



Ad-Hoc Query on acquisition of nationality

Requested by FR EMN NCP on 12th August 2010

Compilation produced on 10th November 2010

Responses from [France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom](#) (5 in Total)

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1. Background Information

The French Immigration, integration and national identity department is conducting a study on the acquisition of nationality and possible cases of denial or loss of nationality. Also, I would appreciate your answering the following questions.

We would very much appreciate it if you could provide your responses by **31 August 2010**.

NL EMN Ad-Hoc Query: Possibility to invoke Association Council Decision 1/80 (Turkey-EEC) in case of dual nationality

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2. Responses¹

		<p>Wider Dissemination?²</p>	<p>1- Procedures of acquisition of Nationality:</p> <p>1.1 What are the different procedures for acquisition of nationality? (E. g. by decree, by marriage):</p> <p>1.2 What institutions are competent?</p> <p>1.3 What are the criteria for each procedure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency: knowledge of the national language. • If yes, for countries using the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages which is the level required? The knowledge required is it oral, written or both? For other countries, what is the level required? • Civic knowledge (institutions? Values?) • Knowledge of the habits and customs of the host country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum stay: • Economic resources: • Employment: • no criminal conviction: • for installation: <p>Other:</p> <p>1.4 How are documented and verified, if any?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language skills - Civic knowledge - Knowledge of the habits and customs of the host <p>1.5 The candidate can retain his nationality of origin?</p> <p>1.6 The procedure is it free or pay?</p>
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¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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			<p>If it pays, what is the cost for overseas?</p> <p>1-7. Is there Specific Procedures for Minors?</p> <p>2. Entering nationality</p> <p>2.1. Is there a celebration / ceremony at the acquisition of nationality?</p> <p>2.1.1 What (s) institution (s) would load (s)?</p> <p>2.1.2 Is there special procedures? (e.g. signature, oath)?</p> <p>2.1.3 Are there any discounts documents? if so, which? in what way are they given?</p> <p>2.2 The person who acquired the nationality she enjoys all the rights of national citizens from the acquisition of nationality? (Ge no eligibility for 5 years)</p> <p>3. Loss of nationality</p> <p>Is there the possibility for a new citizen, to lose citizenship acquired? If yes, what are the procedures, deadlines and conditions?</p> <p>4. Figures</p> <p>4.1 What is the number of permanent foreign residents in your Member State for the last 3 years available?</p> <p>4.2 The number of annual admissions to permanent in your state.</p> <p>- Candidates for the acquisition of nationality (all procedures combined) - People who have acquired citizenship (all procedures combined)</p> <p>4.3 What is the average length of stay in the host country of people who acquire citizenship?</p> <p>4.4 What is the average education of an application under the Act, if any, and the average current?</p>
	<p>France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The naturalization process</p> <p>1.1- For adults, there are two pathways: by decision of the authority and public declaration after marriage to a French</p> <p>1.2- Applications are filed in the prefecture instructed. The warden took a negative decision for naturalization by public authority's decision but favorable decisions are made by decree of the Prime Minister upon proposal of the Minister for naturalization. For statements by marriage, the records are collected by the prefectures, but the trial and the decision under the minister in charge of naturalization.</p>

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			<p>1.3-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency: yes, they could conduct a conversation as his condition. • If yes, for countries using the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages which is the level required? The knowledge required is it oral, written or both? For other countries, what is the level required? <p>France: they could conduct a conversation as his condition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • civic knowledge (institutions? Values?) <p>France: yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge of the habits and customs of the host country <p>France: yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum stay: <p>France: five</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic resources: <p>France: have resources of French at a level sufficient to make a living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment: <p>France: lack of adequately paid employment is often the cause of the refusal of naturalization under economic resources, but resources other than those from a job can be taken into account (income from movable or immovable property, making supported by the spouse; ...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no criminal conviction: <p>France: yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for installation: <p>France: no, but are required residence in France at the time of signing the decree of naturalization and five years of residence in France prior to the filing of the application, however it is proven that an applicant deliberately announcing it would purchase French citizenship so they can quickly move more easily abroad is likely to be an unfavorable ruling on the merits.</p> <p>1.4-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language skills - Civic knowledge - Knowledge of the habits and customs of the host
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			<p>France: an interview with a specialist in the prefecture on the basis of documents that underpin the issues</p> <p>1.5- yes</p> <p>1.6- for the moment, it is free and is considered a stamp duty of 55 euros.</p> <p>1.7. Minors may acquire citizenship through collective effect or more or less automatically: Every child born in France of foreign parents acquires French nationality on attaining majority, if by that date, he has his residence in France and has been ordinarily resident in France for a continuous or discontinuous period of at least five years since the age of eleven. The minor child was born in France of foreign parents may from the age of sixteen claim French nationality by declaration in accordance with Articles 26 and following where, at the time of his statement, he resides in France and has been ordinarily resident in France for a continuous or discontinuous period of at least five years since the age of eleven.</p> <p>2. Entering nationality</p> <p>2.1. Is there a celebration / ceremony at the acquisition of nationality?</p> <p>France: yes</p> <p>2.1.1 What (s) institution (s) would load (s)? France: the prefecture (or city hall to request)</p> <p>2.1.2 Is there special procedures? (eg. signature, oath) France: not yet</p> <p>2.1.3 Are there any discounts documents? If so, which? In what way are they given? France: submission of a dossier containing extracts from the constitution, national anthem, a record of rights and duty of the French citizen, a greeting in the citizenship of the Head of State.</p> <p>2.2 The person who acquired the nationality she enjoys all the rights of national citizens from the acquisition of nationality? (Ge no eligibility for 5 years) France: yes</p> <p>3. Loss of nationality</p> <p>Is there the possibility for a new citizen, to lose citizenship acquired?</p>
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			<p>- If yes, what are the categories concerned, the rules, deadlines and conditions?</p> <p>France: key terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The decree of opposition in the case of acquisition by marriage or dispute, in other cases the reporting, recording by the judicial authority: one or two years time - Decay (Article 25 of the Civil Code): this is a punishment mechanism, which does not apply to the French original but only the person who acquired French nationality. The facts which justify a revocation of the facts are serious (felony or misdemeanor conviction for infringing the fundamental interests of the nation or terrorist act, conviction of a felony or misdemeanor if the violation committed by government persons exercising a public function, evasion of obligations under the national service code, acts on behalf of a foreign state and harmful to the interests of France). Time: 10 years. -Decree "rapportant" This hypothesis applies only to persons who have acquired French nationality by decree of naturalization or reinstatement. On the basis of Article 27-2 of the Civil Code, the Government may, after a hearing, take, with the assent of the State Council, an Order "reporting" an earlier decree of naturalization. Such an order "reporting" may intervene in two cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If the person does not meet the conditions laid down by law to naturalization (eg lack of residence in France, failure to assimilate, insufficient presence in France against the requirements of section 21-17 of the Civil Code, etc ...). The decree relating should intervene in the year after naturalization. o If the person has obtained French nationality by deception or fraud (eg concealment of a spouse or children living abroad, concealment of polygamous unions, falsified documents, etc ...). The decree relating must take place within 2 years after the discovery of the fraud. <p>Time: 2 years.</p>
	<p>Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Procedures of acquisition of Nationality:</p> <p>1.1 What are the different procedures for acquisition of nationality? (E. g. by decree, by marriage):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturalization is possible by discretionary naturalization and by derivative naturalization. • Spouses or registered partners of German citizens are eligible for earlier naturalization. <p>1.2 What institutions are competent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local Authorities are competent for inland naturalizations, • the Federal Office of Administration is competent for naturalizations from abroad <p>1.3 What are the criteria for each procedure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be eligible for naturalization, a person has to have lived legally in Germany for at least eight years and possess the appropriate residence permit. Foreigners who have successfully completed an integration course are eligible for naturalization after seven years. • Persons wishing to become naturalized citizens must also declare their allegiance to our constitution • and have a sufficient command of the German language at level B1 GER (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) • a test of civic knowledge is mandatory since 1 September 2008. • Candidates for naturalization must be able to support themselves without recourse to social assistance or unemployment benefits

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			<p>(Arbeitslosengeld II), unless this is due to circumstances beyond their control; nor they have committed any serious criminal offences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, they must give up their previous citizenship. In certain cases or for certain groups of persons, however, multiple nationality may be considered. <p>• Fluency: knowledge of the national language.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see above <p>• If yes, for countries using the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages which is the level required?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see above <p>• The knowledge required is it oral, written or both? For other countries, what is the level required? the required knowledge is both, oral and written</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • civic knowledge (institutions? Values?) see above, the Federal Office of Migration offers a single nation-wide test. • knowledge of the habits and customs of the host country yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum stay: see above • Economic resources: see above • Employment: see above • no criminal conviction: yes • for installation: - <p>Other: see above</p> <p>1.4 How are documented and verified, if any?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by test (B1 GER) or school certificate - Civic knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by test or school certificate - Knowledge of the habits and customs of the host <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by test or school certificate <p>1.5 The candidate can retain his nationality of origin? As a rule, no. One aim of German nationality law is to avoid creating multiple nationality through naturalization as far as possible. However, there are exceptions for cases of special hardship, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for victims of political persecution and recognized refugees, the requirement to obtain release from previous citizenships are
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			<p>generally waived;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when applicants cannot reasonably be expected to meet the conditions for release from their nationality, including unreasonable fees or humiliating practices to obtain release; • for elderly persons, if being released from their foreign nationality would cause unreasonable difficulties, and being denied naturalization would constitute a special hardship; • or if being released from previous citizenship would cause significant disadvantages, particularly in terms of finances or property rights. <p>1.6 The procedure is it free or pay?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's a fee of 255,-- € - If it pays, what is the cost for overseas? • It's the same.cost. <p>1-7.Is there Specific Procedures for Minors? Spouses who are not yet eligible for naturalization and minor children may apply for naturalization along with their eligible spouse or parent, which gives families of foreigners the possibility of acquiring German citizenship together.</p> <p>2. Entering nationality</p> <p>2.1. Is there a celebration / ceremony at the acquisition of nationality? There is a ceremonial denomination</p> <p>2.1.1 What (s) institution (s) would load (s)? The local authorities</p> <p>2.1.2 Is there special procedures? (e.g. signature, oath)? Before handing over the naturalization document, the applicant has to declare his denomination</p> <p>2.1.3 Are there any discounts documents? if so, which? in what way are they given? There's a naturalization document and it should be handed out in a ceremonial way.</p> <p>2.2 The person who acquired the nationality she enjoys all the rights of national citizens from the acquisition of nationality? (Ge no eligibility for 5 years) From the acquisition of nationality (after handing out the naturalization document) the person has all the rights of national citizens.</p> <p>3. Loss of nationality</p> <p>Is there the possibility for a new citizen, to lose citizenship acquired? - If yes, what are the procedures, deadlines and conditions? All German citizens, not only the naturalized, can lose citizenship by acquiring another nationality without possessing a special</p>
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			<p>permission.</p> <p>4. Figures</p> <p>4.1 What is the number of permanent foreign residents in your Member State for the last 3 years available? Year 2008: 2,9 Mio. third-country nationals, 2,4 Mio. EU citizens; Year 2009: 2,9 Mio. third-country nationals, 2,4 Mio. EU citizens; August 2010: 2,9 Mio. third-country nationals, 2,4 Mio. EU citizens;</p> <p>4.2 The number of annual admissions to permanent in your state. Year 2008: 330,000; Year 2009: 230,000; August 2010: 130,000;</p> <p>- Candidates for the acquisition of nationality (all procedures combined) To this question there are no statistics available -People who have acquired citizenship (all procedures combined) For the last 3 years on average circa 100 000 Persons have acquired German citizenship per year.</p> <p>4.3 What is the average length of stay in the host country of people who acquire citizenship? To this question there are no statistics available.</p> <p>4.4 What is the average education of an application under the Act, if any, and the average current? To this question there are no statistics available.</p>
	Italy	Yes	
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1- Procedures of acquisition of Nationality:</p> <p>1.1 What are the different procedures for acquisition of nationality? (E. g. by decree, by marriage):</p> <p>There are three ways of acquiring Dutch citizenship: a) <i>By operation of law</i>: through birth or recognition. Each child of a married Dutch father or mother will automatically have Dutch citizenship after its birth, also if it is born outside the Netherlands. The child of an unmarried Dutch mother will also automatically have Dutch citizenship after its birth. A child of an unmarried non-Dutch mother and a Dutch father will only acquire Dutch citizenship if the father recognises the child after birth but before it reaches the age of 7. If the child is not recognised by someone with Dutch nationality until it is 7 or older, the Dutch father will have to prove that he is the biological father with DNA evidence within one year after recognition of the child.</p>

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		<p>b) <i>By means of the option procedure:</i> by making a declaration that the foreign national wish to acquire Dutch citizenship. The procedure applies to several groups, for example children of immigrants who are born in the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba.</p> <p>c) <i>By means of naturalisation:</i> this is the third possibility of acquiring Dutch citizenship. The majority of foreign nationals acquire Dutch citizenship by means of naturalisation.</p> <p>The following information deals with the second and the third possibility of acquiring Dutch citizenship.</p> <p>1.2 What institutions are competent? Foreign nationals who wish to acquire Dutch citizenship have to deal with two governmental agencies: the municipality and the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND). Firstly an employee of the municipality decides whether the foreign national satisfy the requirements for option or naturalisation. In the option procedure, the mayor will handle the request and will decide whether the national foreign will be awarded Dutch citizenship. If the request concerns naturalisation, an employee of the municipality will draw up a recommendation for the IND and will send this recommendation together with the request for naturalisation to the IND.</p> <p>1.3 What are the criteria for each procedure? Foreign nationals can acquire Dutch citizenship by making an option statement in the following number of cases. They additionally have to be willing to make the Declaration of Solidarity at the naturalisation ceremony.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant is aged 18 or over, born in the Netherlands as a child of immigrants, have lived in the Netherlands since his birth and is in possession of a valid residence permit. • Applicant is born in the Netherlands, resided here legally without interruption for at least three years and have been without nationality since his birth (he is stateless). Legally means that he is in possession of a valid residence permit. • Applicant is aged 18 or over, has resided legally in the Netherlands for four years since he has reached the age of four. • Applicant is aged 18 or over, a former Dutch national and has resided in the Netherlands at least one year on the basis of a permanent residence permit or on the basis of a residence permit issued for a non-temporary purpose of stay. • Applicant has been married for at least three years to a Dutch national and has resided legally in the Netherlands without interruption for at least fifteen years. • Applicant is aged 65 or over and has resided legally in the Netherlands without interruption for at least fifteen years. • Applicant was married to a non-Dutch husband before 1 January 1985 and has lost Dutch citizenship as a result. It is possible to reacquire Dutch citizenship within a year of the dissolution of that marriage by means of the option procedure. The legal residence requirement does not apply in such cases. • Minor children may, after having been cared for and raised by at least one Dutch parent, also qualify for the option procedure under certain circumstances. <p>Foreign nationals who acquiring Dutch citizenship by means of naturalisation have to comply with <u>all</u> requirements listed below:</p> <p>1. Applicants have to be aged 18 or over.</p>
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		<p>2. Applicants have to reside legally in the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba for five years. Legally means: in possession of a valid residence permit. There are several exceptions to this rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant is married to - or is a registered partner of - a Dutch man or woman. If this is the case, the applicant will be able to submit a request for naturalisation after three years of marriage or registered partnership (possibly abroad) and uninterrupted cohabitation. If the applicant has resided legally and without interruption in the Netherlands (both unmarried) with a Dutch man or woman, he will also be able to submit a request for naturalisation. In the case of unmarried cohabitation, this cohabitation will need to have taken place in the Netherlands. In the case of marriage, the cohabitation may also have taken place abroad. Note: the cohabitation must have continued without interruption during the processing of the request for naturalisation up to the moment of the decision on your request. - The applicant is a former Dutch national: he once held Dutch nationality but lost it. In such cases foreign nationals will not need to have lived in the Netherlands for a certain period. <p>3. Applicants need to have a permanent residence permit or a residence permit for a nontemporary purpose of stay, such as family reunification or to work as an employee. Applicants who have a residence permit with a purpose of stay that is of a temporary nature will not be eligible for naturalisation.</p> <p>4. Applicants have been sufficiently integrated in Dutch society and are able to speak, read, write and understand Dutch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they have to demonstrate this by taking the civic integration exam. They may not have to take the civic integration exam if they have certain diplomas or certificates. This also applies to people who cannot take the civic integration exam due to serious physical or mental disabilities. <p>5. During the last four years applicants have not received a custodial sentence, community service order and/or rehabilitation punishment or paid a major monetary fine.</p> <p>6. Applicants are willing to make the Declaration of Solidarity during the naturalisation ceremony. This declaration confirms that they are aware that the laws of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Netherlands, Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles) also apply to them. It is not possible to acquire Dutch citizenship without making the Declaration of Solidarity.</p> <p>7. Applicants are willing to renounce their nationality of origin. Dutch citizenship may be revoked if they do not renounce their nationality of origin after they have acquired Dutch citizenship. In a number of cases applicants are not required to renounce their nationality of origin.</p> <p>1.4 How are documented and verified, if any? Foreign nationals who acquire Dutch citizenship by means of naturalisation have to be sufficiently integrated in Dutch society and have to be able to speak, read, write and understand Dutch. They have to demonstrate this by taking the civic integration exam. More information on the civic integrations exam can be found at www.inburgeren.nl.</p> <p>1.5 The candidate can retain his nationality of origin? Foreign nationals who acquire Dutch citizenship by making an option statement can retain their nationality of origin.</p> <p>Foreign nationals who acquire Dutch citizenship by means of naturalisation have to renounce their nationality of origin. Dutch citizenship may be revoked if they do not renounce their nationality of origin after they have acquired Dutch citizenship.</p>
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			<p>In the case of a limited number of nationalities applicants are able to retain their nationality of origin. It may also be the case that they automatically lose their nationality of origin when they acquire Dutch citizenship.</p> <p>Applicants have to demonstrate that they are not required to renounce their nationality of origin when they submit their request for naturalisation. In the following cases applicants are not required to renounce their nationality of origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The laws of the country of their nationality of origin do not allow the loss of their nationality. - Applicants who are married to - or are the registered partner of - a Dutch national. - Applicants who are a minor. - Applicants who are in possession of an asylum residence permit. - Applicants born in the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba and reside in the Netherlands at the time they submit their request for naturalisation. - Applicants who resided in the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba without interruption for five years or longer before they reached the age of eighteen. - Applicants who are required - in order to renounce your current nationality - to pay a significant amount to the authorities of the country of their current nationality. - Applicants who would lose certain rights when renouncing their nationality, which would cause them to incur serious financial losses. For example, rights under inheritance law. - Applicants who have to perform, or buy off, military service before they will be able to renounce their nationality. <p>1.6 The procedure is it free or pay? Foreign nationals who acquire Dutch citizenship by making an option statement have to pay an amount between € 144 and € 246. No costs are involved for children who are included in the request.</p> <p>Foreign nationals who acquire Dutch citizenship by means of naturalisation also have to pay a fee for the naturalisation procedure. An income-dependent amount ranging from € 252 to € 482 has to be paid. There are no costs involved for minor children that are included in the request for naturalisation.</p> <p>1-7.Is there Specific Procedures for Minors? Children can be included in the option statement or in the request of naturalisation of their parents. If they are aged 12 or older, children themselves are required to declare in the request that they wish to acquire Dutch citizenship. Children are furthermore required to have a valid residence permit.</p> <p>2. Entering nationality</p> <p>2.1. Is there a celebration / ceremony at the acquisition of nationality?</p>
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			<p>yes. Foreign nationals who acquire Dutch citizenship are obligated to attend the naturalisation ceremony.</p> <p>2.1.1 What (s) institution (s) would load (s)? Naturalisation ceremonies are organised by the municipalities.</p> <p>2.1.2 Is there special procedures? (e.g. signature, oath)? Foreign nationals will not acquire Dutch citizenship until they attend the naturalisation ceremony and make the Declaration of Solidarity in person and in the Dutch language.</p> <p>2.1.3 Are there any discounts documents? if so, which? in what way are they given?</p> <p>2.2 The person who acquired the nationality she enjoys all the rights of national citizens from the acquisition of nationality? (Ge no eligibility for 5 years) yes</p> <p>3. Loss of nationality Is there the possibility for a new citizen, to lose citizenship acquired? - If yes, what are the procedures, deadlines and conditions? If it turns out that new citizen have committed fraud when they acquired Dutch citizenship their Dutch citizenship may be revoked. This may occur up to twelve years after they acquired Dutch citizenship, even if this mean that they will become stateless. The new citizen may automatically lose Dutch citizenship if he voluntarily enlists in the armed services of a foreign state involved in combat operations against the Netherlands or an alliance to which the Netherlands is a party. New citizen have to demonstrate that they have renounced their nationality of origin. Otherwise their Dutch nationality may be revoked (they are not required to renounce their nationality of origin if one of the exceptions applies to them (see 1.5).</p> <p>4. Figures</p> <p>4.1 What is the number of permanent foreign residents in your Member State for the last 3 years available? Non-Dutch population living in the Netherlands.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="616 1212 1971 1284"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of permanent foreign residents in the Netherlands</td> <td>699.351</td> <td>691.357</td> <td>681.932</td> <td>688.375</td> <td>719.494</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>www.cbs.nl</p> <p>4.2 The number of annual admissions to permanent in your state.</p>		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Number of permanent foreign residents in the Netherlands	699.351	691.357	681.932	688.375	719.494
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NL EMN Ad-Hoc Query: Possibility to invoke Association Council Decision 1/80 (Turkey-EEC) in case of dual nationality

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			<p>- Candidates for the acquisition of nationality (all procedures combined)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Candidates for the acquisition of nationality</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>By means of naturalisation</td> <td>27.102</td> <td>24.476</td> <td>25.037</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By means of option procedure</td> <td>8.437</td> <td>5.401</td> <td>6.545</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>INDIS</p> <p>-People who have acquired citizenship (all procedures combined)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>People who acquired citizenship</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>By means of naturalisation</td> <td>27.813</td> <td>26.836</td> <td>26.089</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By means of option procedure</td> <td>8.437</td> <td>5.401</td> <td>6.545</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>INDIS</p> <p>4.3 What is the average length of stay in the host country of people who acquire citizenship? Data not available</p> <p>4.4 What is the average education of an application under the Act, if any, and the average current? Data not available</p>	Candidates for the acquisition of nationality	2007	2008	2009	By means of naturalisation	27.102	24.476	25.037	By means of option procedure	8.437	5.401	6.545	People who acquired citizenship	2007	2008	2009	By means of naturalisation	27.813	26.836	26.089	By means of option procedure	8.437	5.401	6.545
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	Spain	Yes	<p>1. - The procedure for obtaining <u>Spanish nationality by residence</u> is free of charge. Generally, the following documentation is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal residence card or, in the case of European citizens, other types of certification as to legal residence. - Passport. - Birth certificate of the interested party. - Certificate of not having any criminal record in the country of which one is a citizen, unless the interested party is a minor. - Documents proving the means of subsistence for residing in Spain. - Additional documents which the interested party may wish to present in relation with the proceedings or as required by the Judge in charge of the Civil Registry. - Residence certificate. - The General Directorate of Registries and Notaries is authorised to obtain ex officio, without the consent of the interested party, the certificate of not having any criminal record issued by the Central Register of Convicts and Defaulters and to verify the place of census registration. 																								

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			<p>2. - The procedure is initiated at the Civil Registry of the place of residence of the applicant for nationality. Procedures carried out there include the ratification of the interested party and the integration examination before the Judge in charge. The Judge remits the file, its corresponding documentation and a non-binding, statutory report in favour or against the granting of nationality, after the remittance of the decision of the Public Prosecutor to the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries (DGRN) of the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>Within the DGRN, the General Sub-Directorate for Nationality and Civil Status is the competent body for continuing the procedures, reviewing the documentation submitted and obtaining any other documents or carrying out further steps as necessary to concede or deny nationality by residence.</p> <p>Lastly, the Civil Registry is responsible for carrying out the swearing of loyalty to the Spanish Constitution and resigning to the applicant's previous nationality, if applicable, as well as for inscribing the person's birth and corresponding annotation of the date of granting the Spanish nationality by residence.</p> <p>3.-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant for nationality fails to certify having legally resided in Spain the time required for this purpose. - The applicant fails to certify sufficient integration in Spain due to not speaking the Spanish language and/or is unfamiliar with indispensable sociocultural aspects, customs, etc. - The applicant fails to certify good civic conduct: has sufficiently relevant police and/or criminal records <p>4.- In order to deny the application for nationality due to lack of good civic conduct the duration and seriousness of the criminal and police records, legal resolutions emitted, collaboration of the applicant in providing documentation related with the aforementioned records and other circumstances which certify the applicant's accommodation to a standard of conduct demanded of the society at large are taken into consideration. Doubts arise as to what extent should be make known and taken into consideration the records of minor applicants, or those who were minors at the time the records arose, in the procedures for granting nationality by residence.</p>
	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>Acquisition of Nationality</u></p> <p><u>The Naturalisation process</u></p> <p>1. Procedures of acquisition of Nationality</p> <p>What are the different procedures for acquisition of nationality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturalisation under section 6(1) of the British Nationality Act 1981 (BNA 81) – following 5 years residence in the UK.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturalisation under section 6(2) of the BNA 81 – through marriage to / civil partnership with a British citizen and 3 years residence in the UK <p>What institutions are competent? Applicants can submit the application themselves or they can use the services of an OISC registered practitioner or through the Nationality Checking Service.</p> <p>What are the criteria for each procedure? <u>Section 6(1) requirements are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is aged 18 or over on the date of application • Is of sound mind • Intends to continue to live in the UK, or to continue in Crown service, the service of an international organisation of which the UK is a member or the service of a company or association established in the UK • Can communicate in English (or Welsh or Scottish Gaelic) to an acceptable degree • Has sufficient knowledge about life in the UK • Is of good character • Has lived in the UK for a minimum of 5 years before applying and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Was in the UK on the first day of the 5 year period before applying ⇒ Had no more than 450 days absence from the UK in the 5 year qualifying period ⇒ Had no more than 90 days absence from the UK in the last 12 months of that period ⇒ Was not in breach of the immigration rules in that period ⇒ Was free of immigration time restrictions for 12 months before applying. <p><u>Section 6(2) requirements:</u> If the person is married to or the civil partner of a British citizen the residence requirements are reduced to three years, he or she only need to be free of immigration conditions on the date of application, and there is no future intentions requirement. All other requirements listed above remain the same.</p> <p>How are documented and verified, if any? Applicants must submit original documents to confirm these requirements are met e.g. passport covering qualifying period, marriage certificate, spouse/civil partners evidence of British citizenship (eg BC passport, UK birth certificate, naturalisation / registration certificate)</p> <p>The candidate can retain his nationality of origin? Yes, there are currently no restrictions in UK law on dual or multiple nationality.</p> <p>The procedure is it free or pay? If it pays, what is the cost for overseas? The fee for a Naturalisation application is £735.</p> <p>Are there specific procedures for minors? Yes. Minors cannot naturalise as a British citizen but should instead, apply to register as a British citizen. Information</p>
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			<p>can be found on our website at http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/britishcitizenship/applying/applicationtypes/</p> <p>2. Entering nationality Is there a celebration / ceremony at the acquisition of nationality? Yes, all adult British citizens are required to attend a citizenship ceremony.</p> <p>What institution(s) would load(s) Ceremonies are usually held at the applicant's local authority.</p> <p>Is there special procedures? (E.g. signature, oath)? At the ceremony new citizens swear an oath of allegiance to the Queen or make an affirmation of allegiance, and make a pledge of loyalty to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Are there any discounts documents? If so, which? In what way are they given? Some local authorities will present the new citizen with a small gift, usually something related to the local area. This is presented to the applicant when they receive their certificate of naturalisation.</p> <p>The person who acquired the nationality she enjoys all the right of national citizens from the acquisition of nationality? Yes.</p> <p>3. Loss of nationality Is there the possibility for a new citizen to lose citizenship acquired? Yes If yes, what are the procedures, deadlines and conditions? Any British citizen may be deprived of his or her citizenship if the Home Secretary is satisfied that:</p> <p>a. it would be conducive to the public good to deprive the person of his or her British nationality, and that s/he would not become stateless as a result of the deprivation; <u>or</u></p> <p>b. the naturalisation was obtained by means of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fraud; <u>or</u> • false representation; <u>or</u> • the concealment of any material fact <p>Citizens may also lose their citizenship if they make an application for renunciation.</p>
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			<p>4. Figures (statistics)</p> <p>What is the number of permanent foreign residents in your member state for the last 3 years available? We do not have figures for this as permanent residence can be acquired through 3 routes: by the grant of indefinite leave to enter or remain; by the acquisition of British citizenship or via the assertion of a European Economic Area treaty right.</p> <p>The number of annual admissions to permanent in your state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Candidates for the acquisition of nationality (all procedures combined) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2008 – 115, 610 people applied for naturalisation 2009 – 142, 425 people applied for naturalisation 2010 – 31 July – 86, 190 people applied for naturalisation ⇒ People who have acquired citizenship (all procedures combined) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2008 – 94, 790 people were granted naturalisation 2009 – 152, 100 people were granted naturalisation 2010 (– 31 July) – 51, 065 people were granted naturalisation <p>Footnotes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 (2) The ‘granted’ figures do not relate to the Applications Received in the same time period <p>What is the average length of stay in the host country of people who acquire citizenship? We do not have figures for the average length of stay in the UK of people who acquire citizenship. However, the minimum period is 5 years (3 for the spouse or civil partner of a British citizen), but some may have resided for longer periods before applying.</p> <p>What is the average education of an application under the Act, if any, and the average current? We do not have current figures on this.</p>
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