

Adoption

1. Adoption in the UK before 1 January 1950

- 1.1 Under the **Adoption Act 1926**, a court had no power to make an adoption order in respect of a child who was not a British subject. At least a Senior Caseworker should be consulted before action is taken on any case which turns on the status of persons legally adopted in the UK before 1 January 1950.

2. Adoption in the UK on or after 1 January 1950

- 2.1 From 1 January 1950 (the date on which the **Adoption of Children Act 1949** came into force) until 31 December 1982, a child of any nationality who was adopted in the UK became a CUKC from the day of the adoption if the adopter, or in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, was a CUKC. This provision, reiterated in **s.19** of the **Adoption Act 1958**, was repealed by the BNA 1981.

The implication of this was that, prior to 1.1.83, a female CUKC could only pass on her citizenship to an adopted child if she was unmarried.

- 2.2 The references to 'an adoption order' in **s.19** of the **1958 Act** were stated (by **s.19(2)**) to 'include references to an order authorising an adoption under the **Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland) Act 1950**, or any enactment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland for the time being in force'.
- 2.3 Since 1 January 1983, **s.1(5)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 is the only statutory provision which confers British citizenship through adoption in the UK (see **Chapter 9** of Volume 1). **Section 15(5)** of the 1981 Act makes equivalent provision in respect to British overseas territories citizenship (see **Chapter 23** of Volume 1).

3. Adoption in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man

- 3.1 **Section 19** of the **Adoption Act 1958** was extended to the Channel Islands and Isle of Man by the **Adoption Act 1964 (s.1(3))**.
- 3.2 **Section 1(3)** of the **Adoption Act 1964** applied to adoption orders made on or after 1 April 1959 (the date on which the **Adoption Act 1958** came into force) as well as to those made under the **Adoption Act 1964** which came into force on 16 July 1964. A child who was adopted in the Channel Islands or Isle of Man between 1 April 1959 and 16 July 1964 acquired CUKC on 16 July 1964. A child who was adopted after 16 July 1964 acquired CUKC from the date of the adoption order.

3.3 Since 1 January 1983, **s.1(5)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 confers British citizenship through adoption in the Islands.

4. **Adoption in the Falkland Islands on or after 1 January 1983**

4.1 As from 1.1.1983, a child adopted by Court order in the Falkland Islands will be a British citizen from the date of the order if one of the adopters is a British citizen (**British Nationality (Falkland Islands) Act 1983, s.1(4)**).

5. **Adoption in Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, the Pitcairn Islands, St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, South Georgia & The South Sandwich Islands, the Turks & Caicos Islands or the British Virgin Islands on or after 21 May 2002**

5.1 Where, on or after 21 May 2002, a foreign child is adopted by order of a court in any of the above-mentioned British Overseas territories, and the adopter (or, in the case of a joint adoption, at least one of the adopters) is a British citizen, the child will be a British citizen as from the date of the adoption (**s.1(5)** British Nationality Act 1981, as amended by **Schedule 1** to the **British Overseas Territories Act 2002**).

6. **Adoption under the terms of the 1993 Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption (the Hague Convention)**

6.1 Where a foreign child has been adopted **in any country or territory outside the United Kingdom** under the terms of the Hague Convention, and

- the adopter (or, in the case of a joint adoption, one of the adopters) is a British citizen, **and**
- the adopters is (or, in the case of a joint adoption, both of the adopters are) habitually resident in the United Kingdom or in a territory which has been designated for this purpose under **s.50(14)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 (no territories have yet been designated)

the child will be a British citizen from the date on which the Hague Convention adoption is effected (**s.1(5)** British Nationality Act 1981 as amended, from 1 June 2003, by **s.7** of the **Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999** and, from 30 December 2005, by **s.137** of the **Adoption and Children Act 2002**).

6.2 From 30 December 2005, a child who is not a British overseas territories citizen but is adopted under a Hague Convention adoption becomes a British overseas territories citizen from the date of adoption if:

- the adopter (or, in the case of a joint adoption, one of the adopters)

is a British overseas territories citizen, **and**

- the adopter (or, in the case of a joint adoption, both of the adopters are) habitually resident in a territory which has been designated for this purpose under **s.50(14)** (no territories have yet been designated) of the British Nationality Act 1981, **and**
- the Convention adoption is effected under the law of a country or territory outside the designated territory

(See **s.15(5A)** of the British Nationality Act 1981, as inserted by **s.137** of the **Adoption and Children Act 2002**.)

6.3 If an adoption has been made in accordance with the Convention, the adoptive parents should be able to provide a certificate issued by the competent authorities of the state in which the adoption took place. The certificate will, in all cases, indicate that the adoption has been effected under the Hague Convention.

6.4 The certificate will **normally** include information about where the adoptive parents were habitually resident at the time of the adoption. If it does not, this should be established. For guidance on the term “habitually resident” see paragraph 11 below.

7. Other adoptions

7.1 A child who was adopted outside the United Kingdom and Islands by a CUKC did not automatically acquire CUKC status. The **Adoption Act 1968** included a provision to extend the **Adoption Act 1958** so that certain overseas adoptions would be recognised for nationality purposes. However, that particular provision of the Act was not brought into force and was repealed by the **Children Act 1975**.

7.2 Except as mentioned above, the avenue to British citizenship will usually be by registration under **s.3(1)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 (see **Chapter 9** of Volume 1).

8. Enquiries from the parents of children adopted and living abroad

8.1 From time to time enquiries are received from British citizens living abroad asking if the child they have adopted has acquired British citizenship. They may well be just as concerned about whether the child can gain entry to the UK and Managed Migration Policy team in Croydon should be invited to contribute to any reply.

9. Countries named on The Adoption (Designation of Overseas Adoptions) Order ('the designated list') and The Adoption (Recognition of Overseas Adoptions) Order 2013 and Adoption (Recognition of Overseas Adoptions) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 and the Adoption (Recognition of Overseas Adoptions) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2013 (the '2013

Scottish Regulations' (see Chapter 9 of Volume 1)

- 9.1 Only adoption orders effected **before 3 January 2014** in countries named on The Adoption (Designation of Overseas Adoptions) Order ('the designated list') are recognised in the UK (see list of countries below).
- 9.2 On 3 January 2014, the designated list was revoked and replaced by The Adoption (Recognition of Overseas Adoptions) Order 2013.
- 9.3 In Scotland, previous adoption laws were replaced on 3 January 2014 by the Adoption (Recognition of Overseas Adoptions) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 and the Adoption (Recognition of Overseas Adoptions) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2013 (the '2013 Scottish Regulations'). The 2013 Scottish Regulations names a list of countries where domestic adoption orders made on or after 3 January 2014 will be automatically recognised in Scotland.
- 9.4 The countries named in the 2013 Order and the 2013 Scottish Regulations are listed below.
- 9.5 The countries named on The Adoption (Designation of Overseas Adoptions) Order 1973 ('the designated list') are also listed below.

Archived

Countries named on the adoption (recognition of overseas adoptions) order 2013 and the 2013 Scottish regulations

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Australia	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Austria	Madagascar
Azerbaijan	Mali
Belarus	Malta
Belgium	Mauritius
Belize	Mexico
Bolivia	The Republic of Moldova
Brazil	Monaco
Bulgaria	Mongolia
Burkina Faso	Montenegro
Burundi	The Netherlands (incl. the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba)
Canada	New Zealand
Cape Verde	Norway
Chile	Panama
The People's Republic of China	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Philippines
Cuba	Poland
The Republic of Cyprus	Portugal
Czech Republic	Romania
Denmark (incl Faroe Islands & Greenland)	Rwanda
Dominican Republic	San Marino
Ecuador	Senegal
El Salvador	Seychelles
Estonia	Slovakia
Fiji	Slovenia
Finland	South Africa
France	Spain
Georgia	Sri Lanka
Germany	Swaziland
Greece	Sweden
Guinea	Switzerland
Hungary	Thailand
Iceland	Togo
India	Turkey
The Republic of Ireland	The United States of America
Israel	Uruguay
Italy	Venezuela
Kazakhstan	Vietnam
Kenya	
Latvia	
Lesotho	

Countries named on on the adoption (designation of overseas adoptions) order 1973 ('the designated list')

Commonwealth

Anguilla	Malta
Australia	Mauritius
Bahamas	Montserrat
Barbados	Namibia
Belize	New Zealand
Bermuda	Nigeria
Botswana	Pitcairn Island
British Virgin Islands	St. Christopher and Nevis
Canada	St. Vincent
Cayman Islands	Seychelles
Cyprus	Singapore
Dominica	South Africa
Ghana	Sri Lanka
Gibraltar	Swaziland
Guyana	Tanzania
Jamaica	Tonga
Kenya	Trinidad and Tobago
Lesotho	Uganda
Malawi	Zambia
Malaysia	Zimbabwe

Non-Commonwealth

Austria	Israel
Belgium	Italy
China	Luxembourg
Denmark (including Greenland and the Faroes)	The Netherlands (including the Antilles)
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (see Note 2)	Norway
Fiji	Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira)
Finland	Spain (including the Balearics and Canary Islands)
France (including Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guyana)	Slovenia
Germany	Surinam
Greece (see 1 Note 3)	Sweden
Hong Kong SAR	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
The Republic of Ireland	United States of America

Note 1 – It is common practice for adoptive parents in Greece to take a pseudonym during the adoption process. This is permitted under Article 12 Paragraph II of the Adoption Law No.610 of 17/21.08.79 in order to secure and protect the right of the adoptive parents and the child. Enquiries may need to be made in such cases to confirm the identity of the adoptive parents.

Note 2 – An adoption which takes place in any of the new countries which made up the former Yugoslavia will not be recognised as valid in UK law.

10. Adoption in Southern Rhodesia

10.1 The **Southern Rhodesia (Marriages, Matrimonial Causes and Adoptions) Order 1972**, which came into operation on 12 December 1972 and was retroactive to the illegal declaration of independence (i.d.i.) (11 November 1965), provided that marriages, divorces and annulments performed or granted in Southern Rhodesia since i.d.i. should not be regarded as invalid merely because the officials or authorities concerned were regarded as having been appointed by, or acting for, the illegal regime. The **Order** applied also to authorisations of adoption and to determinations of the status of a child or the validity or subsistence of a marriage. The **Order** was repealed by **Schedule 3** to the **Zimbabwe Act 1979**.

11. Habitual residence

11.1 Habitual residence is a legal concept which is subject to interpretation by the courts. There is no statutory definition of the term. Whether someone is habitually resident in a particular place will depend upon all the circumstances and facts of an individual case.

11.2 Habitual residence is concerned with the **quality** of residence in a particular place rather than its **duration**. Account should be taken of the person's intention and reasonable expectations in adopting the particular place of residence, and the location of his or her property and family members and other "durable ties" such as employment or study commitments. Habitual residence may be established after a long or short period of actual physical presence, and irrespective of any immigration restrictions on the maximum length of stay. A person may become habitually resident in one country whilst still remaining so (because of continuing ties) in another.

11.3 The concept is closely related to, but may not be identical with, ordinary residence.