

PART II: BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES CITIZENSHIP

CHAPTER 25: AUTOMATIC ACQUISITION BY PEOPLE OTHERWISE BORN STATELESS

AUTOMATIC ACQUISITION OF BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES CITIZENSHIP, BRITISH OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP, AND BRITISH SUBJECT STATUS BY PEOPLE WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE STATELESS AND WHO ARE BORN OR DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN BORN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ON OR AFTER 1 JANUARY 1983

SECTION 50(7), BRITISH NATIONALITY ACT 1981

SCHEDULE 2, PARAGRAPH 1, BRITISH NATIONALITY ACT 1981

NB. As regards any time before 26 February 2002, references in this Chapter to British overseas territories citizenship and the British overseas territories should be read as references to British Dependent Territories citizenship and the British dependent territories.

25.1 Introduction

25.1.1 To meet our obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, **s.36** and **Schedule 2** to the British Nationality Act 1981 make provision for the acquisition of the citizenships and status, created by the Act, by certain persons who are or would otherwise be stateless.

25.1.2 This Chapter deals with the provisions for automatic acquisition of British overseas territories citizenship. **Chapter 31** deals with the provisions for acquisition of British overseas territories citizenship by registration.

25.1.3 Guidance on the acquisition of British citizenship is contained in **Chapters 5** and **15**. Guidance on the acquisition of British Overseas citizenship is contained in **Chapters 38** and **40**. Guidance on the acquisition of British subject status is contained in **Chapters 44** and **47**.

25.1.4 The form of British nationality acquired under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** is the same as that of the parent or parents. If, between them, the parents hold more than one form of British nationality, then both will be acquired, except for British subject status. A person cannot become a British subject under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** if he or she acquires another form of British nationality.

25.2 The Law

A. Schedule 2, paragraph 1

25.2.1 A person born in the United Kingdom on or after 1 January 1983, who would otherwise have been born stateless, will be:

- a British overseas territories citizen; or
- a British Overseas citizen; or
- both; or
- a British subject under the 1981 Act

if, at the time of the birth, either parent was:

- i. a British overseas territories citizen (if born before 21 May 2002); or
- ii. a British overseas territories citizen by connection only with the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia (if born on or after 21 May 2002); and/or
- iii. a British Overseas citizen; or
- iv. neither, but one or both of them was a British subject under the 1981 Act

25.2.2 A person cannot be a British subject under the 1981 Act under **paragraph 1 of Schedule 2** if:

- a British overseas territories citizen; or
- a British Overseas citizen; or
- both

25.2.3 A person cannot benefit from the provisions of **paragraph 1 of Schedule 2** if, at birth:

- a British citizen under **s.1(1)** (see 25.4.2 below and **Chapter 3**); or
- a British overseas territories citizen under **s.16(1)** (see

Chapter 24); or

- holding any other nationality or citizenship

B. Section 50(7)

25.2.4 Birth on a ship or aircraft

25.2.4.1 Under **s.50(7)**, for the purposes of the Act, a person born outside the United Kingdom on or after 1 January 1983 aboard a ship (including a hovercraft) or aircraft is regarded as having been born in the United Kingdom if, at the time of the birth:

- the ship or aircraft was registered in the United Kingdom; or
- the ship or aircraft was unregistered, but belonged to the Government of the United Kingdom; and either
 - a. his or her father or mother was a British citizen; or
 - b. the person would otherwise have been born stateless

25.2.4.2 In relation to any time between 1 January 1983 and 20 May 2002, the provisions of **s.50(7)** apply to the British overseas territories by substituting references to a British overseas territory and British overseas territories citizen for references to the United Kingdom and British citizen respectively.

25.2.4.3 Under **s.50(7A)**, a person born outside a qualifying territory on or after 21 May 2002 aboard a ship (including a hovercraft) or aircraft is regarded, for the purposes of the Act, as having been born in that territory if, at the time of the birth:

- the ship or aircraft was registered in that territory; or

- the ship or aircraft was unregistered but belonged to the Government of that territory; and either

a. his or her father or mother was a British citizen or British overseas territories citizen; or

b. the person would otherwise have been born stateless

25.2.4.4 Under **s.50(7B)**, a person born outside a British overseas territory, other than a qualifying territory, on or after 21 May 2002 aboard a ship (including a hovercraft) or aircraft is regarded, for the purposes of the Act, as having been born in that territory if, at the time of the birth:

- the ship or aircraft was registered in that territory; or

- the ship or aircraft was unregistered but belonged to the Government of that territory; and either:

a. his or her father or mother was a British overseas territories citizen; or

b. the person would otherwise have been born stateless

25.2.4.5 If the person concerned can be regarded as having been born in the United Kingdom, he or she may be:

- a British citizen under **s.1(1)** (see **Chapter 3**); or
- a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen or a British subject under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** (see 25.2.1-25.2.3 above)

25.2.4.6 If the person concerned can be regarded as having been born in a qualifying territory on or after 21 May 2002, he or she may be:

- a British citizen under **s.1(1)** (see **Chapter 3**); or
- a British overseas territories citizen under **s.15(1)** (see **Chapter 23**); or
- a British Overseas citizen or a British subject under **paragraph 2** of **Schedule 2**

25.2.4.7 If the person concerned can be regarded as having been born in a British overseas territory (other than a qualifying territory, if born on or after 21 May 2002), he or she may be:

- a British overseas territories citizen under **s.15(1)** (see **Chapter 23**); or
- a British citizen, a British Overseas citizen, or a British subject under **paragraph 2** of **Schedule 2**

25.2.4.8 If the person concerned cannot be regarded as having been born in the United Kingdom, he or she may be:

- a British citizen under **s.2(1)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 or under **s.1(2)** of the **British Nationality (Falkland Islands) Act 1983** (see **Chapter 4**); or
- a British citizen, a British Overseas citizen or a British subject under **paragraph 2** of **Schedule 2**

25.2.4.9 If the person concerned cannot be regarded as having been born in a qualifying territory, he or she may be:

- a British citizen under **s.1(1)** or **s.2(1)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 or, if born before 21 May 2002, a British citizen under **s.1(2)** of the **British Nationality (Falkland Islands) Act 1983** (see **Chapter 4**); or

- a British overseas territories citizen under **s.16(1)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 (see **Chapter 24**); or
- a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen or a British subject under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** (see 25.2.1-25.2.3 above)

25.2.4.10 If the person cannot be regarded as having been born in a British overseas territory, he or she may be:

- a British overseas territories citizen under **s.16(1)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 (see **Chapter 24**); or
- a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen or a British subject under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** (see 25.2.1-25.2.3 above)

25.2.5 A person who is a British overseas territories citizen under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** is a British overseas territories citizen by descent (see **Chapter 36**).

25.2.6 An explanation of the terms "United Kingdom", "British overseas territory", "qualifying territory", "parent" and "settled" is in Annex F to **Chapter 6**.

25.3 Claims to British overseas territories citizenship

25.3.1 Claims to British overseas territories citizenship will need to be investigated when:

- someone writes about his or her own status and/or that of a child; or
- a question is raised about a child found abandoned in the United Kingdom or in a British overseas territory; or
- an enquiry is made about the position of a child adopted in the United Kingdom or in a British overseas territory; or
- adult or minor applicants for British overseas territories

citizenship appear already to hold that citizenship

25.4 Procedure for establishing claims

IMPORTANT NOTE: Where an apparent claim or entitlement derives from a personal or ancestral connection with St Christopher and Nevis, it is necessary to consider the effects of the **Saint Christopher and Nevis Modification of Enactments Order 1983**. Where an apparent claim or entitlement derives from such a connection with Hong Kong, it is necessary to consider the effects of the **Hong Kong (British Nationality) Order 1986** and the **Hong Kong (British Nationality) (Amendment) Order 1993** (see **Chapter 21.4**). Where an apparent claim or entitlement derives from a personal or ancestral connection with the British Indian Ocean Territory, it is necessary to consider the effects of the **British Overseas Territories Act 2002**.

25.4.1 To recognise a person's claim to British overseas territories citizenship, British Overseas citizenship or British subject status under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2**, we must establish that the person:

- was born in the United Kingdom on or after 1 January 1983; and
- at birth would otherwise have had no nationality or citizenship; and
- had a parent who, at the time of the person's birth, was neither a British citizen nor settled in the United Kingdom; and
- (if born before 21 May 2002) had a parent who, at the time of the person's birth, was either:
 - i. a British overseas territories citizen; or
 - ii. a British Overseas citizen; or
 - iii. neither, but one or both parents was a British subject under the 1981 Act; or
- (if born on or after 21 May 2002) had a parent who, at the time of the person's birth, was either:
 - i. a British overseas territories citizen by

connection only with the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia (see 25.4.2 below); or

ii. a British Overseas citizen; or

iii. neither, but one or both parents was a British subject under the 1981 Act

25.4.2 It is important to note that a person born on or after 21 May 2002 to a parent who was a British overseas territories citizen by connection with a qualifying territory will already be a British citizen under **s.1(1)(a)** and cannot therefore have a claim to citizenship under **Schedule 2**.

25.5 **Evidence required**

25.5.1 A person born in the United Kingdom on or after 1 January 1983, may be regarded as a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen or a British subject under the 1981 Act on production of:

- a passport describing the holder as:

i. a British overseas territories citizen; or

ii. a British Overseas citizen; or

iii. a British subject,

OR

- a United Kingdom birth certificate showing parents' details; and

- evidence that, at the time of the birth, a parent was either:

i. a British overseas territories citizen (but see 25.4.2 above); or

ii. a British Overseas citizen; or

iii. neither, but was a British subject under the 1981 Act.

NB. If either or both of the parents of the person born in the United Kingdom is a citizen of the Republic of Ireland or a foreign or Commonwealth country, it will be necessary to have a statement from the authorities of the country concerned confirming that the person did not, at birth, become a citizen of that country.

25.5.2 A United Kingdom birth certificate showing parents' details will establish the relationship to the parent(s) and indicate whether the child was born legitimate. A guide to the interpretation of the entries on a full United Kingdom birth certificate is at Annex A to **Chapter 3**.

25.5.3 Evidence of a parent's British overseas territories citizenship is:

- a passport describing the holder as a British Dependent Territories citizen or British overseas territories citizen; or
- a birth certificate showing his or her parents' details and that he or she was born in a British overseas territory before 1 January 1983; or
- (if born on or after 1 January 1983) a British overseas territories birth certificate showing his or her parents' details and evidence that, at the time of the birth, either parent was a British overseas territories citizen or settled in a British overseas territory; or
- a certificate of registration or naturalisation describing the holder as a British Dependent Territories citizen or a British overseas territories citizen; or
- a certificate of registration or naturalisation issued in a British overseas territory describing the holder as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- the relevant documents related to his or her and/or their parents', grandparents', spouse's birth, adoption, marriage, death, registration or naturalisation

25.5.4 Evidence of a parent's British Overseas citizenship is:

- a passport describing the holder as a British Overseas

citizen; or

- a certificate of registration describing the holder as a British Overseas citizen; or
- similar relevant documents as those required to establish British overseas territories citizenship, but which establish that he or she was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies who did not, on 1 January 1983, become either a British citizen (see **Chapter 2**) or a British Dependent Territories citizen (see **Chapter 22**)

25.5.5 Evidence that a parent is a British subject under the 1981 Act is:

- a passport describing the holder as a British subject; or
- a certificate of registration describing the holder as a British subject; or
- an acknowledgement of a claim to remain a British subject under **s.2** of the **British Nationality Act 1948** or **s.31(3)** of the British Nationality Act 1981 (see **Chapter 43** or **46**); or
- similar relevant documents as those required to establish British overseas territories citizenship, but which establish that he or she became, on 1 January 1949, a British subject without citizenship under **s.13** or **16** of the **British Nationality Act 1948** and had that status on 31 December 1982 (see **Chapter 43**)

NB. Except for persons who have remained British subjects under **s.2** of the **1948 Act** or **s.31(3)** of the 1981 Act, a person who is a British subject under the 1981 Act automatically ceases to have that status if he or she acquires any other citizenship or nationality, which includes the 3 citizenships conferred by the 1981 Act (see **Chapter 49**). Unless there is evidence to the contrary, it should be assumed that the parent has not acquired another citizenship or nationality and is still a British subject.

25.5.6 Birth aboard a ship or aircraft

25.5.6.1 Births which occur on UK ships are reported to the

Registrar General of Shipping, at Cardiff, by the master of the ship. Similarly, births which occur on UK aircraft are reported to the Civil Aviation Authority, and those on hovercraft to the Department of Trade and Industry. In each case, records are sent to the General Register Office from which certified copies may be obtained.

25.5.7 General principles

25.5.7.1 To guard against the possibility of fraud, we should expect to see evidence of identity over and above that required to establish a claim to citizenship before formally acknowledging a claim. It should be remembered, in particular, that a birth certificate is evidence of an event, not of identity.

25.5.7.2 Any evidence already on the file should be taken into account. If documents have been seen and noted in the past there is no need to ask to see them again. If the parents' marriage or a parent and child relationship has been accepted as valid by an Entry Clearance officer, an Immigration Officer, or other official in the United Kingdom or a British overseas territory, or any tribunal or court in the United Kingdom or a British overseas territory, there is no need to ask for further evidence unless there is cause to doubt the previously accepted position. It should be noted, however, that on occasions a subsisting relationship is accepted for immigration purposes whereas, for nationality purposes, a valid marriage is needed.

25.5.7.3 In the absence of some or all of the documentary evidence set out above, secondary evidence may be acceptable.

25.6 Entitlements to British overseas territories citizenship

IMPORTANT NOTE: Where an apparent claim or entitlement derives from a personal or ancestral connection with St Christopher and Nevis, it is necessary to consider the effects of the **Saint Christopher and Nevis Modification of Enactments Order 1983**. Where an apparent claim or entitlement derives from such a connection with Hong Kong, it is

necessary to consider the effects of the **Hong Kong (British Nationality) Order 1986** and the **Hong Kong (British Nationality) (Amendment) Order 1993** (see **Chapter 21.4**). Where an apparent claim or entitlement derives from a personal or ancestral connection with the British Indian Ocean Territory, it is necessary to consider the effects of the **British Overseas Territories Act 2002**.

25.6.1 A person born in the United Kingdom on or after 1 January 1983 who is not a British overseas territories citizen under **s.16(1)** or under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** of the British Nationality Act 1981 may have an entitlement to registration as a British overseas territories citizen:

- under **s.17(2)**, if under the age of 6 (see **Chapter 29**)
- under **s.17(5)**, if still a minor (see **Chapter 30**)
- under **paragraph 3** of **Schedule 2**, if the age requirement is met (see **Chapter 31**)

25.6.2 If the person has no entitlement to registration as a British overseas territories citizen under any of the provisions described in 25.6.1 above and is still a minor, we should consider whether it would be right to offer registration at discretion under **s.17(1)** (see **Chapter 28**). If the person is an adult, it may be appropriate to offer naturalisation (see **Chapter 34**).

25.7 Confirmation of claims

25.7.1 In response to an enquiry about British overseas territories citizenship:

- if a claim to British overseas territories citizenship under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** has been established, we should issue a status letter (see Annex H to **Chapter 2**). The letter should be amended to show that the claim is under **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2**
- if a claim to British overseas territories citizenship under **s.15(1)** has been established, the procedure in **Chapter 23** should be followed
- if a claim to British overseas territories citizenship under **s.16(1)** has been established, the procedure in

Chapter 24 should be followed

25.7.2 If we cannot accept that a person has a claim to British overseas territories citizenship, we should:

- briefly explain why; and
- explain how that person may become a British overseas territories citizen (see 25.6.1 above)

25.7.3 If we notice that an applicant for British overseas territories citizenship is already a British overseas territories citizen under **s.15(1), 16(1)** or **paragraph 1** of **Schedule 2** of the British Nationality Act 1981 we should:

- write to explain that the application is not necessary (along the lines of the draft at Annex A); and
- refund in full any fee submitted with the application (see **Chapter 6**)