrant may be dealt with in the same manner as an unauthorized person may be dealt with under section 59.

Fugitive offenders**Fugitive offenders**

54. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any person who is a fugitive criminal of a foreign state within the meaning of the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1932, or a fugitive from a part of Her Majesty's dominions within the meaning of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, shall not be ordered to be removed from and shall not be removed from Gibraltar under this Act save—

- (a) under an order in that behalf issued by the Governor under his hand; or
- (b) in such manner as to enable him to be arrested by or by the order of the government of the foreign state or of Her Majesty's dominions, as the case may be.

PART III
ASYLUM, REFUGEES AND PERSONS SEEKING INTERNATIONAL
PROTECTION

Asylum, Refugees and Persons seeking International Protection.

55.(1) The Government may make regulations under this section for the purpose of establishing rules and standards concerning asylum, refugees and persons seeking international protection.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations may be made under this section to give effect in the law of Gibraltar, including by amending primary legislation, to the law of the European Union or to any provision of a relevant international agreement or convention which applies to Gibraltar relating to asylum, refugees or persons seeking international protection and any amendment to primary legislation made by such regulations shall be deemed to be an amendment made pursuant to this section.

Temporary suspension of rights**Temporary suspension of residency rights and the issue of documentation.**

55NA.(1) The provisions in Part IV of the Act, that entitles an EEA national to reside in Gibraltar for periods exceeding 3 months, are suspended in relation to persons who on 6 October 2025 are not in possession of—

- (a) a registration certificate,
- (b) a residence card,

(c) a document certifying permanent residence; or

(d) a permanent residence card.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who, having applied for a registration certificate, a residence card, a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card before 6 October 2025, has not received it.

(3) Subject to subsection (2), until such time as the Chief Minister, by Order published in the Gazette, suspends the operation of this section, the Authority must not issue any new registration certificate, residence card, document certifying permanent residence or permanent residence card.

(4) This section does not affect the issue of a new registration certificate, a residence card, a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card in the following circumstances-

(a) where an application was made prior to 6 October 2025;

(b) where the interests of Gibraltar require that a residence certificate or residence card be issued.

(5) In subsection (4) the “interests of Gibraltar” includes-

(a) where it is a requirement of an international obligation binding on Gibraltar;

(b) where in the particular circumstances of the case not issuing a registration certificate, a residence card, a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card, as the case may be, may cause extreme hardship;

(c) economic interests.

(6) Before exercising the powers under subsection (4) the Director of the Department of Immigration and Home Affairs must obtain the Chief Minister’s approval.

(7) In this section–

“document certifying permanent residence” means a document issued under section 55Q(1)(a);

“permanent residence card” means a card issued under section 55Q(1)(b);

“registration certificate” means a certificate issued under section 55O;

“residence card” means a card issued under section 55P.

PART IV***Repealed***

55ZA. *Repealed*

55A. to 55X. *Repealed*

PART V**HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES*****Provisions relating to hotels and lodging-houses*****Duty to keep registers of lodges.**

56. (1) The manager or owner of every hotel or lodging-house in Gibraltar shall keep a registry book and shall enter therein the name of every person lodging at such hotel or lodging-house, and such other particulars relating to such person and in such manner as may be prescribed, within two hours after the first arrival of such person at such hotel or lodging-house. Such registry book shall be open at all times, between nine o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, to the inspection of any immigration officer.

(2) A person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine at level 2 on the standard scale.

Registration of lodging-houses.

57. The keeper of any house or part of any house, or of an apartment or room in any house where non-Gibraltarians are received as lodgers, shall register free of any charge such house, part of a house, apartment or room, at the Central Police Station once at least in every six months and in default is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine at level 2 on the standard scale.

PART VII**ARRESTS, DETENTION, REMOVAL AND OFFENCES*****Arrest, detention and removal*****Lawful custody.**

58. Any person arrested or detained under any provision of this Act shall, whilst so arrested or detained, be deemed to be in lawful custody.

Detention and removal of unauthorized persons.

59. (1) Any person found in Gibraltar or attempting to enter Gibraltar contrary to the provisions of this Act and any person unlawfully within Gibraltar (hereinafter in this section called “an unauthorized person”) may, in addition to any fine or imprisonment authorized hereunder, be removed from Gibraltar by order of the Governor or of the magistrates’ court and may be detained in such manner as may be directed by the Governor or such court until so removed.

(2) A person in respect of whom a court has under section 183 of the Criminal Procedure Act¹ recommended deportation may be removed from Gibraltar by order of the Governor and may be detained in such manner as may be directed by the Governor until so removed.

(3) An order shall not be made under subsection (2) by the Governor so long as any appeal is pending against the recommendation of the court or against the conviction on which the recommendation of the court was made.

(4) An order of the Governor or of the magistrates’ court under subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall not authorize the detention of an unauthorized person for a period exceeding twenty-eight days, but such an order may be renewed from time to time.

(5) An unauthorized person may be placed in any vessel or aircraft about to leave Gibraltar and shall be deemed to be in lawful custody until such vessel or aircraft finally leaves Gibraltar.

(6) The master of any vessel or the captain of any aircraft about to call at any place other than Gibraltar shall, if so required by the Governor or by the Principal Immigration Officer, receive an unauthorized person and his dependants, if any, on board such vessel or aircraft, and afford him and them a passage to that place and proper accommodation and maintenance during the voyage or flight.

(7) The Principal Immigration Officer or the Governor may, if he thinks fit, apply any money or property of an unauthorized person in payment of the whole or any part of the expenses of or incidental to the voyage or flight from Gibraltar and the maintenance until departure of that person and his dependants; except in so far as they are so defrayed any such expenses shall be payable out of the Consolidated Fund, but without prejudice to any right of the Government to recover any sums so paid from any person liable to repay them.

(8) If the master of any vessel or the captain of any aircraft refuses to comply with any requirement under subsection (6), he is guilty of an offence against this section and may be arrested forthwith without a warrant.

¹ 1961-24

(9) A person guilty of an offence against this section is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine at level 5 on the standard scale.

Detention of deportees.

60. The Governor may, by warrant under his hand, if he is satisfied that any person entering Gibraltar has been the subject of an order of deportation by the government of any other state or territory and is in transit to the country to which he is to be deported, order that such person shall be detained in custody in such manner and place as may be specified in the warrant until such time as arrangements can be made for the continuation of his journey.

Maritime lien.

61. If any person lands in Gibraltar from any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, such vessel shall be subject to a maritime lien in favour of the Government for a sum of an amount equivalent to the amount at level 5 on the standard scale in respect of each person who so lands, and the amount so charged may be sued for and recovered in the Supreme Court in its Admiralty jurisdiction, and pending arrest under process of the Supreme Court, or payment or bail given of the amount charged upon the vessel, the Captain of the Port may detain such vessel, if necessary by force:

Provided that the master of the vessel may apply to a justice of the peace, who shall grant such application, for a warrant to arrest and convey back on board the vessel such person, and any person arresting and conveying such person under the authority of such warrant shall incur no liability by so doing. On the execution of the warrant and upon payment of all expenses of and incidental thereto the maritime lien arising under this section shall cease to exist.

Offences**Unlawful presence in Gibraltar.**

62. A non-Gibraltarian who—

- (a) being a person required by this Act to hold a permit or certificate, is found in Gibraltar without a valid permit or certificate; or
- (b) being a prohibited immigrant is found in Gibraltar,

is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for three months or to a fine at level 2 on the standard scale and on a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment for six months and to a fine an amount which is twice the amount at level 2 on the standard scale.

Harbouring persons unlawfully.

63.(1) A person who unlawfully–

- (a) aids, abets, counsels, procures or assists any non-Gibraltarian who is not the holder of a valid permit or certificate to enter or remain within Gibraltar; or
- (b) harbours, conceals or comforts within Gibraltar any non-Gibraltarian who is not the holder of a valid permit or certificate,

is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for three months or to a fine at level 3 on the standard scale.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1)(b) applies to anything done in relation to a person who–

- (a) has been detained under any provisions of law; or
- (b) has been granted temporary admission to remain in Gibraltar prior to the determination of their application for a permit or certificate to remain within Gibraltar.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1)(b) applies to anything done by a person otherwise than for gain.

(4) Nothing in subsection (1)(b) applies to anything done to assist an asylum claimant by a person in the course of his employment by a bona fide organisation, if the purpose of that organisation include assistance to persons in the position of the asylum claimant.

(5) “Asylum claimant” means a person who intends to make a claim that it would be contrary to Gibraltar’s obligations under any international agreement or treaty extended to Gibraltar or the Asylum Regulations 2008 for him to be removed from, or required to leave, Gibraltar.

(6) Subsection (1) applies to anything done–

- (a) in Gibraltar;
- (b) outside Gibraltar by an individual who is Gibraltarian as defined by the Gibraltarian Status Act;
- (c) outside Gibraltar by a body incorporated under the law of Gibraltar; or
- (d) outside Gibraltar by an individual who is a British person ordinarily residing in Gibraltar.

Assisting illegal immigration into another state.

63A.(1) The following persons are guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for up to 6 months or a fine up to level 5 on the standard scale or both and on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for up to 1 year or a fine or both—

- (a) a person who, intentionally, assists a person who is not a national of a Member State of the European Union to enter, or to transit across the territory of a State listed in Schedule 2 in breach of the immigration law of that State;
- (b) a person who attempts, aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence under paragraph (a).

(2) The following persons are guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for up to 6 months or a fine up to level 5 on the standard scale or both and on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for up to 8 years or a fine or both—

- (a) a person who, intentionally, for financial gain, assists a person who is not a national of a Member State of the European Union to enter, or to transit across the territory of a state listed in Schedule 2 in breach of the immigration law of that state; and either—
 - (i) the offence was committed as part of the activities of a criminal organisation; or
 - (ii) when the offence was committed, the lives of the persons the subject of the offence were endangered;
- (b) a person who, for financial gain, intentionally assists a person who is not a national of a Member State of the European Union to reside within the territory of a State listed in Schedule 2 in breach of that state's immigration law;
- (c) a person who attempts, aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence under paragraph (a) or (b).

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a)(i) “a criminal organisation” means a structured association, established over a period of time, of more than two persons, acting in concert with a view to committing offences which are punishable by imprisonment of 4 years or more.

(4) In subsection (1) and subsection (2) “immigration law” means a law which has effect in the relevant State and which controls, in respect of some or all persons who are not nationals of that State, entitlement to—

- (a) enter the State;

- (b) transit across the State; or
 - (c) be in the State.
- (5) A document issued by the government of a state specified in Schedule 2 certifying a matter of law in that state—
- (a) shall be admissible in proceedings for an offence under this section; and
 - (b) shall be conclusive as to the matter certified.
- (6) Subsection (1) and subsection (2) apply to anything done—
- (a) in Gibraltar;
 - (b) outside Gibraltar by an individual who is Gibraltarian as defined by the Gibraltarian Status Act;
 - (c) outside Gibraltar by a body incorporated under the law of Gibraltar; or
 - (d) outside Gibraltar by an individual who is a British person ordinarily residing in Gibraltar.

Forfeiture of vehicle, ship or aircraft.

63B.(1) This section applies where a person is convicted on indictment of an offence under section 63 or 63A.

(2) The court may order the forfeiture of a vehicle used or intended to be used in connection with the offence if the convicted person—

- (a) owned the vehicle at the time the offence was committed;
- (b) was at that time a director, secretary or manager of a company which owned the vehicle;
- (c) was at that time in possession of the vehicle under a hire-purchase agreement;
- (d) was at that time a director, secretary or manager of a company which was in possession of the vehicle under a hire-purchase agreement; or
- (e) was driving the vehicle in the course of the commission of the offence.

(3) The court may order the forfeiture of a ship or aircraft used or intended to be used in connection with the offence if the convicted person—

- (a) owned the ship or aircraft at the time the offence was committed;
- (b) was at that time a director, secretary or manager of a company which owned the ship or aircraft;
- (c) was at that time in possession of the ship or aircraft under a hire-purchase agreement;
- (d) was at that time a director, secretary or manager of a company which was in possession of the ship or aircraft under a hire-purchase agreement;
- (e) was at that time a charterer of the ship or aircraft; or
- (f) committed the offence while acting as captain of the ship or aircraft.

(4) But in a case to which subsection (3)(a) or (b) does not apply, forfeiture may be ordered only—

- (a) in the case of a ship, if subsection (5) or (6) applies;
- (b) in the case of an aircraft, if subsection (5) or (7) applies.

(5) This subsection applies where—

- (a) in the course of the commission of the offence, the ship or aircraft carried more than 20 illegal entrants; and
- (b) a person who, at the time the offence was committed, owned the ship or aircraft or was a director, secretary or manager of a company which owned it, knew or ought to have known of the intention to use it in the course of the commission of an offence under section 63 or 63A.

(6) This subsection applies where a ship's gross tonnage is less than 500 tons.

(7) This subsection applies where the maximum weight at which an aircraft (which is not a hovercraft) may take off in accordance with its certificate of airworthiness is less than 5,700 kilogrammes.

(8) Where a person who claims to have an interest in a vehicle, ship or aircraft applies to a court to make representations on the question of forfeiture, the court may not make an order under this section in respect of the ship, aircraft or vehicle unless the person has been given an

opportunity to make representations.

(9) In the case of an offence under section 63A, the reference in subsection (5)(a) to an illegal entrant shall mean an individual who seeks to enter a Schedule 2 State in breach of immigration law (within the meaning of section 63A).

(10) In the case of an offence under section 63, the reference in subsection (5)(a) to an illegal entrant shall be taken to mean any person who—

- (a) is not a national of a European Economic Area state;
- (b) is required by this Act to hold a permit or certificate to enter Gibraltar; and
- (c) does not hold such a permit or certificate—

Definition of British person.

63C. For the purposes of section 63(6) and 63A(6) a “British person” means a—

- (a) British citizen;
- (b) British Overseas territory citizen;
- (c) British National (Overseas);
- (d) British Overseas citizen;
- (e) a person who is a British subject under the British Nationality Act 1981; and
- (f) a British protected person within the meaning of that Act.

Landing without permit or certificate.

64. A non-Gibraltarian who unlawfully lands or attempts to land at any place in Gibraltar from any vessel or aircraft without a valid permit or certificate is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine at level 3 on the standard scale.

Offences by EEA nationals and family members.

65. A person to whom Part IV applies is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine at level 2 on the standard scale if he—

- (a) has, pursuant to an EEA decision, received a notice under section 55U requiring him to leave Gibraltar by a specified date; and
- (b) has not left Gibraltar by the date specified in the notice and has either—
 - (i) not appealed against the EEA decision; or
 - (ii) his appeal against the EEA decision has been rejected and he has failed to comply with a further requirement to leave Gibraltar.

Other offences.

66.(1) A person who commits any of the following acts or omissions is guilty of an offence against this Act, that is to say, who—

- (a) fails or refuses to answer any lawful and reasonable question put to him by any immigration officer, or knowingly answers such question untruthfully;
- (b) whether within or without Gibraltar knowingly makes any false declaration, return or statement for the purpose of obtaining or assisting another person to obtain any permit or certificate under this Act;
- (c) alters any permit, certificate, endorsement or other document issued or made in pursuance of this Act or any copy thereof;
- (d) obstructs or impedes any immigration officer in the exercise of his duty;
- (e) misleads or attempts to mislead any immigration officer seeking, in the exercise of his duty, information in relation to any material matter;
- (f) knowingly uses or has in his possession any forged or irregular passport, permit, certificate or other document, or any passport or document on which any visa or endorsement has been forged, or any passport, certificate, pass, permit or other document which has been altered or issued without lawful authority;
- (g) fails to furnish any list or information required to be furnished by him under section 5;
- (h) remains in Gibraltar after the expiration or cancellation of any permit, certificate or other authority issued to him under Part II of this Act;
- (i) being a prohibited immigrant, fails to comply with a lawful requirement by the Principal Immigration Officer to leave Gibraltar;

- (j) fails to comply with any term or condition imposed by any permit or certificate issued to him under the provisions of this Act with which he is required to comply;
- (k) aids or abets any person in committing any of the foregoing offences.

(2) A person who contravenes any provision of this Act or commits an offence against this Act is, where no other penalty is specially provided, liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for three months or to a fine at level 3 on the standard scale.

PART VII

RULES AND RULES OF COURT

Rules

Rules.

67. The Government may make rules for the better carrying out of the provisions and objects of this Act and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality hereof, may make rules—

- (a) prescribing the manner in which applications for permits and certificates shall be made;
- (b) prescribing the fees to be charged for the issue of permits and certificates;
- (c) amending, varying, adding to or deleting from the provisions of Schedule 1;
- (d) to give effect in the law of Gibraltar to the law of the European Union or to any provision of a relevant international agreement or convention which applies to Gibraltar relating to any of the matters contained in or dealt with under this Act and this power shall include the power for the provision to come into operation although the law, agreement or convention, as the case may be, has not yet come into operation.

Rules of Court.

68. The Chief Justice may make such rules of court as are necessary or expedient for the purpose of appeals under this Act.

SCHEDULE 1

s. 39(3)

States Party to the EEA Agreement

States Party to the EEA Agreement include those states listed in this schedule as European Union States and those listed as European Free Trade Area (“EFTA”) States.

1. European Union States–

The Republic of Austria
The Kingdom of Belgium
The Republic of Bulgaria
The Republic of Cyprus
The Czech Republic
The Kingdom of Denmark
The Republic of Estonia
The Republic of Finland
The French Republic
The Federal Republic of Germany
The Hellenic Republic
The Republic of Hungary
Ireland
The Italian Republic
The Republic of Latvia
The Republic of Lithuania
The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
The Republic of Malta
The Kingdom of the Netherlands
The Republic of Poland
The Portuguese Republic
Romania
The Slovak Republic
The Republic of Slovenia
The Kingdom of Spain
The Kingdom of Sweden

2. European Free Trade Association States–

The Kingdom of Norway
The Republic of Iceland
The Principality of Liechtenstein

SCHEDULE 2

Facilitating entry into or residence in another country

Section 63A

1. For the purpose of this Schedule “Member State of the European Union” means a state or territory which is part of the European Union.
2. The countries referred to in section 63A are—
 - (a) Member State of the European Union;
 - (b) Iceland; and
 - (c) Norway.

SCHEDULE 3

Sections 55U, 55V

Notice of Application for Leave to Appeal to the Supreme Court**Appeal Against an EEA Decision**

Immigration, Asylum, Refugees and Persons Seeking International Protection Act Part IV

Complete this form if you wish to appeal against–

- a decision to refuse permission to enter Gibraltar,
- a decision to refuse permission to stay in Gibraltar,
- a decision regarding a residence document or a registration document,
- a decision regarding a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card,
- a decision requiring you to leave Gibraltar.

You must appeal within 28 days from the date of service of the decision on you. The Supreme Court must receive your appeal form within this time.

You have a right to appeal to the Supreme Court using this form if you are–

- a national of a State which is a member of the European Economic Area or Switzerland,
- a family member of a national of a State which is a member of the European Economic Area or Switzerland,
- otherwise have a right to appeal to the Supreme Court under Part IV of the Immigration, Asylum, Refugee and Persons Seeking International Protection Act.

About you	
Your full name	
Your address <i>You must inform the Supreme Court if you change your address.</i>	
Your daytime telephone number	
Your nationality	

<i>If you have more than one nationality please give all nationalities.</i>	
If you are appealing as the family member of an EEA national, please give – - the name and nationality of that EEA national, and - their relationship to you	

Do you have a lawyer?	Yes	No
<i>If you have a lawyer, please give the information requested below.</i>		
Name of your lawyer		
Address of your lawyer		
Telephone number of your lawyer		

About the EEA Decision

Please give full details of the decision you are appealing against.

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Grounds of Appeal

In this section you must set out the grounds for your appeal and the reasons you consider the decision was wrong.

Please give as much detail as possible – use additional paper if you need to.

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Late appeal and application for extension of time

