



Home Office

GUIDE UKF

Registration as a British citizen

Persons born before 1 July 2006 to British fathers
and whose parents were not married

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The law covering registration is set out in the British Nationality Act 1981 and the regulations made under it. The information given here is meant only as a brief guide to the law and to the Home Secretary's policy. It is not a comprehensive statement of either the law or the policy.

Introduction to the guide

Becoming a British citizen is a significant life event. It allows you to apply for a British citizen passport, and gives you the opportunity to participate more fully in the life of your local community.

This guide is for adults (18 or over) or parents/guardians completing the form on behalf of a child under 18. References to 'you' refer to the applicant, unless otherwise stated.

You will need to show that you satisfy a number of requirements set out in British nationality law. This guide aims to help you to make a successful application. It will also help you to prepare for British citizenship. It tells you what information to put into each section of the application form and which documents you need to supply.

The first chapter of this guide summarises the legal requirements for applying for registration.

It is important you take care in completing the form and make sure you satisfy the requirements for registration. You also need to make sure that if you are 18 or over you have paid the ceremony fee - see our [website](#) for citizenship fees information. If you pay by cheque you should ensure that you have sufficient funds available. Only cheques issued in sterling and drawn from a bank which has a UK based presence will be accepted. Those applying from overseas who wish to pay by cheque should therefore ensure that the issuing bank has a branch in the UK where the cheque can be cashed. We will also accept credit/debit card payment. Cash, transcash or postal orders cannot be accepted. There is no fee for a child under 18 applying under section 4G but the fee for a child applying under section 4F is listed in the fees leaflet.

Before continuing with your application, you should be aware that under the nationality laws of some countries a person will automatically lose their nationality if they become a citizen of another country. If you have any questions about this, you should ask the authorities of the country of which you are a citizen through their Embassy or High Commission before making your application. If the country of which you are currently a citizen continues to recognise you as one of its citizens you may continue to be subject to the duties of citizens of that country when you are in its territory. This may include obligations to undergo military service.

The law covering registration is contained in the British Nationality Act 1981 and the regulations made under it. This guide is intended to help you to apply. It is not a complete statement of the law or policy. Other information about citizenship and immigration is available on our [website](#).

The requirements you have to meet and the citizenship you will acquire if your application is successful

You will be entitled to registration if:

- you were born before 1 July 2006.
- you would have become a British citizen automatically if your mother had been married to your natural (biological) father
- you have never been a British citizen
- the Secretary of State is satisfied that you are of good character.

The law has been written in this way to ensure that those who would have become British citizens automatically before 1 July 2006, if their parents had been married, now have an opportunity to become British citizens by registration. The law also allows for the registration of a child who would have had an entitlement to registration under sections 1(3), 3(1), 3(2) or 3(5) of the British Nationality Act 1981 had the father been married to the mother (Section 4F).

There is no registration option for people who would have become British Overseas citizens or British Dependent Territories citizens on 1 January 1983 had their parents been married and who, as a result, might now have had entitlements to British citizenship under other provisions.

You can meet the fourth requirement above if:

- You were born on or after 1 January 1983 and would have become a British citizen automatically had your parents been married at the time of your birth (section 4G of the British Nationality Act 1981), or
- You were born before 1 January 1983 and were a citizen of the UK and Colonies on 31 December 1982 and would have become a British citizen automatically had your parents been married at the time of your birth (section 4H of the British Nationality Act 1981).
- You were born before 1 January 1983 and would have become a British citizen on 1 January 1983 had your parents been married because:
 - You were a British subject before 1 January 1949, and would have automatically become a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies on that date had your parents been married at the time of your birth, or
 - You became a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies on or after 1 January 1949 and lost that status on the independence of a Commonwealth country, but would not have done had your parents been married at the time of your birth, or

- You never acquired British subject or CUKC status, but would have automatically done so had your parents been married at the time of your birth (Section 4I of the British Nationality Act 1981).

To apply under these provisions you will need to prove your relationship with your natural father. To do this you will have to provide evidence of paternity. If you can provide genuine and reliable documents, we will recognise a man as your father in the following circumstances:

- He is named as your father on a birth certificate issued within one year of your birth, or
- A DNA test report shows he is your father, or
- A court has ruled that he is your father, or
- You can provide other evidence that is sufficient to establish paternity.

If your parents married after your birth you may already be a British citizen. This will depend on which country's laws applied to your father at the time of the marriage. Some countries' laws – including the UK - state that where a child's parents marry after the child's birth, the child will be treated as if the parents had been married at the time of the birth. If your parents married after your birth you may wish to seek the advice of an [immigration adviser](#).

The citizenship you will acquire

If you would have become a British citizen by descent had your parents been married, you will be a British citizen by descent after registration under this provision. British citizens by descent cannot normally pass on British citizenship to any children born outside British territory.

If you are resident in the United Kingdom, and 18 or over, you may therefore wish to consider applying for naturalisation, as that would give British citizenship otherwise than by descent which would allow you to be able to pass on that citizenship to any children born abroad to you in the future.

Further information about the requirements for citizenship can be obtained on [Gov.UK](#).

How to fill in the application form

Ensure that your names and other particulars on the form are written clearly and in BLOCK LETTERS using black pen. Problems can arise if the information you give is difficult to read or is incorrect. Also, make sure that the information you give on the application form is correct before you make the application. It is a criminal offence to give false information knowingly or recklessly. If your application is successful, your names and some other particulars will go on your certificate of registration and can only be changed in exceptional circumstances. Any mistake you make is likely to end up on your certificate and may cause difficulties and delay in you becoming a British citizen or obtaining a British passport.

Information you give us will be treated in confidence, but may be disclosed to other government departments and agencies, local authorities and the police to enable them to carry out their functions. We may also consult some of these organisations with the information when carrying out enquiries concerning your application.

Section 1: Personal information

These sections must be completed in all cases as fully as possible.

The name that you give must be the same name that is on your current passport, travel document or biometric residence permit. We will not normally issue a certificate of registration or naturalisation in a name that is different from a person's official documents. If you have married or entered a civil partnership and changed your name, and wish to be registered in that name, you should change your name on your other passport, travel documents and national identity card to reflect that name before sending us your application. This is to avoid a person having official documents in more than one identity.

Your name at birth must be given on the application form for identity purposes, but may be omitted from your certificate of British citizenship in certain circumstances. If you have a special reason for requesting this – for example because you were adopted or are no longer living in the gender you were considered to have at the time of your birth.

Your details (name, birth name, town and country of birth) shown on the certificate will be names in current acceptable use (and will be in English where an English version exists).

Parts 1.33 to 1.45 – Details of your paternal grandparent(s), husband, or residence in the United Kingdom.

These sections only need to be completed where the information is relevant to whether you would have become a British citizen through your father if your parents had been married. This information will help us to establish if your father

was a British citizen by descent or otherwise than by descent and if his nationality could be passed on.

If an agent (such as a solicitor) is representing you, and you wish all correspondence to go through your agent, put the name, address and telephone number in part 1.17 to 1.20. Unless you are being represented by a private individual, it is the agent's business name, address and telephone number, which you should put here.

OISC and immigration advice

Immigration or nationality advisors acting in the course of business (whether paid or unpaid) are regulated by the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC), an independent body. The provision of such advice is prohibited unless a person works for an organisation registered with, or exempted by, the OISC or is authorised to practise (like solicitors and barristers) by a designated professional body.

Certain categories (such as public health bodies) are exempted from the regulatory scheme by Ministerial order. It is a criminal offence to provide advice or services in contravention of the regulatory scheme.

Further information about the regulatory scheme can be obtained from their [website](#).

If your application is approved, and you are 18 or over, you will need to take part in a citizenship ceremony. If you are in the UK the ceremony will normally be held within a local authority area near where you live. If you want the ceremony in another area you should enter the name and address of that local authority office in section 1.21 of the application form, including the postcode. If you are living outside the UK the ceremony will normally take place at the nearest British embassy or consulate.

We will rarely exempt someone from attending a ceremony: only if a person is physically unable to attend or if their mental state would make it inappropriate to attend. If you wish to be exempted you should say why on a separate piece of paper and provide supporting evidence.

Section 2: Good character

To be of good character you must show respect for the rights and freedoms of the United Kingdom, have observed its laws and fulfilled your duties and obligations as a resident of the United Kingdom. Checks will be carried out to ensure that the information you give is correct.

If you are dishonest in the information you provide and you are registered on the basis of incorrect or fraudulent information you will be liable to have British citizenship taken away (deprivation) and you may be prosecuted. It is a criminal offence to make a false declaration knowing that it is untrue.

Among the duties and obligations which you are expected to fulfil is payment of income tax and National Insurance contributions. We may ask HM Revenue & Customs for confirmation that your tax and National Insurance affairs are in order. When you sign the application form you will be giving your consent for us to approach them.

2.1 – 2.5 If you do not pay income tax through PAYE you must demonstrate that you have discharged your obligations towards the HM Revenue & Customs, by attaching a Self Assessment Statement of Account.

2.6 – 2.7 You must give details of all criminal convictions both within and outside the United Kingdom. These include for road traffic offences. Fixed Penalty Notices (such as speeding or parking tickets) must also be disclosed, although they do not form part of a person’s criminal record and will not be considered in the caseworker’s assessment of character unless:

- the person has failed to pay and there were criminal proceedings as a result; or
- the person has received numerous fixed penalty notices.

Drink driving offences must be declared. If you have any endorsements on your driving licence you must provide the paper counterpart.

A driving conviction may not be disregarded despite any penalty points being removed from your driving licence.

Criminal record checks will be carried out in all cases. If you have a conviction in the United Kingdom or overseas within the relevant sentence based threshold you are unlikely to be registered as a British citizen. Similarly if you have been charged with a criminal offence and are awaiting trial or sentencing, you are advised not to make any application for registration until the outcome is known. If you are convicted, you should then consult the following table.

	Sentence	Impact on nationality applications
1	4 years’ or more imprisonment	Application will normally be refused, regardless of when the conviction occurred.
2	Between 12 months’ and 4 years’ imprisonment	Application will normally be refused unless 15 years have passed since the end of the sentence.
3	Up to 12 months’ imprisonment	Application will normally be refused unless 10 years have passed since the end of the sentence.

4	A non-custodial offence or other out of court disposal that is recorded on a person's criminal record.	Application will normally be refused if the conviction occurred in the last 3 years.
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Notes:

- a. A person who receives a sentence of life imprisonment is included in the '4 years or more imprisonment' category (line 1).
- b. A person who receives a custodial sentence of exactly 4 years is included in the '4 years or more imprisonment' category (line 1).
- c. A person who receives a custodial sentence of exactly 12 months or exactly 1 year is included in the 'Between 12 months and 4 years imprisonment' category (line 2).
- d. The "end of the sentence" means the entire sentence imposed, not just the time the person spent in prison. For example, a person sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment on 1/1/2013 will normally be refused citizenship until 1/1/2031 – the 15 year 'waiting period' added to the 3 year sentence.
- e. A "non-custodial offence or other out of court disposal that is recorded on a person's criminal record" (line 4) includes fines, cautions, warnings and reprimands, community sentences, civil orders, hospital orders & restriction orders and potential court orders.
- f. A person who is subject of an extant deportation order will be refused citizenship regardless of when they apply.
- g. Some extremely short periods of imprisonment may not be included in the 'up to 12 months imprisonment' category (line 3). This will depend on whether the person was convicted and sentenced or simply committed to prison. The latter is not a sentence and the vast majority of those detained for one day – for example, under s135 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 – will have been committed by the court and not sentenced. The decision maker will instead treat this as a "non-custodial offence or other out of court disposal that is recorded on a person's criminal record" (line 4).
- h. A suspended prison sentence will be treated as a "non-custodial offence or other out of court disposal that is recorded on a person's criminal record" (line 4).

The exception is where that sentence is subsequently 'activated'. This means that the person re-offended or failed to adhere to/breached the conditions of that sentence. Where this happens, the sentence length will be the one originally imposed.

Example 1: a person is sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, suspended for 2 years. If they 'activate' this, the sentence should be 6 months and fall into the 'up to 12 months' imprisonment' category above (line 3).

Example 2: a person is sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for two years. If they 'activate' this, the sentence should be 12 months and fall into the 'Between 12 months and 4 years' imprisonment' category above (line 2).

Sentences imposed overseas will normally be treated as if they occurred in the United Kingdom.

For concurrent sentences, the decision maker will take the longest single sentence imposed. For example, a sentence of 9 months' imprisonment served concurrently with a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment will be treated the same as one 9-month sentence.

For consecutive sentences, the decision maker will add together the total of all the sentences imposed. For example, a sentence of 9 months' imprisonment served consecutively with a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment will be treated the same as one 15-month sentence.

You are also advised to refer to the [good character policy guidance](#) which caseworkers use to decide your application.

We may disregard a single non-custodial sentence, providing it did not occur in the last 12 months, if there are strong countervailing factors which suggest the person is of good character in all other regards and the decision to refuse would be disproportionate. Offences involving dishonesty (for example, theft), violence or sexual offences or drugs would not be disregarded. Drink-driving offences, driving while uninsured or disqualified or driving whilst using a mobile phone would also not be disregarded.

2.8 – 2.9 You must give details of all civil judgments which have resulted in a court order being made against you as well as any civil penalties under the United Kingdom Immigration Acts. If you have been declared bankrupt at any time you must give details of the bankruptcy proceedings. Your application is unlikely to succeed if you are an undischarged bankrupt. You do not need to give details of family law proceedings such as divorce decrees, dissolved civil partnerships, guardianship orders, parental responsibility orders.

2.10 – 2.11 You must give details of any cautions (simple or conditional), warnings or reprimands you have received in the United Kingdom or any other

country. Cautions, warnings and reprimands are out of court disposals that are recorded on a person's criminal record and are taken in to account when assessing a person's character.

2.12 You must say if your details have been recorded by the police as a result of certain sexual offences, or if you are subject to one of the following orders: notification order, sexual offences prevention order, foreign travel order, risk of sexual harm order (or equivalent order made in a British overseas territory or any other country). If your details are recorded on the Violent and Sexual Offender Register (ViSOR), even if any conviction is spent, the Home Secretary is unlikely to be satisfied that you meet the good character requirement and so an application for citizenship is unlikely to be successful.

2.13 You must say if there is any offence for which you may go to court or which is awaiting hearing in court. This includes having been arrested for an offence and waiting to hear if you will be formally charged. If you have been arrested and not told that charges have been dropped, or that you will not have to appear in court, you may wish to confirm the position with the police. For applicants from Scotland any recent civil penalties must also be declared. You must tell us if you are arrested or charged with an offence after you make your application and while the application is under consideration. You risk prosecution under section 46 of the British Nationality Act 1981 if you do not do so.

2.14 – 2.17 You must also say here whether you have had any involvement in terrorism. If you do not regard something as an act of terrorism but you know that others do or might, you should mention it. You must also say whether you have been involved in any crimes in the course of armed conflict, including crimes against humanity, war crimes or genocide. If you are in any doubt as to whether something should be mentioned, you should mention it. For the purpose of answering questions 2.14 to 2.17 you should refer to the definitions in this guide on actions which may constitute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

- This guidance is not exhaustive. Before you answer these questions you should consider the full definitions of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide which can be found in Schedule 8 of the [International Criminal Court Act 2001](#). Alternatively, copies can be purchased from [The Stationery Office](#). telephone: 0333 202 5070, email: customer.services@tso.co.uk

It is your responsibility to satisfy yourself that you are familiar with the definitions and can answer the questions accurately.

Genocide

Acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.

Crimes against humanity

Acts committed at any time (not just during armed conflict) as part of a widespread or systematic attack, directed against any civilian population with knowledge of the attack. This would include offences such as murder, torture, rape, severe deprivation of liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law and enforced disappearance of persons.

War crimes

Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions committed during an armed conflict. This includes an internal armed conflict and an international armed conflict.

The types of acts that may constitute a war crime include wilful killing, torture, extensive destruction of property not justified by military necessity, unlawful deportation, the intentional targeting of civilians and the taking of hostages.

Terrorist activities

Any act committed, or the threat of action, designed to influence a government or intimidate the public and made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause and that:

- involves serious violence against a person;
- may endanger another person's life;
- creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public;
- involves serious damage to property;
- is designed to seriously disrupt or interfere with an electronic system.

Organisations concerned in terrorism

An organisation is concerned in terrorism if it:

- commits or participates in acts of terrorism
- prepares for terrorism
- promotes or encourages terrorism (including the unlawful glorification of terrorism), or
- is otherwise concerned in terrorism.

2.18 You must say whether you have been involved in anything which might indicate that you are not of good character. You must give information about any of these activities no matter how long ago it was. Checks will be made in all cases and your application may fail if you make an untruthful declaration. If you are in any doubt about whether you have done something or it has been alleged that you have done something which might lead us to think that you are not of good character you should say so.

If you have practised deception in your dealings with the Home Office or other government departments (such as by providing false information or fraudulent documents) this will be taken in to account in considering whether you meet the good character requirement.

Your application will be refused if you have attempted to deceive the Home Office within the last 10 years.

Your application may also be refused if you have been involved in immigration offences in the last 10 years, such as entering the United Kingdom illegally, evading immigration control, helping someone else abuse the immigration laws, or abuse of the knowledge of language and life in the United Kingdom requirement. Full details of our policy can be seen on our [website](#).

You must also tell us if you have any children who have been convicted of an offence or who have received a court order (such as a Criminal Behaviour Order). We will consider if there are indications that you may have been complicit in their activities or particularly negligent in ensuring their good behaviour, and whether this reflects on your own ability to meet the good character requirement.

Section 3: Referees and identity

You must include a recent passport size photograph of yourself with your application. You must write your name and date of birth on the back of the photograph and this must then be glued into the space provided on the application form. The photograph must show the whole of the front of your face in reasonable light. It must not show your face wholly or partly concealed by your hair (although beards, sideburns and moustaches are allowed) or by a scarf or traditional dress. It must not show you wearing dark glasses or a hat, hood, cap or scarf.

Your application must be endorsed by 2 referees.

One referee must be a person of any nationality who has professional standing, such as a minister of religion, civil servant or a member of a professional body, such as an accountant or solicitor (but not representing you with this application). A list of acceptable professional persons can be found on our [website](#).

The other referee must normally be the holder of a British citizen passport and either a professional person or over the age of 25.

Each referee must **not** be:

- related to you
- related to the other referee
- your solicitor or agent representing you with this application
- employed by the Home Office

We will not accept a referee who has been convicted of an imprisonable offence (unless that conviction can be disregarded in line with the table shown on page 8 of this guide).

If you are living abroad and do not know a British citizen who is qualified to act as one of your referees, a Commonwealth citizen or citizen of the country in which you are residing may complete and sign the form, provided they have professional standing in that country, have known you for 3 years and the Consul considers their signature to be acceptable.

Checks may be carried out to ensure that the referees do not have unspent convictions (see page 8) and are qualified to act for you and that their signatures are genuine. It is a criminal offence to provide false information knowingly or recklessly, punishable with up to 3 month's imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding £5,000 or both under section 46(1) of the British Nationality Act 1981.

Once you have 2 referees and they have completed Section 3 you should recheck the information you have provided and go to Section 4.

Section 4: Biometric details

As part of your application, you are required to enrol your biometric details for the purpose of identity verification. You must complete the biometric enrolment section of the application form. You will then be issued with an enrolment letter, instructing you to make an appointment at a designated Post Office, or overseas Consulate or High Commission, to have your biometric details recorded.

If the application is being completed for a child who is under 16, the name of the adult who will be accompanying the child to the biometric enrolment appointment must be entered in the responsible adult section.

You will be charged an additional handling fee for this service, payable to the Post Office Ltd. You must pay the fee by cash or debit card when you attend your biometric enrolment appointment.

Do not send the biometric enrolment fee with your application fee.

Your application may be rejected as invalid if you do not enrol your biometrics when requested. For more information about enrolling biometrics and the current fee, please visit the following section of our [website](#).

If you have previously enrolled your biometric details and been issued with a biometric residence permit, you must include this with your application and your fingerprint details will be retained, until we are notified that you have attended your citizenship ceremony.

Section 5: Consent

If you are applying for a child under the age of 18 you must provide the consent of both natural parents, unless one parent has died, or there are exceptional reasons consent cannot be provided. If both parents have not consented you must explain why at section 5.3.

Section 6: Declaration by applicant

Read this section carefully before inserting your name clearly in box 5.1 and ticking each box at 5.2 – 5.5 to confirm the points raised.

If you meet the requirements described in this guide please sign and date the form in box 5.6. You are advised to read this guide carefully to ensure that you do satisfy all the requirements. For children aged under 18 a parent must sign the declaration.

You must sign the form yourself. If you cannot sign the form you must make a mark or a fingerprint and ask one of your referees to sign saying that it is your mark or fingerprint. If the applicant is not of sound mind and you are acting on their behalf you should sign to indicate your responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the information provided. You must support this by explaining, in a covering letter, who you are and why the applicant cannot act on their own behalf. Confirmation from the applicant's medical practitioner or consultant should also be provided.

If the declaration in section 5 of the form is not completed, the application will be invalid.

What to send with the application form

If you require your valuable documents to be returned by secure post you must enclose a pre-paid self-addressed Royal Mail Special Delivery (or Recorded Signed For Delivery) envelope with your application. The pre-paid self-addressed envelope must be sufficient to accommodate the size and weight of your documents and be insured to the appropriate level for the value of your documents. If this is not enclosed your documents will be returned to you using Royal Mail 2nd class post, or 1st class airmail for overseas applicants. Consult Royal Mail's website at www.royalmail.com for further information.

This section tells you the sort of documents you will need to send to us to consider your application. We cannot consider your application unless we have supporting documents. If you do not submit your application with supporting documents and the correct fee then the application will be returned to you unprocessed.

The Fee

The ceremony fee, for persons aged (18 or over) must be sent with the application form. Details of the current fee are available on our [website](#).

If you do not send the correct fee, the application will be invalid.

Documentary evidence that (had the law been different) you would have become a British citizen

Send the following documents:

- Your passport
- Your full birth certificate and either:
- Your father's full birth certificate
- His certificate of naturalisation or registration as a British citizen or as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies (or, before 1 January 1949, as a British subject)
- Papers showing his legal adoption
- His expired citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies passport
- Evidence that he was settled in the UK at the time of your birth, if you were born in the UK on or after 1 January 1983.

Proof of Paternity

If your natural father was named as your father on a birth certificate issued within 12 months of your birth, this will be acceptable evidence of paternity. If not, you must provide other evidence. This could include:

- DNA test reports we will accept test results from a company that is on the [government's accredited list](#), or
- a court order, or
- other evidence that proves you are related as claimed.

Please provide any translations if these are applicable. Send original documents, photocopies are not acceptable.

If the person applying is under 18, the consent of all those with parental responsibility should be provided.

Where to send your application form

Once you have completed and signed the application form and enclosed the documents, you must arrange to pay the correct fee. If you are paying by debit/credit card you should complete the payment slip attached to the fee leaflet. If you are paying by cheque you should ensure that funds are available in your account. Only cheques issued in sterling and drawn from a bank which has a United Kingdom based presence will be accepted. Those applying from overseas who wish to pay by cheque must therefore ensure that the issuing bank has a branch in the UK where the cheque can be cashed. Cash, transcash or postal orders can not be accepted.

If your fee is paid through an account which belongs to someone else, please give their details in the space provided on the payment slip attached to the fee leaflet in case it is necessary to refund the fee.

If you are currently in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland send the form with the fee and supporting documents to:

Department 1
UKVI
The Capital
New Hall Place
Liverpool
L3 9PP

If you are currently in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man you must send them to the Lieutenant Governor of that island.

If you are currently in a British overseas territory you must send them to the Governor of that territory.

If you are elsewhere, including in a Commonwealth country, you must send them to:

Department 1
UKVI
The Capital
New Hall Place
Liverpool
L3 9PP

You must submit your application as explained above. The date of application will be the date your form is received by the Home Office or the local British government representative as shown above. It is not the date on which you send it.

What happens next?

What you can expect from us

Once we have received your application form we will create a computer file to track and process your application. Your application will be acknowledged. During busy times this may take up to 2-4 weeks.

The Liverpool Contact Centre will deal with any enquiries about your application once it has been made.

Email: nationalityenquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

We will check your application against the documents you have sent in and make a number of enquiries. The documents may be checked to ensure their authenticity. If you provide forged or fraudulently obtained documents you may be investigated and we may press for prosecution.

If we need more documents we will write and ask you for them. We will give you 2 weeks to respond. If you do not respond within the time we allow you, then we will decide your application on the information we already have, but there is a risk that your application will not succeed.

We undertake to process your application quickly and in accordance with the law and agreed policy and procedures. We will deal with any enquiries courteously and promptly. You must keep us informed of any change in circumstances including a change of address or agent.

Waiting times

Whilst we try to deal with cases quickly this cannot be guaranteed and we cannot register you until we are satisfied that all the requirements have been met.

The length of time you will have to wait for your application to be decided will not affect your existing rights in the United Kingdom.

Deprivation of citizenship

You may be deprived of British citizenship if it is found to have been obtained by fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact. The Home Secretary may also deprive you of British citizenship if, in their opinion, it would be in the public interest for them to do so and you would not thereby be made stateless.

Ministers suggested during the passage of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 that deprivation may be appropriate where the person has:

- encouraged or assisted others to commit acts of terrorism,
- committed war crimes, public order offences or other serious crime, or

- carried out acts seriously prejudicial to vital national interests, including espionage and acts of terrorism directed at the United Kingdom or an allied power.

A certificate of registration may, as a matter of law, be ineffective from the outset if it is obtained by means of impersonation.

What we expect from you

Applications are usually considered within 6 months of receipt. We expect you to make appropriate arrangements to ensure that you can respond to our enquiries or requests for documents within the period we allow. If we have to write out for additional documents we allow 2 weeks for you to send them to us.

While the application is under consideration we expect you to tell us about anything which alters the information you have given us. This will include changes of marital or civil partnership status or home address or agents acting on your behalf. It also includes police investigation or anything that may result in charges or indictment.

We also expect to be treated politely and with respect by you and any agent acting on your behalf.

If your application is successful and you are 18 or over you will be invited to attend a citizenship ceremony. You will receive an invitation letter from the Home Office and this will confirm the local authority, embassy or consulate you must contact to arrange your ceremony. You must arrange to attend a ceremony within 3 months of receiving your invitation otherwise it will expire and you may have to reapply for registration.

Citizenship ceremonies – what you have to do

At the ceremony you will be asked to affirm or swear an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen and to pledge your loyalty to the United Kingdom. Following this you will be presented with your certificate of registration as a British citizen.

You must make immediate contact with the local authority, or consulate if you are abroad, as you only have 3 months in which to attend the ceremony. The date by which you must attend your ceremony will be given in your Home Office citizenship ceremony invitation letter. If you do not attend the ceremony within 3 months without good reason, your application for citizenship will be refused. Making the Oath (or Affirmation) and Pledge at a citizenship ceremony is a legal requirement, and the point at which you will become a British citizen. If you have special needs or concerns about saying the Oath (or Affirmation) and Pledge in English, you should bring these to the attention of the local authority, or overseas consulate, once you have your invitation letter.

When you make contact with the local authority, or consulate, you will be asked a number of questions to establish your identity. Checks may be made to confirm your identity.

Ceremonies are arranged locally and reflect the particular community to which you now belong. You will meet a local dignitary or celebrity and be told something about the area and what can be expected of you as a British citizen.

Provision has been made by order under the Welsh Language Act 1993 for prospective British citizens making the citizenship Oath (or Affirmation) and pledge in Wales to do so in the Welsh language. The Citizenship Oath and Pledge (Welsh Language) Order 2007 contains the approved translations and came into force on 1 June 2007.

Returning your biometric residence permit (BRP)

If you hold a Biometric Residence Permit (BRP) you must return it to the Home Office within 5 days from the date you attended your citizenship ceremony, or the date you were issued with a certificate of registration, whichever is sooner. Please send to the following address, to be destroyed:

Naturalisation BRP Returns

PO Box 195
Bristol
BS20 1BT

Cut up your BRP and return it in a windowless plain envelope, with a covering note, which clearly explains the reason for return.

If you fail to return the BRP, or notify the department of the reasons for not being able to do so, the Secretary of State may impose a fine of up to £1,000.

If you need to travel to and from the UK after being granted British citizenship you must apply for a British passport or a certificate of entitlement to the right of abode, to be placed in your foreign passport. Guidance on applying for a British passport can be found on [Gov.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Following a grant of citizenship your BRP will be cancelled and you must not use it to travel. A cancelled BRP does not confirm any entitlement to enter or reside in the United Kingdom and carriers will refuse to accept.

And finally

We hope that this guide has helped you to prepare and successfully apply for

British citizenship. If you have found it useful and our staff helpful, or if you had an enjoyable citizenship ceremony, or if you have found our service unsatisfactory or do not understand the outcome, why not tell us? You should email us in the first instance to: nationalityenquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk. If you remain unhappy with the service provided, you may wish to complain by writing to:

Complaints@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
UKVI Complaints Allocation Hub
Lunar House
40 Wellesley Road
Croydon CR9 2BY

Notes

United Kingdom means:

- England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; and
- the Republic of Ireland at a time when it formed part of the United Kingdom (that is to say, before 31 March 1922); and
- (in relation to birth) a ship or aircraft registered in the United Kingdom or an unregistered ship or aircraft of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Natural Father means:

- a man who is your biological parent.