

Chapter 1 : British Citizenship Application & Test | Apply for Citizenship Here

Apply to become a British citizen by naturalisation (form AN) Apply for citizenship by naturalisation if you are living in the UK. You can now apply online. 11 June Updated application form.

Share via Email Indefinite leave to remain: A replica of a Puffin picture-book cover, it has an illustration of mountain peaks below which are emblazoned the words "Everest is climbed! Five years previously, when I had entered the UK on a Writers, Artists and Composers visa I thought the road to settlement, and then citizenship, was flat and paved. And then there would be a citizenship ceremony to end it all, which seemed a pleasant enough idea. I live at sufficient remove from that category to have endured many bouts of panic over the years. I would then have to sit down at my laptop and navigate my way to the bookmarked UKBA homepage to check that no new rules had been announced without my noticing, which would require me to pack my bags and leave. This sense of insecurity had set in about a year and a half after I first moved to London. Soon after my arrival, I had heard of an overhaul of migration laws which would bring in a new "points based" immigration system; but the migration lawyer I spoke to said there was no way that the Writers, Artists and Composers visa could be brought within that system, since there was no way to actually measure "cultural value". Speaking in a manner that suggested deep insider knowledge, the lawyer said that the migration route I had entered on would remain unchanged. I had enough faith in his polished assurance that I paid little attention when the new points based system was announced. I would either have to find some other category for which I was eligible, or leave the country. That was the day I discovered how deeply the idea of a new home can settle into you in the space of under two years. The thought of having nothing more than visitation rights felt like heartbreak. Early next morning, after a sleepless night, I returned to the UKBA website, and discovered a way out or, more accurately, a way in. Even in all my huge relief, I registered a sense of disappointment at having been transferred from Writers, Artists and Composers to the category Tier 1 General. The age of wanting people to enter the country because they might have talents that seemed worthwhile had passed, and something colder and thin-lipped had taken its place. I never really felt safe after that. Another couple of years later, as the time for applying for ILR approached, there was another scare following further revisions to the law but this one, blessedly for me, only pertained to first-time Tier 1 General applicants, who would have to show a far higher level of income than previously necessary to qualify under that category. At this juncture I received a tremendous outpouring of sympathy from my British friends. What struck me about the genuine concern from my friends was their assumption that cramming facts for a few days and sitting for a multiple choice test was the most taxing part of the settlement process. The notion that once you enter the country it is a straightforward route to settlement and citizenship is one that continues to be widespread even as political parties are falling over themselves to prove themselves as "tough on immigrants". The citizenship laws are, consequently, rapidly moving to the point where the only criteria for becoming British will be the size of your bank balance. I passed the test. A year later, I applied for citizenship – a far more painless process than applying for ILR, and less fraught with concerns that someone might find reasons to reject you. And within a few months I was on my way to Camden town hall for a ceremony, accompanied by my sister and parents, who were visiting London from Karachi at the time. The council chamber of the Camden town hall is a lovely high-ceilinged room, a place ready to accommodate significance. My family was taken to the rows of seats for those viewing the proceedings, and I joined 60 or 70 other people in the queue to have my name checked against an official list, and enter the seating area of the chamber. Kamila Shamsie at her citizenship ceremony. Kamila Shamsie Just before I entered, a photographer appeared, thrust a little union jack into my hand and asked me to smile for the camera. No one had warned me that would happen. But I had spent the last couple of years writing a novel set during the Raj, and as the camera clicked, I found myself remembering pictures of the union jack strung along the streets of Peshawar in the days of empire. I had thought dual citizenship would feel like a gain, not a loss. Instead, as I took my seat in the chamber I found myself reflecting on what it means to be from a country in which acquiring a second passport is regarded across the board as reason for celebration. There was a picture of the Queen in her tiara, set against a large

union jack. I might have laughed out loud. It seemed so American: And then someone pressed "play" on a CD player and classical music filled the room. All I know is I kept looking across the room at my sister and giggling. Kamila Shamsie The mayor of Camden entered, and made a rather nice speech which was largely about Camden, its diverse community, its great museums and libraries that were open to the public and other such things which had the benefit of actually pertaining to the lives of people in the room. Then she read out a list of the different nationalities of people present, which was the most emotional part of the ceremony for me. When she reached Iraq, a man standing across from me nodded to identify his country of origin, and his eyes filled with tears. I kept my eyes on him rather than the flag-affixed Queen as I read out in unison with my fellow almost-citizens the words of allegiance "to her Majesty the Queen, her Heirs and Successors". I found myself trying to imagine what it must have felt like for him every time there was talk of changing the immigration rules and he waited to discover what that meant for his ability to stay in the UK. And then my name was called out. I stopped forward to collect my certificate of naturalisation, posed for a photograph in front of the Queen and flag, and sat back down. We had all been given envelopes for our certificates, and when I opened mine out popped Theresa May. Or at least a letter of welcome from her, with her photograph at the top of the page. Just a few weeks earlier, May had sent her "Go Home" vans across the UK, so this hardly inspired a feeling of belonging. After the ceremony there was tea and sandwiches, and then I returned home, feeling the whole thing had been rather anti-climactic, and in some ways quite dispiriting, when I had expected the opposite. The first thing I did on returning home was download and fill out a passport application form. Wanting to stay was my primary reason for acquiring citizenship, but the added benefit of a passport that allowed me to travel without the visa nightmares that come attached to a Pakistani passport was also a strong motivating factor. I filled out the form, took it to the post office, and handed it across the counter to a bearded man with the name tag Khaled.

Chapter 2 : British Citizenship Application | Application Form | IAS

Form AN Application form (version /1) Page 2 of 31 Application for naturalisation as a British citizen Before completing this form, you should read the Guide AN as well as the Booklet.

Each form contains a guide and checklist to help you. Application for an adult including a dependent young adult Use Form 8 if you are applying: As an adult, ie of full age Based on residence, marriage or civil partnership Form 9: Application for a minor child You may use Form 9 to apply on behalf of a child if you: Application for a minor child of Irish descent or with Irish associations You may use Form 10 to apply on behalf of a child if you: Application for a minor child born in the State who was not entitled to citizenship at birth You may use Form 11 to apply on behalf of a child if you: Make sure you use the latest version of each form when applying. If you complete an old form, it will be returned to you and you will have to start again. Instructions about who can be a witness are on the form. After the form has been signed and properly witnessed, return it to us together with any supporting documents or other information. Make sure you read all guidance carefully. If you submit an application that is incorrect or not fully completed, everything will be returned to you and you may have to start again. There are no exceptions and fees cannot be waived. We can only accept a bank draft as payment. The bank draft must be: Fees cannot be refunded , even if your application is refused. Certification fee If your application is successful, you must pay a certification fee to receive your Certificate of Naturalisation: Fees must be paid by all applicants except as shown. There are no exceptions and fees cannot be waived or refunded. If you are outside the State for longer than 6 weeks after you submit your application, you must notify INIS by letter or email to explain why. After you apply In general, it takes 6 months for a straightforward application to be processed from the date it is received to the date a decision is made. Processing times can vary depending on circumstances. Your passport will be returned to you when initial processing is complete, about 6 weeks after you submit your application. If you think you will need your passport during the 6 weeks after you apply eg for travel , postpone your application until you return and then apply. You can withdraw your application at any time, but you will not get a fee refund. If you ask for your passport back before initial processing is complete ie within 6 weeks after you apply , we will put your application on hold and send your passport to you. When ready, you must return your passport to us for initial processing to continue. Processing When we receive your application, we will check that you have: If you fail to do so, your application may be deemed ineligible or refused. Submission When processing is complete, we will prepare a submission on your application for decision by the Minister for Justice and Equality. There is no guarantee your application will be successful even if you meet all conditions required by law. The Minister has absolute discretion for granting citizenship. To become a citizen, you must then attend a Citizenship Ceremony and make a declaration of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State. You will be given your Certificate of Naturalisation at the ceremony. To complete your application for citizenship and prepare for the ceremony, you must: Send some final documentation to us as listed in your approval letter , eg your Irish Residence Permit IRP or GNIB card , passport-sized photos for your Certificate of Naturalisation Pay the certification fee as above Citizenship ceremony A day of Citizenship Ceremonies is held periodically through the year. You will receive an invitation to your Citizenship Ceremony about 4 to 5 weeks before it is scheduled to occur. Successful applicants who are children minors do not attend a Citizenship Ceremony. They will receive their Certificate of Naturalisation by post. This notice will include your: Name Date of your Certificate of Naturalisation Whether you are an adult aged 18 and over or a minor These notices are required to be published by law and are mandatory. There are no exemptions. Passport After you become an Irish citizen, you can apply for a passport via the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. There is no appeal process and you will not get a refund of any fees. You can re-apply for citizenship by naturalisation at any time. When doing so, you should pay careful attention to the reasons your previous application was refused. Loss of citizenship Citizenship by naturalisation can be revoked in some circumstances, eg if you concealed facts or made misrepresentations in your application. You can also voluntarily renounce your citizenship. The information on this page is for guidance only. Read the Irish

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Nationality and Citizenship Acts for a complete description of citizenship by naturalisation. If you have questions, contact us. We keep them to preserve the integrity of your file. If you submit an original document, make a copy of it for your own records first.

Chapter 3 : Applying for British Citizenship - DavidsonMorris

Citizenship and living in the UK. A to Z. British citizenship. Becoming a citizen, Life in the UK test and getting a passport. Charities, volunteering and honours.

More so after Brexit, this has created a flurry of activity with more number of people wanting to apply for UK citizenship and ever before. Getting into Britain in a Legal Manner You need to first make sure that you are attempting to enter Britain in a legal manner. If you are a foreign national you need to apply for a visa first, or get an entry clearance in order to be allowed to enter into the UK. The requirement for a visa will depend on the country from, where you are coming, the purpose of your visit, and the approximate duration of your stay. Until recently, people from any member country in the European Union could come into Britain without a visa. After Brexit, things have changed. You also need to satisfy all immigration requirements before you can think of submitting your application for UK citizenship. Staying Back in the UK Legally Once you have managed to enter Britain as a foreign national you need to make sure that your stay is legal. If there is any breach of immigration rules your application for British citizenship is likely to be rejected outright. As a foreign national you may have been able to get a temporary leave to remain in the UK. If you do, you need to apply for and obtain indefinite leave to remain before the temporary leave to remain can expire. Any gap between your temporary leave to remain and indefinite leave to remain will not be counted in the minimum period you need to have lived residence requirement in the UK in order to be eligible to apply for UK citizenship. Moreover, during that 5-year period they must not have been away from the UK for more than days. Also, during the last month period of the 5-year period, they must not have been away from the country for more than 90 days. The 5-year period is otherwise known as the qualifying period for residency. It is also very important that the applicant trying to obtain British citizenship needs to have physically been present in the country 5 years prior to the date of their application made to the UK Border Agency. If this condition is not fulfilled, your application is likely to be rejected. Some Other Parameters Even if you have fulfilled all the above requirements you need to still fulfil a few more like: Your intention must be to continue living in the UK and make it your home permanently. You need to be proficient in the English language, and also have sufficient knowledge about life in the UK. You need to possess good character, in other words there should not be any criminal convictions. This is a test that checks your English language proficiency and you knowledge about life in the UK. You may enrol for a course for English language and life in the UK before appearing for the test, which will make it easier for you. If you are already proficient in the English language you need to sit for just the life in the UK test, which should suffice. You need to fill up AN form , and please ensure that you read the instructions carefully before filling in the form. You may, however seek assistance and use form-filling software which will help you to fill the form without any errors. You need to take a simple online eligibility test and answer some simple questions, which will tell you if you are eligible to apply. The Citizenship Ceremony Provided there were not errors while filling up the form, your application will have been completed successfully. You will now receive an invitation letter asking you to attend a Citizenship Ceremony, which should happen within 90 days of receipt of the invitation. A certificate of citizenship will then be handed over to you, welcoming you as a citizen of Britain.

Chapter 4 : British Citizenship Application Form - DavidsonMorris

There are multiple British citizenship application forms so be wary that you are filling out the correct form. The most commonly used British citizenship application form is called the AN form. This form is required for applicants who are applying via Naturalisation.

Sending your application to the Home Office is a major first-step towards achieving Naturalisation. However, as there are several application forms available, it is crucial you take your time and fill out the correct one based on your individual circumstances. UK citizenship claims can easily be refused by the Home Office as applicants can make simple and tedious mistakes. The majority of rejections fall on the grounds of incomplete or unsubstantial documents. Yet such errors can be easily avoided with the assistance of a trained eye. Do not run the risk of submitting your application without giving it a proper chance by seeking legal advice from a fully qualified immigration lawyer. How can IAS help you? At the Immigration Advice Service, a lawyer can guide you throughout every step of your journey towards British citizenship. Our immigration lawyers can assist you throughout your application by checking your eligibility, assessing your documents and completing your forms to the highest standard. A lawyer can also provide you with a full Letter of Representation which will support your case and greatly improve your chances of a successful outcome. Call us now on or make an enquiry online.

FAQs What evidence is required in a British citizenship application? To be successfully approved as a British citizen, you must back up your application form with the following evidence: You can back up your claims with evidence such as travel documents. This could change depending on your immigration history, so it is important to find out before you apply. It is crucial to outline any criminal convictions honestly in your application as your application could be immediately rejected from failure to provide the correct evidence. What is the British citizenship application form? There are multiple British citizenship application forms so be wary that you are filling out the correct form. The most commonly used British citizenship application form is called the AN form. This form is required for applicants who are applying via Naturalisation. If you have another type of British nationality i. What are the British citizenship application processing times? Your application for UK citizenship could take a while to process and will depend on how complex and detailed your application is. Generally, it takes the Home Office between two-three months to process applications, although this also depends on the volume of applications they are receiving at the time. What is the Life in the UK Test? The Life in the UK test is a compulsory test that applicants must take before applying for either Indefinite Leave to Remain or British citizenship. You will need to book at least 3 days in advance and bring with you your ID and proof of address. However, you will be required to pay the fee each time. Once you have passed, you need to send the original letter detailing your pass result alongside your British citizenship application. You will only get one copy of the letter, so take good care of it as you will be unable to get a replacement. Can my child make a British Citizenship application? The standard process for children applying for British citizenship is known as registration. This is different from adult naturalisation as there are fewer requirements. For example, children registering will not have to prove their English language ability or take the Life in the UK test. Children born in the UK to non-British parents who do not have settled status must make an application to register before they are recognised as British citizens.

Chapter 5 : How to obtain and apply for your British Citizenship

The Old and New Ways of Applying for British Citizenship Becoming a British citizen has been a hassle dabbed in bureaucracy for a long, long time. If one pursued this, he/she had to fill in a form and then mail it to the Home Office.

Do you need help with a British citizenship application form? Talk to one of our legal experts right now! Your questions answered What will I need to show to apply for British citizenship? There is a number of criteria which must be satisfied in full before your British citizenship application will be approved, in brief Time spent in the UK Date when you were granted Indefinite Leave to Remain Have you passed Life in the UK test Can you satisfy English language requirement The total number of absences from the UK over the qualifying period Any criminal or civil matters which may disbar you The British citizenship application is submitted via post and will be reviewed and checked by UKVI to cover your visa status, tax status, criminal and civil matters. Once approved, you will receive an invitation to attend at a Citizenship ceremony which is usually local to where you live and at the ceremony you will receive your Certificate of Naturalisation. Thereafter you are free to apply for a British passport which is usually processed within approximately six weeks. How long does it take to get British citizenship On average, we advise our clients to anticipate that their application will be processed in approximately 2 months to process naturalisation applications. The complexity of your application will determine how long it will take for your application to be processed as well as the volume of other applications they have to process. What is the British citizenship application process? When an applicant has held the grant of Indefinite Leave to Remain for at least 12 months, you maybe eligible to for naturalisation. The application can only be submitted via post and must include relevant documentation including the application form completed by yourself and referees. Thereafter, UKVI will review and check your visa status in the UK as well as checking for an criminal or civil matters which may disbar you. Thereafter you are free to apply for a British passport which is usually processed within approximately six weeks and the UKVI can ask to interview you before processing the application. The fees are subject to change and you should check before sending in your application. Check here for current application fees. Also to note that if you make a mistake and fail to subject a relevant document, your application will be automatically refused and you will lose the fees. What you need to know about British citizenship applications You can apply for naturalisation after 12 months of indefinite leave to remain. It is important to check if your country of origin allows you to hold both British citizenship and citizenship of that country, as some do not permit this. The UK does allow you to have more than one nationality. DavidsonMorris DavidsonMorris is a modern legal services provider that specialises in providing value and solutions-based guidance on immigration law. We support a range of commercial clients from the petrochemical, education and financial sectors, including major multi-nationals, FTSE and Global companies, to help them meet their global mobility needs.

Chapter 6 : British Passport Application & British Passport Renewal

Form AN is the Application for naturalisation as a British Citizen. You will fill out the application according to your specific eligibility. You will be required to provide such information as: biographical data; proof of residency requirement; and employment information.

Do you need help applying for British citizenship? Talk to one of our legal experts right now! Your questions answered What will I need to show when applying for British citizenship? Once approved, you will receive an invitation to attend at a Citizenship ceremony which is usually local to where you live and at the ceremony you will receive your Certificate of Naturalisation. Thereafter you are free to apply for a British passport which is usually processed within approximately six weeks. How long does it take to get British citizenship On average, we advise our clients to anticipate that their application will be processed in approximately 2 months to process naturalisation applications. The complexity of your application will determine how long it will take for your application to be processed as well as the volume of other applications they have to process. What is the British citizenship application process? When an applicant has held the grant of Indefinite Leave to Remain for at least 12 months, you maybe eligible to for naturalisation. The application can only be submitted via post and must include relevant documentation including the application form completed by yourself and referees. Thereafter, UKVI will review and check your visa status in the UK as well as checking for an criminal or civil matters which may disbar you. Thereafter you are free to apply for a British passport which is usually processed within approximately six weeks and the UKVI can ask to interview you before processing the application. What is the cost of applying for British citizenship? The fees are subject to change and you should check before sending in your application. Also to note that if you make a mistake and fail to subject a relevant document, your application will be automatically refused and you will lose the fees. What you need to know about British citizenship applications You can apply for naturalisation after 12 months of indefinite leave to remain. It is important to check if your country of origin allows you to hold both British citizenship and citizenship of that country, as some do not permit this. The UK does allow you to have more than one nationality. DavidsonMorris DavidsonMorris is a modern legal services provider that specialises in providing value and solutions-based guidance on immigration law. We support a range of commercial clients from the petrochemical, education and financial sectors, including major multi-nationals, FTSE and Global companies, to help them meet their global mobility needs.

Chapter 7 : British citizenship - racedaydvl.com

Do not let your British citizenship application form fail for those reasons. Applying for British Citizenship is a major step in your life so get it right first time! There are several routes to British citizenship and naturalisation.

Return to Previous Page To obtain British citizenship is a dream come true for many persons. There are, of course, many advantages to obtaining British citizenship. When you obtain British citizenship you do not necessarily have to forfeit your current citizenship. Many countries allow their citizens to have dual nationality. There are two separate sets of requirements that must be met in order for a person to apply for British Citizenship. This depends on whether a person is married to a British national or not. You have to; Be lawfully resident in the UK for at least 5 years. Hold Indefinite Leave to Remain for 1 year. You may not be outside the UK for more than days over the 5 year period preceding the date that you submit your application. You may not be absent from the UK for more than 90 days in the most recent 12 months. You also have to be in the UK 5 years prior to the date. Ensure that your tax and National Insurance affairs in the UK is in order and up to date. Married to a British Citizen For those who are married to British citizens the requirements are similar, but with a few differences. The key requirements to be satisfied for those with a British spouse are as follows: You have to; Be lawfully resident in the UK for at least 3 years. Hold Indefinite Leave to Remain at the date that you submit your citizenship application. But, you do not need to have this status for any particular length of time. You may not be outside the UK for more than days over the 3 year period preceding the date that you submit your application. You also have to be in the UK 3 years prior to the date. For more information on the criteria of the British Citizenship application, or to submit your application, contact us today.

Chapter 8 : Kamila Shamsie on applying for British citizenship: 'I never felt safe' | UK news | The Guardian

Re: British Citizenship - New Online Application Post by shakeerahTÂ» Wed Dec 27, pm Hi, My brother and i have just used the online application service. its pretty straight forward and you can make payment for your application on the system as well.

Chapter 9 : Citizenship by naturalisation

Form T Application for registration as a British citizen by a person who: was born in the UK on or after 1 January has lived in the UK up to the age of