



Ad-Hoc Query on Dual Citizenship

Requested by EE EMN NCP on 10th May 2012

Compilation produced on 21st June 2012

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
(21 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Estonian Ministry of Interior is currently conducting an analysis on dual citizenship. Therefore, we would like to know more about other Member States' practices in relation to this, if possible by **7th June 2012**:

1. Is dual citizenship allowed in your Member State (MS)?
2. If yes, is the citizen of your MS allowed to obtain citizenship of any other country or only selected countries? If the person is allowed to obtain a citizenship only selected countries, then which countries and for what reason?

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3. Is dual citizenship allowed on the following cases:

- a) Person who has obtain dual citizenship by birth, may retain both.
- b) Person who is citizen of your MS may obtain the citizenship of another country by naturalisation.
- c) Person who has other citizenship by birth may obtain the citizenship by naturalisation of your MS.
- d) Person who has obtained citizenship of another country by naturalisation may obtain the citizenship of your MS by naturalisation.

4. Are citizens by birth and citizens by naturalisation treated equally in your MS in terms of rights and loss of citizenship? If not, for what reason?

5. What kind of social and legal effects have occurred by allowing dual citizenship in your MS?

2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination?	
	Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. There are no restrictions</p> <p>3.</p> <p>a) The Belgian nationality code (BNC) does not contain the obligation for a person with two or more nationalities, among which the Belgian nationality, to choose one of those, either before or after 18 years. However, a Belgian citizen born abroad after January 1, 1967, who has another nationality and who had his main and permanent residence abroad between 18 and 28 years old, without working for the Belgian government or for a company or an association governed by Belgian law, is required to sign, at a Belgian embassy or consulate, before his twenty-eighth birthday, a declaration stating his intention to retain the Belgian nationality, in order to keep his Belgian nationality once he or she turned 28 years old (article 22 (1) (5) of the BNC).</p> <p>Besides, the minor whose parents renounce Belgian nationality also loses his Belgian nationality as a result.</p> <p>b) Yes</p> <p>c) Yes</p> <p>d) Yes</p> <p>4. In terms of rights: those possessing two or more nationalities are considered as Belgian citizens only by the Belgian authorities. As Belgian citizens, they have the same rights and obligations as the other Belgian nationals, regardless of their rights and obligations</p>

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			<p>towards the other state(s) of which they are nationals too.</p> <p>In terms of loss of citizenship: the BNC provides that the Belgian citizens who have not derived their nationality from a Belgian parent on the day of their birth and the Belgian citizens who have not acquired Belgian nationality under article 11 of the Belgian nationality code (the third generation children) may be stripped of their Belgian nationality.</p> <p>5. We did not find any research or other evidence to answer this question. Providing a complete, balanced answer would require an extensive research activity which falls beyond the scope of this focussed question.</p>
	Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. According to the Bulgarian legislation there is no explicit restriction for acquisition of another citizenship than Bulgarian</p> <p>3.</p> <p>a) Any person, whereof at least one of the parents is a Bulgarian citizen, shall be a Bulgarian citizen by descent.</p> <p>b) yes</p> <p>c) yes</p> <p>d) yes</p> <p>4. No. According to the Bulgarian Constitution:</p> <p>Any person, whereof at least one of the parents is a Bulgarian citizen, or who has been born within the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, shall be a Bulgarian citizen unless acquiring another citizenship by descent. Bulgarian citizenship may furthermore be acquired by naturalization.</p> <p>Persons of Bulgarian descent shall acquire Bulgarian citizenship according to a relaxed procedure.</p> <p>A Bulgarian citizen by birth may not be deprived of Bulgarian citizenship.</p> <p>5. Not applicable</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Cypriots are allowed to obtain the citizenship of any other country</p> <p>3.</p> <p>a. Yes</p>

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			<p>b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes</p> <p>4. Citizens by birth and citizens by naturalisation are treated equally in Cyprus in terms of rights. Cypriot citizenship may be deprived from a Cypriot citizen, who acquired the citizenship through Naturalization or Registration, if it is proved that the Registration or Naturalization was obtained by fraud, false pretensions or concealment of crucial facts. The decision for deprivation of citizenship is taken by the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>5. There is no available information on this</p>
	Czech Republic	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further..
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Estonian Citizenship Act article 1 (2) stipulates that Estonian citizen shall not simultaneously hold the citizenship of another state. At the same time the article 5 (3) of the Act foresees that no person may be deprived of Estonian citizenship acquired by birth. In the light of these provisions, it remains unclear what happens if an Estonian national by birth does not declare his/her wish to be released from Estonian citizenship after he/she has acquired or is going to acquire another citizenship. Several Estonians are holding dual citizenship.</p> <p>2. There are no restrictions.</p> <p>3. a) No b) No c) No d) No</p> <p>4. Person who has obtained Estonian citizenship by naturalisation may be deprived from that if he/she submits false information and thereby conceals facts which would have precluded the grant of Estonian citizenship to him/her or which would have precluded him/her from resuming Estonian citizenship or forcibly attempts to change the constitutional order of Estonia.</p> <p>5. Not applicable</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Any other country.</p>

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			<p>3.</p> <p>a) Yes. b) Yes. c) Yes. d) Yes.</p> <p>4. A person who has been granted Finnish citizenship through an application or a declaration to the authorities can lose it if it was based on incorrect or misleading information. Furthermore, a person may lose Finnish citizenship if it was based on the father's citizenship and there is later an annulment of paternity. However, in all other cases, former Finnish citizens may regain Finnish citizenship by declaration to the authorities.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Dual nationality is not expressly provided by French law, but is recognized. The acquisition of French nationality is never subject to renunciation of another nationality.</p> <p>2. There is no restriction.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>a) Yes b) Yes c) Yes d) Yes</p> <p>4. By virtue of the principle of sovereignty, citizens by naturalisation have the same rights and obligations as other citizens of the State. Loss of French nationality may result from a decision of public authorities, from a voluntary act, or by being deprived of citizenship. Deprivation (“déchéance”) must be distinguished from the withdrawal of French nationality for failure to meet legal requirements or for reasons of fraud, in which case the act is annulled because it has no administrative validity or no legal basis. Deprivation is applicable only to naturalized citizens and only if they do not become stateless (Article 25 of the Civil Code). The aim is to sanction a lack of loyalty that can be identified in these circumstances: conviction for acts against the fundamental interests of the nation, acts of terrorism, crimes against the public administration committed by persons holding a public office, non-respect to obligations under the law on national service, and acts to deliver benefit to a foreign state that are prejudicial to the interest of France.</p> <p>5. Dual citizenship entails obligations on the part of the individual who holds French nationality, for example national service. The Code of National Service specifies within article L3 bis that a French citizen subject to national service who also has the nationality of another State must perform national service in France if he habitually resides there.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1- 2.</p> <p>Dual citizenship in case of entitlement to naturalization – exceptions pursuant to Section 12 of the German Nationality Act</p>

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		<p>(Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz)</p> <p>In principle, entitlement to naturalization requires renunciation of the previous citizenship. Pursuant to the German Nationality Act, cases of multiple nationality should be avoided. Consequently, candidates entitled to naturalization need to lose or give up their previous citizenship.</p> <p>For candidates entitled to naturalization, dual citizenship is accepted only if one of the following cases applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the law of the foreign state makes no provision for giving up or losing its citizenship; the foreign state refuses to grant release from citizenship; release from the citizenship of the foreign state is not possible because a) the application was refused, or b) the authorities of the foreign state refuse to hand out the necessary forms to fill in, or c) the authorities of the foreign state have failed to reach a decision within a reasonable time (two years) on the application for release from citizenship which has been submitted in due and complete form; the process for release from the foreign citizenship entails unreasonable difficulties, and failure to grant naturalization would constitute special hardship (e.g. excessive fees); in case of recognised refugees, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees verifies that persecution is still continuing before naturalization is effected; the process for release from citizenship entails difficulties for applicants aged over 60 years and/or with health problems. <p>However, if the foreign state refuses release from its citizenship because justified claims have not been settled yet, naturalization cannot be effected in Germany. By way of example, this is applies if state scholarships have not been repaid; it basically also applies if compulsory military service has not been completed.</p> <p>3. Under certain conditions, dual citizenship can arise, depending on to the type of naturalization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - principle of descent (ius sanguinis): retainment of previous nationality - principle of birthplace (ius soli): declaration of choice for one citizenship - entitlement to naturalization: dual citizenship only in exceptional cases - dual citizenship for ethnic German repatriates - special provisions for EU citizens - legal rights and obligations in case of dual citizenship <p>Section 3 et seq. of the German Nationality Act</p> <p>Dual citizenship in case of naturalization via the principle of descent</p> <p>Children born to a German and a non-German parent and acquiring the nationalities of both parents at birth according to the principle of descent, are in possession of more than one citizenship. This is referred to as ‘multiple nationality’ or as ‘dual citizenship’.</p> <p>Children who have acquired dual citizenship in the way described above, are not obliged to choose between the German and the foreign citizenship when reaching the age of majority. Hence, they may retain dual citizenship and are entitled to all rights and subject to all</p>
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			<p>obligations of the states they are citizens of.</p> <p>Dual citizenship in case of nationalization via the principle of birthplace Obligation to choose citizenship pursuant to Section 29 of the German Nationality Act Children who have acquired the German citizenship according to the principle of birthplace and also possess a foreign citizenship via the principle of descent, are obliged to choose one of the citizenships when reaching the age of majority and before their 23rd birthday. The dual nationality held so far will be lost with this decision.</p> <p>Persons who have failed to declare a choice before their 23rd birthday or who choose to retain the foreign citizenship, automatically lose German citizenship. Those wishing to retain their German citizenship must give proof of renunciation/loss of their foreign citizenship. There is one derogation by which these persons may retain dual citizenship: If it is clear that it is not possible to give up the foreign citizenship or that doing so would cause unreasonable hardship, then the person in question may apply for retainment of the German nationality before his/her 21st birthday. In this case, dual citizenship may be accepted.</p> <p>Dual citizenship for ethnic German repatriates pursuant to Section 7 of the German Nationality Act Pursuant to Section 7 of the German Nationality Act, repatriates of German ancestry acquire the German citizenship with the issuance of a 'repatriates certificate' without having to give up their previous nationality. This also applies to their family relations included in the certificate. The children of these ethnic German repatriates who are then born in Germany automatically acquire (besides the German nationality) the foreign citizenship of their parents by birth, if the nationality law of the respective country of origin so provides.</p> <p>Special provisions for EU citizens EU citizens are not required to give up their previous citizenship when acquiring the German citizenship. However, the national legislation of the state of their previous citizenship may provide that they lose their previous nationality when they acquire the German citizenship. Further information can be obtained by the embassies of the respective EU Member States.</p> <p>4. In Germany, persons with multiple nationality have the same rights as persons with only one citizenship. Hence, they cannot assert additional rights in Germany referring to the other citizenship. Neither can they evade the obligations associated with German citizenship. The rights these persons enjoy abroad depend on the legal system of the relevant state. This also applies to their obligations. Therefore, persons of draft age holding dual citizenship should inform themselves on the regulations concerning compulsory military service applicable in the respective country.</p> <p>5. Depending on the individual case, reference is made to the considerations regarding question 4.</p>
	Greece	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. There are no restrictions, as long as the other country allows it, too.</p>

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			<p>3. a) Yes b) Yes c) Yes d) Yes</p> <p>4. A) Rights For the person who acquires the Greek citizenship by birth, there is no restriction in exercising the rights of the Greek citizen. On the other hand, for the person who acquires the Greek citizenship by naturalization, exactly due to fact, that the acquisition goes back to the time of the acceptance of the application and not the applicant's birth, there may be restrictions of rights, depending on the relative field, for example: in the employment of naturalized citizens in the public sector.</p> <p>B) Loss of citizenship The conditions and the procedure of the loss of the greek citizenship are generally the same, regardless of the status of acquisition (by birth or by naturalization). The only exception that is introduced is for the minors of naturalized citizens (who also acquire the Greek citizenship simultaneously with the parent's naturalization, as long as they are not married), who can expel the Greek citizenship with a simpler procedure, within 1 year from adulthood (by submitting a relative declaration to the Municipality or the Greek Consulate in their country of residence).</p> <p>5. People with dual citizenship are inevitably more privileged, since they are entitled to the rights (legal, social, etc) of both countries</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. The dual citizenship is allowed in Hungary.</p> <p>2. The traditional Hungarian nationality principle allows Hungarian citizens to obtain citizenship of any other country- while maintaining the Hungarian nationality. According to the Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship a Hungarian citizen who is simultaneously also the citizen of another state shall be regarded as a Hungarian citizen for the purposes of the application of the Hungarian law.</p> <p>3. Is dual citizenship allowed on the following cases: a) Person who has obtain dual citizenship by birth, may retain both. b) Person who is citizen of your MS may obtain the citizenship of another country by naturalisation. c) Person who has other citizenship by birth may obtain the citizenship by naturalisation of your MS. d) Person who has obtained citizenship of another country by naturalisation may obtain the citizenship of your MS by naturalisation.</p> <p>4. There shall be no discrimination between Hungarian citizens on the basis of the legal grounds of the derivation or acquisition of citizenship. According the law in force the , acquired,, Hungarian citizenship may be revoked. Hungarian citizenship may be revoked if it was obtained through unlawful means, in particular, by the recipient's conduct aimed at misleading the authorities by disclosing false or</p>

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			<p>untrue data, or by concealing any consequential data or information. Hungarian citizen residing abroad may waive his Hungarian citizenship in a declaration addressed to the President of the Republic if a) he also has foreign citizenship or is able to render the acquisition thereof probable.</p> <p>5. The dual citizenship in Hungary can not be any legal effect, and social effects are not known because the national identity is not closely related to whether a person holds one or more citizenship.</p>
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. 1992 Citizenship Law states that the citizen who possesses, acquires or regains a foreign citizenship retains the Italian one, but s/he can be released from Italian citizenship if establishing his/her residence abroad.</p> <p>2. There are no restrictions.</p> <p>3. a) yes; b) yes, except when the Italian citizen acquires the citizenship of another country with which Italy is at war since in this case the Italian citizenship is lost after termination of the state of war; c) yes d) yes.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p> <p>5. None.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. In accordance with the Citizenship Law of the Republic of Latvia dual citizenship may not be effected respecting a person who is admitted to Latvian citizenship (Section 9, Paragraph one). However, there are two exceptional cases when a person who is a citizen of Latvia can have a citizenship of another country. First of all, citizens of Latvia and their descendants who, during the period from 17 June 1940 to 4 May 1990, left Latvia as refugees, in order to escape the terror of the occupation regimes of the U.S.S.R. and Germany, were deported, or due to the aforesaid reasons have not been able to return to Latvia and have become naturalised during this time in a foreign country, retained their right to register also as citizens of Latvia, and after registration to the full extent enjoy the rights of citizens and fulfil the obligations of citizens (Transitional provisions of this Law, Paragraph one). However, the aforementioned persons in order to obtain dual citizenship had to register till 1 July 1995. If such persons register after 1 July 1995, they have to renounce the citizenship of the foreign state in order to obtain the citizenship of Latvia. The second case is related to the citizenship of minors. If, at the moment of the birth of the child, one of his or her parents is a citizen of Latvia, but the other is a citizen of another country, the child can be a citizen of Latvia, if the child was born in Latvia or was born outside Latvia, but at the moment of the birth of the child, the permanent place of residence of the parents, or that parent with whom the child is living, was in Latvia. In the aforementioned cases, the parents may, having mutually agreed, choose also the citizenship of the other (not Latvia) country for their child (Section 3 of the Law, Paragraph one and two), therefore, obtaining dual citizenship.</p>

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			<p>2. In the aforementioned specific cases dual citizenship can be obtained of any other country.</p> <p>3. With reference to the specific cases when dual citizenship can be obtained (Question No.1), it can be considered that a person who has obtained dual citizenship by birth, may retain both.</p> <p>4. Yes, citizens of Latvia irrespective of the manner in which they have acquired citizenship are treated equally in Latvia in terms of rights and loss of citizenship and they have equal rights and obligations (Section 4 of the Law). At the moment dual citizenship is not allowed in Latvia (except the previously named cases), however, currently discussions and negotiations as regards the amendments to the Citizenship Law are ongoing, where one of the most important discussion points is the issue of dual citizenship.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Yes, but only in exceptional cases. The current law on Citizenship states that a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania may not be a citizen of another state at the same time, except in individual cases provided in the law (see article 7).</p> <p>2. Any country. The Law has no reference to particular countries.</p> <p>3. a) Yes, if a person did not reach 21 years of age b) Yes but only in exceptional cases provided by the Law. This means that a person can acquire a citizenship (by naturalization or other means) and keep the Lithuanian citizenship only in individual cases provided by the Law. c) The Law states that a person may be granted Lithuanian citizenship by naturalization if s(he) is a stateless person or a citizen of a state under the law of which (s)he shall lose citizenship of that state on acquiring citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, or expresses his/her will in writing to renounce his/her citizenship of another state after (s)he is granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania (see article 18, 1 (6)). This requirement is not applicable to refugees. d) No.</p> <p>4. Yes. The Law states that Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania shall be equal irrespective of the ground on which it has been acquired (article 3, paragraph 3).</p> <p>5. Not applicable</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. In Luxembourg the Law of 23 October 2008 (Law on the Luxemburgish nationality) guarantees the double nationality principle. The law does not request that the person who wants to obtain the Luxemburgish citizenship renounces to his/her citizenship of origin.</p> <p>2. There are no restrictions.</p> <p>3.</p>

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			<p>a. Yes. b. Yes, if he keeps his Luxemburgish citizenship and the other state allows it. c. Yes. d. Yes.</p> <p>4. No. Luxemburgish nationals by birth and Luxemburgish nationals by naturalisation are not treated in regards to loss of citizenship. Luxemburgish citizens by birth cannot be deprived of the Luxemburgish citizenship. However, a person who has obtained the Luxemburgish citizenship by naturalisation may be deprived from that if he/she submits false information or commits a fraud and thereby conceals facts which would have precluded the grant of Luxemburgish citizenship to him/her. Also if he/she uses false documents or if he/she had usurped the identity of another person to obtain it and had been condemned for these infractions by a court, except if he/she becomes stateless (article 15).</p> <p>5. Legally the person who has dual or more nationality will be considered by the Luxemburgish authorities as a Luxemburgish national, with all the rights and obligations that are attached to it (art. 28). After the introduction of the dual nationality principle in 2008, the number of Luxemburgish citizenships that were granted has increased substantially : in 2009 there were 4022, in 2010 : 4311 and in 2011 : 3405 while in 2008 the number of citizenships granted were 1129.</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Yes. 2. No. There are no restrictions. 3. Not applicable. 4. Yes. 5. Noting to refer. There was no alteration on this legal solution in recent times, as it was considered the most convenient one, considering the cultural, social and historical national reality.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. The Slovak Citizenship Act (n. 40/1993 Coll. as amended) allows certain cases of dual citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a Slovak citizen acquires foreign citizenship in connection with conclusion of marriage with a foreign citizen. However this only applies in case the foreign citizenship was acquired while the marriage still lasts. • If a child acquires foreign citizenship at birth. • If a Slovak citizen acquires foreign citizenship before July 17th 2010. • If a bilateral agreement allows it. <p>2. There are no such restrictions.</p>

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			<p>3.</p> <p>a) yes b) no c) yes d) yes</p> <p>4. Under section 8b of the above mentioned Act, if a person who applies for Slovak nationality submits false information and/or he or she acquires Slovak nationality by fraud, it is assumed that the nationality in relation to the applicant has never arisen. Under this assumption it can be stated that citizens by birth and citizens by naturalisation are treated equally.</p> <p>5. The Slovak Republic welcomes and promotes all possibilities of dual citizenship which respect relevant principles of the international law. Therefore, the actual intention of the Slovak Republic is to modify its legislation in a way that it will allow Slovak nationals to obtain another citizenship by naturalisation on the basis of genuine link with the foreign country concerned. The planned modification will preserve the consequence of losing Slovak nationality only for the persons acquiring the nationality of another State under a regime which is itself inconsistent with international law, as the nationality will be acquired in the absence of a genuine link with the State in question. Another way of allowing dual citizenship of Slovak nationals by naturalization, towards which the Slovak Republic is open, is through conclusion of bilateral international agreements regarding the subject in question.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. It is allowed that citizen of the Republic of Slovenia could obtain a citizenship of any other country. By naturalisation only a few categories of people could retain their current citizenship. These categories are: Slovenian expatriate and his descendants to the fourth generation, person who lost Slovenian citizenship due to release or renunciation of citizenship, person of full age born in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia if he/she has actually been living in Slovenia since his/her birth, person with refugee status, person who obtain citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia because of national interest, minors.</p> <p>2. The citizen of the Republic of Slovenia is allowed to obtain citizenship of any other country. By naturalisation a citizen of a European Union Member State could retain his current citizenship if there is reciprocity between the countries.</p> <p>a) yes b) yes c) no (exceptions are mentioned in answer 1) d) no (exceptions are mentioned in answer 1)</p> <p>3. Citizens by birth and by naturalisation are treated equally in terms of rights and loss of citizenship.</p> <p>4. There are no effects by allowing dual citizenship.</p>
	Spain	Yes	<p>1. Dual citizenship is explicitly provided for and permitted by the Spanish Constitution in Article 11.3, which establishes that the State may negotiate dual citizenship treaties with Latin American countries historically linked with Spain or Portugal and with those countries</p>

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		<p>which have or have had a special bond with Spain. In these countries, even if they do not grant a reciprocal right to their citizens, Spaniards may become naturalized without losing their citizenship by birth. This possibility and the situations of de facto dual citizenship are regulated in Articles 23, 24 and 25 of the Civil Code. There are also different international Conventions on dual citizenship between Spain and some Latin American countries historically linked with Spain or Portugal.</p> <p>2. The countries with which dual citizenship is explicitly permitted are the Latin American counties historically linked with Spain or Portugal, Andorra, the Philippines, Equatorial Guinea and Portugal. The reasons for this choice are the special links which they all have with Spain (whether due to geographic or social proximity or to historic and cultural reasons).</p> <p>3.</p> <p>a) People that have obtained Spanish citizenship and any other citizenship by birth shall lose their Spanish citizenship after three years have lapsed since their emancipation, if they reside outside the country and use the other citizenship exclusively, except if this other citizenship is citizenship of the countries mentioned in point 2 (in which case, in order to lose Spanish citizenship, they must have been born in a foreign country and acquired <i>ius soli</i> citizenship of this country and their Spanish parents must also have been born in a foreign country). They may avoid the loss of citizenship by making a declaration of their will to keep their Spanish citizenship within the specified time limit of three years. Therefore, situations of dual citizenship may occur if the other citizenship is not lost either.</p> <p>b) If a Spanish citizen acquires citizenship of another State by naturalization, except in the cases of the countries mentioned in point 2, they must make a declaration of their will to keep their Spanish citizenship within the time limit of three years since they acquired it. Otherwise, they shall lose it. If they make the declaration, they may keep it and a situation of double citizenship may occur if the law of the country of which citizenship they have acquired permits it.</p> <p>c) Citizens of foreign countries who acquire Spanish citizenship by option, naturalization or residence must renounce the citizenship which they have held, except in the cases of the countries mentioned in point 2.</p> <p>d) Same answer as for the previous question.</p> <p>4. The traditional distinction between citizenship by birth and citizenship by naturalization has lost some of its most important distinctive features, although some differences still remain. Accordingly, no Spanish person by birth can be deprived of their Spanish citizenship (Articles 11.2 of the Constitution and 25 of the Civil Code). Conversely, although Spanish people by birth may keep their Spanish citizenship through declaration in the cases of acquisition or exclusive use of another citizenship, those who have acquired citizenship shall lose it if they use the citizenship which they should have renounced upon acquiring Spanish citizenship, or if they enter the armed forces voluntarily or exercise a political office in a foreign country against the express prohibition of the government or if they had acquired Spanish citizenship by misrepresentation, concealment or fraud.</p> <p>5. The main effect of dual citizenship is that the person shall not lose any of the citizenships which they may hold, even if they may not be used simultaneously. To determine which citizenship is preferable, the person's usual residence should be considered and, if this is not possible, the last acquired citizenship. In cases of dual citizenship not provided for by Spanish law, Spanish citizenship is preferred (see</p>
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			the different Conventions and Article 9.9 of the Civil Code).
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. There are no restrictions</p> <p>3.</p> <p>a) Yes</p> <p>b) Yes</p> <p>c) Yes</p> <p>d) Yes</p> <p>4. There are no differences</p> <p>5. None to the best of our knowledge.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. Yes. There is no restriction in UK law on dual or multiple nationality.</p> <p>2. As stated above, there is no restriction in UK law on dual or multiple nationality. British citizens are therefore allowed to obtain the citizenship of any other country.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>a) Person who has obtain dual citizenship by birth, may retain both. Yes</p> <p>b) Person who is citizen of your MS may obtain the citizenship of another country by naturalisation. A British citizen who acquires citizenship of another country is not required under UK law to renounce British nationality.</p> <p>c) Person who has other citizenship by birth may obtain the citizenship by naturalisation of your MS. A foreign national is not required under UK law to relinquish his original nationality on becoming a British citizen. However, people who enquire about the effect of their naturalisation or registration upon their previous citizenship should refer to the Embassy or High Commission of the country concerned, since a number of Commonwealth and foreign countries do not permit dual citizenship.</p> <p>d) Person who has obtained citizenship of another country by naturalisation may obtain the citizenship of your MS by naturalisation. Yes</p> <p>4. Every person who is a British citizen is so either "by descent" or "otherwise than by descent". The distinction between the two affects a British citizen's ability to transmit that citizenship to children born abroad. It does not however, affect any of the other rights or duties that go with British citizenship.</p>

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			5. Given there is no restriction in UK legislation regarding dual citizenship, where one of the nationalities held is British, the holder has the same rights and status as any other British citizen. Equally, where one of the nationalities held is that of another European Economic Area member state, they have the same rights as any other EU citizen in the UK. Finally, for those whose dual nationalities are neither British nor a member of another EU member state, they have the same rights and responsibilities as any other third country national.
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