

APPLICATION REGISTRATION CARD (ARC) AND STANDARD ACKNOWLEDGEMENT LETTER (SAL)

1. Introduction

This instruction explains what an Application Registration Card (ARC) and a Standard Acknowledgement Letter (SAL) are and when they are issued, used or withdrawn.

2. What is an ARC?

The ARC is a credit card-sized plastic card issued as an acknowledgement of an Asylum or Article 3 application made to IND. It contains information about the identity and immigration status of the holder (as recorded by IND when the card was created) in visible form and/or stored on a magnetic chip that can be read in specially programmed "QuickCheck" card readers. As well as the inclusion of the holder's personal details, the card contains a number of security features including the inclusion on the face of the card of two digital images of the holder, the holder's fingerprint details on the chip and optically variable printing. On all ARCs issued from mid-January 2005 the card shows on the reverse whether or not the holder is an asylum claimant.

In section 26A of the Immigration Act 1971 (the 1971 Act), as inserted by section 148 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (the NIA Act) it is referred to as a "Registration Card".

A list of fields contained on the ARC is at **Annex A**.

2.1. Why is an ARC issued?

The main purpose of the ARC is to acknowledge a claim for asylum or a claim under Article 3 of the Human Rights Convention. The card is also used by asylum seekers to access their NASS cash support (under s. 95 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 (the 1999 Act)) and is planned to be used for contact management purposes including reporting.

2.2. The legal definition of an ARC

The ARC has been defined in section 26A of the 1971 Act in connection with certain offences (see **Annex B** below) as:

- (1) ..."a document which-
 - (a) carries information about a person (whether or not wholly or partially electronically), and
 - (b) is issued by the Secretary of State to the person wholly or partly in connection with a claim for asylum (whether or not made by that person)."

Under section 26A of the 1971 Act the definition of an ARC can be amended to include people other than asylum claimants. Any change has to be agreed by Affirmative Resolution in both Houses of Parliament.

2.3. The definition of an asylum claimant

An asylum claimant is someone who declares themselves to be a refugee but whose claim has not yet been determined.

For the purposes of issuing an ARC to an asylum claimant, we use the definition contained in section 18 of the NIA Act 2002 in the following terms:

- (2) A claim for asylum is a claim by a person that to remove him from or require him to leave the United Kingdom would be contrary to the United Kingdom's obligations under-
 - (a) the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva on 28th July 1951 and its Protocol, or
 - (b) Article 3 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms agreed by the Council of Europe at Rome on 4th November 1950.

3. When is an ARC issued?

3.1. Initial requirements for ARC issue

IND's objective is to issue ARCs to all new asylum claimants and their dependants at the time the application is made or, if that is not possible, at the earliest opportunity thereafter.

If the claim is made at an ARC-equipped site then an ARC is, wherever possible, issued as soon as the personal details needed for issue have been taken. Where the claim is made at a non-equipped site or if, exceptionally, it is not possible to issue a card at an enabled site, the claimant is issued with a time-limited SAL and advised on the need to contact the Central Event Booking Unit (CEBU) so arrangements can be made for the issue of an ARC. These so-called "ARC misses" are actioned by CEBU within 3 days. CEBU will send the claimant and any dependants an appointment to attend for ARCs to be issued. (See 3.2 and 6 below.)

Before an ARC can be issued the claimant must be screened at which time the name, nationality, date of birth and other personal details as listed on **Annex A** are collected and the claimant's photograph and fingerprints are captured and entered onto the ARC database.

If a claimant has any dependants that he or she wishes to include on their claim for asylum then all dependants should, if possible, attend to be screened and for their ARC to be issued at the same time. Each asylum claimant and dependant (irrespective of age) is given an ARC in their own name.

Should there be a need to replace an ARC (after an ARC has been lost or stolen; if details are incorrect; if permission to take employment is granted or withdrawn or for any other reason) then the replacement is arranged by CEBU at an ARC issuing office convenient for the holder.

3.2. The EC Reception Conditions Directive

Regulations relating to documentation of asylum claimants have been introduced under Article 6(2) of the Directive, and inserted into the Immigration Rules (HC 194) as Rules 359, 359A, 359B and 359C. From 4 February 2005 it is a requirement for all those making a claim for asylum (and their dependants) to be issued within 3 working days with a document indicating that they have made such a claim and giving the name in which they have made the claim. The document does not need to certify the identity of the asylum seeker as correct; it has to record the details provided by the claimant as to their identity. The document normally issued by the UK in these circumstances is an ARC. A SAL (either open dated or with limited validity) can be issued if it is not possible to issue an ARC.

The requirement to issue such a document does not apply to those held in detention (either during the examination of an application for asylum made at the border or within the context of a procedure to decide on the right of the applicant legally to enter the UK) or to EU Citizens.

The document or series of documents, once issued, must be valid for as long as the asylum claimant is authorised to remain in the UK while their application is pending or being examined.

In all cases (including those held in detention) every effort is made to issue an ARC at the time that the claim is lodged. If the claimant is held in detention their ARC is held with their other property so that it is available to the claimant when/if they are released from detention. If an ARC cannot be issued at the time when the claim is lodged the claimant must be issued with a SAL. In most cases a time-limited SAL will be issued and the holder advised to contact CEBU urgently so arrangements can be made for the SAL to be exchanged for an ARC. Time-limited SALs are valid for 2 months from date of issue. (APU Notice 7/2004 and IS Operational Instruction Global Message 5204 of 9 December 2004 refer.)

3.3. Fingerprinting for ARC-issue

With the exception of children under five (CUFs – see below), an ARC cannot be created without the claimant's fingerprints first being taken and scanned onto the Immigration Fingerprint Bureau's (IFB) database. When a fingerprint record is created an IFB number is allocated to the prints. When an ARC is created, the claimant's fingerprints are electronically checked against the IFB database, and the IFB reference of the matching prints is included on the ARC.

In a small number of cases it will not be possible to record the fingerprints of an asylum seeker. Further details are set out below.

3.3.1. Adults who cannot be fingerprinted

Very rarely it will permanently not be possible to take a fingerprint from an adult. This could perhaps be due to amputation or a medical condition such as severe arthritis that prevents the fingers being opened. In those exceptional circumstances the claimant should be issued with a SAL valid while their claim for asylum is decided (including any appeal.)

3.3.2. Children Under 5

With children under the age of 5 their fingerprints are not sufficiently defined for it to be possible to record them electronically. In those circumstances they are issued with an ARC showing the reference CUF instead of an IFB reference.

3.4. Refusal to submit to fingerprinting or photographing for ARC issue

Occasionally an asylum claimant may refuse to have their fingerprints or photograph taken. Under s.141(7) of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 the power exists to take fingerprints from anyone who has made a claim for asylum. Similarly there is power to take a photograph while a claimant is in detention under s.2 of the 1971 Act. However there are no powers to compel an asylum claimant who is not in detention to submit to having their photograph taken. Any refusal might raise questions of credibility under s.8(2)(c) of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc) Act 2004 (The 2004 Act). The claimant should be questioned accordingly. **See also the section on Credibility in the API on Assessing the Claim**

3.5. Routine replacement of ARCs for those issued with a "CUF" ARC

If an asylum claimant to whom a "CUF" ARC was issued reaches the age of 5 while the asylum claim has still not been finally decided they should be recalled for their fingerprint to be recorded electronically. At this time their "CUF" ARC will be replaced with a card showing an IFB reference.

3.6. Replacement of lost or stolen ARCs

Inevitably some ARCs will be lost or be stolen. CEBU in Liverpool has responsibility for arranging replacement of these ARCs which will be carried out at the nearest ARC issuing location to the holder's home. The loss should be reported to CEBU or NASS (see below) without delay. This is especially important in the case of those on NASS support who will not be able to access their cash support without their ARC. **CEBU's contact details are: P.O. Box 222, Liverpool, L69 2TY.**

3.6.1. NASS supported asylum claimants

If a claimant loses their ARC they must sign a declaration to say when they lost it. This must be faxed to **ASSET on 0208 604 6842.**

If the claimant's ARC has been stolen they must obtain a police crime reference report and fax it to **ASSET on 0208 604 6842.**

3.6.2. Non NASS supported asylum claimants

If a claimant loses or has their ARC stolen they must still obtain a police crime reference report and contact **CEBU** on **0151 237 6375** or fax the details to **CEBU** on **0151 237 6391**.

3.7. Replacement of an "Employment Permitted" ARC following an adverse final decision on a claim for asylum.

Once an asylum claimant who had permission to work has exhausted their appeal rights, commonly known as "Appeal Rights Exhausted" (ARE) the permission they had to take employment ceases. There is no automatic recall for an ARC to be replaced following final determination of a claim however should an ARE claimant attend at an ARC-enabled site their "Employment Permitted" ARC should be replaced with an "Employment Prohibited" ARC.

Once a claim has been finally determined it will be illegal for an employer to offer them fresh employment and they may not seek further employment.

Once an asylum claimant who becomes ARE leaves employment then, if there are dependants under 18 and provided they are not made ineligible for support under Section 9 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004, they will be able to apply for support from NASS so that the family does not become destitute but they will not be eligible to seek further employment even if they still possess an ARC endorsed "Employment Permitted".

Further information about this is available from NASS Policy and from the Website

http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/ind/en/home/applying/national_asylum_support/policy_bulletin/employment_.html

3.8. Replacement of an ARC containing inaccurate information.

There will be occasions where, for a variety of reasons, the personal details on the ARC does not reflect the information contained on the individual's personal record on CID. This could be because the CID record has been amended as additional information has been provided or the individual's details have changed. Where this occurs, asylum seekers or those acting on their behalf should contact CEBU and request an appointment for a replacement ARC to be issued.

As ARCs should reflect an individual's details as recorded on CID, it will only be possible to issue a replacement card if the requested updates are already shown on CID. Upon receipt of a request for a replacement ARC, CEBU will establish whether CID already records the new details. If it does, an appointment will be made. If it doesn't, however, the applicant or those acting on their behalf will need to contact either Asylum Casework Directorate or the site where the asylum claim was originally made and get the details on CID amended. Once the necessary changes have been made, an appointment will be made for a replacement ARC.

Further information about replacement of an ARC containing inaccurate information is available from CEBU, PO Box 222, Liverpool L69 2TY.

3.9. EU Citizens from the New Member States

Asylum claimants who had lodged their claim for asylum prior to the accession of their Country to the EU no longer require an ARC or a SAL from the date of accession (the most recent group joined on 1 May 2004).

Asylum claimants from EU Member States in possession of a SAL or an ARC will be asked to surrender these for destruction in the course of progression of their claim. Any request to replace an Employment Prohibited ARC or SAL with an Employment Permitted ARC should be refused and the Employment Prohibited ARC or SAL should be withdrawn.

4. When is the ARC used?

4.1. NASS support

Asylum seekers and those who are ARE and in receipt of NASS support need their ARC to access support payments from their nominated Post Office. Normally only the principal asylum seeker in any family group is authorised to collect the support due. The claimant must attend their nominated Post Office personally with their ARC during the week in which payment is due. Before any support payment is issued the Post Office will verify that the ARC is presented by the holder in person and that a payment is due to that person, at that Post Office, during that week. If any of these conditions are not met payment will be refused and a report is issued to NASS.

4.2. Reporting

Asylum claimants will be required to report at regular intervals to designated locations. The ARC is required to be produced as part of the reporting process to confirm the identity of the person reporting and to enable updates (such as change of address) to be made (where the reporting event is at an ARC equipped site). Continued reporting with an ARC may also be a condition of the provision of on going NASS cash support.

In addition, linked with point 4.1 above, there are plans to link the requirement to report with access to NASS support by means of RepARC (ARC based reporting). The asylum claimant will be required to produce their ARC at each reporting event when the card will be updated with a valid next reporting date. The RepARC link with the Point of Sale (POS) terminal at the individual's designated Post Office will only enable access to support payments if the ARC has been updated with a valid future reporting date.

4.3. Employment

From 1 May 2004 the rules on document checks to prevent illegal working were changed. The SAL is no longer a document that will provide an employer with a defence under s.8 of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996 but this has been replaced with the ARC. Asylum seekers wishing to take employment may only do so if:

- (a) They meet the appropriate criteria to seek and take employment and hold an ARC endorsed "Employment Permitted"; or
- (b) they are an EU national. If they are from a 2004 New Member State then they may also need to register under the Workers Registration Scheme.

Further advice on employment issues for asylum seekers is available from the Employers' Helpline on 0800 010 6677 or from their Website on

http://www.workingintheuk.gov.uk/working_in_the_uk/en/homepage/schemes_and_programmes/worker_registration.html

4.4. Other uses

Asylum claimants are not required to carry the ARC with them at other times or to produce them except for the purposes of claiming NASS support and reporting to IS. They might, however, find it useful to keep their ARC with them at all times to help with their day to day activities. Although not officially recognised as an identity document many organisations are prepared to accept an ARC as an acceptable form of identity. Holders should be reminded that they should not put their ARC in the post in support of any request for proof of identity. To do so might prevent them from accessing their cash support or reporting to IS.

5. Issue of ARC endorsed "Employment Permitted"

An ARC endorsed "Employment Permitted" (rather than Prohibited) will only be issued if the CID entry in respect of that particular claimant indicates that they are entitled to take employment.

6. What is a SAL and when is it issued?

A SAL is a double-sided A4-sized document printed on special security paper and containing a unique number. It is used to acknowledge a claim for asylum in circumstances where it is not possible to issue an ARC within 3 days of the claim being lodged. A SAL displays the name, date of birth and nationality of the claimant and any dependants, the date of arrival (if known), the date of application, their address in the UK and HO reference. Photographs of the claimant and any dependants are also attached. Following changes introduced on 17 December 2004, SALs issued are now normally valid for just 2 months from date of issue (known as a time-limited SAL). The time limiting is to enable arrangements to be made for the claimant and any dependants to attend and be issued an ARC, and to encourage attendance at such an event.

Very rarely, where for wholly exceptional reasons (such as severe physical disability making the taking of fingerprints impossible) it is not possible to issue an ARC, a SAL valid until the claim has been finally decided will be issued to a claimant instead of an ARC. Such a SAL will be withdrawn when the claim is finally decided or the claimant leaves the UK. A SAL cannot be used to access support from NASS or to provide evidence of permission to take employment. While a NASS-supported claimant holds a SAL instead of an ARC (whether a time-limited or open-ended SAL) any financial support is paid by means of emergency tokens rather than by presenting their ARC at the Post Office.

7. Withdrawal of an ARC or SAL

Once an asylum claimant's application has been finally decided including any appeals there is no longer an application outstanding. They may continue to receive support or accommodation up to a maximum of 21 days following the date on which a final negative decision is received, 28 days after a final positive decision has been received. [If there are dependant children then following a negative decision support will continue to be provided by NASS, unless the family is made ineligible for support under Section 9 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004, until the family are either removed, fail to comply with removal directions or the youngest child turns 18. Support from NASS continues to those who have received a positive decision until the end of the 28-day grace period at which time mainstream benefits or employment can be taken up. While the claimant is still entitled to NASS support they continue to need an ARC.

7.1. Grant of Refugee status or HP or DL

If an application concludes with the grant of refugee status or HP or DL the ARC is disabled electronically so that any services such as NASS support that are accessed via the chip are no longer available. The claimant will also be asked to return their ARC or SAL for cancellation and destruction. Should an individual with refugee status, HP, or DL request an ARC they do not qualify due to having status and a card is not to be issued.

7.2. Grant of Refugee status, HP, or DL to a Dependant of a Principal Claimant

Where a claim for asylum by a principal claimant ends in a grant of refugee status, HP, or DL, dependants may be granted leave in line with that issued to the principal claimant. In these circumstances their ARC or SAL should be returned for cancellation and destruction.

7.3. Exhaustion of appeal rights following refusal of asylum (ARE)

Once all avenues for appeal have been exhausted and the claimant has no further claim to remain in the UK they are no longer eligible for services provided for asylum seekers. Under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 Part VI s.94(3) they may continue to receive support up to a maximum of 21 days following the date on which a final negative decision is received. (Families with children under the age of 18 will continue to receive ongoing support, unless the family is made ineligible for support under Section 9 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004, until either the youngest child in the family turns 18 or the family are removed or the family fails to comply with removal directions.) If the claimant holds an ARC endorsed "Employment Permitted" the permission is no longer valid and the ARC should be withdrawn if the claimant attends an ARC-enabled site. If the claimant is then not immediately placed in detention pending removal they should be issued with a fresh ARC endorsed "Employment Prohibited". (See 3.6 and 4.3 above about employment.)

7.4. Death of a claimant

On the death of an asylum claimant the ARC or SAL ceases to have any validity. The ARC should be electronically disabled and the next of kin or others dealing with the affairs of the deceased should be instructed to return the ARC or SAL to IND for cancellation and destruction.

Further enquiries: to Group D, APU for policy advice and ARC Co-ordination Unit, IS Border Control, Electric House, Croydon for operational guidance.

ANNEX A - ARC FIELDS



ARC DATA SET as at 31.01.05



Database Field Name	Length	Format	Printed on Card Front/Back	Contained in chip	Update-table in Chip	On IAFS?
1. Name	100	MAIN Other String	✓F	✓		✓
2. Address	78	String		✓	✓	
3. IFB Ref. No	20P	IFByy/nnnnnn/c***	✓F&B	✓		✓
4. Home Office Ref. No.	30	String		✓	✓	✓
5. Port/LEO Reference	12	String		✓	✓	✓
6. NASS Ref. No	11	nn/nn/nnnnn		✓	✓	
7. NASS Status	20	String		✓	✓	
8. Originating Port/LEO Code	4	String		✓		✓
9. Date of Birth	10	dd/mm/yyyy	✓F	✓		✓
10. DOB disputed?****	1	Y/N	✓F	✓		
11. Sex	1	String	✓F	✓		✓
12. Nationality Code	4	String	✓F	✓		✓
13. Nationality sub group	3	String		✓	✓	✓
14. Reason printed*	18	String		✓		✓
15. Asylum/Non Asylum *****	2	String	✓B	✓		
16. Place of original issue	4P	String	✓B	✓		
17. Date of original issue	10P	dd/mm/yyyy	✓B	✓		
18. Next report date	10	dd/mm/yyyy		✓	✓	
19. Card Issue No.	2	nn	✓B	✓		
20. Card Serial Number	7P	nnnnnnn	✓B	✓		
21. Photo Image		JPEG	✓F			✓
22. Fingerprint		Template		✓	✓	✓
23. Issuing Officer	20	String		✓		
24. Fingerprints taken?	6	String		✓	✓	
25. Number of dependants	2	Nn	✓B	✓		

26. <i>Dependant of</i>	20	<i>String</i>	✓ <i>B</i>	✓		
27. <i>Language 1</i>	20	<i>String</i>	✓ <i>B</i>	✓		
28. <i>Language 2</i>	20	<i>String</i>	✓ <i>B</i>	✓		
29. <i>UASC</i>	20	<i>String</i>		✓	✓	
30. <i>Reserved 1</i>	20	<i>String</i>				
31. <i>Reserved 2</i>	20	<i>String</i>				
32. <i>Reserved 3</i>	20	<i>String</i>				
33. <i>Reserved 4</i>	20	<i>String</i>				
34. <i>Reserved 5</i>	20	<i>String</i>				
35. Employment status**	21	EMPLOYMENT PROHIBITED or EMPLOYMENT PERMITTED	✓ <i>F& B</i>	✓		
36. <i>Chip version number</i>	2	<i>Nn</i>		✓		

NOTES

- Fields that are printed on the card are **not** updateable in the chip. A new card must be printed if these fields are to be changed.
- *Reason taken equates to Case type on IAFS
- ** No field label printed on card. Pick List
- *** taken from the number of the IFB bar-code
- **** Date of Birth Disputed now relates to those under 18 only. "Under 18 disputed" is printed on the card by the date of birth if this field is set to "Y"
- *****No field label printed on card. If "Asylum", and Reason Printed is "Asylum" or "Asylum Dependant", then "Asylum Claimant" is printed on the card
- **Mandatory Fields** **Protected Fields** **Fields to be read at point of payment**

Printed on first generation cards –

"Details are those given by holder. Identity can be confirmed by fingerprint check.

This card remains the property of IND and must be presented to Immigration Officers or IND officials on demand.

Anyone finding this card should return it to IFB, 5th Floor Lunar House, Wellesley Road, CROYDON CR9 2BY or to any police station."

Printed on second generation cards –

"Details are those given by holder, as recorded by IND, but are unverified. It is an offence to make, possess, use or attempt to use a false or altered ARC.

Anyone finding this card should return it to ARC Administration, PO Box 1495, CROYDON CR9 2AY, or to any police station."

Fingerprints Taken Pick-List

Index, None, Thumbs, Middle (drop down list)

ANNEX B - ARC OFFENCES

A number of offences relating to the manufacture, alteration or use of an ARC were put on the Statute book in the NIA Act 2002, which inserted a new section into the 1971 Act. These offences only apply to an ARC issued in connection with a claim for asylum (see 2.1 above).

Section 26(A) of the 1971 Act: "A person commits an offence if he-

- (a) makes a false registration card,
 - (b) alters a registration card with intent to deceive or to enable another to deceive,
 - (c) has a false or altered registration card in his possession without reasonable excuse,
 - (d) uses or attempts to use a false registration card for a purpose for which a registration card is issued,
 - (e) uses or attempts to use an altered registration card with intent to deceive,
 - (f) makes an article designed to be used in making a false registration card,
 - (g) makes an article designed to be used in altering a registration card with intent to deceive or to enable another to deceive, or
 - (h) has an article within paragraph (f) or (g) in his possession without reasonable excuse.
- (3) In subsection (3) "false registration card" means a document which is designed to appear to be a registration card.
- (5) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (3)(a), (b), (d), (e), (f) or (g) shall be liable-
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.
- (6) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (3)(c) or (h) shall be liable-
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

ANNEX C – ARC-ENABLED SITES

The following ports are ARC-enabled and issue ARCs to asylum seekers whose asylum claims are made there:

- South East Ports Surveillance Team (SEPST) based at Dover Port
- Gatwick (North and South)
- Heathrow Terminals 1-4
- Stansted

The following designated places within the UK where an asylum claim can be lodged and where an ARC will be issued are the Asylum Screening Units in:

- Croydon (Lunar House)
- Liverpool (Reliance House)

The following Reporting Centres are also ARC-enabled:

- Croydon (Electric House)
- Folkestone (Frontier House)
- Glasgow (Festival Court)
- Leeds (Waterside Court)
- Liverpool (Reliance House)
- Manchester (Dallas Court)
- North Shields (Northumbria House)
- Solihull (Sandford House)

The following Reception Centre is also ARC-enabled:

Oakington

Annex D

9567587
IFB03/002712/S

Place of original issue : ABD
Date of original issue : 30 / 06 / 2004
Card issue number : 11
Number of dependants : 0
Dependant of : IFB02/062841/X
Language(s) : Albanian
English

EMPLOYMENT PROHIBITED

Details are those given by holder, as recorded by IND, but are unverified. It is an offence to make, possess, use or attempt to use a false or altered ARC.
Anyone finding this card should return it to ARC Administration, PO Box 1495, CROYDON CR9 2AY, or to any police station.

IND APPLICATION REGISTRATION CARD

Home Office
Immigration and Nationality Directorate

Name : Smith John

Nationality : ALB
Date of Birth : 22/10/1987

Sex : M

EMPLOYMENT PROHIBITED

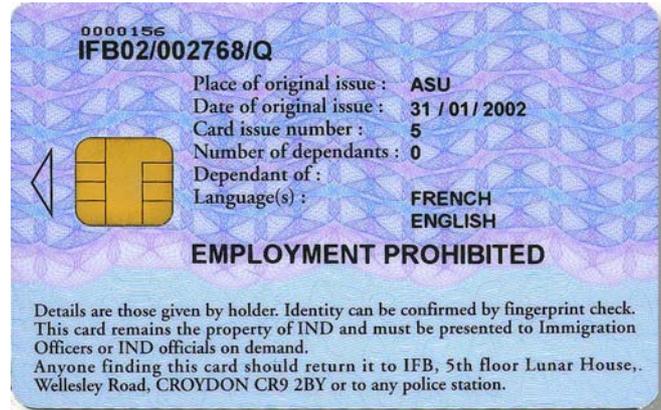
IFB03/002712/S IND

IND APPLICATION REGISTRATION CARD

Introduced from 31 January 2002, this card contains a number of easily verifiable features.



Front - The card contains two digital images of the holder. A plastic laminate covers the card.



Reverse - This side holds the smart chip which contains information about the holder.



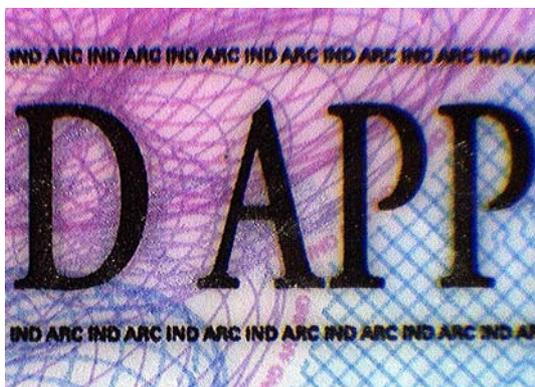
Front - Detail of the optically variable "IND" logo. As the angle of light changes, a colour shift from gold to green is seen. **Both** colours should be seen in a genuine card.



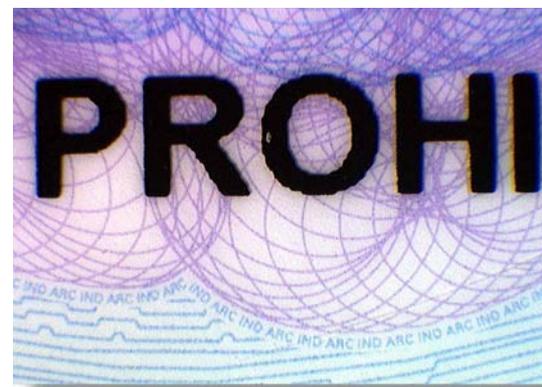
Front - The laminate contains iridescent printing of the words Home Office which becomes visible as the angle of light changes.



Front - The second optically variable safeguard has 2 well defined stages. These stages are seen alternately as the angle of light changes.



Front - Detail of Extra Small Print both in black overprint and pink background print



Reverse - Detail of fine line background print and extra small print

For enquiries about specific cards or holders, please contact the issuing office or your local immigration office