

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND SECURITY ACT 2015

EXPLANATORY NOTES

PART 1: TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL

Commentary on Sections

Chapter 2: Temporary exclusion from the United Kingdom

Section 4: Temporary exclusion orders: supplementary provision

43. *Subsections (1) and (2)* provide for giving notice of a TEO to the person on whom it has been imposed. There is a duty on the Secretary of State to give notice; including an explanation of how the individual can apply for a permit to return (more detail on permits to return is given in section 5).
44. *Subsection (3)* outlines that an order only comes into force when notice of its imposition has been given and remains in force for a period of two years, unless it is revoked or otherwise brought to an end earlier.
45. *Subsections (4) to (6)* outline how revocation of an order will operate. It provides for the Secretary of State to revoke a TEO at any time and states notice of this must be given to the individual, at which point the order will cease to be in force.
46. *Subsection (7)* makes clear that a TEO remains valid even where an individual has returned to the UK. This is because the order may place some obligations on the individual once they have returned to the country (section 9 provides more detail on this).
47. *Subsection (8)* allows for a TEO to be imposed even where one has been imposed previously. This covers a situation where the TEO may have expired or been revoked, but the Secretary of State later considers that the relevant conditions are met.
48. *Subsections (9) to (11)* provide that any British passport held by the individual subject to a TEO is invalidated as soon as the order comes into force, and any passport issued while the TEO remains in force and the individual is outside the United Kingdom is invalid. These provisions only apply in respect of a “British passport” as defined in *subsection (11)*.