



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP 2016/0011, 18 January 2016

E-petitions 114003 and 114907 relating to the exclusion of Donald Trump from the UK

Westminster Hall Debate

18 January 2016 at 4.30pm

This is an 'e-petition' debate emanating from two opposing petitions uploaded to the Petitions website. E-petition 114003 is entitled "[Block Donald J Trump from UK entry](#)", and this has over 500,000 signatures. E-petition 114907 is "[Don't ban Trump from the United Kingdom](#)", and has over 40,000 signatures.

The Petitions Committee has agreed that a debate would be held in relation to both petitions. The debate will be held under the motion, "That this House has considered e-petitions 114003 and 114907 relating to the exclusion of Donald Trump from the UK".

The debate will be led by Paul Flynn, a member of the Petitions Committee.

The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

Danny Rogers
Pat Strickland

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Summary

A petition to ban US presidential candidate Donald Trump from entering the UK, because of a number of remarks he had made, was started in November 2015. Some weeks later Mr Trump said that Muslims should be banned from entering the US. The petition now has over 500,000 signatures. An opposing petition, calling for Mr Trump not to be banned, has over 40,000 signatures.

The Home Secretary and immigration officials can refuse permission to enter the UK, or revoke permission already granted, for reasons related to an individual's character, conduct or associations. It is also possible for the Home Secretary to exclude a person even if they have not indicated an intention to travel to the UK.

It is not Government policy to publicise exclusion decisions as a matter of routine. In a speech delivered to the Royal United Services Institute in late November 2014, the Home Secretary said that she had excluded "hundreds" of people from the UK. Some names do get into the public domain, but these represent a tiny fraction of those who are banned.

The legal and policy framework is set out in Library Briefing Paper 7035, ['Visa bans': Powers to refuse or revoke immigration permission for reasons of character, conduct or associations](#). (8 December 2015).

1. E-Petitions

A petition entitled [Block Donald J Trump from UK entry](#) was started on 28 November 2015 weeks before the US Republican party presidential contender made his remarks calling for Muslims to be banned from entering the United States. Mr Trump made those remarks in wake of the San Bernadino shooting in which an American Muslim couple killed fourteen people at a work party in California on 2 December 2015. The person who launched the petition said she had done this in response to previous statements by Mr Trump.¹

The following is the text of the petition as it appeared on the [Petitions website](#).²

Block Donald J Trump from UK entry

The signatories believe Donald J Trump should be banned from UK entry.

The UK has banned entry to many individuals for hate speech. The same principles should apply to everyone who wishes to enter the UK.

If the United Kingdom is to continue applying the 'unacceptable behaviour' criteria to those who wish to enter its borders, it must be fairly applied to the rich as well as poor, and the weak as well as powerful.

1.1 Government response

This was as follows:

For good reasons the Government does not routinely comment on individual immigration and exclusion decisions.

The Home Secretary may exclude a non-European Economic Area national from the UK if she considers their presence in the UK to be non-conducive to the public good.

The Home Secretary has said that coming to the UK is a privilege and not a right and she will continue to use the powers available to prevent from entering the UK those who seek to harm our society and who do not share our basic values.

Exclusion powers are very serious and are not used lightly. The Home Secretary will use these powers when justified and based on all available evidence.

The Prime Minister has made clear that he completely disagrees with Donald Trump's remarks. The Home Secretary has said that Donald Trump's remarks in relation to Muslims are divisive, unhelpful and wrong.

The Government recognises the strength of feeling against the remarks and will continue to speak out against comments which have the potential to divide our communities, regardless of who

¹ ['Woman behind petition to ban Donald Trump from UK 'shocked' by support'](#) , The Guardian, 28 November, 2015

² <https://petition.parliament.uk/petitions/114003> (accessed 13 January 2016).

makes them. We reject any attempts to create division and marginalisation amongst those we endeavour to protect.

1.2 Opposing petition

The Committee noted that an opposing petition entitled:

Don't ban Trump from the United Kingdom had amassed over 40,000 signatures.

The following is the text of the petition:

There are proposals to ban Donald Trump from the United Kingdom. At least, there's a petition on the topic. This is totally illogical.

For starters we shouldn't be banning people for their opinions on domestic actions in a US political race that doesn't concern us. But more importantly if he does actually win the nomination, and then goes on to win the presidency. We then have to work with a man who we banned from our country in the first place - which totally offsets and upsets relations between two closely bonded countries. Leave the decision making on appropriate responses to the Americans. Lets mind our own business

The Government issued a similar response as to the other petition.

1.3 Debate

If a petition gets over 100,000 signatures it will be considered for a debate in Parliament.

When it met on the 5 January 2016, the [Petitions Committee](#) agreed that a debate would be held in relation to these petitions under the motion, "That this House has considered e-petitions 114003 and 114907 relating to the exclusion of Donald Trump from the UK".

The debate will be held in Westminster Hall on Monday 18 January 2016 at 1630hrs.

Paul Flynn MP a member of the Petitions Committee, will lead the debate.

2. The law and policy on “visa bans”

The legal and policy framework is set out in Library Briefing Paper 7035, [‘Visa bans’: Powers to refuse or revoke immigration permission for reasons of character, conduct or associations](#). (8 December 2015). Members are referred to this Briefing Paper for the full background.

In brief, the Home Secretary and immigration officials are able to refuse permission to enter the UK, or revoke permission already granted, for reasons related to an individual’s character, conduct or associations. It is also possible for the Home Secretary to exclude a person even if they have not indicated an intention to travel to the UK.

For non-European Economic Area nationals the relevant legislation is [section 3\(5\)\(a\) of the Immigration Act 1971](#) (as amended). Section 3(5)(a) of the [Immigration Act 1971](#) (as amended) provides that a person who is not a British citizen is liable to deportation if the Secretary of State deems his deportation to be “conducive to the public good.” Whilst this section does not specifically refer to a power to exclude, paragraph 320(6) of the Immigration Rules states that entry to the UK is to be refused:

where the Secretary of State has personally directed that the exclusion of a person from the United Kingdom is conducive to the public good.³

The Home Office’s *Modernised Guidance* on [General grounds for refusal](#) contains further information about all of the general grounds for refusal in the Immigration Rules (although many parts of the commentary are not publicly available).⁴

For EEA Nationals, the relevant legislation is the [Immigration \(European Economic Area\) Regulations 2006](#) (SI 2006/1006), and guidance is in the Home Office’s *Modernised Guidance* on [Exclusion of EEA nationals and their family members from the UK](#)

In August 2005 the Home Office published an indicative list of “unacceptable behaviours” which can lead to exclusion by the Home Secretary. These include using any means or medium to express views which foment, justify or glorify terrorist violence or other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to commit such acts, or which foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.⁵

There is no statutory right of appeal against exclusion by the Home Secretary, although individuals can challenge the decision through judicial review.

³ [Immigration Rules](#) (HC 395 of 1993-4 as amended)

⁴ GOV.UK, *Modernised Guidance*, [Cross-cutting information – General grounds for refusal](#), 1 September 2015

⁵ Home Office, press release, 124/2005 ‘Tackling Terrorism-Behaviours unacceptable in the UK’, 25 August 2005 ([available from Statewatch website](#); accessed 24 November 2014)

In a speech delivered to the Royal United Services Institute in late November 2014, the Home Secretary said that she had excluded “hundreds” of people from the UK since taking up her post.⁶

There is no definitive list of people who have been excluded. There is some information about the use of exclusion powers in the public domain, but it is not Government policy to publicise exclusion decisions as a matter of routine. . Karen Bradley, a junior Home Office Minister, explained the reasons for this approach during a debate in April 2014, emphasising that publicity may not help to change behaviours:

We do not routinely publish the names of individuals who are prevented from entering the UK. The Home Secretary and her officials use such powers to protect national security, to prevent extremists and terrorists from coming to the UK, and to disrupt the activities of serious criminals. When those powers are exercised, public disclosure of the names of the individuals concerned does not always assist in achieving those aims.

It is important that we use those powers to achieve the best results in protecting the UK and the British public. That is most often achieved without the glare of publicity, particularly when we are seeking to cause a change in behaviour. My hon. Friend the Member for Esher and Walton will appreciate that once it has been made public that a person has been banned from or refused entry to the UK—and so their reputation has been affected—they have less to gain by moderating their behaviour.⁷

Information about individuals excluded from the UK does sometimes come into the public domain.⁸ Furthermore, information about the use of the exclusion powers, such as numbers and nationalities and grounds for exclusion, is sometimes released in answer to PQs.⁹ The names which do get into the public domain represent a tiny fraction of those banned.

⁶ RUSI, events, ‘[Home Secretary Theresa May on the Terrorist Threat](#)’, 24 November 2014

⁷ [HC Deb 2 April 2014 c299-300WH](#)

⁸ See, for example, BBC News [online], ‘[US bloggers banned from entering UK](#)’, 26 June 2013; ‘[Indian preacher Zakir Naik is banned from UK](#)’, 18 June 2010; ‘[Who does the UK want to keep out?](#)’, 12 February 2009

⁹ See, for example, [PO 213826](#) (answered on 13 November 2014); [HC Deb 18 April 2013 c499W](#); [HC Deb 11 November 2010 c455W](#); [HL Deb 1 July 2010 cWA303-4](#); [HC Deb 7 July 2010 c285W](#); [HC Deb 15 July 2009 c397-8W](#); [HL Deb 24 January 2008 cWA66](#)

3. Media articles

Telegraph

12 January 2016

[Why Donald Trump makes me proud to be American](#) [Opinion]

BBC News Online

7 January 2016

[Donald Trump accused of blackmailing Scotland](#)

Independent

6 January 2016

[Donald Trump threatens to pull £700m investment from Scotland if he is refused entry to UK; The tycoon is heading the polls among Republican candidates](#)

Guardian

6 January 2016

[Donald Trump threatens to cancel '£700m investment in Scotland'; Billionaire's firm warns of repercussions as MPs prepare to debate calls to ban him from entering the UK](#)

BBC News Online

30 December 2015

[Government 'recognises' anger at Donald Trump comments](#)

Independent

30 December 2015

[UK Government responds to petition to ban Donald Trump – but stops short of taking action](#)

Telegraph

30 December 2015

[Government 'may exclude' Donald Trump after 565,000 sign petition calling for UK entry ban](#)

The Express

16 December 2015

[Ban Trump from Britain? I'd welcome him with open arms - and I'm a Muslim](#)

BBC News Online

16 December 2015

[Donald Trump 'does not understand' UK says Theresa May](#)

The Press and Journal

14 December 2015

[Alex Salmond told he is wrong to back UK ban of Donald Trump... By member of his own party](#)

Guardian

13 December 2015

Opinion - [Don't ban Donald Trump. Just keep on laughing at him](#)

Independent

11 December 2015

[Donald Trump hits back at Nicola Sturgeon and tells Scots: You should be grateful;](#)

['I have done so much for Scotland,' Donald Trump says as he insists UK politicians should be thanking him instead of 'pandering to political correctness'](#)

FT.Com

9 December 2015

[Osborne rejects calls to ban Trump from UK](#)

Telegraph

9 December 2015

[Don't ban Donald Trump. Welcome him to Britain instead](#)

Independent

9 December 2015

[Boris Johnson says Donald Trump 'betrays a stupefying ignorance that makes him unfit to be US President'; But Mayor of London rejected calls for US Republican presidential candidate to be banned from the UK](#)

Independent

December 8 2015

[David Cameron condemns Donald Trump's call for Muslim ban as 'divisive, unhelpful and quite simply wrong'; PM's spokeswoman declined to say whether the Republican presidential front-runner would be allowed to enter the UK](#)

Telegraph

30 December 2015

[Government 'may exclude' Donald Trump after 565,000 sign petition calling for UK entry ban; Home Secretary Theresa May warns that she 'may exclude' people from UK entry after US Republican presidential contender makes controversial remarks about banning Muslims from entering the USA](#)

Independent

10 December 2015

[Nicola Sturgeon joins calls for Donald Trump to be banned from the UK; Scotland's First Minister urges Theresa May to 'consider' using anti-terrorism laws to exclude Donald Trump from the UK](#)

Independent

10 December 2015

['Ban Donald Trump' petition: Map of signatures shows 400,000 supporters spread through every part of Britain; David Cameron, Boris Johnson and Jeremy Corbyn are among politicians speaking out against his call to stop Muslims entering the US](#)

Guardian

9 December 2015

[Donald Trump will not be barred from Britain despite Muslims outburst](#)

BBC News Online
9 December 2015

[Donald Trump: How you can get banned from coming to the UK and why](#)

Independent
8 December 2015

[Let Donald Trump come to the UK, the British people will only reject his outrageous bigotry; It would be piling absurdity upon absurdity for the Home Secretary to ban Mr Trump because of his opinions](#)

Guardian
19 November 2014

[Julien Blanc barred from entering UK](#)

The Express
January 23 2014

[Government urged to ban anti-Semitic Hungarian politician coming to stir up nationalism](#)

BBC News Online
26 June 2013

[US bloggers banned from entering UK](#)

The Indian Prime Minister was once banned from entering Britain
Telegraph

12 October 2012

[British decision to lift ban on Narendra Modi criticised](#)

Independent
14 February 2011

[Fury as 'anti-Semitic' banker is invited to speak at LSE](#)

Pink News
7 July 2011

[MP complains over anti-gay preacher's UK visit](#)

BBC News Online
20 January 2011

[US pastor Terry Jones banned from entering UK](#)

Telegraph
18 June 2010

[Home secretary Theresa May bans radical preacher Zakir Naik from entering UK](#)

Pink News
25 February 2010

[Homophobic and anti-Semitic preacher invited to London university](#)

4. Parliamentary Business

4.1 Parliamentary Questions

Asked by: Tulip Siddiq

I am proud to represent a constituency that boasts seven synagogues, four mosques, over 35 churches and two temples. However, last night Donald Trump reiterated that members of one of those communities would not be allowed into America simply because of their religion, seemingly unaware how divisive this is. In our country we have legislation that stops people entering the country who are deemed not to be conducive to the public good. Does the Prime Minister agree that the law should be applied equally to everyone, or should we make exceptions for billionaire politicians?

Answered by the Prime Minister

Let me join the hon. Lady in being proud of representing a country which I think has some claim to say that we are one of the most successful multiracial, multi-faith, multi-ethnic countries anywhere in the world. There is more to do to build opportunity and fight discrimination. I agree with her that it is right that we exclude people when they are going to radicalise or encourage extremism. I happen to disagree with her about Donald Trump. I think his remarks are divisive, stupid and wrong, and if he came to visit our country I think he would unite us all against him.

16 Dec 2015 | 603 c1547

Asked by: Burden, Richard

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on what grounds her Department refused entry to the UK to (a) Dr Hasnaa Al Sourani, (b) Dr Amal Shaat, (c) Dr Rula Al Helo and (d) Mr Yousif Abu Rahma; and if she will make a statement.

Answered by: James Brokenshire | Department: Home Office

In order to safeguard an individual's personal information and comply with the Data Protection Act 1998 the Home Office is limited in what information it can provide when the request is made by someone who is not the applicant. The Home Office is therefore unable to provide the information requested.

All applications are considered on their individual merits and in line with the Immigration Rules.

17 Nov 2015 | 15610

Asked by Stephen Barclay

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to the Answer of 7 July 2010 to Question 5608, on how many occasions visa bans have been used to prevent people from each country of origin considered to be involved in corruption from travelling to the UK in the period since that Answer was given.

Answered by: James Brokenshire | Department: Home Office

Since July 2010, two people have been excluded by the Secretary of State for corruption. It would exceed the disproportionate cost threshold to

provide a further breakdown of how many people have been denied a visa to travel to the UK due to corruption. Any application for entry clearance or leave to enter from a person who has been excluded from the UK by the Secretary of State must be refused under the Immigration Rules.

13 November 2014 | 213826

Asked by Greg Knight

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department how many people were denied entry to the UK because of concerns about their extremist views in the last 12 months.

Answered by Damian Green | Department: Home Office

I can confirm that in the period covering 1 November 2009 to 3 October 2010, 11 individuals have been excluded from the UK on these grounds.

Additionally, a decision to deny entry to the UK may be made at the entry clearance application stage, or when a person arrives at the port of entry. Denial of entry may also include individuals who have either been deported from, or removed and subsequently excluded from, the United Kingdom and in certain cases. There are no centrally held records which encompass the total number of foreign nationals who have been denied entry to the UK in this manner because of concerns about their extremist views.

11 November 2010 | 22690

4.2 Lords questions

Asked by Lord Warner

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Bates on 6 January (HL3868), whether evidence that an individual persistently undertook, permitted or financed illegal settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories triggers consideration as to whether that individual's conduct is not conducive to the public good.

Answered by: Lord Bates

All foreign nationals seeking entry to the UK must satisfy either an entry clearance officer overseas, or an immigration officer at the port of arrival, that they fully meet the requirements of the Immigration Rules in the category of entry sought and that, by their own actions, they have not brought themselves within scope of the general grounds for refusal set out in Part 9 of the Immigration Rules.

The Government takes a range of measures to prevent foreign nationals from coming to, or remaining in, the UK where their presence is not conducive to the public good. An individual may be refused entry to the UK under the Immigration Rules and the Home Secretary also has the power to exclude foreign nationals from the UK. The power to exclude is broad but may include circumstances involving national security, unacceptable behaviour, extremism, international relations or foreign policy, and serious organised crime. These decisions are made according

to the individual circumstances of each case taking into a consideration a range of factors.

22 January 2015 | HL4169

Asked by Lord Warner To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Bates on 15 December (HL3642), whether they consider the public advocacy of rape to be a ground for excluding a person from entering the United Kingdom.

Answered by Lord Bates

The Home Secretary has the power to personally exclude foreign nationals from the UK if the person's presence in the UK is considered not to be conducive to the public good. The power to exclude is broad, but is normally used in circumstances involving national security, unacceptable behaviours, international relations/foreign policy, and serious organised crime.

The unacceptable behaviours policy covers a list of non-exhaustive indicators, including where individuals express views which foment serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to commit serious criminal acts.

Exclusion decisions are very serious and no decision to exclude is taken lightly. These powers are only used when justified and based on all available evidence. These decisions are made according to the individual circumstances of each case.

Answered on: 05 January 2015 | HL3867

Asked by Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth

To ask Her Majesty's Government what powers they have to prevent non-United Kingdom nationals who are suspected of being likely to cause a breach of the peace in the United Kingdom from entering the country.

Answered Lord Taylor of Holbeach

The Home Secretary is able to exclude non-EEA foreign nationals from entering the UK if their presence in the UK is deemed to be non-conducive to the public good. This exclusion power extends to those for whom there is evidence that their presence in the UK may create public order issues.

My Rt. Hon. Friend is also able to exclude EEA nationals from the UK using powers in the EEA Regulations. An exclusion order can be made against an EEA national on the grounds of public policy, public security or public health. The decision to exclude must be proportionate and based exclusively on the personal conduct of the individual. That personal conduct must represent a "genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society."

There is also a discretionary power within the Immigration Rules (at paragraph 320(19)) which permits the Border Force or Entry Clearance

Office to refuse where they "... deem the exclusion of the person from the United Kingdom to be conducive to the public good. For example, because the person's conduct (including convictions which do not fall within paragraph 320(2)), character, associations, or other reasons, make it undesirable to grant them leave to enter.". This would include where there was evidence that the person posed a risk to public order.

28 Jan 2014|HL 4882

4.3 Debate

[Westminster Hall debate on Transparency of UK Visa Bans](#)

HC Deb 2 April 2014 Vol 578 cc295 – 302WH

4.4 EDMs

EDM 837

COMMENTS BY DONALD TRUMP

That this House condemns the recent comments by US Republican Presidential Candidate, Donald Trump, regarding his call for a ban on Muslims entering the United States; notes that the language he uses is extremely divisive and will incite discrimination and hatred; further notes that such comments will be seized upon by radical elements of all faiths to justify discrimination and violence; notes that such comments will seriously hamper and damage efforts to promote inclusion, integration and cooperation; notes that Donald Trump has a history of prejudice towards minority groups including disabled groups; notes that such language and policies have no place in the 21st century; notes that the United States was built on the back of immigrants of all faiths; and calls on the Government to refuse a visa allowing Donald Trump to visit the UK until Mr Trump withdraws his comments.

08 Dec 2015 | 837 (session 2015-16)

Primary sponsor: Imran Hussain

EDM 830

DONALD TRUMP'S PROPOSAL ON MUSLIM IMMIGRATION TO THE US

That this House condemns unreservedly the call by US Republican presidential hopeful Donald Trump for a total and complete shutdown on those of the Muslim faith from entering the US; believes such intemperate public statements only provide an excuse for jihadists of all stripes to justify their evil and anti-Muslim violence; recognises that such an erroneous and blanket association of ordinary Muslims with terrorism only fosters a climate of fear and suspicion, which is the very thing that Daesh, al Qaeda and other jihadist groups need in order to gain adherents; and calls on Mr Trump to withdraw his remarks forthwith.

08 Dec 2015 | 830 (session 2015-16)

Primary sponsor: Kerevan, George

EDM 479

NARENDRA MODI

That this House calls on the Secretary of State for the Home Department to reinstitute the ban on Gujarat's Chief Minister, Narendra Modi, from entering the UK, given his role in the communal violence in 2002 that claimed the lives of hundreds if not thousands of Muslims, including British nationals; expresses its concern that the ban was lifted for economic and diplomatic reasons, ignoring the role Mr Modi and his administration played in the violence that warranted the ban that stood for more than 10 years; notes that Mr Modi was previously denied a visa on grounds that he was 'responsible for or directly carried out... particularly severe violations of religious freedom'; and calls on Mr Speaker and the House authorities to ban Mr Modi from entering the Palace of Westminster.

04.09.2013 (session 2013-14)

Primary Sponsor Mike Roy Wood

5. Press releases

UNISON calls for Robert Gordon University to remove Donald Trump's honorary degree

Press release, 9 December 2015

UNISON members working at Robert Gordon University have written to the Principal, Professor Prondzynski, calling on him to remove Donald Trump's honorary degree because he is reported to have called for "a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States"

UNISON believes this to be unacceptable.

Colin Jones, Robert Gordon UNISON steward said:

"Robert Gordon University has a strong international reputation and UNISON believes that our University's association with Donald Trump can only undermine all the hard work we have put into building this worldwide reputation.

"We believe that the University must distance itself from such views and make it as clear as possible that such statements are both unacceptable and irresponsible. They are divisive and put Muslim friends, family and colleagues in danger of discrimination and reprisals, and will make international relations worse not better.

UNISON Contact

Colin Jones: 01224 262178 / 07759 114338

Danny Phillips: 07944 664110

Notes:

UNISON is the largest trade union in Scotland. It is the public services union and it is the recognised union for professional and support staff at Robert Gordon University.

The Principal of Robert Gordon University is Professor Ferdinand Von Prondzynski. Robert Gordon University awarded Donald Trump his honorary degree in 2010.

END

Muslim Council of Britain (MCB)

Press release 11 December 2015

Donald Trump Does Not Represent the America We Know

The Muslim Council of Britain today condemned the remarks made by US Presidential candidate Donald Trump where he proposed that the United States ban all Muslims entering that great country. The MCB supports

calls for those laws banning people who spread hatred to be applied to Mr Trump, and rejects his assertions that London has no-go areas:

“We have been told that those who espouse hatred have no place in the UK. It is sad to see Mr Trump becoming a vocal purveyor of anti-Muslim hatred, and, as such, we expect the same rules to apply to him if he tries to enter into the UK.

We know that Mr Trump does not represent the views of ordinary Americans, and we reject his ignorant remarks suggesting that London has no-go areas where even the police are afraid to enter. Should he be allowed to enter the UK, and if he is able to name such areas, we would be happy to organise a multi-faith delegation to accompany Mr Trump and tour these areas and pay for his lunch.”

Home Office name hate promoters excluded from the UK

Press release 5 May 2009

Individuals banned from the UK for stirring-up hatred have been named and shamed for the first time, the Home Secretary announced today.

The list covers people excluded from the United Kingdom for fostering extremism or hatred between October 2008 and March 2009.

It follows the Home Secretary’s introduction of new measures against such individuals last year, including creating a presumption in favour of exclusion in respect of all those who have engaged in spreading hate.

The Home Secretary Jacqui Smith also announced today that the government is now able to ban European nationals and their family members if they constitute a threat to public policy or public security.

In the period from 28 October 2008 to 31 March 2009 the Home Secretary excluded a total of 22 individuals from coming to the United Kingdom. It is not considered to be in the public interest to disclose the names of six of these individuals. The remaining 16 individuals are:

Abdullah Qadri Al Ahdal

Preacher. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by seeking to foment, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs and fostering hatred which might lead to inter-community violence.

Yunis Al Astal

Preacher. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by seeking to foment, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs and to provoke others to terrorist acts.

Stephen Donald Black

Set up Stormfront, a racist website. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by promoting serious criminal activity and fostering hatred, which might lead to inter-community violence in the United Kingdom.

Wadgy Abd El Hamied Mohamed Ghoneim

A prolific speaker and writer. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by seeking to foment, justify or glory terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs and to provoke others to commit terrorist acts.

Eric Gliebe

Has made web-radio broadcasts in which he vilifies certain ethnic groups and encourages the download and distribution of provocative racist leaflets and posters. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by justifying terrorist violence, provoking others to commit serious crime and fostering racial hatred.

Mike Guzovsky

Leader of a violent group and actively involved with military training camps. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by seeking to foment, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs and to provoke others to terrorist acts.

Safwat Hijazi

Television preacher. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by glorifying terrorist violence.

Nasr Javed

Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by seeking to foment, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs.

Abdul Ali Musa

Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by fomenting and glorifying terrorist violence in furtherance of his particular beliefs and seeking to provoke others to terrorist acts.

Fred Waldron Phelps Snr and Shirley Phelps-Roper

Pastor and leading spokesperson of Westboro Baptist Church. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by fostering hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the United Kingdom.

Samir Al Quntar

Spent three decades in prison for killing four soldiers and a four-year-old girl. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by seeking to foment, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs and to provoke others to terrorist acts.

Artur Ryno and Pavel Skachevsky

Leaders of a violent gang that beat migrants and posted films of their attacks on the internet. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by fomenting serious criminal activity and seeking to provoke others to serious criminal acts.

Amir Siddique

Preacher. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by fomenting terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs.

Michael Alan Weiner (also known as Michael Savage)

Controversial daily radio host. Considered to be engaging in unacceptable behaviour by seeking to provoke others to serious criminal acts and fostering hatred which might lead to inter-community violence.

The tougher exclusions policy follows the Prime Minister's commitment in the National Security Strategy to take 'stronger action against those we suspect of stirring up tensions' and the Home Secretary's decision to introduce a presumption in favour of exclusion for extremists promoting hatred or violence.

Under the new policy we are preventing more promoters of hate from coming to the UK than ever before, with more than five being excluded a month as opposed to two a month under the previous policy.

Statement from the Home Secretary

Jacqui Smith said, 'Coming to the UK is a privilege and I refuse to extend that privilege to individuals who abuse our standards and values to undermine our way of life. Therefore, I will not hesitate to name and shame those who foster extremist views as I want them to know that they are not welcome here.'

'The government opposes extremism in all its forms and I am determined to stop those who want to spread extremism, hatred and violent messages in our communities from coming to our country. This is the driving force behind tighter rules on exclusions for unacceptable behaviour.'

Notes to editors

Under the unacceptable behaviour policy, the Home Secretary may exclude from the UK any non-British citizen, whether in the UK or abroad, who uses any means or medium including:

- writing, producing, publishing or distributing material
- public speaking including preaching
- running a website or
- using a position of responsibility such as teacher, community or youth leader

To express views which:

- foment, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs
- seek to provoke others to terrorist acts
- foment other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts or
- foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.

On 28 October 2008, following a review of the policy, the Home Secretary announced a number of new measures targeted at those who sought to enter the UK to stir up hatred within our society.

The text of the [Home Secretary's written statement to Parliament \(new window\)](#) can be found online.

In the period from August 2005 to 31 March 2009, a total of 101 individuals have been excluded from the UK for having engaged in unacceptable behaviour. Of these 101 individuals, a total of 22 were excluded by the Home Secretary in the period from 28 October 2008 to 31 March 2009.

This figure comprises 72 individuals excluded for fomenting, justifying or glorifying terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs; two individuals excluded for seeking to provoke others to terrorist acts; 18 individuals excluded for fomenting other serious criminal activity or seeking to provoke others to serious criminal acts; and nine individuals excluded for fostering hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.

The individuals concerned include animal rights extremists, right to life extremists, homophobic extremists, far-right extremists, as well as advocates of hatred and violence in support of their religious beliefs.

Further information can be found on the [UK Border Agency's website \(new window\)](#).

Excluding European nationals and their family members is expected to take effect from 1 June 2009. Where it is identified that a European national presents a threat to public policy or public security, the Home Secretary may personally decide to exclude that individual. The effect of exclusion is to prohibit the person's admission or entry to the UK and require immigration officials to refuse entry.

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